

Social Capital and Sense of Belonging among Immigrant Groups in
Canada

By

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Abstract

In this study, sense of belonging among immigrant groups in Canada is examined in relation to how it is influenced by social networks and institutional participation. In addition, this research project seeks to determine a relationship with social capital while controlling for sex, educational attainment, length of time in Canada, admission classes and racialized groups, as these influence sense of belonging in Canada. Based on various studies like that of Soroka et al (2007) and Hou et al (2017), these factors influence sense of belonging and immigrants' overall well-being. Portes' social capital theory and Durkheimian theory on social solidarity are used to affirm the importance of examining immigrant experiences. The purpose of this study is not to prove or disprove their theories but to highlight immigrant welfare and sense of sense of belonging based on social networking. The 2013 General Social Survey on Social Identity dataset was used for analysis of 9,689 individuals born outside of Canada. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses revealed overall that immigrants have a high sense of belonging as 2/3 of respondents reported having a strong sense of belonging. However when controlling for sex and admission classes, the strength of their sense of belonging varies. It is recommended that more community based research be done, while combining both quantitative and qualitative methods of research.

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Dedicated to my parents:

Carlotta Narine

&

Raymond Emile Narine

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Chapter 1: Introduction

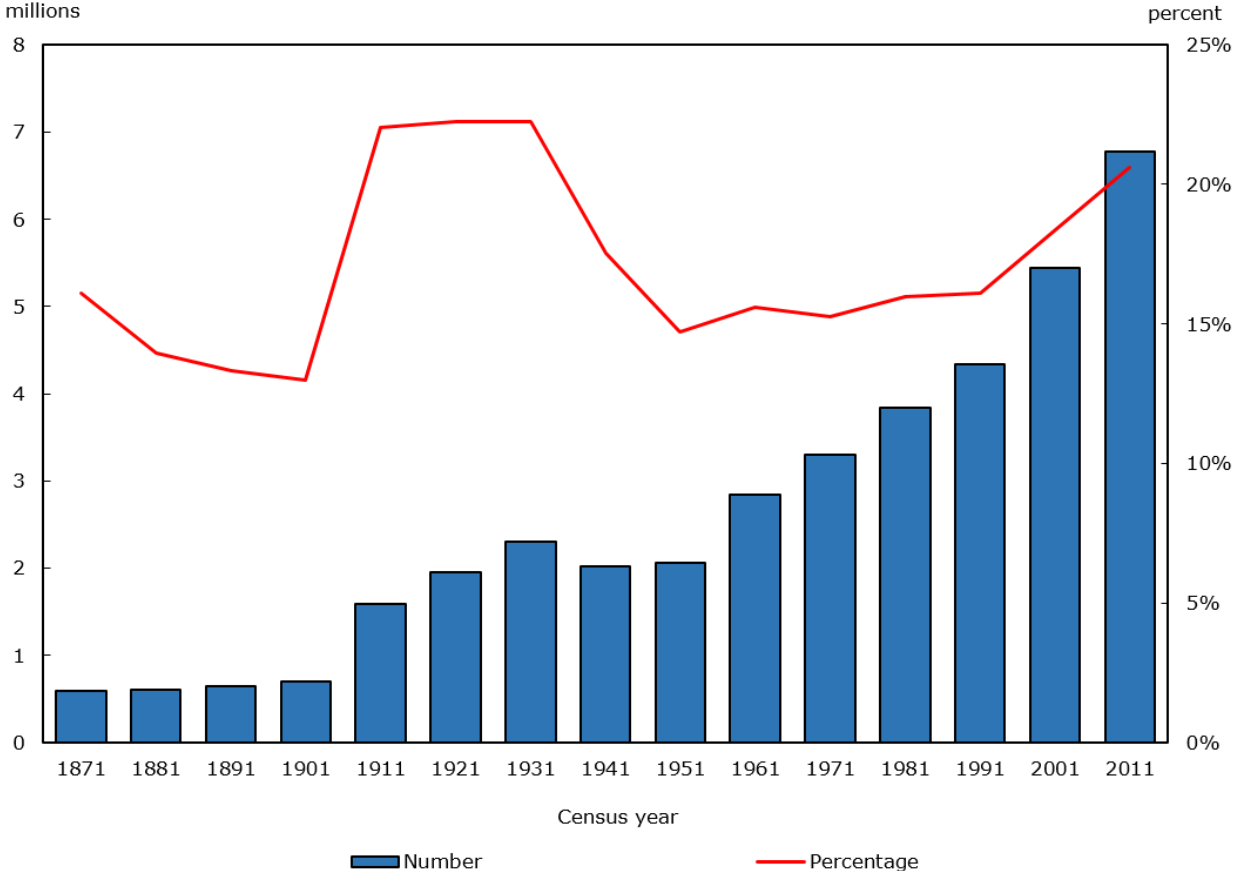
1.1 Background

Sense of belonging is a major socio-psychological factor in determining one's quality of life and well-being (Amit, Bar-Lev 2014). The same can be said about the related medium of networks, where the different social networks we belong to have a lasting effect on not only future social experiences but also individuals' own overall well-being (Soroka, Johnston and Banting 2007). In addition to this study's immigrant-centered perspective and the literature reviewed on sense of belonging among immigrants both in Canada and elsewhere, social capital theory informs this research into immigrant social networks in Canada. This theory is used to solidify the importance of pro-immigration not only for immigrant groups but the receiving society as well. Although there is research on social capital and sense of belonging as having a positive relationship (Kasarda and Janowitz 1974; Sampson 1988; Soroka et al. 2007), social capital can also have a negative effect on sense of belonging among immigrants (Ryle and Robinson 2006; Fauser, Liebau, Voigtlander, Tuncer, Faist and Razum 2015). Thus, the quality of the social medium-networks relates variably to sense of belonging, requiring investigation in the case of Canada's immigrants.

As shown in Fig. 1.1, the immigrant population in Canada has seen a steady increase over the past 150 years (Statistics Canada, 2018). The years between 1961 and 2011 saw a dramatic increase in the proportion of the population with a migrant background from less than 10% composition to over 20% of the total national population (N=6,775,770). According to the National Immigrant Centre (2018), it is forecasted that levels of immigration to Canada will remain steady between years 2018-2020. Decomposing the migration classes, we see that

economic class will remain the most dominant (58%), followed by family class (27%) and refugee (15%) class.

Fig. 1.1 Number and proportion of the foreign-born population in Canada (1871-2011)



Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1871-2011 (National Household Survey, 2011)

The 2013 General Social Survey (GSS) on Social Identity is the source from which the sample population is drawn and analyzed. The findings as a result of this analysis will add to the existing literature on contributors to immigrant sense of belonging, and in particular will add an immigrant-centered perspective on Canadian immigration, insofar as it is the psycho-social experience that registers immigration success or failure. It is expected that as of 2036, Canada’s

immigrant population will be between 24.5% and 30% of the national population in Canada (Statistics Canada 2017). As such, continued research and reflexive policy improvement in this area is vital.

1.2 Focus of study

Where policy experts in immigration regions principally assume, from a state and employer “pull” perspective, that labour market incorporation is the most important measure of successful immigration, the immigration experience may be deprioritized. But that experience constitutes another contributing dimension to immigration success or failure. Instead, this study focuses from an immigrant perspective illuminating the social and social-psychological conditions for successful immigration outcomes, even where income-generating opportunities are available.

This study investigates social capital as the main independent variable, and the impact it has on sense of belonging among immigrants in Canada. Sense of belonging among immigrants is of particular interest because the whole process of migration can be a very stressful one; even though the reasons for immigrating to a host country may appear to be certain, experiences upon arrival and thereafter are uncertain. This study hypothesizes that the presence of relationships among close family and friends, and civic participation, are key determinants of that sense of belonging that immigrant experience suggests reduces stress and contributes substantively to positive immigration outcomes.

1.3 Research Questions

The main research question for this study is “To what extent does social capital affect sense of belonging among immigrant groups in Canada?” The secondary research questions for this study include: *How does social capital affect sense of belonging among male and female newcomers? How does social capital affect sense of belonging based on length of time in Canada? How does*

social capital affect sense of belonging to Canada among immigrants arrived through the refugee, family and economic classes. How does social capital affect sense of belonging among racialized groups ? How does social capital affect sense of belonging among immigrants based on educational attainment ?

1.4 Significance of study

This study aims to stimulate awareness on the sense of belonging among immigrants, and how social networks and civic participation affect sense of belonging. As a result of this study, policy makers and integration institutions will be better prepared to address social challenges experienced by newcomers and settled immigrants as well.

Literature on social capital among immigrants examines social networks as a major formation determining sense of belonging (Soroka et al 2007 and Hou et al 2017). These studies will inform the research project. As a result, it expected that this study will add to the literature on social capital and sense of belonging, but particularly in relation to immigrant networks and social involvement within Canada.

Introduction Summary

Considering the projected increase in the immigrant population, research is vital to understanding migration ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors, including the objective and subjective success of the settlement experience. Their interactions with both individuals within their identity groups and society outside those groups are major contributing factors in strengthening or weakening immigrants’ sense of belonging. Social capital as a concept will be discussed in the next chapter, along with theoretical discussions that will inform this study’s focus.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

This chapter discusses central and salient theorists in social capital research and their analyses of social capital as a concept and function, ultimately for the purposes of this study in its relation to immigration. Bourdieu (1985) is credited with its conceptualization whilst Loury (1981) and Coleman (1988) expounded on his viewpoint. Granovetter (1974) and Burt (1992) shed light on social capital not only as a result of strong social ties but of weak ties as well. Further, Putnam (2000;2007) and Portes (1998;2011) offer their analysis on immigration and its effect on social capital, along with how that effect influences communitarian relations and society as a whole.

2.1 Social and Cultural Capital Theory

An examination of social capital is important, and more so among immigrant groups whose integration is dependent upon non-monetary forms of capital (Portes 1998). Social capital is generally portrayed as having positive consequences: the more a person has, the better off financially, socially and physically they are. In one of the first and most widely- influential contemporary analyses of social capital, sociologist Pierre Bourdieu defined the concept as “the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintances or recognition” (Bourdieu 1985, p.248).¹ In more Durkheimian words, social relationships and resources need to exist in order for individuals or groups to access and acquire resources.

In this study, social capital is defined as the social integration through social networking and institutional participation among immigrant groups in Canada. Bourdieu theorized that the

¹ Actual or potential resources includes subsidized loans and investments, and cultural capital (which includes access to individuals of high social, economic or political standing).

distribution of linguistic and cultural capital competency within social networks determines and reproduces life chances in societies (Portes 1998). Cultural capital accrued through education is fungible, or convertible into other forms of ‘capital,’ and it facilitates ‘bridging’ social capital, as well as access to jobs, income and wealth.²

Within the study of immigration, Bourdieu’s foundational formulation of social capital is particularly essential because it highlights how social capital corresponds to social integration. At issue in immigration is social reintegration, involving both receiving society members and immigrants. Immigrants’ original social capital may or may not be fungible in the receiving society. In immigration societies, policy makers may attempt to create immigration rules favouring fungibility. Alternatively, policy makers may attempt to create immigration rules favouring a lack of fungibility, or immigrant *vulnerability*, functional for the maintenance of rights-poor, expendable labour as an exploitable economic resource (Fridell 2017). Studying social capital permits both assessment of integration and identification of state immigration strategies.

2.2 Economic Sociology and Social Capital Theory

On the other side of the spectrum, economist Glen Loury (1981) argued that more emphasis should be placed on factors within the social structure itself that impede the acquisition of economic resources through social capital. He stresses that the acknowledgement of an uneven ‘playing field’ as it relates to competition for economic resources is vital in understanding social capital. These differences include access to opportunities through social connections, which can be associated with relative poverty, educational attainment and/or ethnicity (Loury 1981).

² Other influences are also taken into account such as age, sex and economic background. The social relationship is complex cause and effect.

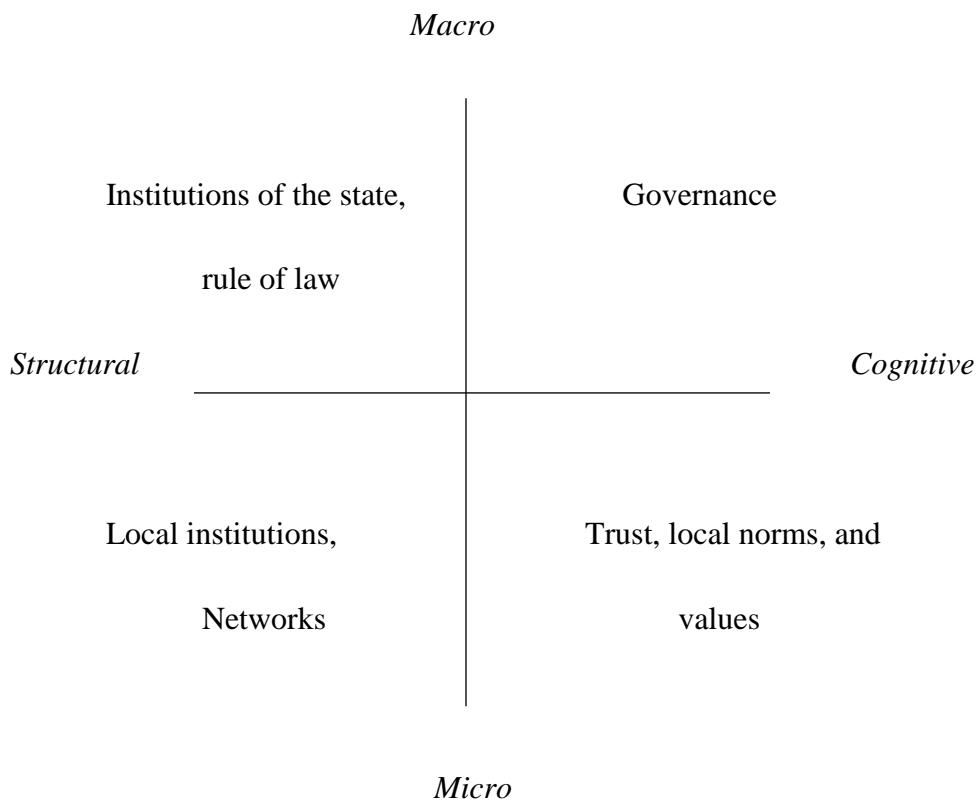
Coleman (1988), as a follow up to Loury's work, took into consideration the motivation of individuals' acquisition of social capital. He proposed that social capital should be analyzed and distinguished among "i) the processors of social capital (those making the claims), ii) the sources of social capital (those agreeing to those demands), iii) the resources themselves" (Portes 1998, p.6). Coleman used economic concepts to explain educational outcomes, theorizing that social capital, norms produced in close communities, determine educational outcomes and life chances.

Social capital is an important social reproduction concept for global policy-coordinating institutions such as the World Bank. Fig 1.2 illustrates the dimensions or forms of social capital found in the Social Capital Initiative Working Paper Series by Grootaert and Bastelaer (World Bank, 2001). The authors proposed that the structural and cognitive forms of social capital can be further divided into macro and micro categories. The macro encompasses institutions of state and rule of law as part of structural social capital, and governance as part of cognitive social capital. While macro social capital reflects receiving society reintegration mechanisms, micro social capital reflects the integration of immigrants within the receiving society. This study focuses on the micro forms of structural social capital, thereby contributing to knowledge on immigrant integration rather than changes in the receiving society. Micro social capital includes the local institutions and networks of which immigrant groups are a part.

Whilst the previous theories have differences in the identified process to acquire social capital, they agree that relationships must exist in order for social capital to positively influence the individual. Granovetter (1974) proposed that social capital is influenced by factors outside of one's close circle of immediate family and friends. He posits that social capital can be created through the "strength of weak ties," where one's social capital outcome is not determined

primarily by familial solidarity (Portes 1998, Granovetter 2017). Sociologist Ronald Burt (1992) added to this conceptualization and proposed that it is the absence of social ties that drives upward social mobility. These economic sociologists stressed that focusing on only strong ties obscures important, consequential collective action pathways (Portes 1998, Granovetter 2017). Their influence has been significant, including in the policy sphere, where the World Bank has adopted their ideas to differentiate between macro and micro, structural and cognitive social capital, as per the chart below. This study focuses on micro structural social capital within the Canadian context.

Figure 1.2 Dimensions of Social Capital



Source: Social capital initiative, working paper series - World Bank (2001)

Putnam (2000) stressed the positives as well as the ‘dark side’ of social capital where groups are exclusionary and are characterized by antisocial objectives. In Putnam’s *Bowling alone: the collapse and revival of American communities*, it was proposed that institutions were failing to provide ‘bridging’ social capital in America, where social capital, like weak social network ties (Granovetter 1974), redistributes new information and resources. This is in contrast to bonding social capital, characterized by strong ties (Granovetter 1974) which reinforce exclusive interaction and small group norms. Furthermore, Putnam argued that mass immigration decreases social capital, and that diversity in the United States is characterized by a tendency to withdraw from collective life (Putnam 2000). This decline of social capital and increase in isolation experienced by those residing in diverse communities is posited by Putnam as the “hunkering down” hypothesis (Putnam 2007).

While immigration has been shown to impact classes asymmetrically,³ Portes and Vickstrom (2011) argue contra Putnam that diversity is necessary for a complex division of labour grounded in organic solidarity, and is more important in nations where there is a large ageing population. Portes’ analysis emerges from the classical Durkheimian tradition. Durkheim’s theory on social solidarity argues that because division of labour makes workers

³ Research affirms that immigration suppresses wages in the labour markets which immigrants occupy, and that there are further negative trans-regional economic impacts of immigration (Camarota 1997, 1998). In a long period of increasing productivity and economic inequality, no positive domestic impacts on general social mobility, or working-class political or social strength or health benefits, have been observed in correlation with increasing immigration as an aspect of global labour arbitrage. Liberal capitalist theory holds, however, that lower wages = cheaper goods and service, implying an eventual economic growth equilibrium based on increasing rewards to higher-skill work as well as business and asset ownership (Smith 1776). Immigration provides supports to a large elder cohort, and under favourable conditions can bolster economic growth, though that growth may be unevenly distributed. Also, while the states and GDP of some sending countries, such as the Philippines, are geared to benefit from labour export and migrant remittances, World Bank economist Branco Milanovic (2016) argues that the benefits of globalization accrue in rising Chinese and Indian income and wealth.

functionally dependent, organic solidarity does not lead to disaffection and anomie but rather the opposite, a generalized appreciation of interconnectedness (Durkheim 1984).

2.3 Durkheimian Social Solidarity Theory

Social solidarity and cohesion are foundational sociological concerns. At the heart of sociology are individuals' interactions with each other in aggregate. Durkheim's functionalist perspective focused on the individual's interaction as having a purpose at the heart of it: the need to belong. He advocated social cohesion and solidarity. Individuals need to integrate and be part of a society in order for it to function as a whole.

Durkheim's theory sociologizes and liberalizes Herbert Spencer's conservative naturalism, a view of society as a biological organism, in which all elements need to work together in order for the whole to function. The dysfunction of one element can be the complete disintegration of the whole. This can occur at the macro (institutions of the state), meso (local institutions) and micro (familial networks) levels of society. Reflecting a capitalist-core concern with social reproduction, the functionalist branch of Sociology extends from historical British (for example, Smith 1776) and later French liberal anxieties over how to manage domestic social changes propelled by industrialization and Enlightenment revolution. This tradition spans to present day liberal, capitalist core concerns about immigration's relationship to national economic, political, and social reintegration.

According to Durkheim, while liberal capitalist solidarity is rooted in workers' functionalist dependency, it is secured, like other forms of solidarity, by shared norms and values. With his study of suicide, Durkheim strove to show the importance of solidarity in its violation. Durkheim found that life chances are probabilistically related to individuals' sense of belonging. He argued that a society needs to reinvent institutions capable of integrating people,

and he argued that facilitating social relations like trust and solidarity are required to undergird economic action. While economics and economic sociology want to know how factors like social capital contribute to groups, 'including immigrants,' economic outcomes, from a sociological Durkheimian perspective, Canada as a settler society should be first and foremost interested in social belonging and in particular immigrants' social belonging.

According to Hagerty (1992), sense of belonging is defined as "the experience of personal involvement in a system or environment so that persons feel themselves to be an integral part of that system or environment" (p.173). The level of social capital is a major factor in determining how we experience/view personal involvement. Based on various studies (Soroka et al. 2007; Kasarda and Janowitz 1974; Hou et al. 2017), the general consensus is that sense of belonging and social capital in Canada has a positive correlation. However, the experiences may be influenced by factors such as education, sex, age and ethnicity and length of time in Canada.

Summary and Conclusion

An extension of sociological tradition, this research analyzes social capital and its impact on sense of belonging among immigrants in Canada, hypothesizing that there is a positive relationship between these two variables of central concern to the sociological study of immigration and social reintegration. Portes' Durkheimian framework indicates this research agenda.

Portes' social capital theory highlights the role of immigration as a contributing factor to the growth of social solidarity and supporting core institutions. Yet contra Portes' Durkheimian assertion of the positive roles of diversity, division of labour, and functional working-class dependency in securing development, research and theory on social capital has found that different types of social capital can have either positive or negative economic, political, and

social consequences. Disintegration is also a functional and conflictual social effect, and immigration has observably contradictory impacts on native groups, regions, and institutions, immigrant groups, and their sending countries. The hope is that *through positive social reintegration*, these contradictions will resolve in a beneficial way over time for everyone.⁴

Focusing on immigrants, this study teases out weak and bridging ties to investigate immigrants' social integration—in the relationship between immigrants' social capital and their sense of belonging. Theoretically, if the receiving country, Canada, is selecting immigrants for social capital compatibility, immigrant social capital should correspond to a sense of belonging, and a bright future for Canadian integration.

These variables however are not the only two at play. Intervening factors such as length of time in Canada, racialized group status, sex, admission class, and educational attainment all have an influence on sense of belonging among immigrants. Studies relating to these factors will be discussed in the following chapter.

Literature Review

In this study social capital is measured by the types of networks immigrants possess, and by participation in local institutions. According to the literature, these items influence length of time in Canada (tenure) and level of education (educational attainment). In addition, immigrant racialized group status has an effect on civic and communal participation. This can be positive or negative depending on their experiences. All of these variables have a direct relationship to sense of belonging (Kasarda and Janowitz 1974; Soroka et al 2007; Hou et al. 2017; Oork and Wellman 2006; Reitz and Banerjee 2007). This sense of belonging can be to a particular region,

⁴ See for example arguments in Saunders 2010, Bloemraad 2006, and Reitz 1998)

community, or nation, and in turn influences immigrants' overall well-being (Dunn and Dyck 2000). These main variables can have a negative or positive relationship on sense of belonging.

2.4 Length of time in Canada

As it relates to length of stay in a region; there is a positive association with sense of belonging, i.e. the longer immigrants reside in a particular region, the stronger their sense of belonging. This is linked to the systemic model of attachment (Kasarda and Janowitz 1974) where the longer an individual resides in a community the higher chances of local attachment. Over time there is a greater development of social ties, which results in communal solidarity and sense of belonging.

Kasarda and Janowitz (1974) used data from Great Britain to test the systemic model of community attachment and argued that increased length of residence is a central factor in the development of social bonds, which contributed to stronger and more positive sense of belonging.

Soroka et al (2007) conducted a study on social cohesion and diversity in Canada, which includes tenure in Canada as a variable. They found that the longer new immigrants remain in Canada, the greater their sense of belonging to the nation. In addition, this was the case among different ethnic groups, as will be discussed later in this chapter.

The 2013 General Social Survey (GSS) on Social Identity was used by Hou et al (2017) for their study on "Patterns and determinants of immigrants' sense of belonging to Canada and their source country". They found that length of residence in Canada is positively associated with a strong sense of belonging to Canada - consistent with popular literature in this field.

2.5 Educational Attainment

Putnam (2000) posited that education, a source of cultural capital, is a major predictor of civic participation, engagement reflecting belonging. There have been other studies that found a positive association between education and sense of belonging (Liu et al. 1998; Sampson 1988). Conversely, some scholars found that educational attainment has the opposite effect on sense of belonging (Fauser et al. 2015; Ryle and Robinson 2006).

Educational attainment is also positively associated with membership in heterogeneous networks (Oork and Wellman 2006). As mentioned in the previous chapter these heterogeneous network characteristics are indicators of bridging social capital. Social capital is considered to be a major element in bringing about social solidarity within a community and the nation as a whole (Putnam 2000, Durkheim 1984).

2.6 Racialized Groups

Discrimination discourages civic and communal participation and weakens overall sense of belonging to a country (Reitz and Banerjee 2007). This discrimination is more often than not experienced by racialized groups (Hou et al. 2017). Reitz and Banerjee (2007) conducted a study on racial inequality and social cohesion in Canada using data from the Ethnic Diversity Survey and they found within Canada racialized groups actually have a higher sense of belonging to Canada than majority groups (including individuals with a European background).

Hou et al. (2017) also found the same results based on their analysis. Further in their study, “immigrants who are visible minorities are more likely than others to have a strong sense of belonging to both Canada and their source country.” (2017, p. 1626). This was deduced based on their acculturation profiles which include ‘integration,’ ‘assimilation,’ marginalization, and ‘separation.’ Based on their study, a majority of the racialized groups of immigrants fit the

integration profile, which is characterized by active engagement in both host society and own-group cultural affinities. There were negative correlations between racialized groups of immigrants' sense of belonging and the assimilation, marginalization, and separation profiles.⁵ They also found that overall, approximately 60 per cent of immigrants felt a sense of belonging to both their host country and country of origin. Soroka et al (2007) found that no one ethnic group felt that they did not belong in Canada.

2.7 Gendered social capital and sense of belonging

Expectations and perceptions of what men and women ought to do or the people they should be around is socialized throughout human life. Men and women have different means of building social capital due to the inequalities experienced within these groups, especially among women. These inequalities are not only experienced within close networks of family and friends but within wider society by way of educational attainment and occupational pursuance (Erickson, 2004).

Measures of social capital are different for men and women. Moore and Carpiano (2019) in their study of Montreal locals, found that in addition to measures of social capital being different, their association were weak in both and male and female groups. Social capital was also concluded to be more important for women's health and well-being compared with men.

⁵ These were characterized by active engagement in host society and detachment from own-group cultural heritage (assimilation); no active participation in both host society and own-group cultural affinities (marginalization); and only active participation in own-group cultural affinities (separation).

2.8 Admission classes (Landed immigrant programs)

In 2017-2018 international migration accounted for 80% of population growth (Statistics Canada 2018). This growth contributed to both economic and social development in Canada.

Particularly, permanent resident admissions through the economic class accounted for 56%. The economic admission class is one applied to skilled workers and professionals, investors, entrepreneurs and self-employed persons that wish to reside in Canada (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2014). These categories are included in the dataset used for this study, however, these classes were closed in 2014 due to the Economic Action Plan Act (Bill C-31).

As highlighted by the Conference Board of Canada in 2018, the family reunification class should also be viewed as part of Canada's economic development policy. Through the family reunification program, family living abroad may be sponsored by family member(s) residing in Canada. This program is viewed as supporting and increasing familial solidarity, but also as contributing to economic growth, generated from adding working family members to the Canadian labour force, as where grandparents' unpaid reproductive labour may free up mothers to work in the labour market.

Immigration is regarded as a tool that contributes to growth and may help reduce the worker-to-retiree ratio.⁶ Yet although employment may be high, the type of jobs acquired and the terms of employment may not be able to sustain an adequate livelihood in expensive core economies. State supports expanding the low-income job market, including as a means of incorporating members of the family class, can institute a below-grade socio-economic berth generating additional costs and challenges for immigrants, especially those without ethnic "ladders"--strong

⁶ In 2012, the worker-to-retiree ratio was 4.2 to 1; projections put that ratio at 2 to 1 by 2036.

ties into a solidaristic ethnic community with good access to capital assets and within-group investment norms (Portes & Zhou 1993). Policy and research emphasis is placed exclusively on the broad-brush economic benefits of immigration, and not nearly enough on immigrants' sense of belonging, which can better indicate the *distribution* of immigration's economic benefits as well as costs.

The refugee class encompasses the 1951 Refugee Convention definition of someone living outside his or her home country who is unable or unwilling to return to their home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution and expands to somewhat broader humanitarian protections, (Refugees in Canada Dossier 2017). Both refugees who have successfully claimed asylum in Canada and those who have arrived through resettlement are included in the class. Resettled refugees come to Canada as either government-assisted refugees (GAR), privately sponsored refugees (PSR) or through a blended program, the Blended-Visa Office Referred (BVOR) program that combines these two types of resettlement. The dataset does not distinguish between GAR and PSR refugees and does not include BVOR refugees as this program was only introduced in 2013.

Summary and Conclusion

These studies are influential in this research project because they indicate how different demographic variables influence social capital and sense of belonging. The hypotheses in this study are immigrant groups' educational attainment, racialized group status, sex, admission class and length of time in Canada, and how these factors are influenced by social capital on their sense of belonging. According to the literature discussed, level of education and length of time in Canada is positively associated with sense of belonging and social capital; that is, as level of education and tenure in Canada increases, so does immigrants' social capital and sense of

belonging. Racialized group status and sense of belonging among immigrants were also found to be positively correlated, and that 'integration' was valued the highest which is described as active engagement in *both* host society's and own-group cultural activities.

The Landed Immigrant program also has a significant influence on the independent variables and their relationship with sense of belonging among immigrants. For instance, dependent on the immigrant program, length of time in Canada may have varying influence on sense of belonging. This is because immigrants arrive in Canada for varying reasons. Those with a Bachelor's degree who arrived through the economic class may have a more positive relationship with sense of belonging compared with the family class, as a side-product of the economic class motivation to pursue career building prospects through professional networking. This assumption will be tested in this study as it relates to educational attainment and its influence on immigrant sense of belonging by admission class.

The expected outcomes are influenced by aspects of social capital which include active civic participation and communal networks. These variables in addition to other independent variables and sense of belonging will be operationalized in the following chapter.

Chapter 3: Data Source and Methodology

This explanatory research project seeks to investigate the correlation between social capital and sense of belonging among immigrants. Table 3.1 shows a list of both independent and dependent variables used in this study.

Table 3.1				
<i>List of Variables</i>				
	<u>Independent Variables</u>			<u>Dependent Variable</u>
Variables	Demographic	Social Networks	Civic Participation	Sense of belonging
	Sex	Contact with relatives- past month-face to face/see	Member or participant-12 months-immigrant/ethnic association	Sense of belonging- People with the same first language
	Age	Contact with relatives- past month- Telephone	Member or participant-12 months- youth organization	Sense of belonging- people with the same ethnic/cultural background
	Born outside of Canada	Contact with relatives- past month- Text	Member or participant-12 months- seniors' group	Sense of belonging- Country of origin
	Year of arrival	Contact with relatives- past month- Email/Internet	Member of participant- 12 months- service club	Sense of belonging- Canada
	Educational attainment	Contact with friends- past month- face to face/see	Member of participant- 12 months- school/community group	Sense of belonging- Province
	Spouse born outside of Canada	Contact with friends- past month- Telephone	Member or participant- 12 months- religious group	Sense of belonging- Town/City
	Racialized Group status	Contact with friends- past month- Text	Member or participant- 12 months-	Sense of belonging- Local community

		cultural/educational group	
Children in household under 19 years of age	Contact with friends- past month- Email/Internet	Member or participant- 12 months- sports/recreational organization	
Landed immigrant program	Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction	Member or participant- 12 months- political party/group	
Quebec	Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction	Member or participant- 12 months- union	
Ontario	Contact with friends- past month- same mother tongue		
Prairie Region	Contact with friends- past month- different ethnic group		
British Columbia	Contact with friends- past month- same sex		
	Contact with friends- past month- same age group		
	Contact with friends- past month- same education level		
	Contact with friends- similar household income		
	Number of close friends		
	Number of close friends - same city/ community		
	Number of relatives-		

		same city/ community		
		Number of relatives respondent feels close to		
Total	10	20	10	7
Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity, main survey: Questionnaire. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.				

3.1 Data Source

The 2013 General Social Survey on Social Identity (Cycle 27) dataset will be used as the sample population for this study. This dataset was chosen because of specific variables on social networking and sense of belonging, as will be discussed in the operationalization of variables.

The response rate of this survey was 48.1% (N=27,695). Respondents born outside of Canada (N=9689) used for analysis in this study represents 35% of the total number of respondents in the sample. In the dataset, there was an oversample of immigrants This is close to the 21.9 % national composition of immigrants residing in Canada, 16.1% of which are recent landed immigrants having been residing in Canada within the last 5 years (Statistics Canada, 2018).

In this dataset, a stratified random sampling strategy was first applied, where the population is divided into strata in order to effectively analyse a representative sample. The stratification of this sample used the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) where strata included major cities across Canada's ten provinces. In this dataset there are 27 strata and these included Montreal, Quebec City, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Vancouver and Toronto. It is expected that by including the number of individuals born outside of Canada in this survey, a more accurate analysis will be garnered. More cases in the analysis may also reduce statistical errors (Singleton and Straits 2010). The 'respondents born in Canada' variable was used to filter

all individuals born outside of Canada (N=9689). This section of the dataset will be used for all analyses.

3.2 Data Collection

Members of the sampling frame were contacted by Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and electronic questionnaire (EQ). This was mainly used because of its cost-effectiveness with regards to time and money especially for large national studies. Respondents were contacted by telephone first, then given the option to complete the survey via phone (CATI) or online (EQ). As it relates to data capture, all information collected in CATI and EQ were transmitted electronically and merged into one data file for processing. On average, data collection via telephone costs 10 to 15 percent less than face to face interviews (Singleton and Straits 2010). CATI also have features such as automatic questionnaire skip patterns which reduces interviewer error (Blair et al, 2014).

Completing the questionnaires independently via EQ is important because some respondents may prefer to complete certain information in private and not communicate with another individual with regards to certain questions (Fowler 2014). In addition, this dataset is designed to improve immigration knowledge and so contains an oversample of immigrants; and as a new feature, immigrants are asked about their sense of belonging to people with the same ethnic or cultural background.

3.3 Operationalization of Variables

3.3.1 Dependent Variable

Sense of belonging in this study is defined as immigrant experiences of personal involvement and feeling of essentiality in a system or environment (Hagerty 1992). On this concept, the variables in the GSS data source are sense of belonging to local community, town or city, Province, Canada, country of origin, people with the same ethnic/cultural background and people with the same first language. Each item is rated between 1 and 5, where 1 is 'Very weak', 2 is 'Somewhat weak', 3 is 'Neutral', 4 is 'Somewhat strong' and 5 is 'Very strong', see appendix 1 for details on the coding of this variable. These items were indexed using principal component factor analysis. Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO), was conducted with a score of 0.73 ($p \leq 0.01$). A Cronbach's alpha of 0.74 which indicates the items do measure the same phenomenon.

3.3.2 Independent Variables

Demographics

The demographic characteristics of the sample population are examined in relation with respondents' sense of belonging in Canada. The 'Sex' variable is coded as 0 for male and 1 for female. Age includes 7 categories with age ranges 15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 to 74 and 75 years and over. Region of residence includes Atlantic region, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie region and British Columbia. The Atlantic region is the benchmark variable for multivariate analyses. The three territories Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut were not included as they were not part of the GSS survey sampling frame. Educational attainment includes 7 items ranging from less than high school diploma or its equivalent to University certificate, diploma, degree above the Bachelor's level. Landed immigrant program variable has four items namely refugee program, family program, economic program and other programs. The first three items

are the pillars of CIC's immigration program⁷. Three binary variables will be derived from this variable for the multivariate analysis where 'yes' is coded as 1 and 'no' as 0 and those participating in other programs are the benchmark category. 'Year of arrival' includes 8 items representing the range of years when respondents first arrived in Canada. These items range from 'prior to 1959' to '2010-2013'. The 'Born outside of Canada' is a binary variable that has two categories, 'no' represented by '0' and 'yes' represented by '1'. This variable was used as a filter to identify those born outside of Canada. 'Spouse born outside of Canada' has three items; '0' represents no spouse/partner in household, '1' represents 'no' to spouse born outside Canada and '2' represents 'yes'. This variable was dummy coded for multivariate analysis with '0' representing spouse born in Canada and '1' representing spouse born outside Canada. The racialized group variable includes 2 items: '0' representing 'no' to identifying as a member of a racialized group and '1' representing 'yes'. The variable on children living in the household under the age of 19 years is represented by '0' for 'no' and '1' for 'yes'

Social Networks

Frequency of contact with relatives and friends include contact via face to face, telephone, text and email/internet in the past month. A count variable was created for contact with relatives and contact with friends respectively. Each of the four methods of contact will be ranged by frequency with 1 being 'not in the past month' and 6 being 'everyday'. The other categories are:

⁷ These pillars are: the Refugee program, where a refugee is someone living outside his or her home country who is unable or unwilling to return to their home country because of a justifiable fear of persecution, according to Refugees in Canada Dossier (2017); the Family reunification program; and the points system. Through the Family reunification program, family living abroad may be sponsored by family member(s) residing in Canada (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2014). The points system is applied to skilled workers and professionals, investors, entrepreneurs and self-employed persons that wish to reside in Canada (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2014)

2 representing 'a few times a week', 3 representing 'Once a week', 4 representing '2-3 times a month' and 5 representing once a month. The variables on level of satisfaction deal with the frequency of communication with relatives and friends. Both variables are coded the same with 1 representing 'very dissatisfied' and 5 representing 'very satisfied'. The other categories are 2 'dissatisfied', 3 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied' and 4 'satisfied'. Other 'contact with friends' variables deals with contact based on different demographics: those with the same mother tongue, communication with different ethnic groups, those of same sex, same age group, and same education level. These 5 variables will be combined into one count variable for bivariate and multivariate analysis. They are coded as follows: 1 representing 'none', 2 representing 'a few', 3 representing 'about half', 4 representing 'most' and 5 representing 'all'. Apart from these nominal variables, there are four original ratio variables within the dataset that deals with the number of relatives and friends the respondent feels close to and whether or not those relatives and friends live in the same city/community as the respondent. These variables are coded 0 through 19 and over except for the 'number of relatives in the same city' variable which is coded 0 through 10⁸.

Local Institutions

In order to measure immigrant participation and involvement in groups, associations and organizations, a count variable was created using 10 variables namely involvement in: Unions, political party/group, sports/recreational group, cultural/educational group, religious group,

⁸ The 'number of relatives in the same city' variable was the only one coded 0 through 10 because of the low count between 10 and 19. This would have proved problematic in future multivariate analyses

school/community group, service club, seniors' group, youth organization and immigrant ethnic association. Each item is coded '0' for no and '1' for yes.

3.4 Data Analysis Assumptions and Techniques

A frequency distribution was created for recoded main independent variables and dependent variable.

Table 3.4 Univariate results for main independent variables and dependent variable			
<u>Variables</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent</u>
Main Independent (Demographic)			
Sex			
Male	4641	47.9	47.9
Female	5048	52.1	100
Total	9689	100	
Year of arrival			
1.00 Prior to 1959	647	6.7	6.8
2.00 1960-1969	613	6.3	13.3
3.00 1970-1979	783	8.1	21.6
4.00 1980-1989	1469	15.2	37.1
5.00 1990-1999	2090	21.6	59.2
6.00 2000-2009	3256	33.6	93.6
7.00 2010-2013	607	6.3	100.0
Total	9465	97.7	
Admission Class			
1.00 The refugee program	951	9.8	11.9
2.00 The family program	2919	30.1	48.4
3.00 The economic program	3502	36.1	92.1
4.00 Other	629	6.5	100.0
Total	8001	82.6	
Educational attainment			
1.00 Less than high school diploma or its equivalent	1078	11.1	11.2
2.00 High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate	2234	23.1	34.5

3.00 Trade certificate or diploma	542	5.6	40.2
4.00 College/CEGEP/other non-university certificate or diploma	1712	17.7	58.0
5.00 University certificate or diploma below the Bachelor's level	392	4.0	62.1
6.00 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A, B.Sc, LL.B.)	2217	22.9	85.2
7.00 University certificate, diploma, degree above the B.A level.	1419	14.6	100.0
Total	9594	99.0	
Racialized Group			
.00 No	3889	40.1	40.8
1.00 Yes	5635	58.2	100.0
Total	9524	98.3	
Quebec (binary)			
.00 Rest of Canada	8400	86.7	86.7
1.00 Quebec	1289	13.3	100.0
Total	9689	100.0	
Ontario (binary)			
.00 Rest of Canada	7033	72.6	72.6
1.00 Ontario	2656	27.4	100.0
Total	9689	100.0	
Prairie region (binary)			
.00 Rest of Canada	6200	64.0	64.0
1.00 Prairie region	3489	36.0	100.0
Total	9689	100.0	
British Columbia			
.00 Rest of Canada	8336	86.0	86.0
1.00 British Columbia	1353	14.0	100.0
Total	9689	100.0	
Children under 19 years of age in household			
.00 No	6688	69.0	69.0
1.00 Yes	3001	31.0	100.0
Total	9689	100.0	

Spouse born outside of Canada (binary)			
.00 No spouse/ spouse born in Canada	5407	55.8	56.2
1.00 Spouse born outside Canada	4212	43.5	100.0
Total	9619	99.3	
Social Capital (social networks)			
Contact with relatives- Frequency			
4.00	288	3.0	3.1
5.00	347	3.6	6.7
6.00	439	4.5	11.4
7.00	571	5.9	17.5
8.00	712	7.3	25.0
9.00	653	6.7	32.0
10.00	761	7.9	40.0
11.00	743	7.7	47.9
12.00	835	8.6	56.8
13.00	670	6.9	63.9
14.00	669	6.9	71.0
15.00	505	5.2	76.4
16.00	536	5.5	82.1
17.00	416	4.3	86.5
18.00	382	3.9	90.6
19.00	310	3.2	93.9
20.00	214	2.2	96.1
21.00	135	1.4	97.6
22.00	125	1.3	98.9
23.00	79	.8	99.7
24.00	26	.3	100.0
Total	9416	97.2	
Number of close relatives			
.00	367	3.8	3.9
1.00	750	7.7	11.9
2.00	1278	13.2	25.6
3.00	1247	12.9	39.0
4.00	1100	11.4	50.7
5.00	1214	12.5	63.7
6.00	665	6.9	70.8
7.00	318	3.3	74.2
8.00	299	3.1	77.4
9.00	76	.8	78.2
10.00	956	9.9	88.5
11.00	24	.2	88.7

12.00	169	1.7	90.5
13.00	22	.2	90.8
14.00	27	.3	91.0
15.00	208	2.1	93.3
16.00	11	.1	93.4
17.00	6	.1	93.5
18.00	13	.1	93.6
19 and over	599	6.2	100.0
Total	9349	96.5	
Number of close relatives in same city/community			
.00	2820	29.1	34.3
1.00	1069	11.0	47.4
2.00	1333	13.8	63.6
3.00	931	9.6	74.9
4.00	611	6.3	82.4
5.00	467	4.8	88.1
6.00	265	2.7	91.3
7.00	102	1.1	92.5
8.00	103	1.1	93.8
9.00	39	.4	94.3
10 and over	471	4.9	100.0
Total	8211	84.7	
Contact with relatives- level of satisfaction			
Very dissatisfied	94	1.0	1.0
Dissatisfied	487	5.0	6.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	900	9.3	15.6
Satisfied	5138	53.0	69.9
Very satisfied	2848	29.4	100.0
Total	9467	97.7	
Contact with friends- Frequency			
4.00	121	1.2	1.3
5.00	169	1.7	3.2
6.00	245	2.5	5.8
7.00	304	3.1	9.1
8.00	454	4.7	14.1
9.00	534	5.5	19.9
10.00	555	5.7	25.9
11.00	671	6.9	33.2
12.00	723	7.5	41.1
13.00	636	6.6	48.0

14.00	634	6.5	54.9
15.00	530	5.5	60.6
16.00	658	6.8	67.8
17.00	596	6.2	74.3
18.00	519	5.4	79.9
19.00	482	5.0	85.2
20.00	436	4.5	89.9
21.00	299	3.1	93.2
22.00	304	3.1	96.5
23.00	207	2.1	98.7
24.00	117	1.2	100.0
Total	9194	94.9	
Contact with friends- diversity of friends			
6.00	2	.0	.0
8.00	2	.0	.1
9.00	1	.0	.1
10.00	10	.1	.2
11.00	26	.3	.6
12.00	38	.4	1.1
13.00	78	.8	2.3
14.00	114	1.2	3.9
15.00	212	2.2	6.9
16.00	343	3.5	11.9
17.00	482	5.0	18.8
18.00	628	6.5	27.8
19.00	863	8.9	40.2
20.00	936	9.7	53.6
21.00	906	9.4	66.6
22.00	871	9.0	79.1
23.00	557	5.7	87.1
24.00	386	4.0	92.7
25.00	222	2.3	95.9
26.00	180	1.9	98.5
27.00	58	.6	99.3
28.00	23	.2	99.6
29.00	16	.2	99.9
30.00	10	.1	100.0
Total	6964	71.9	
Number of close friends			
.00	638	6.6	6.7
1.00	597	6.2	13.0
2.00	1283	13.2	26.5

3.00	1298	13.4	40.1
4.00	1018	10.5	50.9
5.00	1444	14.9	66.0
6.00	655	6.8	72.9
7.00	207	2.1	75.1
8.00	241	2.5	77.6
9.00	30	.3	78.0
10.00	1038	10.7	88.9
11.00	14	.1	89.0
12.00	181	1.9	90.9
13.00	8	.1	91.0
14.00	11	.1	91.1
15.00	236	2.4	93.6
16.00	15	.2	93.8
17.00	1	.0	93.8
18.00	7	.1	93.9
19 and over	584	6.0	100.0
Total	9506	98.1	
Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction			
Very dissatisfied	38	.4	.4
Dissatisfied	337	3.5	4.0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	773	8.0	12.4
Satisfied	5235	54.0	68.8
Very satisfied	2892	29.8	100.0
Total	9275	95.7	
Civic Participation			
Participation in organizations and associations			
.00	3549	36.6	36.9
1.00	2372	24.5	61.5
2.00	1664	17.2	78.8
3.00	992	10.2	89.1
4.00	559	5.8	94.9
5.00	306	3.2	98.1
6.00	128	1.3	99.4
7.00	35	.4	99.8
8.00	19	.2	100.0
9.00	3	.0	100.0
Total	9627	99.4	
Dependent Variable			

Sense of Belonging			
7.00	6	.1	.1
8.00	2	.0	.1
9.00	5	.1	.1
10.00	5	.1	.2
11.00	14	.1	.3
12.00	9	.1	.4
13.00	15	.2	.6
14.00	41	.4	1.0
15.00	40	.4	1.5
16.00	54	.6	2.1
17.00	60	.6	2.7
18.00	107	1.1	3.9
19.00	107	1.1	5.0
20.00	168	1.7	6.8
21.00	195	2.0	8.9
22.00	287	3.0	12.0
23.00	262	2.7	14.8
24.00	403	4.2	19.2
25.00	374	3.9	23.2
26.00	547	5.6	29.1
27.00	522	5.4	34.7
28.00	902	9.3	44.4
29.00	826	8.5	53.3
30.00	854	8.8	62.5
31.00	771	8.0	70.7
32.00	778	8.0	79.1
33.00	607	6.3	85.6
34.00	624	6.4	92.4
35.00	710	7.3	100.0
Total	9295	95.9	

All variables were checked to ensure they were appropriate for multiple regression.

Table 3.4 (2)				
<i>Measure or Normality</i>				
	Continuous Variables			
	Contact with Relatives- past month	Contact with friends (demographic)	Contact with friends- past month	Sense of belonging index
Number	9416	9185	9194	9295

Skewness	.296	.289	.052	-.897
Std. Error of Skewness	.025	.029	.026	.025
Kurtosis	-.580	.346	-.796	.815
Std. Error of Kurtosis	.050	.059	.051	.051
<i>Source: General Social Survey, Social Identity Dataset, 2013</i>				

The multivariate analysis involves the measure of association which is the strength of relationships between two or more variables. This study proposes an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis. At this stage in the thesis, this method of analysis was chosen because the dependent variable (sense of belonging) is normally distributed and there are multiple independent variables, all of which are normally distributed. This analysis provides a measure of the direction and size of the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable (Miles and Shevlin 2001). It is expected that the results will yield a positive relationship between sense of belonging and social capital whilst considering educational attainment, length of time in Canada and racialized group status; hence as social capital increases so does immigrant sense of belonging.

3.5 Reliability and Validity of study

3.5.1 Reliability

This dataset is particularly suitable to this study because of its data on immigrant-belonging variables and the oversampled immigrant population. Concepts on social networking and civic participation are relevant to this study, and this survey captures rich and diverse data--on not only frequency of contact with relatives and friends, but also the level of satisfaction as a result of each communicative experience. More than twenty variables in this study measure social contact on a micro and meso level. This is vital for bivariate and multivariate analyses in order to determine contact's influence on sense of belonging.

3.5.2 Validity

There are seven variables specifically focused on sense of belonging. All focused on different aspects of belonging, from sense of belonging to city to sense of belonging to the country. One variable captured respondents' sense of belonging to their country of origin. Due to the large number of variables on sense of belonging, an index was created to measure sense of belonging as an individual concept in analyses.

Income variables were excluded due to the low response rate. The demographic variable 'Region of residence' was chosen instead of 'Province of residence' because the response rate for individual provinces in the Atlantic region as well as the prairie region were low, with the Atlantic region having the lowest response rate. This is a limitation, as sense of belonging among respondents cannot be identified with individual provinces, but rather with the Atlantic region as a broad proxy.

Chapter 4: Results

Sense of belonging is important to the overall well-being of all individuals within society. It is more so important to understand the experiences of immigrant groups and how this is linked to their sense of belonging within a host society.

This chapter focused on the bivariate and multivariate analyses in order to better understand the correlations and association between the independent variables and dependent variable.

4.1 Bivariate Analysis

Table 4.1 shows the results of the tri-variate analysis. As a result of conducting a Pearson's correlation for test of significance, all of the variables sex, time spent in Canada, admission class, educational attainment and membership in a racialized group are all have statistically significant relationships to social capital are positively correlated with sense of belonging.

Table 4.1							
Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (r) for sense of belonging among different demographic immigrant groups							
<u>Measures of Social Capital</u>	<u>Demographics</u>						
Social Networks	Sex	Time in Canada	Refugee Program	Family Program	Economic program	Educational attainment	Racialized Groups
Contact with relatives (Frequency)	<i>0.049***</i>	<i>0.053***</i>	<i>0.055***</i>	<i>0.054***</i>	<i>0.056***</i>	<i>0.063***</i>	<i>0.054***</i>
Satisfaction of contact with relatives	<i>0.158***</i>	<i>0.160***</i>	<i>0.163***</i>	<i>0.161***</i>	<i>0.163***</i>	<i>0.157***</i>	<i>0.158***</i>
Contact with friends (Frequency)	<i>0.014^</i>	<i>0.110^</i>	<i>0.023*</i>	<i>0.025*</i>	<i>0.024*</i>	<i>0.014^</i>	<i>0.010^</i>
Satisfaction of contact with friends	<i>0.178***</i>	<i>0.179***</i>	<i>0.184***</i>	<i>0.183***</i>	<i>0.183***</i>	<i>0.173***</i>	<i>0.178***</i>
Contact with friends- (demographic)	<i>0.053***</i>	<i>0.057***</i>	<i>0.060***</i>	<i>0.063***</i>	<i>0.064***</i>	<i>0.054***</i>	<i>0.048***</i>

Number of close relatives	0.108***	0.108***	0.110***	0.109***	0.110***	0.110***	0.110***
Close relatives residing in same city/community	0.074***	0.077***	0.071***	0.065***	0.068***	0.064***	0.074***
Number of close friends	0.094***	0.086***	0.091***	0.094***	0.094***	0.089***	0.088***
Civic Participation							
Participation in organizations and associations	0.067***	0.068***	0.072***	0.076***	0.075***	0.074***	0.068***
<i>Source: General Social Survey, Social Identity Dataset, 2013</i> $\wedge 0.1$, * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$							

Sex

When controlling for sex, the variable with the highest correlation with sense of belonging is satisfaction with frequency of contact with friends ($r=0.178$) followed by satisfaction with contact with relatives ($r=0.158$). What this says is that it is not necessarily the number of contacts but the satisfaction with the quality of contact with others that is most important in determining sense of belonging. The number of close friends ($r=0.067$), frequency of contact with friends ($r=0.014$), with relatives ($r=0.049$), having relatives close by ($r=0.108$) or living in the same city ($r=0.074$) are also important but have a weaker relationship with sense of belonging.

Time in Canada

The variable with the highest correlation when controlling for time in Canada is satisfaction of contact with friends ($r=0.179$). The variable with the second highest correlation value is satisfaction of contact with relatives ($r=0.160$). Thus, satisfaction of contact with relatives and friends has a stronger influence of immigrant sense of belonging when compared with the actual frequency of contact. Frequency of contact with relatives ($r=0.053$) is slightly higher than frequency of contact with friends ($r=0.110$). Variable on contact with friends by demographic ($r=0.057$), number of close relatives ($r=0.108$), close relatives residing in the same community ($r=0.077$), number of close friends ($r=0.095$) and immigrant participation in organizations and associations ($r=0.068$) are all statistically significant but have weaker correlations with sense of belonging.

Refugee Program

Controlling for refugee program, the variable with the highest value is satisfaction of contact with friends ($r=0.184$), and the second highest is satisfaction of contact with relatives ($r=0.163$). As with the previous variables, this means that satisfaction of contact has a stronger influence of sense of belonging compared with the other variables. Frequency of contact with relatives ($r=0.055$), frequency of contact with friends is ($r=0.023$), contact with friends by demographic ($r=0.060$), number of close relatives ($r=0.110$), number of close relatives living in the same city or community ($r=0.071$), number of close friends ($r=0.091$) and participation in organizations and association ($r=0.072$) all have values that have a weak influence on sense of belonging.

Family Program

When controlling for those arrived through the family program, the variable on satisfaction of contact with friends has the highest correlation value ($r=0.183$), followed by satisfaction of

contact with relatives (0.161). These variables have the strongest influence on sense of belonging compared with the other measures of social capital. Frequency of contact with relatives ($r=0.054$), frequency of contact with friends ($r=0.025$), contact with friends by demographic ($r=0.063$), number of close relatives ($r=0.109$), number of close relatives residing in the same community ($r=0.065$), number of close friends ($r=0.094$) and participation in organizations and associations ($r=0.076$) all have weaker correlation values and thus a weaker influence on sense of belonging.

Economic Program

The two variables with the highest values when controlling for economic program are satisfaction of contact with friends ($r=0.183$) and satisfaction of contact with relatives ($r=0.163$). These variables have the strongest influence on sense of belonging. Frequency of contact with relatives ($r=0.056$), frequency of contact with friends ($r=0.024$), contact by diversity of friends ($r=0.064$), number of close friends ($r=0.110$), number of close friends residing in the same community ($r=0.068$) and number of close friends ($r=0.094$) and participation in organization and associations ($r=0.075$) are all statistically significant but have weaker relationships with sense of belonging.

Educational Attainment

When controlling for educational attainment, the variables with the highest correlation with sense of belonging is satisfaction of contact with friends ($r=0.173$), followed by satisfaction of contact with relatives ($r=0.157$). Frequency of contact with relatives ($r=0.063$), frequency of contact with friends ($r=0.014$), contact by diversity of friends ($r=0.054$), number of close relatives ($r=0.110$) close relatives in the same city/ community has correlation values of 0.064

and participation in organization and associations ($r=0.074$) have weaker correlations with sense of belonging.

Racialized groups

Controlling for racialized groups, the variable with the highest correlation with sense of belonging is satisfaction of contact with friends ($r=0.178$), followed by satisfaction of contact with relatives ($r=0.158$). Frequency of contact with relatives ($r=0.054$), frequency of contact with friends ($r=0.010$), contact by diversity friends ($r=0.048$), number of close relatives ($r=0.110$) and number of close relatives that reside in the same city/community ($r=0.074$) and participation in organizations and associations ($r=0.068$) all have weak correlation with sense of belonging.

Eight measures on social capital were used in this study, and for this particular analysis, their correlation with sense of belonging was determined to be weak (< 0.2) when controlling for variables based on the hypotheses. Social capital and sense of belonging produced a weak correlation when controlled for sex, time in Canada, refugee program, family program, economic program educational attainment and racialized groups. All of the values were statistically significant.

Particularly, the correlation values for satisfaction of contact with relatives and friends were consistently higher compared with values for actual frequency of contact with relatives and friends. This was consistent with all control variables. This means that immigrant satisfaction with contact has a stronger influence of their sense of belonging.

The following chapter discusses the associations between independent variables and sense of belonging when all other variables are held constant.

4.2 Multivariate Analysis

Six models were created as a result of the multivariate analysis. These models tested for associations between the independent variables and dependent variable when all other variables are held constant, while controlling for female and male groups that arrived through the refugee, family and economic program.

Table 4.2 Unstandardized regression coefficients for predicting variables on sense of belonging controlling for Sex among the refugee, family and economic immigrant admission programs						
<u>Independent Variables</u>	<u>Refugee program</u>		<u>Family Program</u>		<u>Economic program</u>	
	<i>Female Unstandardized B Model 1</i>	<i>Male Unstandardized B Model 2</i>	<i>Female Unstandardized B Model 3</i>	<i>Male Unstandardized B Model 4</i>	<i>Female Unstandardized B Model 5</i>	<i>Male Unstandardized B Model 6</i>
(Constant)	16.227***	16.009***	22.124** *	24.558***	20.698***	22.346***
<u>Demographic</u>						
Year of arrival	1.095***	.164	.084	.067	-.194 [^]	-.002
Educational Attainment	-.233	-.042	-.358***	-.267**	-.152*	-.103
Racialized Group	-1.144 [^]	.411	-.046	.155	.987***	.526 [^]
Quebec (binary)	4.045**	1.052	.388	.321	.465	.745
Ontario (binary)	4.042***	.240	-.054	-.301	.486	-.005
Prairie region (binary)	2.931**	1.196	.602	-.132	1.184**	.547
British Columbia (binary)	2.414 [^]	-.723	.445	.529	-.046	.413
Children under 19 years of age	-.018	-.720	.040	-.237	.653*	.468

in household (binary)						
Spouse born outside of Canada (binary)	1.073 [^]	1.453 ^{**}	.805 ^{**}	.908 [*]	.739 ^{**}	.918 ^{***}
Social capital (social networks)						
Contact with relatives- Frequency	-.068	-.033	.021	.058	.048	-.058 [^]
Number of close relatives	.118	.201 ^{***}	.063 [^]	.043	.047	.051 [^]
Number of close relatives in the same city/community	.033	-.185 [^]	-.051	-.025	.026	.081
Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction	.507	.815 ^{**}	.476 ^{**}	.083	.290 [^]	.455 ^{**}
Contact with friends- Frequency	-.131 [^]	-.034	-.079 [*]	-.076 [^]	-.008	.019
Contact with friends- diversity of friends	-.058 [^]	.053	.100 [*]	.035	.096 [*]	.010
Number of close friends	.133	-.009	.120 ^{***}	.008	.077 ^{**}	.007
Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction	1.104 ^{**}	1.358 ^{***}	.665 ^{***}	.743 ^{**}	.811 ^{***}	.673 ^{***}
Civic participation						
Participation in organizations and associations	.378 ^{**}	.254	.238 ^{**}	.357 ^{***}	.074	.144 [^]
R ²	.081	.161	.089	.058	.101	.063
<i>Source: General Social Survey, Social Identity Dataset, 2013</i>						
<i>^0.1, *p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001</i>						

Table 4.2 consists of variables used in the multivariate analysis and the negative or positive influence they have on sense of belonging when controlling for sex and admission classes. An easier version from the analysis can be found in Appendix 2 where positive associations are described and highlighted. Also included are the R^2 s of each model.

The model for male refugees produced an R^2 of 0.161, the highest model “fit” of all study groups. This means that knowing the value of the variables in the equation improves the accuracy of predicting the variance in sense of belonging by 16%. Models for female economic immigrants (0.101) and female family program immigrants (0.089) follow. The models for female refugees (0.081), male economic program (0.063), and male family program immigrants (0.058) are much less. All of the R^2 values are statistically significant ($p \leq 0.001$).

The findings section is organized by variable. I examine the influence, if any, of each variable for all groups in the study.

Year of arrival

The number of years in Canada has an association with sense of belonging for female refugees and female economic class immigrants (1.095 and -0.194). Among female refugees the influence is positive; for every year after arrival, sense of belonging increases by 1.09. For female economic immigrants, however, the relationship is in the opposite direction; sense of belonging actually decreases by 0.194 for each year after arrival. The variable has no statistically significant effect for any other immigrant group.

Educational attainment

Educational attainment has a negative impact on sense of belonging for female family class (-0.358) and male family class immigrants (-0.152). This means that as level of education increases among the family class, sense of belonging decreases. There is no statistically significant effect for any other immigrant group.

Racialized groups

The results of being in a racialized group are mixed. For female refugees, being a member of a racialized group means a decrease in sense of belonging (-1.114). In other words, refugee women who are racialized are less likely to feel a positive sense of belonging when the other variables are controlled. The relationship for economic class women (0.987) and men (0.526) is in the opposite direction. For these groups, membership in a racialized group actually increases sense of belonging. Membership in a racialized group was not statistically significant for any other group.

Quebec

As it relates to the regions, immigrants residing in Quebec is highly beneficial for female refugees (4.045). It means that for refugee women living in that province, sense of belonging is significantly higher than for all other groups.

Ontario

Similar to living in Quebec, female refugees living in Ontario also enjoyed a significantly larger sense of belonging score (4.042). The influence is not present for any other group.

Prairie region

Females entering Canada as refugees or as economic class immigrants also enjoy a higher sense of belonging if they live in the prairie region (2.931 and 1.184 respectively). Living in the prairies did not influence the sense of belonging for any other group.

British Columbia

The pattern of increased sense of belonging among female refugees also holds for those living in British Columbia. Refugee women living there had a higher sense of belonging (2.414). As with the other models, living in this province had no effect on the other groups in my study.

Presence of children under 19 years of age in household

The variable households with children under 19 years is an effective predictor of sense of belonging among refugee women (0.653). Refugee women with children under age 19 in the household had higher levels of sense of belonging than any other group. Children seemed to have no effect on the sense of belonging for any other group in my study.

Spouse born outside of Canada

Interestingly, having a spouse who was also born outside of Canada was one of the only variables that had a statistically significant influence on sense of belonging for all six groups in

my study. The effect of having a spouse born outside of Canada was positive and highest among female and male refugees (1.073 and 1.453). It appears that having a spouse is more important for increasing sense of belonging for males than for females as family program males (0.908 versus 0.805) and economic program males (0.918 versus 0.739) scores were higher. For all groups, having a spouse born outside of Canada is a positive contributor to sense of belonging.

Contact with relatives- Frequency

The results for frequency of contact with relatives had a statistically significant influence for only one group, male members of the economic program (-0.058). The direction of this relationship is a bit counter-intuitive. Having more frequent contact with relatives had a small but statistically significant influence on sense of belonging for this group. For all others, however, the variable has no influence on sense of belonging.

Number of close relatives

The number of close relatives has a positive influence on sense of belonging for some newcomers. The effect is strongest among male refugees (0.201), followed by female members of the family program (0.063) and male members of the economic program (0.051). Number of relatives had no influence on sense of belonging for the other groups.

Number of close relatives in the same city/community

Proximity of relatives, those living in the same community or city, has an unexpected relationship with sense of belonging for male refugees (-0.185). It has a small and negative

influence on sense of belonging which means that as the number of close relatives living nearby increases, sense of belonging decreases. I will attempt to explain this finding below. The number of relatives does not influence the sense of belonging of any other group in my study.

Contact with relatives- level of satisfaction

Being satisfied with the quality of contact with relatives is a statistically significant predictor of sense of belonging for four groups in my study. The variable is most influential for male refugees (0.815), followed by females admitted in the family program (0.476) females admitted in the economic program (0.455) and males in the economic program (0.209). In all cases, being satisfied with the level of contact with relatives increases sense of belonging and the effect is most powerful for male refugees and females in the family and economic programs.

Contact with friends- Frequency

This variable has a negative association with sense of belonging for three of my study groups. Female refugees (-0.131) and female (-0.079) and male members of the family program (-0.076) are all statistically significant. Like the variable dealing with frequency of contact with relatives, there is a decrease in sense of belonging for every level increase in the frequency of contact with friends.

Contact with friends- diversity of friends

Diversity of friends is a statistically significant predictor of sense of belonging but only for females and the effect is in different directions. For female refugees (-0.058), the results are

negative meaning that having more diverse friends is actually a small but statistically significant negative effect on sense of belonging. For female members of the family program (0.100) and female members of the economic program (0.096), for these women, having diverse friends has a positive influence on sense of belonging.

Number of close friends

There is a positive association between number of close friends' and immigrants' sense of belonging for two groups in my study. This is the case particularly for female members of the family class (0.120) and female members of the economic class (0.077). The results mean that for female family class and female economic class immigrants, the number of friends is positively correlated to sense of belonging. In other words, having more friends provides a small increase in sense of belonging for women migrating in these two categories.

Contact with friends- level of satisfaction

The level of satisfaction with contact with friends and immigrant sense of belonging have positive associations in all six models. This variable has the greatest influence on sense of belonging for female and male refugees (1.104 and 1.358). This means having satisfactory levels of contact with friends is more important for refugees than it is for other groups. Male family class immigrants (0.783) have slightly higher benefit than with females in the same class (0.665). Among the economic migrants, the benefit of high satisfaction with level of contact with friends is most prevalent with males (0.811) than with females (0.673).

Participation in organization and association

Participation in voluntary associations positively affects sense of belonging for all but one of the groups in my study. Civic participation has the largest effect on female refugees, increasing their sense of belonging by 0.378, followed by male family program members (0.357) and female family class members (0.238). The smallest effect is on male members of the economic program where volunteerism influences sense of belonging by a modest amount (0.144). This means that with every immigrant participation in organizations and associations, sense of belonging increases for almost every group.

Summary and conclusion

The results of the multivariate analysis reveal that the model best predicts sense of belonging for female refugees having a R^2 of 0.16. Because sense of belonging is a qualitative variable, it can be difficult to craft a model that predicts more than 20% of the variance.

The following chapter will discuss these results in relation to the social and cultural capital theory in addition to previous research done in this field of study.

Chapter 5: Discussion

This chapter discusses each hypothesis and how the findings from this study compared with previous studies in this field.

Hypothesis 1:

Social capital has a greater influence on sense of belonging for female immigrant groups compared with male immigrant groups.

Social capital in this study is measured using 8 separate items: frequency of contact with relatives, number of relatives, number of relatives in the same city/community, satisfaction with level of contact with relatives, frequency of contact with friends, diversity of friendship group, number of close friends and satisfaction with level of contact with friends.

There are no clear sex differences in the social capital variables and how they may or may not influence sense of belonging. Refugee men, family class women and both female and male economic class migrants had four statistically significant social capital variables predicting sense of belonging. The direction of the relationship between the social capital variables and sense of belonging also varies by sex so it is difficult to discuss patterns. For refugee class men, for example, the number of family members in the same community actually decreases sense of belonging yet their frequency of contact with family members in general is positively correlated with sense of belonging. There is not a lot of literature to explain why this may be, however one explanation may be due to the fact that refugees in general do not have strong familial and social ties upon arrival in Canada. This is sometimes dependent upon whether refugees are privately sponsored or government sponsored. In the case of privately sponsored refugees, it is easier to build connection and create better labor market outcomes (Wilkinson, 2017).

Contact with friends seems to have a negative influence for refugee women and family class women than all other groups. The relationship, however, is in the opposite direction. The more contact women have with friends, the lower their sense of belonging. This association is negative

and can be explained by the fact that refugees are displaced and have little or no familial ties in host country. Women also show more of a 'bonding' instead of 'bridging' relationship when it comes to social capital and this positively influences their sense of belonging. This is reflected through the variable on women's contact with friends based on their demographic (contact with friends- diversity of friends) and is strongest among women arrived through the family program and the economic program. The results here are positive, meaning that diverse friendship circles actually increase sense of belonging. Yet for refugee women, the results are opposite. Having a diverse friendship network has a small but negative association with sense of belonging. My findings reject Putnam's affirmations on the positives of bridging over bonding social capital and the contributions of being part of heterogeneous networks. This does not prove that bridging social capital is not as effective in strengthening sense of belonging, but suggests that bonding social capital does have a place in strengthening sense of belonging for some but not all immigrant women.

For refugee women, variables on frequency of contact with friends and contact with diversity of friends are negative in their association with sense of belonging. This means that the more frequent contact with friends and the more diverse the friendship network is, the lower their sense of belonging. Conversely, satisfaction with level of contact with friends shows a positive association with sense of belonging. It could be that the act of spending time with friends, while positive for other aspects of one's life is actually unhelpful in terms of sense of belonging. It could be that when friends get together, it can become easier to complain about difficulties they have experienced in Canada, thus influencing a more negative view of their life here. In addition, among all categories of immigrants, refugee women are the least likely to speak English or French at arrival (Beiser and Hou 2019).

Hypothesis 2:

Social capital is positively associated with sense of belonging as length of time in Canada increases.

Based on the findings of the multivariate analysis, time in Canada has an influence on sense of belonging for two groups: refugee women and females entering in the economic program. The results of the analysis reveal the effect is different for both groups. For refugee women, time in Canada has a strong and positive influence on sense of belonging while for women in the economic program, the effect is very small and negative. It may be that for refugee women fleeing war and violence, the safety of being in Canada may increase their sense of belonging. For economic class women, perhaps dissatisfaction increases as time goes by. Women particularly lag behind as it relates to building social capital and this in turn affects sense of belonging (Beiser and Hou, 2019).

Soroka et al (2007) found that the longer immigrants reside in Canada, the greater their sense of belonging to the nation which would explain the relationship for female refugees and sense of belonging. In addition, Kasarda and Janowitz (1974) argued that with the increase of time in the host country, social bonds are developed and this in turn contributes to sense of belonging.

Hypothesis 3:

Social capital is positively associated with sense of belonging for all immigrant groups in Canada regardless of their program of admission.

The results here are mixed. Some social capital variables are positively linked to sense of belonging while others are not. For the variables on civic participation (participation in organizations and associations), there is a positive relationship with sense of belonging for refugee women, women and men arriving through the family program and men arriving through the economic program.

Most refugees arrive in Canada as a result of having no ties or bonds with people from their country of origin and people who are already living in Canada. They are motivated to leave their homes because of persecution (Refugees in Canada 2017). Yet having a network is not always a positive influence on sense of belonging. For some, contact with relatives and friends can decrease sense of belonging. This is particularly true for male refugees, for them, having relatives in the same community actually decreases sense of belonging. Recent research by Wilkinson and her colleagues (2019) reveals that women are often times over burdened by family members to assist them, particularly with translation and integration processes. However this not exclusive to women and there are instances where men are over relied upon in areas such as financial support and/or transportation, which in turn affects their sense of belonging. This can become burdensome, particularly when the men are not used to being in a new society themselves.

For refugee women, frequency of contact with friends and having diverse friendship groups also had a negative connection to sense of belonging. It could be that as contact with friends increases, feelings of loneliness, separation and homesickness increase as friendship groups provide a safe place to complain about the difficulties of life in Canada.

For women in the family class, contact with and satisfaction with amount of contact with friends and relatives were all positive predictors of sense of belonging. For men, the results are similar,

with one exception. Family class men who had more frequency of contact with friends had lower sense of belonging. Like refugee women, perhaps spending time with friends just strengthens their negativity toward being in Canada.

For family class women, the pattern of social capital influence on sense of belonging is positive. Level of satisfaction with frequency of contact with both relatives and friends, contact with friends by diversity and number of close friends are all positively related to social capital. For men in the economic program, frequency of contact with relatives is negatively associated with sense of belonging. Much like refugee men, economic class men are likely responsible for many of the day-to-day tasks of resettlement so may feel more burden when relatives are present nearby.

The literature on admission classes in Canada focuses mainly on the economic attributes of immigrants, more so those entering the country for labour market purposes (Portes and Zhou 1993, Refugees in Canada Dossier 2017). Most of this research indicates that immigrants make a positive contribution to the Canadian labour market overall and that most Canadians are happy that immigrants make these contributions. The results of this study suggest that social capital is not a strong indicator of sense of belonging for most newcomers when controlling for admission programs but because the results are so mixed, further research is necessary.

Hypothesis 4:

As educational attainment increases, sense of belonging increases.

Based on the results of this study, when all other variables are held constant, educational attainment has a negative influence on sense of belonging for family class women and men and

economic class women. This means that for every level increase in educational attainment, sense of belonging weakens. This negative association is strongest among women arrived through the family program. A possible explanation of this is that the failure to be working at a job commensurate with skill level has a negative effect on sense of belonging for most people. Just because someone arrives as a family class immigrant does not mean they do not care about working at a job that uses their educational and work experience. For economic class women, there is evidence to suggest that they are not likely to be working at jobs that recognize their level of education either—so it is not surprising that sense of belonging would suffer as a result. These findings are consistent with Fauser et al and their study on immigration in Germany and Ryle and Robinson's study in the United States- the more education one has attained the weaker their sense to belonging to their host country. This influence however is not strong.

Hypothesis 5

Social capital has a positive effect on sense of belonging among racialized groups.

As a result of the multivariate analysis, it was revealed that there are both positive and negative associations with members of racialized groups and their sense of belonging. For refugee women those who are members of racialized groups have a negative association with sense of belonging. However, for women and men arriving through the economic program, being members of racialized groups actually increases sense of belonging.

The positive associations when controlling for women and men arrived through the economic program support Reitz and Banerjee's (2007) study on racial inequality and social cohesion. They found that within Canada racialized groups have a higher sense of belonging compared with non-racialized groups. However, their study did not account for admission class and sex. It

seems that there is an influence of admission class, particularly because refugee women who are members of racialized groups are less likely to have a positive sense of belonging to Canada. The negative association is a reflection of discrimination which is more likely to be experienced by members of a racialized groups compared with non-racialized groups (Hou et al. 2017).

Moreover, discrimination is twice as likely to be experienced by women who are part of a racialized group (Erickson 2004) and more so refugee women who have little to no social ties to their host country. There was no statistically significant effect on sense of belonging for men. This reiterates the point of discrimination being experienced by women more so than men.

Summary

The findings discussed were based on values that are statistically significant.

Hypothesis 1: Social capital has a greater influence on sense of belonging among women, however this is only for certain indicators of social capital among refugee women. Hypothesis 2: Social capital has a positive association with sense of belonging as length of time in Canada increases but only among women arrived through the economic program. Hypothesis 3: Social capital was not a good indicator of sense of belonging and there was no definitive positive effect based on admission class. Hypothesis 4: Social capital is not positively associated with sense of belonging as educational attainment increases. In fact, there is a negative association among women arrived through the family program. Hypothesis 5: Social capital has a positive effect on sense of belonging among racialized groups arrived through the economic program. In addition, there is a negative association among refugee women.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

Through research on social capital and its influence on sense of belonging among immigrant groups, this empirical, sociological study on immigrant experiences will contribute to residents' and policymakers' understanding of and ability to advance Canadian immigrants' overall welfare. The quantitative analysis using a large national dataset enabled the researcher to analyse immigrant groups across Canada. Further, the immigrant sample bears implications for the overall national population, which continues to include a steady increase in the immigrant population.

This study builds on existing literature with regard to sense of belonging among immigrant groups and as a result contributes to an awareness of the immigrant experience, particularly distinguishing between admission classes. This study did not seek out to prove Portes' theory, but rather to use it to affirm continued pro-immigration alliance. Proving Portes' social solidarity theory as it related to immigration and its effect on the receiving society would be part of next steps towards strengthening sense of belonging.

The immigration rate will continue to grow and according to Statistics Canada (2018), Economic immigrants residing in Canada for at least 5 years exceeded Canadian average earnings by 6% and were 15-24% more likely to be working than Canadian-born residents. The immigrant population will also increase due to the global displacement of individuals. Particularly, over 46,000 Syrian refugees were admitted within the last two years (IRCC 2018)

Partly as a result of immigration, the Canadian economy has continuously grown. This is as a result of not only the Economic class of admission but the Family reunification and Refugee classes as well. Temporary immigrants also contribute to the Canadian economic development.

However, in this study, the sample population is only made up of permanent immigrants. Further research recommendations are discussed below.

6.1 Limitations

Like all research projects, there are limitations that propel the development of further research in this knowledge field

This project only analyzed permanent immigrant populations and not temporary immigrants. In addition, the three Canadian territories (Northwest territories, Nunavut and Yukon) were not included in this study. Due to the low response rate in the Atlantic provinces, an oversample of residents in this area should be included for future studies that will better inform the research process. These limitations of the dataset are attributed to conducting a quantitative research project via CATI and EQ data collection. Face to face data collection would have proved beneficial in capturing data from these territories.

The data analysis did not include variables that measured level of income. The response rate for the income questions was too low. It is recommended that before every question asked about income, interviewers must remind respondents about the confidentiality and complete anonymity that comes with participating in the survey. They need to be reassured that no financial information will be linked to their identity. In addition, an alliance with the Canadian Revenue Authority and Statistics Canada would serve beneficial as it related to accessing income data.

Sense of belonging as a concept is also subjective. Within this measure it is measured by immigrants' perceptions of their own well-being. They are asked to categorize their belonging with 6 different options. There was no room for follow-up questions. This is a major limitation as sense of belonging was self-rated and not based on continued questioning on experiences.

6.2 Recommendations and Policy Relevance

As a consequence of this study's primary focus on structural social capital and sense of belonging, it leaves little room to analyse other aspects of immigrants' quality of life such as trust as it relates to physical, mental and emotional health

It is proposed that more emphasis should be placed on implementing new means for immigrant groups to access organisations and associations that provide social solidarity and promotes cohesion. There is an abundance of information on how Canadian society benefits from immigration growth, particularly economically, however more efforts should be made to improve the emotional, sense of belonging and overall welfare of immigrant life in Canada.

Recommendationd for the government

The General Social Survey dataset on social identity, was useful in the diffeneciation by the three broad admission classes: Refugee, Family and Economic; However, for the refugee class, there is no way to diffeneciate government sponsors or privately sponsors refugees. Improvements to future GSS surveys as it relates to this would be vital in analysing trends that are beneficial to understanding immigrant welfare and moreover the influence this has on the receiving society. For instance, differentiating the refiugee class will enable policy makers, federal bodies and provincial municipalities to delligate useful resources to settlement services based on groups and areas in need.

Another reason why provinces and municipalities need to be more involved is to promote locality and community cohesion. The individual has more interaction with the city and the province than they do with the federal government. Gone needs to be the idea that immigration

concern is only a matter for the federal government. This imbalance needs to be addressed, and with this research project, contribution to the new immigration literature trend distinguishing refugee from other immigrant outcomes is paramount as these are the groups whose welfare can be improved upon. This is more so the case for refugee women. It is recommended that more community based research should be done in this area. Based on Marilyn Waring's research compiled into her book "Counting for Nothing: what men value and what women are worth", knowledge translation and outreach is salient for continued awareness and further research on in gender disparities among women, especially relating to their socio-economic standing and mobility.

In addition, qualitative and quantitative data on immigrants' norms of solidarity, trust and income should be used in future research to generate information that will be able to test Portes' theory on social solidarity.

6.3 Concluding thoughts

It has been deduced that even in a settler country that mostly selects immigrants on economic criteria, non-economic factors are relevant to the logic and goals of immigrants, which in turn affects their outcomes. The reasons for immigration may be varied and complex, but nevertheless it is a larger collective responsibility to understand and help newcomers feel welcome and included into a greater, ongoing democratic project, so that the country can continue to develop in a "mode of associated living, of conjoint, communicated experience" through changing times and across changing membership, as the philosopher John Dewey argued when he called for inclusionary institutions fostering the "continuous reconstruction of experience."

6.4 References

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 (Questions selected and recoded respondents)

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Code</u>
Demographic		
Sex	(Sex of specific respondent)	0 = Male 1 = Female
Age group	(Age group derived from age given by respondent)	1 = 15-24 years 2 = 25-34 years 3 = 35-44 years 4 = 45-54 years 5 = 55-64 years 6 = 65-74 years 7 = 75 years and over
Born outside of Canada	Place of birth of respondent- Canada	0 = No 1 = Yes
Spouse born outside Canada	Place of birth of respondent's spouse/partner - Canada	0 = No spouse/partner in household 1 = No 2 = Yes
Year of arrival	Range of years when respondent first came to Canada	1 = Prior to 1959 2 = 1960- 1969 3 = 1970- 1979 4 = 1980- 1989 5 = 1990-1999 6 = 2000- 2009 7 = 2010-2013
Landed immigrant program	Under which of the following broad immigration programs did you become a landed immigrant in Canada?	1 = The Refugee program 2 = The Family program 3 = The Economic program 4 = Other
Region of residence	Region of residence of respondent	1 = Atlantic (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick) 2 = Quebec 3 = Ontario 4 = Prairie (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan) 5 = British Columbia

Educational attainment	What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	1 = Less than high school diploma or its equivalent 2 = High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate 3 = Trade certificate or diploma 4 = College/CEGEP/other non-university certificate or diploma 5 = University certificate or diploma below the Bachelor's level 6 = Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A, B.Sc, LL.B.) 7 = University certificate, diploma, degree above the B.A level
Racialized group status	Racialized group status of respondent	0 = No 1 = Yes
Children under 19 years of age in household	[Children under the age of 19 years in household was derived from age group of respondent's single child(ren) living in the household]	0 = No 1 = Yes
Social Networks		
Contact with relatives- Past month- Face to face	In the past month, how often did you see any of your relatives (outside of people you live with)?	1 = Not in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day
Contact with relatives- Past month- Telephone	In the past month, how often did you talk with any of your relatives by telephone (outside of people you live with)?	1 = Not in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day

Contact with relatives- Past month- Text	In the past month, how often did you communicate with any of your relatives by text message (outside of people you live with)?	1 = No mobile device/ did not text in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day
Contact with relatives- past month- Email/Internet	In the past month, how often did you communicate with any of your relatives by e-mail or internet (outside of people you live with)?	1 = No internet/No email contact in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day
Contact with friends- Past month- Face to face	Thinking of all your friends/your friend, in the past month, how often did you see any of your friends/your friend?	1 = Not in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day
Contact with friends- Past month- Telephone	Thinking of all your friends/your friend, in the past month, how often did you talk with any of your friends/your friend by telephone?	1 = Not in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day
Contact with friends- Past month- Text	Thinking of all your friends/ your friend in the past month, how often did you communicate with any of your friends/your friend by text message?	1 = No mobile device/ did not text in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day
Contact with friends Past month - Email/Internet	Thinking of all your friends/ your friend in the past month, how often did you communicate with any of your friends/your friend by email/internet?	1 = No internet/No email contact in the past month 2 = Once a month 3 = 2-3 times a month 4 = Once a week 5 = A few times a week 6 = Every day

Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction	Overall, how satisfied are you with how often you communicate with your relatives?	1 = Very dissatisfied 2 = Dissatisfied 3 = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 4 = Satisfied 5 = Very Satisfied
Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction	Overall, how satisfied are you with how often you communicate with your friends/friend?	1 = Very dissatisfied 2 = Dissatisfied 3 = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 4 = Satisfied 5 = Very Satisfied
Contact with friends- Past month- Same mother tongue	[Thinking of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:] how many have the same mother tongue as you?	1 = None 2 = A few 3 = About half 4 = Most 5 = All
Contact with friends- Past month- Different ethnic group	[Thinking of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:] how many came from an ethnic group that is visibly different from yours?	1 = None 2 = A few 3 = About half 4 = Most 5 = All
Contact with friends- Past month- Same sex	[Thinking of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:] how many are the same sex as you?	1 = None 2 = A few 3 = About half 4 = Most 5 = All

Contact with friends- Past month- Same age group	[Thinking of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:] how many are around the same age group as you?	1 = None 2 = A few 3 = About half 4 = Most 5 = All
Contact with friends- Same education level	[Thinking of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:] how many have roughly the same level of education as you?	1 = None 2 = A few 3 = About half 4 = Most 5 = All
Number of relatives respondent feels close to	How many relatives do you have who you feel close to, that is, who you feel at ease with, can talk to about what is on your mind, or call on for help?	[Count] 0 - 19 and over
Number of relatives- same city/community	Of the relatives you feel close to, how many live in the same city of local community as you?	[Count] 0 - 10 and over
Number of close friends	How many close friends do you have who you feel close to, that is, people who are not your relatives, but who you feel at ease with, can talk to about what is on your mind, or call on for help?	[Count] 0 - 19 and over
Number of close friends- same city/community	Of the number of close friends you have, how many live in the same city/community as you?	[Count] 0 - 19 and over
Civic Participation		

Member or participant- 12 months- Union	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a union or professional association	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- Political party/group	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a political party or group	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- Sports/recreational organization	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a sports or recreational organization (such as hockey league, health club or golf club)?	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- Cultural/educational group	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a cultural educational or hobby organization (such as a theatre group, book club or bridge club)?	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- Religious group	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a religious- affiliated group (such as a church youth group or choir)?	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- School/community group	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a school group, neighbourhood, civic or community association (such as PTA, alumni, block parents or neighbourhood watch)	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- Service club	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a service club (such as Kiwanis, knights of Columbus or the legion)	1 = No 2 = Yes

Member or participant- 12 months- Seniors' Group	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a seniors' group (such as a seniors' club recreational association or resource centre)?	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- Youth organization	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a youth organization such as Scouts Guides, Big Brothers, Big Sisters or YMCA/YWCA)?	1 = No 2 = Yes
Member or participant- 12 months- Immigrants/ethnic association	In the last 12 months, were you a member or participant in: an immigrants or ethnic association or club	1 = No 2 = Yes
Sense of Belonging		
Sense of belonging- Local community	How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community? Would you say it is...	1 = Very Weak 2 = Somewhat weak 3 = Neutral 4 = Somewhat strong 5 = Very Strong
Sense of belonging- Town or city	What about your sense of belonging to your town or city?	1 = Very Weak 2 = Somewhat weak 3 = Neutral 4 = Somewhat strong 5 = Very Strong
Sense of belonging- Province	What about your sense of belonging to your province?	1 = Very Weak 2 = Somewhat weak 3 = Neutral 4 = Somewhat strong 5 = Very Strong
Sense of belonging- Canada	What about your sense of belonging to Canada?	1 = Very Weak 2 = Somewhat weak 3 = Neutral 4 = Somewhat strong 5 = Very Strong
Sense of belonging- Country of origin	What about your sense of belonging to your country of origin?	1 = Very Weak 2 = Somewhat weak 3 = Neutral 4 = Somewhat strong 5 = Very Strong

Sense of belonging- People with the same ethnic/cultural background	How would you describe your sense of belonging to people with the same ethnic or cultural background as you?	1 = Very Weak 2 = Somewhat weak 3 = Neutral 4 = Somewhat strong 5 = Very Strong
Sense of belonging- People with the same first language	What about your sense of belonging to people who speak the same first language as you?	1 = Very Weak 2 = Somewhat weak 3 = Neutral 4 = Somewhat strong 5 = Very Strong

Frequency Tables

Sex				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(0) Male	4641	47.9	47.9	47.9
(1) Female	5048	52.1	52.1	100
Total	9689	100	100	

Age range				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(1) 15-24 years	1642	16.9	16.9	16.9
(2) 25-34 years	1321	13.6	13.6	30.6
(3) 35-44 years	1991	20.5	20.5	51.1
(4) 45-54 years	1714	17.7	17.7	68.8
(5) 55-64 years	1428	14.7	14.7	83.6
(6) 65-74 years	1011	10.4	10.4	94
(7) 75 years and over	582	6	6	100
Total	9689	100	100	

Spouse born outside Canada				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(0) No spouse/partner in household	3895	40.2	40.5	40.5
(1) No	1512	15.6	15.7	56.2
(2) Yes	4212	43.5	43.8	100

Total	9619	99.3	100	
System Missing	70	0.7		
Total	9689	100		

Landed immigrant program				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(1) The refugee program	951	9.8	11.9	11.9
(2) The family program	2919	30.1	36.5	48.4
(3) The economic program	3502	36.1	43.8	92.1
(4) Other	629	6.5	7.9	100
Total	8001	82.6	100	
System Missing	1688	17.4		
Total	9689	100		

Year of arrival to Canada				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(1) Prior to 1959	647	6.7	6.8	6.8
(2) 1960-1969	613	6.3	6.5	13.3
(3) 1970-1979	783	8.1	8.3	21.6
(4) 1980-1989	1469	15.2	15.5	37.1
(5) 1990-1999	2090	21.6	22.1	59.2
(6) 2000-2009	3256	33.6	34.4	93.6
(7) 2010-2013	607	6.3	6.4	100
Total	9465	97.7	100	
System Missing	224	2.3		
Total	9689	100		

Educational attainment categories				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(1) Less than high school diploma or its equivalent	1078	11.1	11.2	11.2
(2) High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate	2234	23.1	23.3	34.5
(3) Trade certificate or diploma	542	5.6	5.6	40.2
(4) College/CEGEP/other non-university certificate or diploma	1712	17.7	17.8	58
(5) University certificate or diploma below the Bachelor's level	392	4	4.1	62.1
(6) Bachelor's degree (e.g. B. A, B.Sc, LL.B.)	2217	22.9	23.1	85.2

(7) University certificate, diploma, degree above the B.A level.	1419	14.6	14.8	100
Total	9594	99	100	
System Missing	95	1		
Total	9689	100		

Age group of respondents' single child(ren) in household				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(1) No child under 19 years of age in household	6688	69	69	69
(2) At least one child under 5 years of age	584	6	6	75.1
(3) All children under 5 years of age	608	6.3	6.3	81.3
(4) All children between 5 and 12 years of age	684	7.1	7.1	88.4
(5) All children 13 years of age or older	653	6.7	6.7	95.1
(6) Other	472	4.9	4.9	100
Total	9689	100	100	

Racialized group status				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
(0) No	3889	40.1	40.8	40.8
(1) Yes	5635	58.2	59.2	100
Total	9524	98.3	100	
System Missing	165	1.7		
Total	9689	100		

Appendix 2 (Multivariate Analyses)

Table 4.2 Unstandardized regression coefficients for predicting variables on sense of belonging controlling for Sex among the refugee, family and economic immigrant admission programs						
<u>Independent Variables</u>	<u>Refugee program</u>		<u>Family Program</u>		<u>Economic program</u>	
	<i>Female Unstandardized B Model 1</i>	<i>Male Unstandardized B Model 2</i>	<i>Female Unstandardized B Model 3</i>	<i>Male Unstandardized B Model 4</i>	<i>Female Unstandardized B Model 5</i>	<i>Male Unstandardized B Model 6</i>

(Constant)	16.227***	16.009***	22.124** *	24.558***	20.698***	22.346***
Demographic						
Year of arrival	Positive relationship**				Negative relationship p^	
Educational Attainment			Negative relationship ip***	Negative relationship p**	Negative relationship p*	
Racialized Group	Negative relationship^				Positive relationship p***	Positive relationship ^
Quebec (binary)	Positive relationship* *					
Ontario (binary)	Positive relationship**					
Prairie region (binary)	Positive relationship* *				Positive relationship p**	
British Columbia (binary)	Positive relationship^					
Children under 19 years of age in household (binary)					Positive relationship p*	
Spouse born outside of Canada (binary)	Positive relationship^	Positive relationship **	Positive relationship ip**	Positive relationship p*	Positive relationship p**	Positive relationship ***
Social capital (social networks)						
Contact with relatives-Frequency						Negative relationship ^

Number of close relatives		Positive relationship ***	Positive relationsh ip [^]			Positive relationship ^
Number of close relatives in the same city/community		Negative relationship ^				
Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction		Positive relationship **	Positive relationsh ip**		Positive relationshi p [^]	Positive relationship **
Contact with friends- Frequency	Negative relationship [^]		Negative relationsh ip*	Negative relationshi p [^]		
Contact with friends- diversity of friends	Negative relationship [^]		Positive relationsh ip*		Positive relationshi p*	
Number of close friends			Positive relationsh ip***		Positive relationshi p**	
Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction	Positive relationship* *	Positive relationship ***	Positive relationsh ip***	Positive relationshi p**	Positive relationshi p***	Positive relationshi p***
Civic participation						
Participation in organizations and associations	Positive relationship* *		Positive relationsh ip**	Positive relationshi p***		Positive relationshi p [^]
R ²	.081	.161	.089	.058	.101	.063
<i>Source: General Social Survey, Social Identity Dataset, 2013</i>						
<i>^0.1, *p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001</i>						

Table 1(a) Spouse born outside of Canada, Female, Family Program

Model	Indicators	b	Standard Error	<i>B</i>	Tolerance	VIF
1a	(Constant)	21.999	2.994			
	Educational attainment categories*	-0.302	0.14	-0.129	0.826	1.211
	Racialized group status	0.744	0.599	0.077	0.761	1.314
	Year of arrival to Canada	-0.121	0.22	-0.04	0.541	1.848
	Quebec (binary)	2.264	1.221	0.161	0.388	2.577
	Ontario (binary)	1.484	1.102	0.152	0.23	4.349
	Prairie region (binary)*	2.435	1.065	0.26	0.227	4.414
	British Columbia (binary)	0.881	1.272	0.057	0.426	2.35
	Children under 19 years of age in household (Binary)	0.059	0.568	0.006	0.759	1.318
	Contact with friends (Frequency) – count variable	0.01	0.071	0.009	0.731	1.367
	Contact with relatives (Frequency)- count variable	-0.099	0.068	-0.09	0.765	1.307
	Contact with friends (Demographics)- count variable	0.06	0.095	0.035	0.935	1.069
	Number of close relatives	0.038	0.065	0.04	0.626	1.598
	Number of close friends in the same city/community	-0.074	0.104	-0.063	0.381	2.623

	Number of close relatives in the same city/community	-0.003	0.111	-0.002	0.556	1.798
	Number of close friends [^]	0.158	0.088	0.157	0.382	2.621
	Participation on organizations and associations [^]	0.241	0.16	0.085	0.902	1.108
	Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction [^]	0.69	0.366	0.116	0.774	1.292
	Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction [^]	0.687	0.396	0.109	0.74	1.352
	R ²	0.11**				

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity, main survey: Questionnaire. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.

[^]0.1, *≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001

Table 1(b) Spouse born outside of Canada, Male, Family Program

Model	Indicators	B	Standard Error	β	Tolerance	VIF
1b	(Constant)	26.088	3.156			
	Educational attainment categories**	-0.472	0.152	-0.204	0.815	1.227
	Racialized group status	-0.465	0.718	-0.046	0.701	1.427
	Year of arrival to Canada	0.072	0.225	0.024	0.624	1.602
	Quebec (binary)*	-3.93	1.572	-0.279	0.284	3.523
	Ontario (binary)*	-3.444	1.454	-0.346	0.165	6.043
	Prairie region (binary)^	-2.481	1.418	-0.272	0.146	6.852
	British Columbia (binary)	-2.066	1.564	-0.144	0.295	3.385
	Children under 19 years of age in household (Binary)	0.186	0.579	0.021	0.861	1.161
	Contact with friends (Frequency) – count variable	0.028	0.082	0.026	0.603	1.658
	Contact with relatives (Frequency)- count variable^	0.138	0.075	0.139	0.608	1.645
	Contact with friends (Demographics)- count variable*	0.23	0.099	0.148	0.875	1.143
	Number of close relatives	-0.018	0.069	-0.02	0.592	1.69
	Number of close friends in the same city/community	0.107	0.093	0.097	0.5	2.002

	Number of close relatives in the same city/community^	0.187	0.117	0.124	0.585	1.708
	Number of close friends	0.003	0.08	0.004	0.461	2.168
	Participation on organizations and associations^	0.316	0.179	0.114	0.839	1.191
	Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction	-0.591	0.512	-0.086	0.632	1.581
	Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction	0.58	0.46	0.094	0.627	1.594
	R ^{2***}	0.16				

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity, main survey: Questionnaire. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.

^0.1, * ≤ 0.05 , ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$

Table 2(a) Spouse born outside of Canada, female, Economic Program

Model	Indicators	B	Standard Error	β	Tolerance	VIF
2a	(Constant)	21.804	2.468			
	Educational attainment categories**	-0.33	0.13	-0.121	0.853	1.173
	Racialized group status***	2.069	0.458	0.216	0.856	1.168
	Year of arrival to Canada	-0.099	0.196	-0.028	0.653	1.531
	Quebec (binary)	1.056	0.949	0.079	0.388	2.58
	Ontario (binary)	1.182	0.857	0.113	0.291	3.436
	Prairie region (binary)^	1.432	0.813	0.156	0.247	4.045
	British Columbia (binary)	-0.33	0.91	-0.026	0.384	2.602
	Children under 19 years of age in household (Binary)	0.621	0.446	0.069	0.806	1.241
	Contact with friends (Frequency) – count variable	0.051	0.052	0.05	0.754	1.326
	Contact with relatives (Frequency)- count variable	0.06	0.052	0.058	0.776	1.288
	Contact with friends (Demographics)- count variable	0.099	0.07	0.064	0.96	1.042
	Number of close relatives^	0.096	0.053	0.098	0.667	1.499

	Number of close friends in the same city/community	-0.028	0.07	-0.026	0.449	2.228
	Number of close relatives in the same city/community	-0.05	0.096	-0.028	0.679	1.473
	Number of close friends	0.062	0.063	0.067	0.42	2.379
	Participation on organizations and associations	0.071	0.137	0.025	0.84	1.19
	Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction	-0.049	0.287	-0.009	0.764	1.309
	Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction*	0.668	0.312	0.11	0.738	1.355
	R ^{2***}	0.13				

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity, main survey: Questionnaire. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.

^0.1, *≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001

Table 2(b) Spouse born outside of Canada, male, Economic Program

Model	Indicators	B	Standard Error	β	Tolerance	VIF
2b	(Constant)	23.879	2.045			
	Educational attainment categories	-0.107	0.114	-0.041	0.891	1.122
	Racialized group status	0.345	0.391	0.04	0.816	1.225
	Year of arrival to Canada	0.041	0.156	0.013	0.644	1.553
	Quebec (binary)	0.319	0.754	0.028	0.397	2.519
	Ontario (binary)	0.089	0.705	0.009	0.306	3.264
	Prairie region (binary)	0.273	0.663	0.033	0.271	3.689
	British Columbia (binary)	-0.135	0.766	-0.011	0.405	2.467
	Children under 19 years of age in household (Binary)	0.53	0.39	0.065	0.743	1.346
	Contact with friends (Frequency) – count variable	0.02	0.046	0.02	0.731	1.368
	Contact with relatives (Frequency)- count variable	-0.062	0.049	-0.06	0.752	1.33
	Contact with friends (Demographics)- count variable	-0.031	0.061	-0.022	0.917	1.091
	Number of close relatives ^	0.065	0.04	0.076	0.794	1.259
	Number of close friends in the same city/community*	0.124	0.06	0.127	0.449	2.227

	Number of close relatives in the same city/community	0.1	0.091	0.052	0.761	1.314
	Number of close friends	-0.071	0.053	-0.085	0.426	2.347
	Participation on organizations and associations	0.084	0.115	0.033	0.853	1.173
	Contact with relatives- Level of satisfaction^	0.461	0.27	0.087	0.65	1.539
	Contact with friends- Level of satisfaction**	0.748	0.281	0.136	0.653	1.532
	R ^{2***}	0.07				
Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity, main survey: Questionnaire. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada. ^0.1, *≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001						