

Social Integration of the Second Generation in Canada

Findings from the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey

Jeffrey G. Reitz

Department of Sociology
Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies
Munk Centre for International Studies
University of Toronto
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Immigrant Integration Issues in Canada

- Employment Trends
 - Less job success for most recent cohorts of immigrants
 - Low incomes for racial minorities, double the rate of poverty
- Discrimination based on race or origins
 - Minority perceptions vs. majority skepticism
 - Controversial evidence
- Focus on second generation
 - Educational and labour market achievements
 - What about social integration?

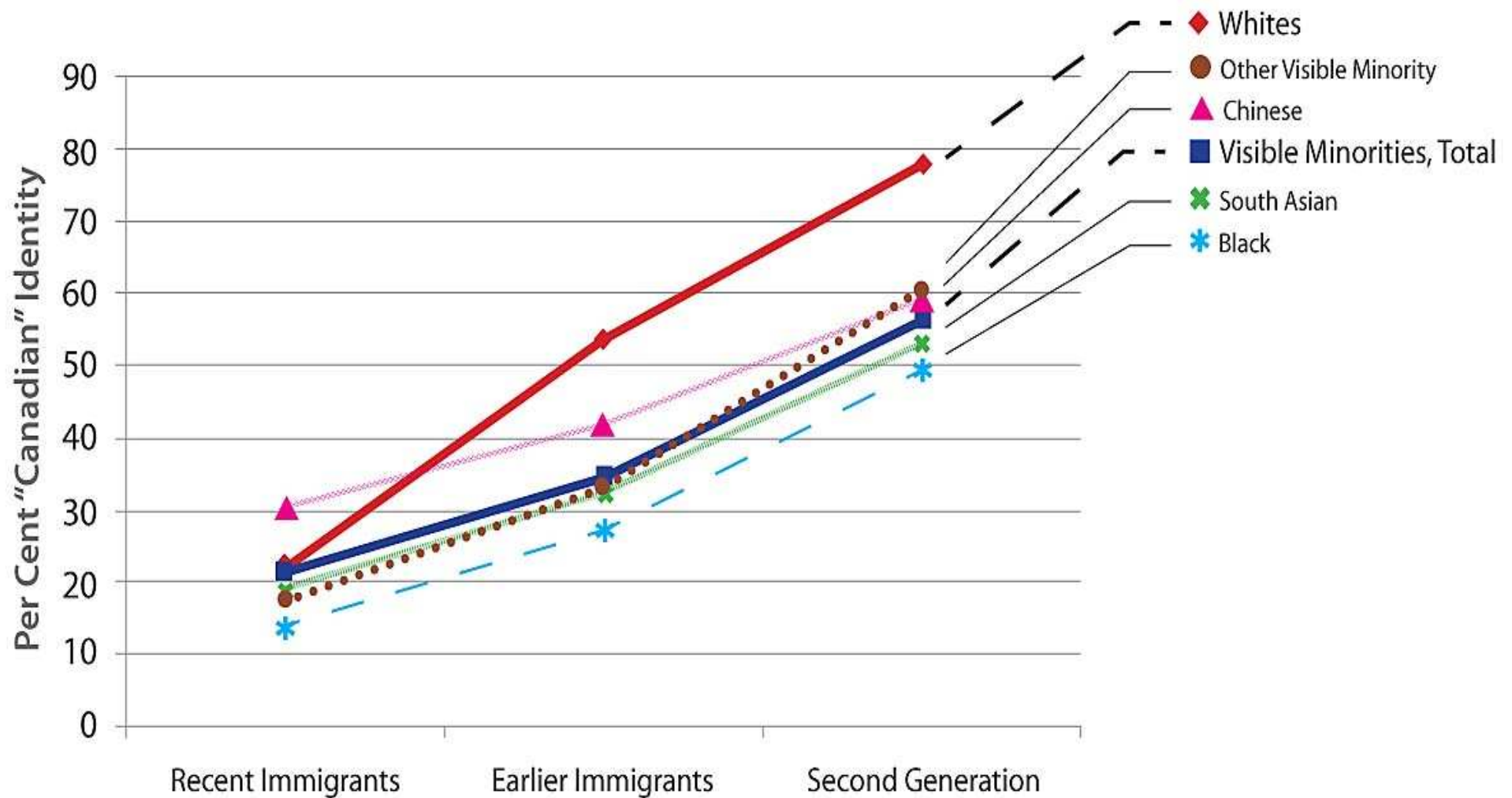
Indicators of Social Integration: Ethnic Diversity Survey

- Perceptions of discrimination and vulnerability
- Life satisfaction
- Ties to Canadian society
 - ‘Canadian’ identity
 - Citizenship
 - Sense of belonging in Canada
 - Trust in people
- Civic participation
 - Volunteer activities
 - Voting

Visible minorities: less rapid integration

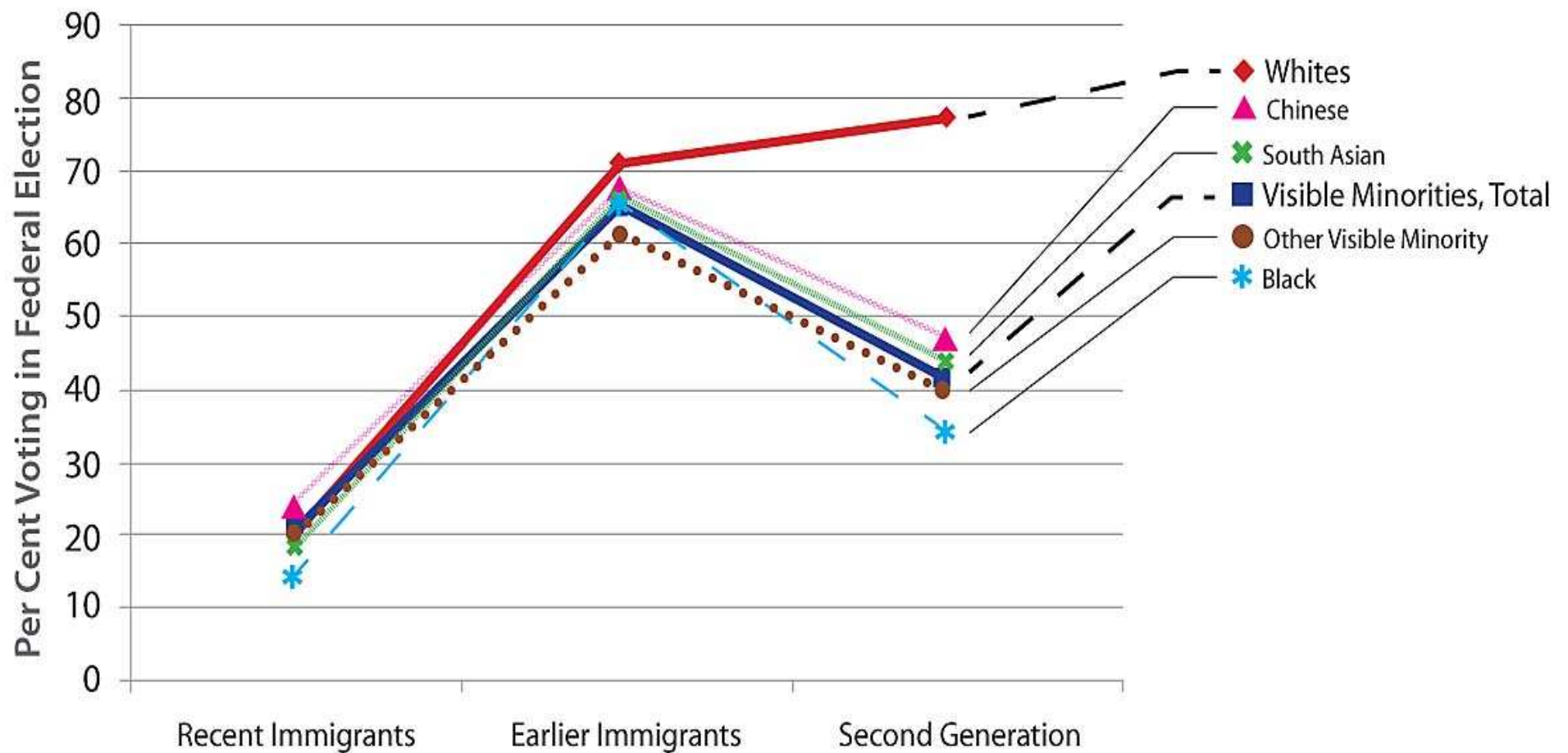
- Most indicators
 - Particularly Canadian identity and voting
- All visible minorities affected
 - Some group variations
- Second generation most affected
 - All visible minorities more negative on all indicators

Chart 1. Visible Minorities Acquire Canadian Identity More Slowly



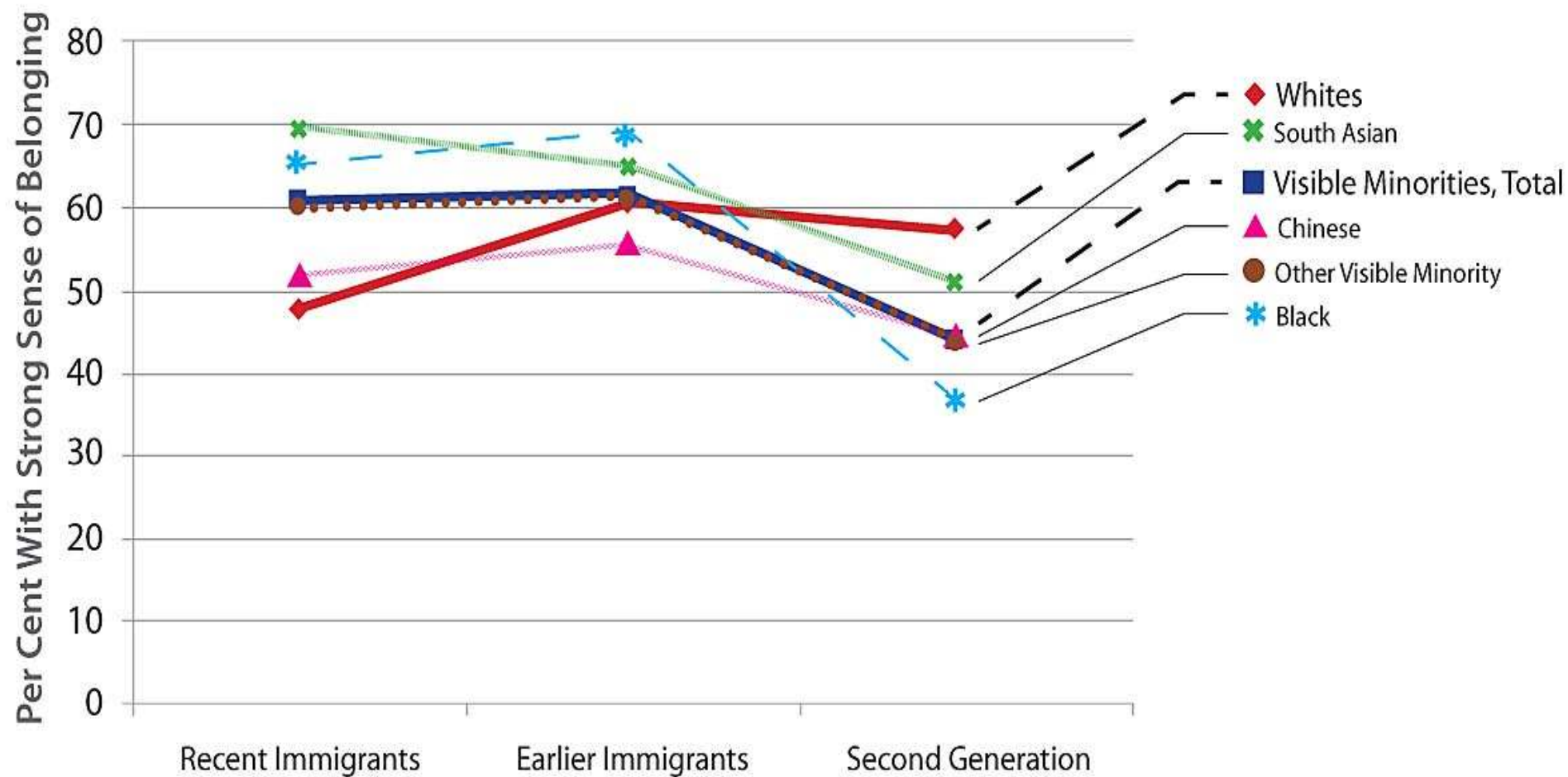
Source: Statistics Canada 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Chart 2. Visible Minority Immigrants Become Citizens and Vote, but Visible Minority Second Generation Loses Interest



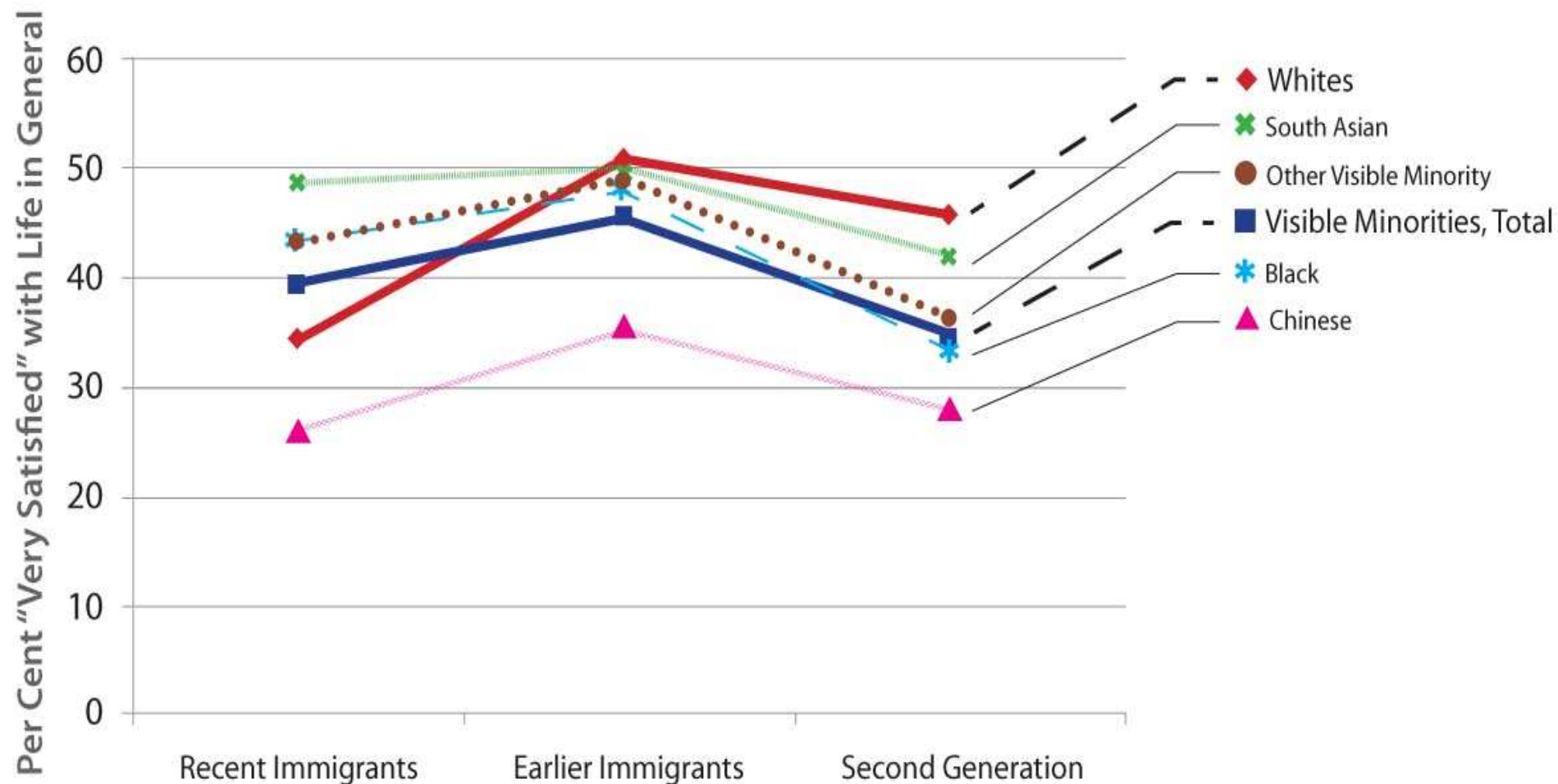
Source: Statistics Canada 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Chart 3. Strong Sense of Belonging Among Visible Minority Immigrants Weakens with Experience in Canada



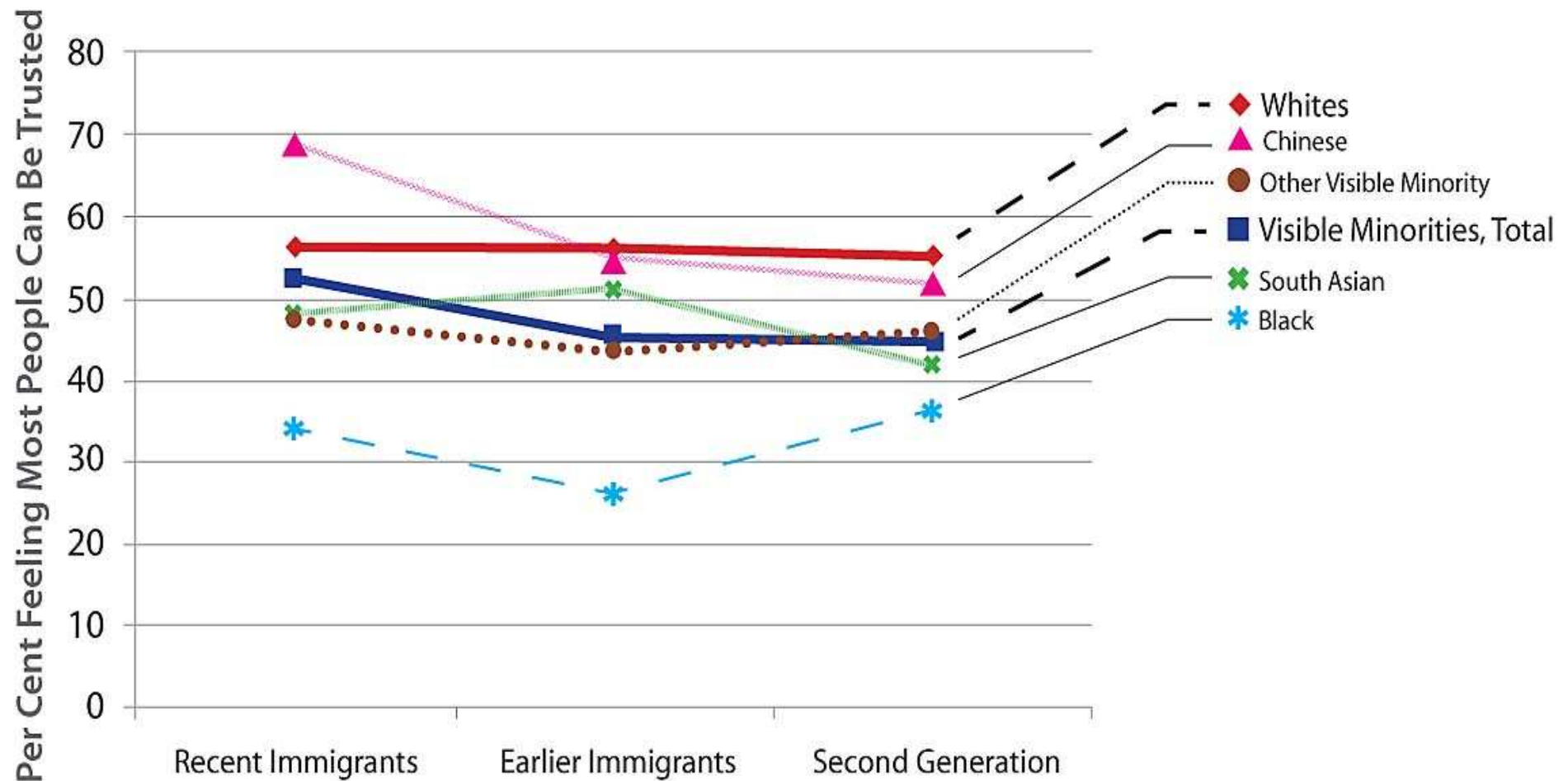
Source: Statistics Canada 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Chart 4. Life Satisfaction Among Visible Minorities Declines Relative to Whites



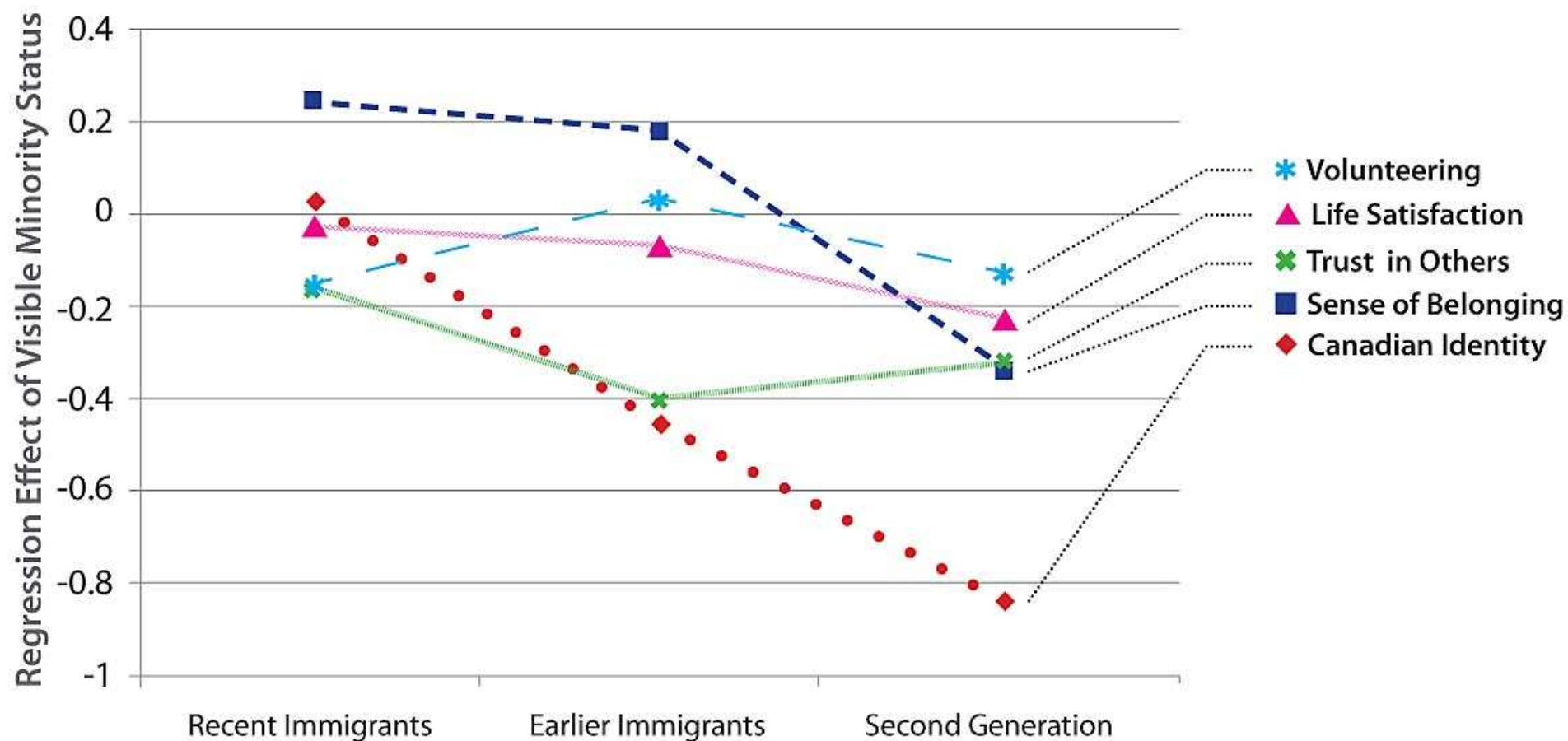
Source: Statistics Canada 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Chart 5. Trust in People is Least for Blacks, Declines Significantly for Chinese



Source: Statistics Canada 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

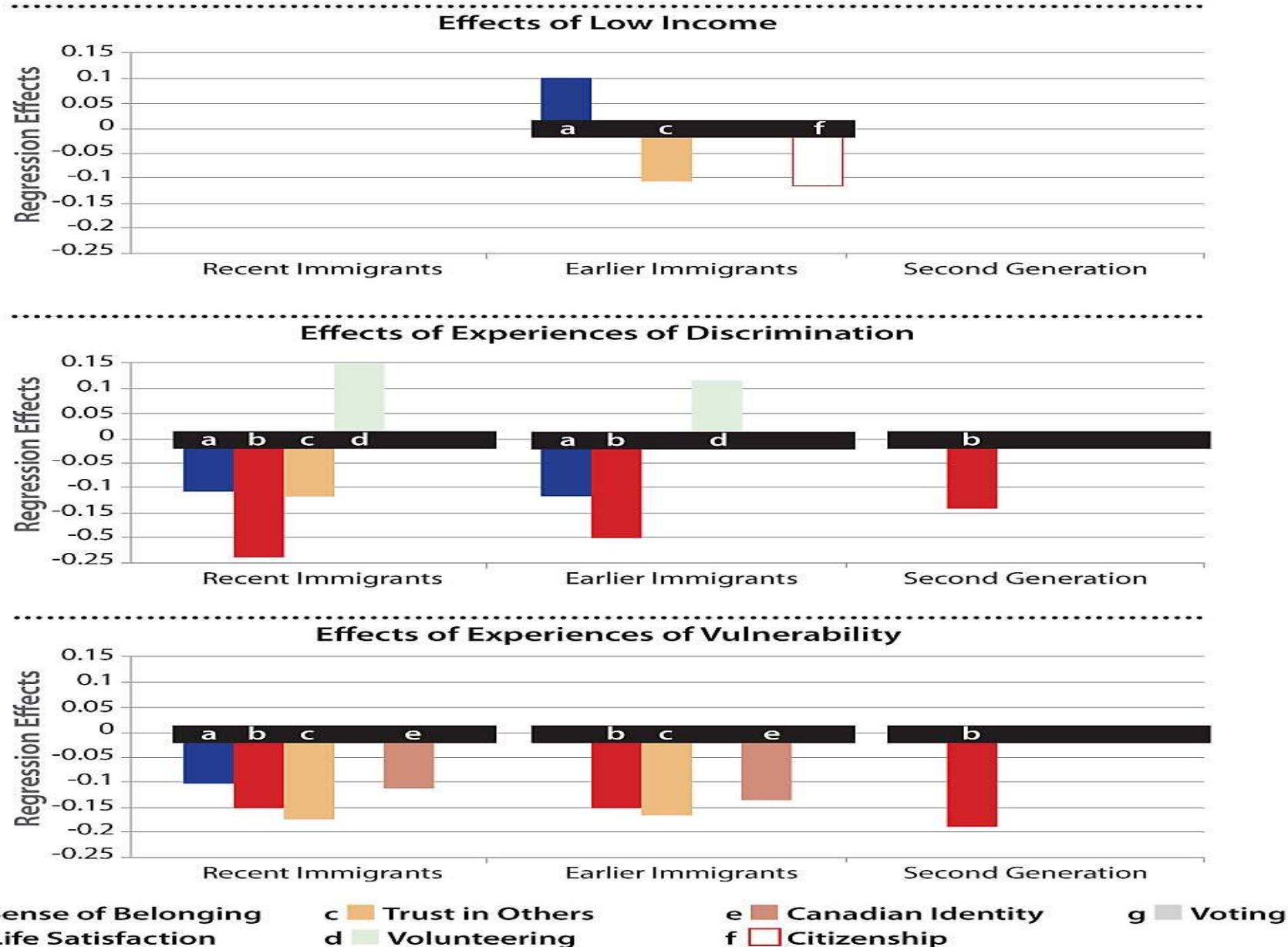
Chart 6. Effect of Visible Minority Status on Most Indicators of Integration Becomes More Negative Over Time



Source: Statistics Canada 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Note: Regression effects for Canadian Identity, Trust in Others and Volunteering are based on logistic regression and represented as odds ratios; regression effects for Sense of Belonging and Life Satisfaction and standardized OLS coefficients.

Chart 8. Integration of Visible Minorities Affected More by Experiences of Discrimination and Vulnerability than by Low Income



Source: Statistics Canada 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Note: Regression equations also include time-related variables. Only effects ≥ 0.10 are reported. All are statistically significant.

Social Integration of Visible Minorities: Evidence from Ethnic Diversity Survey

- Visible minorities: less rapid integration
 - Most indicators
- All visible minorities affected
 - Some group variations
- Second generation most affected
 - All visible minorities more negative on all indicators
- Perceptions of discrimination are one major reason

Conclusions

- Economic integration does not guarantee social integration
 - Particularly for second generation
- Racial discrimination has significant social impact
 - despite uncertainties over its extent
- Policies for diversity should address inequality
 - Many sectors affect perceptions of racial discrimination