Immigrants found to experience more earnings mobility than non-immigrant population

The mobility of immigrants’ earnings and their experience in getting ahead in the Canadian labour market are reflection of the general state of economic opportunity in Canada. High or increasing degrees of upward mobility of earnings may indicate increasing opportunities for economic advancement, whereas low degrees of upward mobility or high degrees of downward mobility may reflect limited or deteriorating opportunities for economic advancement. A study entitled “Earnings Mobility of Canadian Immigrants: A Transition Matrix Approach” (CLSRN Working Paper no. 127) by CLSRN affiliates Michael Abbott and Charles Beach (both of Queen’s University) examines earnings mobility patterns of immigrants arriving in Canada over ten years after landing in Canada for three landing cohorts – 1982, 1988 and 1994 – under four separate admission classes: independent economic, other economic, family class, and refugees, in order to determine whether, and how, immigrants in one admission class fare relative to those arriving in other classes.

The researchers make several key findings in their analysis using the Immigration Data Base (IMDB) microdata file of immigrants to Canada. Overall earnings mobility was found to be higher for immigrant earners than for non-immigrant workers as a whole in the Canadian labour market. However, immigrants are much more likely to experience downward earnings mobility compared to other earners in Canada over their first 10 years in Canada. Immigrant earnings adjustment is also found to be most rapid in the early years after landing in Canada and thereafter attenuates on average.

Measures of overall earnings mobility were found to be higher for female than for male immigrants; which is, interestingly, the opposite case for male and female workers as a whole in the Canadian labour market. The researchers suggest that this may be due to female immigrants tending to have a larger average probability of moving down one or more earnings categories.

While overall earnings mobility across landing cohorts has shown only minor changes between the 1982 and 1994 cohorts of immigrants, the speed of their upward earnings mobility after landing has actually increased. The researchers found the early 1990s economic recession to have had a substantial negative or dampening effect on all classes of immigrant earnings mobility.

Significantly, the study finds that independent economic immigrants exhibited the lowest average probability of moving down to a lower earnings category, and the highest net (78 percent) probability of moving up to a higher earnings category. The finding that independent economic immigrants show a significantly greater degree of upward earnings mobility than do the other admission classes suggest that Canadian immigration policy should continue to assign a substantial weight to skill-assessed immigration, and the Federal Skilled Worker Program should not be reduced or replaced by programs that do not depend on attracting skilled workers to Canada.

Recent immigrants tend to demonstrate greater occupational mobility and flexibility than do non-immigrants, which can help provide the economy with a labour market “buffer” given that these individuals respond to economic shocks and incentives with more flexibly than the non-immigrant workforce.”
College-educated immigrant women found to delay having children more so than their non-college educated counterparts

Starting in the 1990s, the primary focus of Canadian immigration policy shifted toward selecting highly educated immigrants. As a result, the education level of new immigrants rose dramatically. Between 2000 and 2007, 78% of principal applicants admitted to Canada had a university degree, as did about one half of their spouses, compared to only 10% of those entering in 1980s. The composition of new immigrants also changed with increasing numbers coming from Asian countries. While the emphasis on attracting highly skilled and educated immigrants may have led to the selection of women with preference for low fertility; factors such as poor labour market opportunities for women immigrants from non-traditional source countries may have implied lower opportunity cost of fertility among these newcomers and consequently higher fertility rates than among those arriving in previous cohorts.

A paper entitled “The Fertility of Recent Immigrants to Canada” (CLSRN Working Paper no. 121) by CLSRN affiliates Alicia Adserà (Princeton University) and Ana Ferrer (University of Waterloo) focuses on the fertility outcomes of migrants around the years immediately before and after migration. Using data from the confidential files of the Canadian Census for the years 1991 through 2006, the researchers examine native born-immigrant differentials in new births and find evidence of a relatively rapid growth in births during immigrant’s initial years in Canada. They estimate that the probability a married immigrant woman has an infant upon arrival to the country is almost half that of a Canadian-born woman with similar characteristics (4% versus 8%). The prevalence of infants in immigrant households, however, increases thereafter, coming close to that of Canadian born around two years after women migrate. There are some differences in fertility across origins that suggest that cultural differences matters. European, American and Asian immigrants show the lowest levels of fertility during the first years after migration. In fact, these groups do not reach parity with native-born women during the first five years after arrival. African and Middle Eastern immigrants, on the other hand, show the highest levels of fertility among all migrant groups, relative to the native born, earlier in the migration process.

Educated immigrant women might experience higher opportunity costs of children than less educated ones, particularly during the initial years in Canada, and defer fertility for longer than less educated immigrants in order to offset the costs of immigration. They may also foresee larger returns to any initial local human capital investment they undertake during that initial period. This would imply an even higher immigrant-native fertility differential for educated women during those first years after arrival. The analysis shows, somewhat surprisingly, that there seem to be relatively little differences between educated and non-educated women in the prevalence of infants in immigrant households.

The result does suggest that college educated immigrants have a higher opportunity cost for children upon arrival - or are more forward looking about the potential of early human capital investment in Canada - and seem to delay Canadian fertility to a greater extent than less-educated immigrants.

Endnotes

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