



## THE PROGRESSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR AN IMMIGRANT IN CANADA

July 2020

## **INTRODUCTION**

Data Analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modelling data with the goal of discovering useful information in order to draw conclusion and support decision making.

Under this brief definition, we will use different statistical tools that will help us to identify some important facts in order to figure out Reasons or Patterns that creates actionable insights about what happened and what is likely to occur in the future.

## **SUMMARY**

For many years Canada is a Country that welcome immigrants to be part of its society. *Canada has built a reputation over the last half century of welcoming immigrants and valuing multiculturalism. Foreign-born people make up about one-fifth of Canada's population—one of the highest ratios for industrialized Western countries. Immigrants have helped the country counter aging demographics and fuel economic growth. In recent years, Canada has become an even more attractive destination for immigrants because the United States, under the leadership of President Donald J. Trump, has curtailed many of its immigration programs, including those for refugees, asylum seekers, and temporary workers. ([www.cfr.org](http://www.cfr.org)).*

Understanding what is the impact of the immigration on the economy, we could know if the different policies are effective or need adjustment or change. The present analysis will help us to have a good overview about the unemployment rate of an immigrant comparing with Canadian population on different province around Canada and its impact on Canadian economy.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Determine the variation of unemployment rate for an immigrant landed in Canada in a range of ten years an more.
- Analyze how the unemployment rate change between different provinces in Canada.
- Evaluate if there is relation between the unemployment rate for immigrants and the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per Canadian province.

## METHODOLOGY

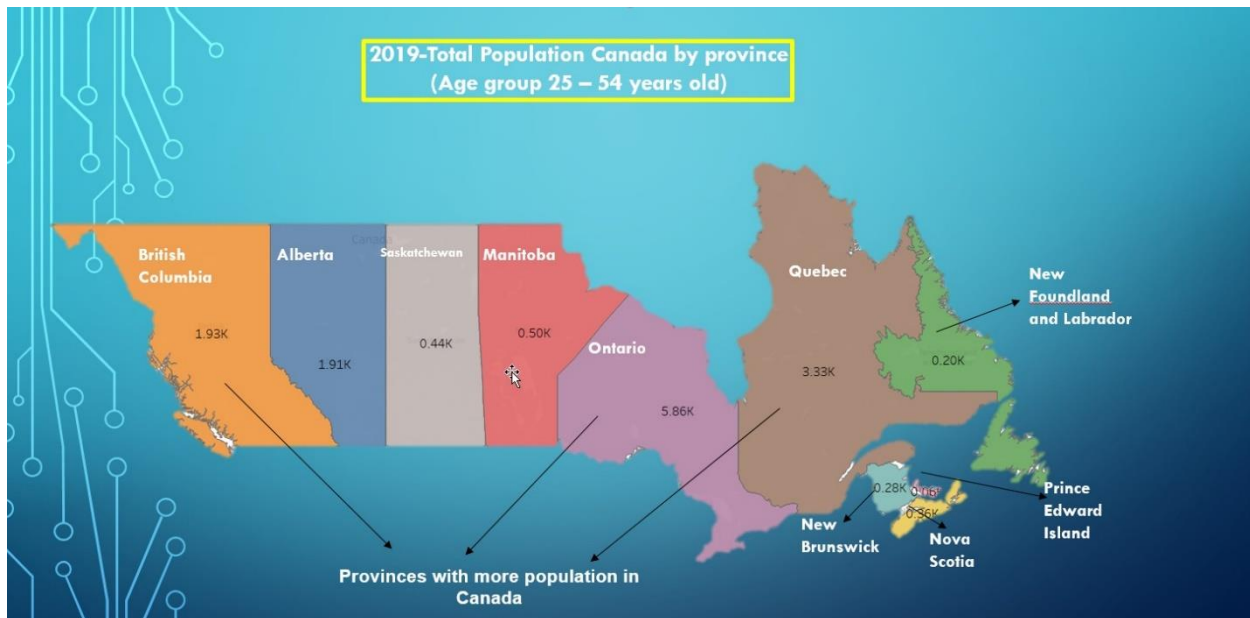
For the present analysis we are going to use a secondary data that was extrapolated from Statistics Canada website update until 2019. In order to reach the objectives of this analysis, we will apply Descriptive Statistics to draw conclusions based on the historical data .

We are going to separate the Analysis section in Four main areas for a better understanding of the Data.

- 1) Unemployment rate for Canada.
- 2) Unemployment rate by Province.
- 3) Compare unemployment rate for the three most important cities.
- 4) Analyze GDP by province for the years 2006 – 2018.

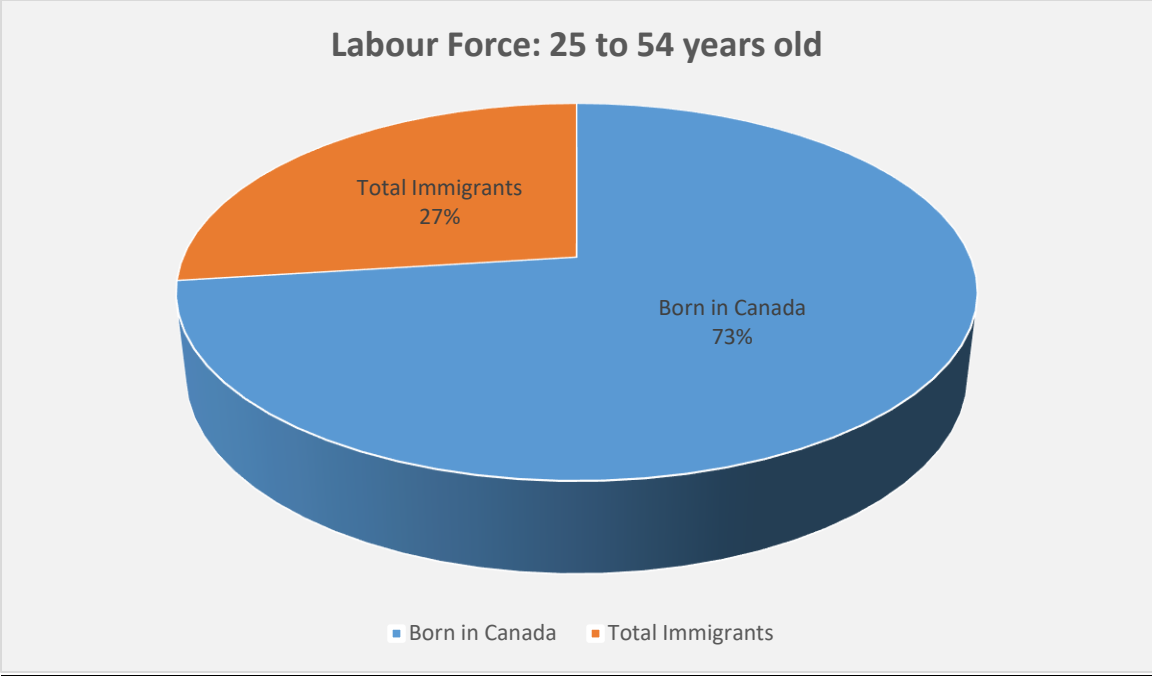
## ANALYSIS

### 1) Unemployment rate for Canada

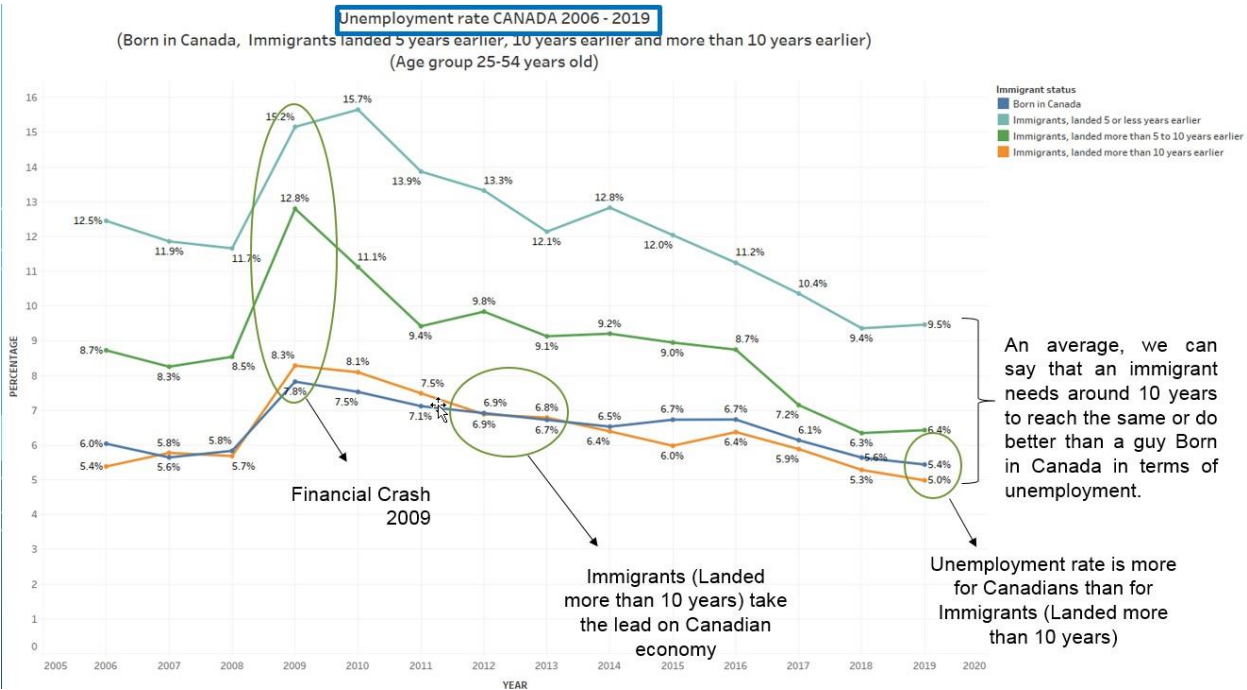


The Three most important provinces in Canada are:

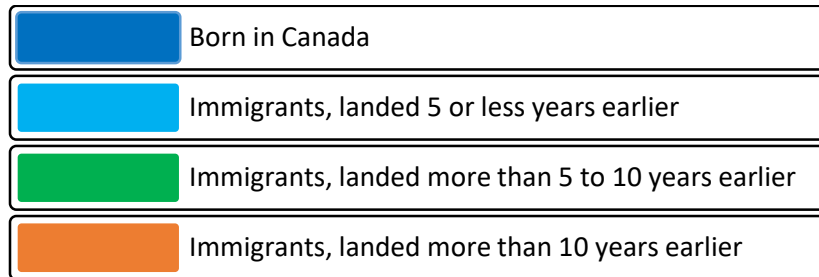
PROVINCE	POPULATION (Age group 25 – 54 years old) (Millions)
British Columbia	1.93
Quebec	3.33
Ontario	5.86



The Canadian Labor Force is composing in majority by Canadians with 73% following Immigrants with 27%.

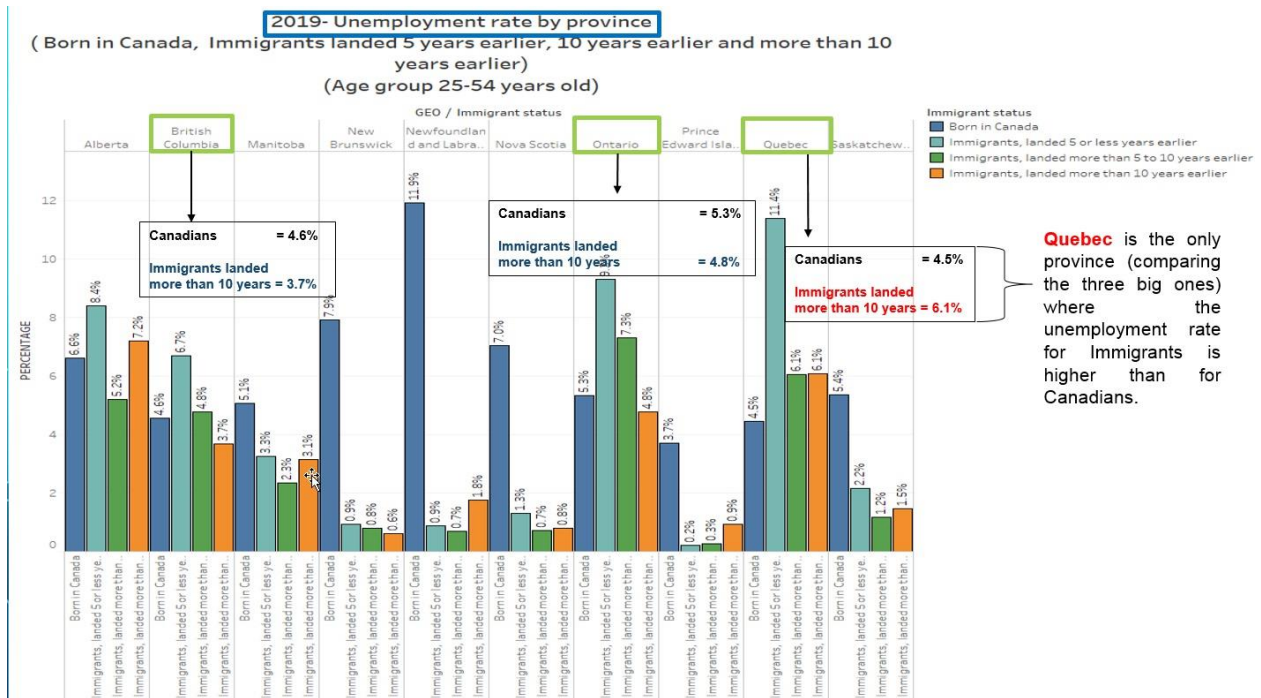


We can appreciate over this time line (2006 – 2019), the progression in terms of unemployment rate for four population groups.



- 2009 the financial crash hit the economy, the unemployment rate picks up for all groups.
- 2013, Immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier take the lead on Canadian economy being the economic group with lowest unemployment rate. (6.7% for immigrants, landed more than 10 years earlier. 6.8% for Born in Canada).
- 2019, the unemployment rate for Immigrants, landed more than 10 years earlier 5.0%. The lowest in more than 10 years.
- An average, an immigrant needs around 10 years earlier to be at the same level or better (in terms of employment) than a person who was born in Canada.

## 2) Unemployment rate by Province.



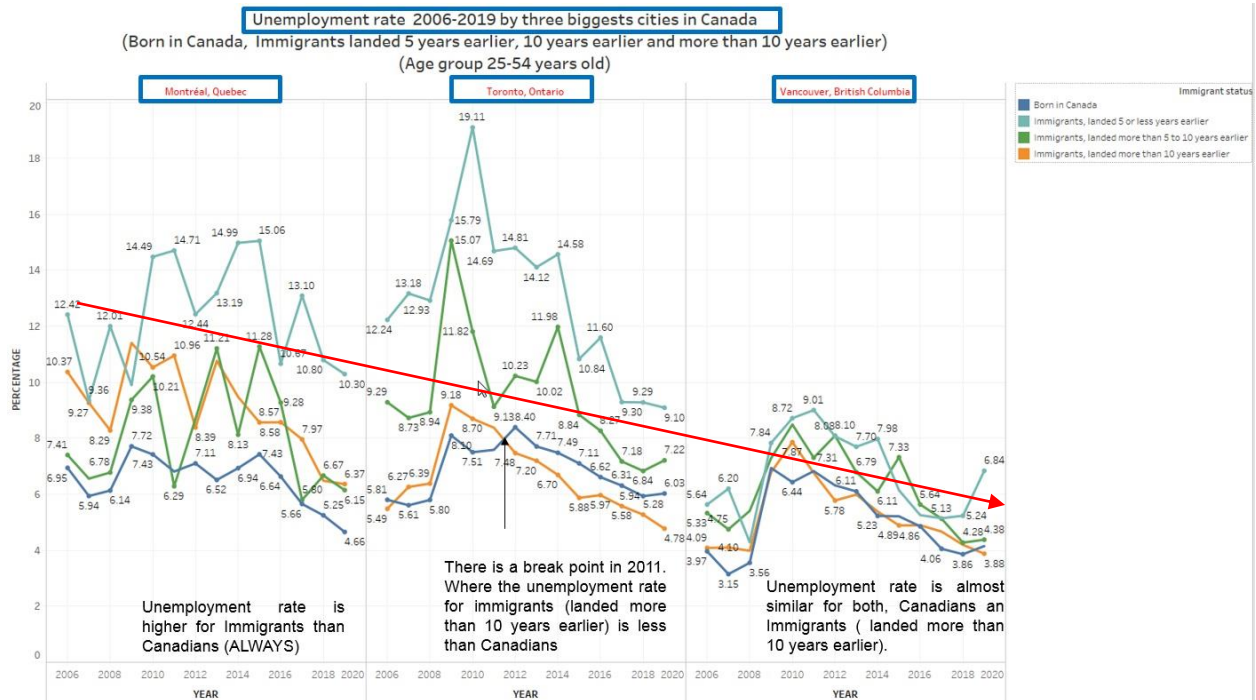
The Graph show the unemployment rate by provinces for the year 2019 comparing the three most important of them, taking two economic groups (Born in Canada, Immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier). The results we can see in more detail with the next table.

IMMIGRANT STATUS	PROVINCE		
	BRITISH COLUMBIA	QUEBEC	ONTARIO
<b>Born in Canada</b>	4.6% ↓	4.5% ↑	5.3% ↓
<b>Immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier</b>	3.7% ↓	6.1% ↑	4.8% ↓

For the year 2019, the unemployment rate for Immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier is lower than People Born in Canada in Provinces like British Columbia and Ontario. For Quebec we can see the opposite way, the unemployment rate for Immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier is higher than People Born in Canada or People Born in Quebec more specifically.



### 3) Compare unemployment rate for the three most important cities.

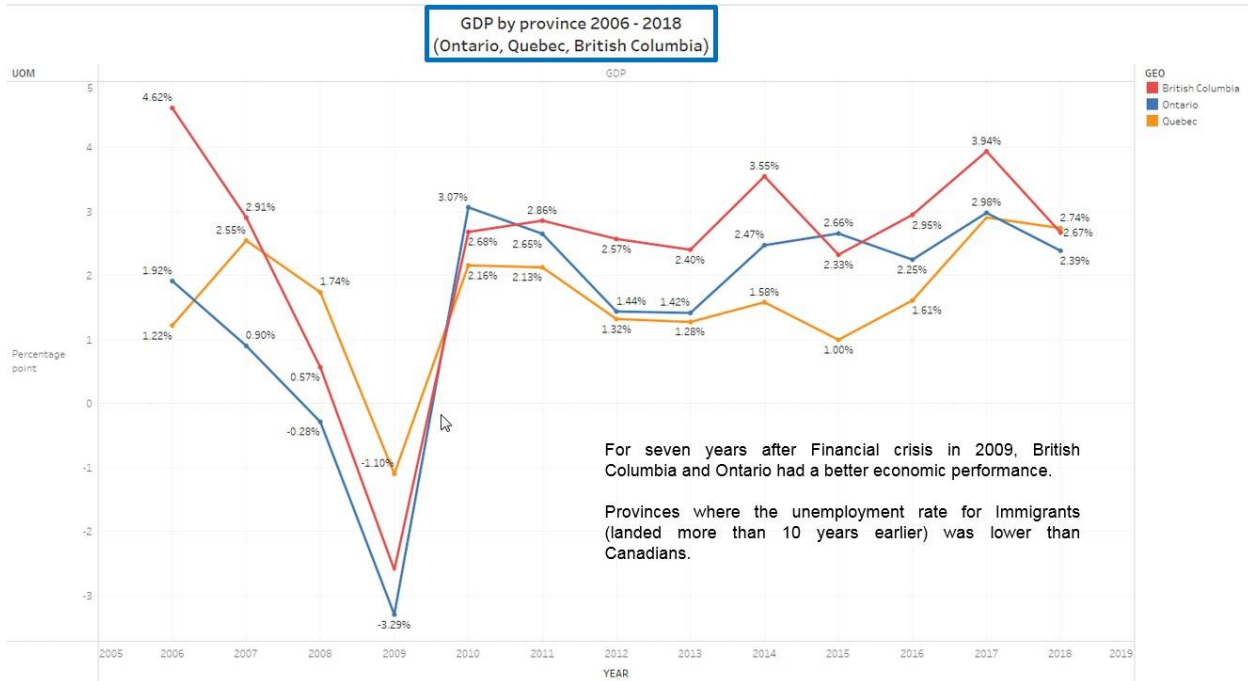


Comparing the unemployment rate for the three most important cities, we can observe a decreasing line starting in Montreal (highest) and going down to Vancouver. This trend is the same pattern for almost all economic groups. We can conclude that Montreal has the highest unemployment rate for Immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier.

At Toronto there is a break point in 2011 where the unemployment rate for immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier is less than Canadians. This city shows the highest unemployment rate for Immigrants landed 5 or less years earlier.

Vancouver shows the best performance for an Immigrant in Canada in terms of Employment for its low unemployment rate.

#### 4) Analyze GDP by province for the years 2006 – 2018.



The present graph shows The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario covering the years 2006 – 2018.

For seven years after Financial crisis in 2009, British Columbia and Ontario had a better economic performance. Provinces where the unemployment for Immigrants landed 10 years earlier was lower than Canadians.



## **CONCLUSIONS**

- Usually for an Immigrant landed to Canada less than five years earlier, the unemployment rate is one of the highest.
- They need an average 10 years to decrease the rate at the same level or better than a Canadian born in Canada.
- Quebec is the province where Immigrants struggle more to reach the Canadian Unemployment rate.
- British Columbia and Ontario show a better economic performance. Provinces where the unemployment rate for Immigrants landed more than 10 years earlier is lower than Canadians.
- 1/3 of the Canadian labor force belong to immigrants.
- Canada is a multicultural country where Immigrants play an important role on Canadian Economy.

# REPORT

## CANADA

### PROGRESSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF AN IMMIGRANT



27% Total Immigrants

73% Born in Canada

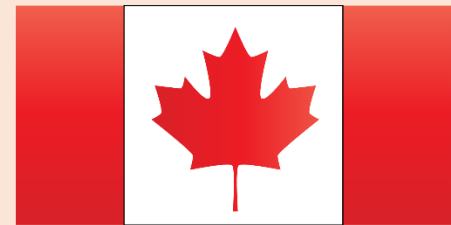
Labor Force

(Age 25 – 54)

# 1/3

Of Canadian  
Labor Force  
belongs to  
Immigrants.

## Canada



# 10

 Years

Is the time that an  
Immigrant needs  
in average to  
reduce the  
unemployment  
rate at the same  
level or better than  
a Canadian.

## QUEBEC

Is the province  
where Immigrants  
struggle more to  
reach the Canadian  
Unemployment  
Rate.



BRITISH COLUMBIA  
&  
ONTARIO

Show a better economic  
performance. Provinces  
where the unemployment  
rate for Immigrants landed  
more than 10 years earlier is  
lower than Canadians.

## **REFERENCE**

- *Statistics Canada:*  
<https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/0d166120-5e19-41f2-bd3d-9dc64d5d88d6>  
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/tbl/csv/36100402-eng.zip>
- *The Analytics Life Cycle Tool Kit: Gregory S. Nelson.*
- *Managerial Statistics: Gerald Keller.*



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