A comparative analysis of the impacts of immigrant and native-born labour force on economic growth in Canada

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Why is the study important?

Immigrants – Labour Market Information (L.M.I)

Academic Researchers – Benefits of Immigration

Policy Makers – Considerations for programs

The Atlantic Provinces

NS [4 & 5]
- Ocean Technology
- Licensed nurses
- Computer programmers
- Retail sales supervisors

NB [4 & 5]
- Tourism
- Manufacturing

NL [4 & 5]
- Aquaculture
- Salmon Processing
- Computer science
- Oil and gas sector

PEI [4 & 5]
- Seafood processing
- Technical specialists
- Construction
- Truck Drivers

Projections [1]
- Projected Economic Growth from 2019-2040 is 0.8%

GDP by industry [6]
- Lowest in NL except in 2013, 2014 and 2016

NB & NL [3]
Lowest core skills for employment

NS & PEI [3]
NS: Above average
PEI: Risk tech unemployment

High unemployment rate can be explained by highest rate of seasonal and temporary jobs [2]

Research Inspiration
Empirical Methodology & Data

$$LnGDP_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnK_{it} + \alpha_2 lnN_{it} + \alpha_3 lnLFE_{it} + \alpha_4 lnLFR_{it} + \alpha_5 lnO_{it} +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{9} \sum_{j=6}^{14} \alpha_j (lnN_{it}) * (P_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{9} \sum_{j=15}^{23} \alpha_j (lnLFEit) * (P_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{9} \sum_{j=24}^{32} \alpha_j (lnLFR_{it}) * (P_i) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where: K = capital, N = native born employment, LFE = established foreign born employment, LFR = recent foreign-born employment, O = all other employment and ε_{it} is the random error term. Subscript 'i' denotes a province.

Notes:

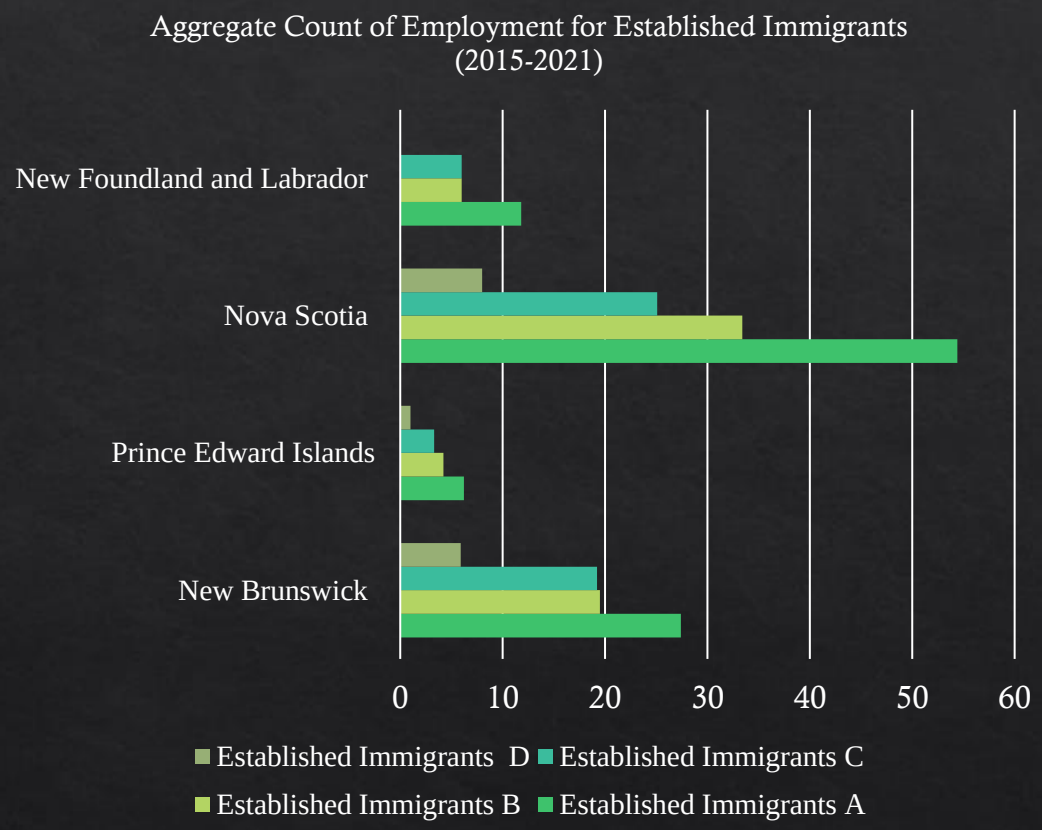
- Out of the ten Canadian provinces, Newfoundland & Labrador is the base province.

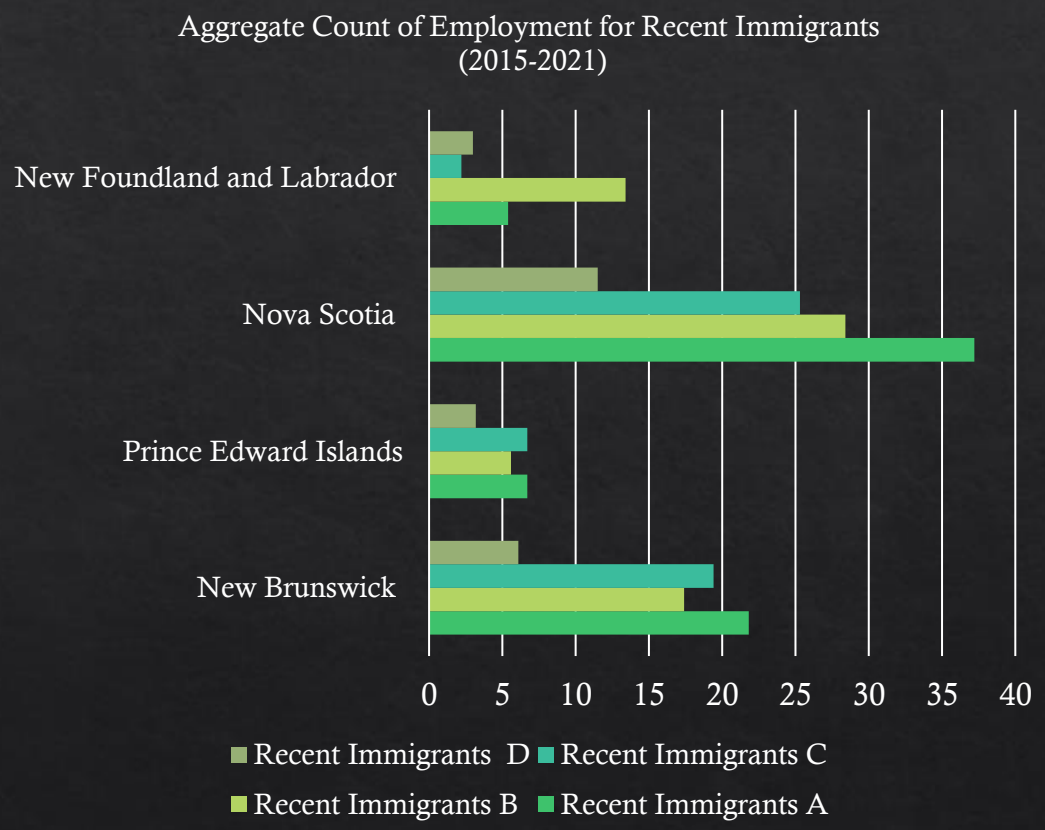
Provincial Effects for each NOC Level in Canada

NOC Levels	
Skill A Established Immigrants (BC)	0.128***
Skill A Established Immigrants (ON)	0.082**
Skill A Established Immigrants (SK)	0.09*
Skill A Recent Immigrants (BC)	-0.056*
Skill B Natives (NL)	0.153**
Skill B Established Immigrants (ON)	0.082*
Skill B Established Immigrants (NS)	0.068**
Skill B Natives (NB)	-0.18*
Skill B Natives (QC)	-0.19***
Skill B Natives (NS)	-0.027***
Skill C Established Immigrants (BC)	0.116***
Skill C Established Immigrants (ON)	0.104***
Skill C Natives (NL)	0.077**
Skill C Established Immigrants (NS)	0.041***
Skill C Established Immigrants (QC)	0.038***
Skill C Recent Immigrants (SK)	0.017***
Skill C Established Immigrants (NL)	0.012*
Skill C Recent Immigrants (MB)	0.011**
Skill C Recent Immigrants (ON)	-0.056***
Skill C Established Immigrants (SK)	-0.057***
Skill C Natives (ON)	-0.061**
Skill C Recent Immigrants (BC)	-0.064***
Skill D Established Immigrants (ON)	0.129***
Skill D Natives (NS)	0.128*
Skill D Natives (SK)	0.122*
Skill D Natives (MB)	0.108*
Skill D Natives (AB)	0.092*
Skill D Established Immigrants (NB)	0.072*
Skill D Recent Immigrants (QC)	0.038***
Skill D Recent Immigrants (MB)	0.029**
Skill D Natives (PE)	-2.747***
Skill D Established Immigrants (PE)	-4.147***

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada[7]

Link between Skills and Educational Requirements for Immigration Programs in Atlantic Canada





What to consider?

- Improved labour market data
- Training
- Improving family and childcare policies and others for underrepresented groups.
- Automation and Technology
- Attract more young people

References

- [1]Source: Conference Board of Canada, Provincial outlook Long-term Economic Forecast, 2019.
- [2]https://www.canada.ca/en/atlantic-canada-opportunities/services/researchstudies2.html (2)
- [3]https://www.canada.ca/en/atlantic-canada-opportunities/services/researchstudies11.html
- [4]https://www.canada.ca/en/atlantic-canada-opportunities/services/researchstudies10.html
- [5]https://www.canada.ca/en/atlantic-canada-opportunities/services/researchstudies12.html
- [6]https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3610040202&pickMembers%5B0%5D=3.1&pickMembers%5B1%5D=2.2&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=2019&referencePeriods=20190101%2C20190101
- [7] Capital: Statistics Canada. Table 34-10-0035-01 (formerly CANSIM 031-0007) Flows and stocks of fixed non-residential capital for all industries, by type of asset, provinces and territories (x 1,000,000)
- [7] GDP: Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0222-01 (formerly CANSIM 384-0038) Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, provincial and territorial, annual (x 1,000,000)

Thank You

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