

Differences in Economic Outcomes by Entry Program and Gender

TITLE OF RESEARCH: **The Labour Market Vulnerabilities of Refugees in Canada: The Impacts of Entry Programs**

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SUMMARY: This study focused on three types of humanitarian entry programs between 1980 and 2014: government-assisted refugees (GARs), privately sponsored refugees (PSRs) and protected persons in Canada (PPC). The study looked at whether differences in entry programs and gender created differences in labour market integration and economic outcomes among refugees.

LINK: Click [here](#) to read the executive summary



Key findings:

Economic integration of refugees appears to be shaped by resources and programs that they are able to access through their entry statuses.



- PSRs tend to have higher earnings and occupational advantages.
- GARs have the lowest labour force participation, with female GARs the least likely to be part of the labour force.
- PPC refugees are the least likely to hold low skill occupations, which may reflect Canadian work experience acquired as refugee claimants.

There are significant gender inequalities in economic outcomes among refugees.



- In every refugee category, many more women hold low skill occupations than do men.
- Women earn less than men in every refugee category.

Recommendations:

- To lessen the gap between economic outcomes of GARs and other refugee groups, more programs and supports are needed to help GARs enter and succeed in the labour market.
- There is a need to better understand and address the challenges that women with refugee experience face in the labour market.

The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the researchers and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Child and Youth Refugee Research Coalition.

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