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Spatial Data Analysis: Examining the Quality of Life for Ethiopians and Nigerians in the City of Toronto and Edmonton

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City of Toronto and Edmonton

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ABSTRACT

Canadian cities have experienced an increase of immigrants, more notably, from Nigeria and Ethiopia. Both groups have settled in Canadian cities to improve their overall Quality of Life (QOL). Areas such as education, employment, safety, and housing conditions were top priorities in choosing a new location to live. Studies, however, show a large proportion of immigrants from Nigeria and Ethiopia have settled in regions that contradict their desires and actually obtain a 'high' standard of quality of life. The research findings show both groups have settled in areas with high unemployment rates; highly educated populates with lower-paying jobs; and lower incomes in comparison the host city. The spatial distribution of recent immigrants is paramount to understanding how well those groups will assimilate. Local governments can use this data to create spatial distributive policies that are hospitable or antagonistic to specific groups. Many studies focus on investigating social integration at the provincial level; however, the experience of integration is intrinsically a local one. Thus, local governments have the opportunity to increase the overall quality of life for immigrants by using the structural, spatial divisions used in this study. The purpose of this study is to examine the QOL of Nigerians and Ethiopians in two Canadian cities: Edmonton and Toronto. This study has two separate, but related empirical components: (1) the first examines the spatial distribution of both groups, and the (2) second examines the overall quality of life in the primary settlement areas.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Quality of life (QOL) is an important theoretical framework that captures the well-being of individuals and collective groups. It requires that people's basic social needs are met and that they have the ability and freedom to enjoy and flourish as citizens in their community (Phillips, 2006). In the book "*A Theory of Human Motivation,*" Maslow discusses how critical those basic needs are for individuals to reach their full potential and participate as active citizens in society. Some of the basic social needs include education, health, housing, and access to food. Since 2011, Ethiopian and Nigerian immigrants have moved from their home countries and settled in Canadian cities. Both groups have settled in major metropolitan areas in attempts to improve their overall QOL. Some of the push-factors (reasons to leave their home country) were: job scarcity, inadequate housing, political rights, and lack of employment opportunities.

In general, the tale of immigration has been predominately an influx of immigrant groups into large urban areas. Cities like Toronto and Edmonton have been increasingly attractive and the primary destination for both newcomers and immigrants across the world. Specifically, these cities have become more attractive for technological advancements, their tolerance and acceptance in one's sexual, spiritual behavior, and, most notably, for the country's vast social amenities. The pull-factors for immigrants to Canadian cities have been perceived as a 'high-quality of life'. Despite this, immigrants have faced difficulties integrating into the city's social, economic, and cultural landscape (City of Toronto, 2017). According to the City of Toronto (2017), immigrants have found challenges: finding skill-appropriate employment, maintaining good health, secure affordable child-care; finding safe and quality housing; obtaining language

and education training, and participating in recreational activities. Examining the spatial distribution of recent immigrants is paramount to understanding how well those groups will assimilate.

As we know, immigrants typically cluster in areas where they are in close proximity to the same ethnic origins. A high presence of community services and programs to assist newcomers are also sought after. An example being language training and how it has become a necessity. Among the recent immigrants, have been Nigerian and Ethiopian descent. Similar to many other immigrant groups, they have settled in have clustered in the same geographical area. The spatial distribution of recent immigrants helps us understand the experiences of both groups in CMA. Also, analyzing the spatial distribution, this paper seeks to assess the overall quality of life in the primary settlement areas. In general, the regions of settlement are places that have the ability to enable residents to meet their basic needs. Little attention has been given to the ways in which space are contributing factors to the QOL for recent immigrants in Canadian cities.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the quality of life in the primary settlement areas for Nigerians and Ethiopians. By examining the spatial distribution of two ethnic groups in the City of Toronto and the City of Edmonton, this paper seeks to answer two questions: (1) what are the primary settlement areas for Ethiopians and Nigerians? (2) What is the quality of life in the neighborhoods they have settled in?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Quality of Life (QOL) is a concept used to measure individual and collective well-being. The QOL framework was established using Abraham Maslow's framework for human

development. In his paper called "A Theory of Human Motivation," he proposed the hierarchy of needs framework. This framework discusses five elementary needs that people are motivated to complete to achieve individual potential. These five needs are physiological, safety, love/belonging, esteem, and self-actualization, and is illustrated as a pyramid (see Figure 1). Maslow argues (1962) in order to reach the highest point of growth (self-actualization) individuals must complete the lower-level needs (Maslow, 1962). The two most basic needs are physiological, and safety needs. The Physiological needs are nutrition, breathing, shelter and clothing, these are qualities essential to survival. The second primary need centers around our desire to control and order our lives. These qualities are financial security, health and wellness, and safety from injury. The third need is love/belonging, which pertains to our desire to form intimate relationships. The fourth need is esteem, which is divided into two parts by Maslow. The first part is earning esteem for oneself through mastery and achievement (Maslow, 1962). Whereas the second part concerns our desire for respect and stature from others. The last stage of personal growth in Maslow's model is self-actualization, where the individual reaches their full potential (Maslow, 1962). Maslow's model for human development were based on the fulfilments of needs in order to live a happy and successful life. The hierarchy of needs framework provided a point of reference for measuring and predicting QOL development (Hagerty, 2011).

Figure 1: The Hierarchy of Needs (Maslow, 1962)

Maslow's needs-based measure provided an essential framework for the study of quality of life; however researchers struggled to develop a unified definition. The QOL encompasses a range of qualitative measurements that include: education, life satisfaction, safety, income, employment, and so on. It consists of both objective and subjective measures of individual well-being. This overarching term incorporates various life domains, thus developing a meaningful understanding has become increasingly challenging in literature today (David Phillips, 2006). In recent years, researchers have recognized the wide-breadth of ideological and differing disciplinary approaches to study of QOL (Baldwin, Godfrey, and Proper, 2002). More specifically, they have identified the different academic disciplines, each with differing traditions (Phillips, 2015). As a result, the range of ideological and disciplinary approaches has encouraged a more balanced and integrated approach (Nussbaum & Sen, 2010). Previously, QOL has been measured and defined in terms of objective well-being. Economist has used Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and various market-driven indicators to quantify and determine QOL. In recent

years, social scientists and political scientists have moved away from the arbitrary indicators of QOL. Instead, social scientists have measured QOL in terms of individual well-being and health-related quality of life, human needs, poverty and exclusion, social solidarity, altruism, and trust with the community (Nussbaum & Sen, 2010).

The varying ideological and disciplinary approaches have led to many debates on how to measure the QOL and if current objective/subjective variables are reliable measures. Additionally, QOL can measure many different life domains; thus it is challenging to incorporate all the various components into one model. In particular, subjective components of QOL are harder to measure as they rely on implicit criteria. Researchers who focus on subjective social indicators are often faced with weak correlational data that cannot substantiate their arguments. Nevertheless, these indicators are still useful as they can provide complementary information not captured by objective measures (Noll, 2014). In recent years, many of these models have incorporated objective and subjective indicators, a broad range of life domains, and individual values to reflect the situations of individuals or groups (Felce & Perry, 1995). Some of these conceptual models have measured the quality of life as a combination of life conditions and satisfaction of life (Figure 2). While many scholars have attempted to separate the two phenomena's (Felce & Perry, 1995). For example, Landesman argues for the incorporation of objective measures in QOL research, and he also proposes variables such as physical health, personal circumstances (wealth and living conditions, etc.), social relationships, functional activities and pursuits, and wider societal, and economic influences (Felce & Perry, 1995). Whereas, the satisfaction of life can be interpreted by life conditions and personal satisfaction, which may be objective. On the other hand, Borthwick-Duffy presents a three-fold perspective: quality of life defined as the quality of one's life conditions; quality of life defined as one's

satisfaction with life conditions; and quality of life defined as a combination of both living

conditions and satisfaction (Felce & Perry, 1995)

Frequently used objective social indicators	Frequently used subjective social indicators	Behavioral indicators (QOUL)
Life expectancy	Sense of community	Public transit use
Crime rate	Material possessions	Participation in sports
Unemployment rate	Sense of safety	Amount of walking & bicycling
Gross Domestic Product	Happiness	Visited to cultural amenities & events
Poverty rate	Satisfaction with 'life as a whole'	Visits to parks
School attendance	Relationship with family	Visits to cultural amenities & events
Working hours per week	Job satisfaction	Visits to parks
Perinatal mortality rate	Sex life	Visits to health clinics/ doctors
Suicide rate	Perception of distributional justice	Amount of neighboring
	Class identification	.Participation in voluntary organizations
	Hobbies and club membership	Participation in local decision-making organizations
		Residential mobility

Sources: Rapley, M. (2003, p. 11); Marans and Stimson (2011, p. 3)

Figure 2: Quality of Life Measures (Rapley, 2003)

Quality of Life Defined

Quality of life is an increasingly complex area of study. As mentioned, it encompasses a

wide range of definitions, varying ideological perspectives, and different measurements. For this

paper, we use David Phillips definition of QOL. In the book "*Quality of Life: Concept, Policy,*

and Practice," Phillips defines QOL as (2006):

> "Quality of life is both an individual and a collective attribute. At the individual level it
> includes objective and subjective elements. People's objective quality of life requires
> their basic social needs are met, and they have the material resources necessary to fulfill
> the social requirements of citizenship. Their subjective quality of life depends on them
> having the autonomy to make effective choices to (1) 'enjoy' – enhance their subjective
> well-being, including hedonism, satisfaction, purpose in life, and personal growth; (2)
> 'flourish in the eudemonic, other-regarding, Aristotelian sense of fulfilling informed as
> well as actual desires; and (3) participate in the full range of social actives of citizenship.
> People's collectively focused quality of life requires global environmental sustainability,
> both physical and social, and the following social resources within the communities and
> societies in which they live in: civic integration, synergy and integrity; extensive weak

network links and bridging ties at all levels of society; wide-ranging integrative norms and values including trust, reciprocity and other regarding behavior, and societal norms and values relating at least to fairness and equity and possibly some degree of social justice and egalitarianism" (p, 242).

David Phillips (2006) provides a systematic way of measuring the quality of life for the study of social policy. Using Berger-Schmitt (2000, passim) theoretical framework of *social cohesion,* he provides a definition that allows academic scholars to consider the wide range of components of QOL (Phillips, 2006). Furthermore, he incorporates a social quality framework that emphasizes the importance of social inclusion, social cohesion, and empowerment. Previously, much of QOL literature has focused mainly on people's objective quality of life. Instead, Phillips incorporates a new of breadth of social science and disciplinary approach to QOL. The following definition consists of two key components: individual-level (subjective & objective) and collective quality of life. Both components are essential to developing a holistic approach to the study of QOL.

Subjective QOL Indicators

At the subjective level quality of life (SQOL) requires the ability for individuals to choose what is important to them (Phillips, 2006). David Phillips argues (2006): quality of life should place an emphasis on personal autonomy. Furthermore, Phillips states (2006): "*in an ideal world the quality of life of all people would be enhanced by them freely choosing to devote a significant proportion of their energies to 'flourishing' – and one of the major pieces of unfinished quality of life business is to find the best way to maximize this – but respect for the freedom of choice has to come first*" (Philips, 243). Although SQOL takes into account of an individual's judgement, measuring this has become increasingly challenging. The SQOL can have low validity, reliability, and weak correlations (Noll, 2014). This can make drawing conclusions difficult, as they are met with skepticism. However, subjective social indicators are

still vital as they provide important information such as the specific needs, value orientation, and emotional states of the individual that the objective measure fails to capture (Noll, 2014).

Despite this, Statistics Canada (2014) conducted research on QOL by using subjective social indicators. The purpose of the study was to determine and measure the characteristics that contribute to a nations/society's livability and which affect happiness at the aggregate level (Statistics Canada, 2014). This study deduced that immigrant's usual migrate to improve the overall quality of life. Hence, it is important to collect self-reports of satisfaction in order to get a more precise depiction of the QOL. Consequently, this study was also able to provide information on what objective QOL measures are important to recent immigrants, for example: prospects of job mobility; reconciliation of work and family (work/life balance); openness and supportive institutions; public space; personal relationships (provisions of services supporting physical and social independence – support for social interaction) (David Phillips, 2006).

Objective QOL Indicators

David Phillip's definition is increasingly relevant to the study of QOL. It privileges objective and subjective individual quality of life (Phillips, 2016). More importantly, David Phillips definition builds on Maslow's hierarchy of needs at the collective level. As Maslow mentions (1943), he proposed a hierarchy of needs framework, which includes core attributes to help individuals achieve their full potential. He argues (David Phillips, 2006): "*collective societal resources are also integral to the definition of quality of life*" (David Philips, 2016). At the collective level, objective quality of life indicators include financial resources; housing and environment; health and care; work (employment security and work conditions); education and security of education and quality of education (David Phillips, 2006). The following domains

and sub-domains have become central to the development of social policy in local government. Principally, local governments have focused on these domains to enable citizens and residents to achieve their full potential. More importantly, as Phillips mentions, the objective quality of life indicators is linked to social quality. As indicated by Phillips (2006): the objective measures enable citizens to participate under conditions that enhance their well-being and individual potential (Phillips, 2006). The objective quality of life indicators allows local governments to make effective decisions in social policy to increase own satisfaction.

Summary of Theoretical Literature

The quality of life theory has many implications for governance as it is it can be used as a tool to measure social progress. Societal institution's like local governments are designed to serve human needs. At the local level, governments are responsible for the delivery of a wide variety of services. Some of these services include operations such as waterworks water-sewage, roads, and transit. Traditionally, local governments have focused more upon physical infrastructure and the 'nuts and bolts' of city operations (Torjman & Leviten Reid, 2003). However, in recent years, municipal governments have expanded well beyond their traditional role – primarily in response to the evolving economic, social, and political context that has created new pressures and new opportunities (Caledon Institute of Social Policy, 2003). According to Sherri Trojan and Eric Leviten-Reid (2003), local governments have taken on a more 'social role.' To varying degrees – local authorities have become more responsible for a range of services and programs such as social assistance, public health, employment, and art recreation (City of London 2006). At the local level, municipal governments should have high levels of social, economic, and environmental development (Carcaba et al., 2017).

It has been proposed that developed countries tend to focus on satisfying higher-order needs such as esteem and self-actualization, whilst less-developed countries tend to be preoccupied with the lower-level needs (Sirgy et al., 1986). In order to improve the quality of life of a population, it has been argued that changes must come from the institutions, specifically at the local level. However, in order to change local governments must be able to assess the spatial distribution and the effects on its citizens. The performance of a policy can be assessed by using publicly available objective data (Rotberg R.I., 2014). For instances, some studies in the QOL field have utilized the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the Excess mortality (EM) rates to investigate the health of the population (Carcaba et al., 2017). Objective variables such as GDP or EM, tend to be more reliable and replicable than subjective variables. Conversely, these objective variables (*see Figure 2*) may be highly reliable but have low validity.

METHODOLOGY

The following research study inquires about the quality of life of recent immigrants from Ethiopia and Nigeria in the City of Edmonton and Toronto. This research paper focuses on recent immigrants who arrived between 2011 and 2016. An immigrant is defined as: "persons residing in Canada who were born outside of Canada, excluding temporary foreign workers, Canadian citizens born outside Canada and those with working visas" (Statistics Canada, 2010). Using a case-study method of research, this paper seeks to compare the quality of life in the primary settlement areas for both groups. Typically, case-studies are common to the field of political science and public administration. Case study research is used to examine a "person, place, event, phenomenon or another type of subject" in order to extrapolate key themes and results that help predict future trends (University of Essex, 2010). The criteria case selection was: cities that

had a population size larger than 500,000 and cities that received an influx of black visible

minority groups classified under the Employment Equity Act. Additionally, using two black

visible minority groups make control for confounding variables such as racism.

The rationale for choosing the City of Edmonton and Toronto as a result of critical

observations made during the preliminary phase of this research. A key finding was that the City

of Edmonton and Toronto attracted a significant number of Ethiopians and Nigerians between

2011 and 2016. To conduct a comparative case-study analysis, it was essential to select two

groups that concentrated in two of the same cities. For example, the data showed that a

significant amount Haitians settled in Montreal; however, it also showed Haitian immigrants did

not concentrate heavily in any other city except Montreal. Based on the 2016 Census Analyzer,

Nigerians and Ethiopians were the two of the most-concentrated black groups that settled in the

city of Toronto and Edmonton between 2011 and 2016. The rationale for comparing two CMAs

was to explore and extrapolate critical themes and results about the QOL in both cities. More

specifically, it was used to compare the settlement experiences of the specified minority groups.

This study has two separate, but related empirical components: the first examines the

spatial distribution of recent immigrants in the City of Toronto and Edmonton, and the second

examines the quality of life of in the primary settlement areas in the selected cities. Part I of this

paper attempts to answer the following question: what are the primary settlement areas Nigerians

and Ethiopians? The Profile Forward Sortation Area (FSA) data were used to determine this. The

FSA consists of the groups of postal codes assigned by Canada Post Corporation (Statistics

Canada, 2015). The postal system was also used to determine the highest percent of ethnic

groups clustered within a CMA. For the purpose of this paper, census tracts with an FSA

distribution of 50 Ethiopians and Nigerians or less have been excluded from this study. Areas with less than 50 persons or less are not considered a "large cluster" to include in this study. Next, the paper grouped the Forward Sortation Areas by ward and the neighborhoods that fell under the selected FSA.

By examining the Forward Distribution Area (FSA), this paper explores the primary settlement areas which correlate with the experiences for two groups. Empirical evidence suggests many of the recent immigrants have settled in large metropolitan areas to improve their overall quality of life. More specifically, they have clustered in specific areas of these cities. Less is known about the primary settlement area's in which these immigrants have settled. Today, much of literature focuses on the challenges faced by immigrants in areas such as employment, housing, income, safety, and so on. By examining the spatial distribution of Nigerians and Ethiopians, this paper seeks to explore the overall QOL of the selected area of settlement.

Part II takes up the challenge of examining the quality of life across the different neighborhoods in which immigrants have settled. Using an inductive and exploratory method of analysis, this paper seeks to explore the objective measures of quality of life. As mentioned by Maslow, citizens require the five elementary needs to achieve the highest point of growth (Maslow, 1962). The basic essential needs include income, education, safety, and adequate housing. The board objective domains were selected based on surveys and empirical evidence. More specifically, they were chosen according to previous studies that examined the reasons why Ethiopians and Nigerian immigrants have settled in Canada. Part II of the analysis links the broad objective domains to the urban environment. The purpose of this section is to answer the

following question: what the quality of life in the areas which Ethiopians and Nigerians have settled?

PART I: THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Part I of the paper examines the spatial distribution of Ethiopian and Nigerian immigrants in Edmonton and Toronto. To do so, this paper uses the 2016 Canadian Census Analyzer. The FSA was used to determine the primary settlement areas for the selected immigrants. First, each postal code was grouped by ward and neighborhood name. For example, in Edmonton postal codes from T5B and T5C were located in Ward 7 in the neighborhoods of Parkdale and Belvedere. Similarly, in Toronto postal codes M3N, M3J, and M9M were found in the following areas: Downsview Northwest, North Park, Emery, and Humberlea in the Humber-River Black Creek Riding. As mentioned, postal codes with 50 persons or less were not included in the study. For example, data showed that 20 Ethiopian immigrants settled in Parkdale and 15 immigrants in Belvedere in the City of Edmonton. For this paper, the following neighborhoods were excluded.

The data from the Canadian Census Analyzer (2016) showed a total of 2,580 Nigerians and 955 Ethiopians settled in Toronto. In Edmonton, 655 Ethiopians and 555 Nigerians settled during the same period. In comparison to other groups, the population size was relatively minimal. For example, 7,510 immigrants from Pakistan settled in Toronto, and 9,340 from Sri Lanka came during the same period. Despite the relatively small proportion of Ethiopians and Nigerians, Nigerians and Ethiopians were the most concentrated black minority groups that settled in the City of Edmonton and the City of Toronto. Black immigrant groups consisted of groups from Jamaica, Somalia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Mauritius, Haiti, and Cuba, and so forth.

Data from the Canadian Census Analyzer (2016) shows that immigrants from the same ethnic background clustered in the same neighborhoods. For example, a total of 315 Ethiopians settled in T5H, whereas, 175 of Nigerians settled in the FSA of T5A and so forth. An exciting finding was other immigrants from the same ethnic background also clustered in different regions and neighborhoods of the city. Furthermore, the data also showed that Pakistani immigrants did not settle in the same FSA distribution as Ethiopians or Nigerians in both the City of Toronto and Edmonton. Similarly, the Lebanese immigrants who arrived in Edmonton also ended in a completely different area than other ethnic minorities.

The primary settlement areas for Ethiopians in the City of Edmonton were: Calder, Millwoods, and Central McDougall (see Table 1). The data shows a relatively smaller number of Ethiopians in the following areas: Downtown and Clareview. More than 48.1% of Ethiopians settled in Central McDougal – in the downtown core of the city. The neighborhood of Central McDougall is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Edmonton (The Star, 2019). It is also the largest residential community in Edmonton - located immediately north of the downtown core right next to the Rogers place (The Star, 2019). Furthermore, Nigerians in the City of Edmonton settled predominantly in the Cloverbar Area (31.5%) and Strathcona (18.0%). Both of these neighborhoods were in the South and North end of the City. In comparison, Ethiopians settled typically in the downtown area – Nigerians were dispersed in clusters in both the North and South end of the city.

Primary Areas of Settlement	Ward
Ethiopian	
1. Central McDougall (48.1%)	6
2. Calder (13.7%)	2
3. Millwoods (12.2%)	11

4. Clareview (9.9%)	4
Nigerian	
1. Cloverbar Area (31.5%)	6
2. Strathcona (18.0%)	8

Table 1: Primary Settlement Areas City of Edmonton

In Toronto, The Census Data (2016) showed that 23.29% of Nigerian immigrants predominately settled in Etobicoke North (Ward 1) the following neighborhoods Albion Gardens, Beaumond Heights, Humbergate, Jamestown, Mount Olive, Silverstone, South Steeles, and Thistletown. The data also showed that 24.61% of Nigerians settled in the Humber River Black Creek riding in the neighborhoods such as: Downsview Northwest, North Park, Emery, and Humberlea. Furthermore, only 12.04% of Nigerians settled in York South Weston (Ward 5) in the following neighborhoods: Weston, Del Ray, Keelesdale, Mount Dennies, and Silverstone. Immigrants from Ethiopia settled typically settled in the east-end and downtown areas of the city predominantly in the following neighborhoods: Dorest Park, Scarborough Town Centre, Wexford, Cabbagetown and St. Jamestown. In comparison, both these groups clustered in different parts of the city – however, Ethiopians in the east-end and Nigerians in the west-end of the city (Figure 2).

Primary Areas of Settlement	Ward
Ethiopian	
Scarborough-Centre (19.06%)	21

Dorest Park
      Scarborough Town Centre
      Wexford Heights	

Beaches-East York (11.06%)	19
Woodbine Heights	
Toronto Centre (9.55%)	13
Cabbagetown	
Nigerian	
Etobicoke North (23.29%)	1

Albion Gardens Beaumond Heights Jamestown Mount Olive Silverstone	
Humber River-Black Creek (24.61%)	7
Downsview North West Emery Humberlea	
York South-Weston (12.04%)	5
Del Ray Keelesdale Mount Dennis	

Table 2: Primary Settlement Areas City of Toronto

PART II: QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE PRIMARY SETTLEMENT AREAS

Part II of this research paper explores the quality of life in the primary settlement areas. Examining the predominant areas of settlement provides a robust assessment of the experiences of Nigerians and Ethiopians in the City of Edmonton and Toronto. Part II of this research paper attempts to answer the question: what is the quality of life in the primary settlement areas? The QOL indicators were selected based on previous research and surveys. As mentioned in the theoretical framework, much of the debate around QOL literature and measures surrounds the systematic ways for selecting QOL measures. Previous QOL indices have used indicators without considering the degree to which standards may be relevant to individuals and collective groups. More importantly, some of these indices have shaped the preferences of individuals and collective groups (Michalos, 2014). Before examining the QOL in the primary settlement areas, this paper explores the relevant QOL indicators for the two selected groups. Primarily, the paper examines the pull-factors to determine the QOL indicators. The pull-factors explain the reasons for movements across geopolitical boundaries (Wurtzburg, 2014). More specifically, it describes why immigrants relocate and what they seek to achieve in their host county (Wurtzburg, 2014)

Ethiopians immigrants have settled in Canadian cities in hopes to enhance their overall QOL. Majority of Ethiopian immigrants have experienced relatively low living conditions, high crime rates, and lower education in their home country (Beyne, 2000). In a survey conducted by the Ethiopian Association of Toronto (2000), data showed that 48.0 percent of immigrants identified political reasons as for coming to Canada (push factors); 19.2 percent came to Canada for a better life and education; and 15.4 percent came through the family reunion program (Ethiopian Association of Toronto, 2000). The top 10 settlement needs for Ethiopian immigrants were (2000): finding a job, looking for a house to rent, obtaining job search training, consulting for legal information, contacting social services agencies, getting a driving license, joining a school, finding immediate accommodation, and getting recreational facilities (Beyne, 2000). According to the Ethiopian Association of Toronto (2000), the expectation for Ethiopian immigrants were three main service areas: settlement, job and a higher level of education (Beyne, 2000). The notable immediate pull factors into Canadian cities were: nations stability, employment opportunities (including skilled professions), and education (Beyne, 2000). In general, the survey showed that the majority of immigrants from Ethiopia have settled to obtain their basic social needs.

Similar to Ethiopians, a large number of Nigerian immigrants have settled in Canadian cities as a result of the following push-factors (2017): political instability, unemployment, and low wage structures for professionals in their home country (Adewale, 2017). According to Oluremi R. Adewale (2017), Nigerian immigrants have settled in large metropolitan areas to achieve their basic social needs. Some of the recent immigrants include family class (closely related persons of Canadian residents living in Canada), economic immigrants (skilled workers

and business people), other (people accepted as immigrants for humanitarian or compassionate reasons) (Statistics Canada & Oluremi, 2017). The pull factors for these migrants include increased rights and freedom, an opportunity for their children to experience better education, and better economic opportunities for individuals (Oluremi p, 52). For the most part, the notable pull-factors were similar across the two groups. Furthermore, the attributes of their home country showed similar traits.

The majority of immigrants from Ethiopia and Nigeria have settled in Canada to obtain: higher education, safety, adequate housing and safety, and income. In general, the push factors for both immigrants from Nigeria and Ethiopia in the twentieth century continue to be relatively low living conditions, high crime rates, and lower education, and lack of political stability. This has resulted in the mass migration of immigrants into Canadian cities (Statistics Canada, 2012). Some of the pull-factors that have attracted immigrants to Canada were: educational opportunities, employment, adequate housing, and safety. Many of the immigrants have moved from their home country in attempts to achieve their basic social needs. The following quality of life indicators (see Table 3) have been selected below for the purpose of the study. Despite this, the paper provides no systematic way for determining which QOL indicator is more relevant than the other.

OBJECT QOL INDICATORS	NIGERIANS	ETHIOPIANS
LABOUR FORCE	X	X
INCOME	X	X
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	X	X
EDUCATION	X	X

Table 3: *The Pull-Factors to Canadian Cities Among Ethiopian And Nigerian Immigrants*

Part II of this paper will attempt to answer the following question: what is the quality of life in the primary settlement areas? The objective is to provide an overview of the general well-being of collective groups in the selected regions of settlement. It observes factors that contribute to and enhance the general well-being of the citizens. Using the selected objective QOL measures (see Table 3), this section will explore the QOL in the primary settlement areas in both the City of Toronto and Edmonton. Lastly, this paper will rank the objective QOL indicators in comparison to the overall host city.

The City of Edmonton: Quality of Life

The City of Edmonton is the second fastest-growing city in Canada (City of Edmonton, 2011). Over the years, the City of Edmonton has experienced booms in residential construction, retail sales, and personal services sectors and as well as economic growth (City of Edmonton – Long-Term Economic Outlook, 2014). In general, the City of Edmonton and Alberta are well-known for large scale oil sands projects, immense economic opportunities, and employment opportunities. In 2011, Edmonton was ranked the sixth highest destination place for immigrants in Canada. According to Statistic Canada (2011), more than 232,195 immigrants (a total of 3.4% of the population) have settled in Edmonton. Between 2006-2011 Edmonton welcomed 49,390 immigrants (Statistics Canada, 2011). Data from the 2011 National Census recorded a large percentage of growing newcomer population between 25 to 44 years of age (City of Edmonton – National Population by Age and Gender, 2011). The notable long-term pull-factors for newcomers were advanced technologies, health care, green energy, and employment opportunities (City of Edmonton Strategic Plan, 2019). More specifically, the pull factors for

recent immigrants were: adequate housing; social support programs and services; healthcare; employment opportunities; education; and safety (Agrawal, 2017).

1.Labour Force/Occupation/Income

Nigerian immigrants predominately settled in the following neighborhoods: Clover Bar Area, and Strathcona whereas, Ethiopian immigrants settled in Central McDougal, Clareview, and Millwoods. The total labour force participation in the following neighborhoods ranged from 67.9% to 75.80% (see Table 4). The average participation rate was 69.24% in both areas that Ethiopians and Nigerians settled. The neighborhood of Clareview recorded the highest participation rate of 75.80% while, Calder had the lowest participation rate of 65.20%. In 2016, the City of Edmonton's participation rate was 71.8% (Statistics Canada, 2016). The areas of settled had slightly lower participation rates in comparison to the host city (Statistics Canada, 2016). The unemployment rate in the following areas ranged between 6.50% to 11.50%. The average unemployment rate in these areas were both higher than the City of Edmonton, which was 8.5% (Statistics Canada, 2016).

Primary Settlement Areas	Labour Force Participation (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Ethiopians		
Millwoods	67.90%	10.80%
Calder	65.20%	10.40%
Central McDougal	70.02%	11.50%
Downtown	67.9%	6.50%
Clareview	75.80%	9.50%
Nigerians		
Strathcona	70.00%	8.70%
Cloverbar Area	67.90%	10.10%

Table 4: *Labour Force Occupation in the City of Edmonton (Ethiopian & Nigerian)*

The top 3 occupations (Table 5) in these areas were: Business/Finance and Administration; Sales and Services; and Trades and Transportation industries. In Cloverbar Area, more than 23.5% of the population occupied the sales and services industry while, 20.65% of residents joined the Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators or related occupations. Similarly, residents in Strathcona, Calder, Downtown Edmonton, Clareview occupied similar professions. In areas where the Ethiopian and Nigerians did not settle (for example the neighborhood of Glenora), there were smaller distribution of populates in the Sales/Services, Trades/Transport, and Equipment Operators (only 11.5% of the total populates). Residents that lived in Glenora had higher numbers of participants in the Health, Management, Natural and Applied Sciences. These residents also had higher occupations in Education Law, Social Community, and Government Services.

Top Three Occupations
Ethiopians
1. Sales and Services 2. Trades and Transportation 3. Business/Finance and Administration
Nigerians
1. Sales and Services 2. Trades and Transportation 3. Business/Finance and Administration

Table 5: *Top 3 Occupations for Ethiopian and Nigeria in Edmonton*

The median after-tax income in the neighborhoods ranged between $28,865 (lowest) to $37,184 (highest). The neighborhoods of Central McDougal (the primary settlement areas Ethiopians) had the lowest after tax-income, which was $28, 865. Typically, neighborhoods where Nigerians settled showed a higher median after-tax income with an average of $36,209. The after-tax median income also showed to be slightly lower in areas where Ethiopians did not settle. Furthermore, an interesting finding was that a few areas in which Ethiopians or Nigerians did not settle had slightly lower median incomes. For example, the neighborhoods of Klaverteen and Castletown showed significantly lower median incomes. However, there were also no immigrants that settled in these regions between 2011 and 2016. In comparison to the City ($43,900), the primary areas of settlement had a lower total median after tax income (Statistics Canada, 2016).

2. Housing Affordability

Empirical evidence showed that the majority of immigrants had access to safe and affordable housing (City of Edmonton, 2019). The average market rent in Edmonton ranged between $1,030 - $1,255 (City of Edmonton, 2019). And he annual income required to afford a rental apartment is $41,200 for a one-bedroom and $50,200 for a two-bedroom (City of Edmonton Housing Affordability, 2016). Since 2006, the City of Edmonton has increased the number of affordable housing. Also, by 2025, the city plans also to enable residential tenancies and transition people out of homelessness (City of Edmonton, 2019). In comparison to other provinces, Alberta scored five percentage points higher than the Canadian homeownership rate (Census of Canada – Alberta Housing, 2016). The data showed that homeownership in Edmonton was also relatively high. The minimum income required to qualify for a mortgage was

$82,300 (single-detached house) and $48,900 (condominium) as, the average cost of single-detached were $434,586 and $248,058. (City of Edmonton, 2019). As a result, many immigrants were more likely to be able to purchase a home in comparison to the City of Toronto.

3. Education

Ethiopians and Nigerians have settled in areas with a relatively high number of populates with a post-secondary certificate (see Table 6). The average of populates with no certificate or degree ranged from 4.50% to 19.27%. As shown in Table 4, Cloverbar and Central McDougal had the highest number of populates without a post-secondary degree or diploma. An interesting finding was: areas in which both groups concentrated the most (Cloverbar Area and Central McDougal) showed the highest percent of people without a post-secondary degree or diploma. Despite this, the majority of populates in these areas were highly educated. The average number of populates in the primary area of settlement with no post-secondary education was 10.00% in areas where Ethiopians settled and 11.80% in areas where Ethiopians settled.

Neighborhood	No Certificate Degree or Diploma(aged 25-64)
Ethiopians	
Millwoods	11.86%
Calder	16.9%
Central McDougal	17.2%
Downtown	5.4%
Clareview	12.6%
Nigerians	
Strathcona	4.8%
Cloverbar Area	15.3%

Table 6: *Top 3 Occupations for Ethiopian and Nigeria in Edmonton age 15 and above*

In comparison to the host-city, these numbers were relatively the same. The primary settlement areas showed a high number of populates with a post-secondary degree. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCED), Canada shows the highest level of tertiary education attainment (OCED, 2014). Evidence shows that: spending on education in Canada is also relatively high and the number of populates with a college education but, is tied for seventh place with Korea and Denmark (OCED, 2014).

THE CITY OF TORONTO: QUALITY OF LIFE

The City of Toronto is Canada's largest city and one of the most multicultural urban cities in the world. Immigrants represent a total of 49.5 percent of the total population in Toronto (City of Toronto, 2016). In 2011, Toronto had the largest share of foreign-born people (Statistics Canada, 2017). According to Statistics Canada (2017), 7 out of 10 immigrants in Ontario live within Toronto. Furthermore, Toronto represents 77.5% of Ontario's total visible minority population - followed by Ottawa-Gatineau, Windsor, and Kitchener (Ministry of Finance, 2018). Toronto continues to be the destination place for many immigrants, according to the 2011 Statistics of Immigration. Between 1996 and 2000, 61% of economic immigrants (migrants seeking an improved standard of living – because of the conditions or job opportunities) ranked Toronto as the top city to reside (Statistics Canada, 2005).

Recent Immigrants have settled in Toronto for reasons such as employment, reunite with family members or to flee a war (Settlement Patterns and Social Integration – Stats Can). Some of the pull-factors include the cities vast social amenities; low crime rates; economic opportunities; culture and entertainment; political stability; relatively low crime rates and a perceived higher quality of life. Among the recent immigrants that have settled in Toronto

include Nigerians and Ethiopians. According to Statistics Canada (2012), more than 50% of people who identified as Nigerian (15,970 people) have settled in Toronto. Similarly, the data showed that roughly the same number of Ethiopians also resided in the City of Toronto. The immigration period for both ethnic groups was from the late 1990s up until 2018. Since the late 1990s, the City of Toronto has seen a significant increase in the number of Nigerian and Ethiopian immigrants (Statistics Canada, 2011). Both immigrant groups have settled in Toronto to improve their quality of life for several reasons. As mentioned, they have settled in Canada for job opportunities, adequate housing, and education.

1.Labour Force/Occupation/Income

Data showed that within the neighborhoods in which Nigerians settled, an average rate of 60.16% (*average of the areas Nigerians settled in*) participated in the labour force. Furthermore, the data showed that neighborhoods in Etobicoke North and Humber River-Black Creek had a lower participation rate than regions in York South Weston. Among these electoral districts - the communities of Downsview Northwest showed the lowest participation rate of 55.4%. In comparison, the areas in which Ethiopians settled, the participation rates were slightly higher (61.27%). In 2016, the City of Toronto's participation rate was 64.7% (Statistics Canada, 2016). Both regions had slightly lower participation rates than both the City of Toronto and in Canada (66.0%) (Statistics Canada, 2016). In general, Nigerian and Ethiopian immigrants have settled in neighborhoods that had lower labour force participation rates than the City of Edmonton (see Table 7).

In Canada, residents within the City of Toronto experienced the highest unemployment rates at 9.3% (City of Toronto, 2011). Since 2011, the city's unemployment rate has decreased

by 1.1% (Statistics Canada, 2016). Despite this, the regions in which Ethiopians and Nigerians

settled had an average unemployment rate of 10.00%. Furthermore, this empirical evidence

shows the regions in which both groups reside in have a higher unemployment rate. For example,

Humber River- Black Creek had the highest unemployment rate at 13.1%. An interesting finding

was that regions in which both groups did not settle had lower unemployment rates. Despite this,

the data also shows that unemployment rates were relatively higher in Etobicoke North (11.1%)

and York South Weston (10.3%). Although, Ethiopians did not settle in the west-end regions of

the city, they had similar experiences to Nigerians who settled in the west-end of Toronto. In

comparison to the rest of the city, the unemployment rates were significantly high for the

population within these neighborhoods (see Table 7). Ethiopians typically settled in the east end

of the city. Despite this, the unemployment rates were relatively the same (10.0%)

Primary Settlement Areas	Labour Force Participation (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Ethiopians		
Dorest Park, Scarborough Town Centre; & Wexford Heights	60.2%	9.6%
East Birchmount Park Kennedy Park	59.7%	8.9%
Cabbagetown	65.80%.	10.6%
Nigerians		
Beaumond Heights Humbergate Jamestown Mount Olive Silverstone Thistletown	58.9%	11.10%
Downsview Northwest Northwood Park Emery Humberlea	55.4%	11.95%

Del Ray	60.9%	9.4%
Keelesdale		
Silverstone		
Mount Dennis		

Table 7: *Labour Force Occupation in the City of Toronto (Ethiopian & Nigerian)*

Occupation

Similar to the City of Edmonton, many of the populate in the regions occupied jobs in the following industries: sales and services; trades and transportation and equipment operators and related occupations; and a relatively small number of groups worked in the business finance and administration occupations (Table 8). Both groups settled in neighborhoods where populates who typically worked in the sales and services industry. A relatively small number of residents worked in sectors such as art and culture, recreation and sports, and fewer groups worked in occupations within education, law, and social community and government services. The data showed that both Ethiopian and Nigerian groups settled in the neighborhoods with populates that had lower-paying jobs. The sales and service industry include occupations such as retail supervisors; service supervisors; chefs and cooks, butchers and bakers; sales representatives and salespersons (wholesale and retail trade). Data shows that these types of jobs require minimal education and training. The average median (after-tax) income for residents in these areas was: $23,517. In comparison to the City of Edmonton, the city of Toronto showed a lower median after-tax income. The median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients aged 15 years and over was $30,089 (Statistics Canada, 2016). The national median-tax income was $35,933 (Statistics Canada, 2016).

Top Three Occupations
Ethiopians

4.	Sales and Services
5.	Trades and Transportation
6.	Business/Finance and Administration
Nigerians	
4.	Sales and Services
5.	Trades and Transportation
6.	Business/Finance and Administration

Table 8*: Top 3 Occupations for Ethiopian and Nigeria in the City of Toronto (aged 15 and over)*

The City of Toronto (2011) also showed that the 'highest location quotient for the City of Toronto residents is "occupations in art, culture, recreation, and support" (City of Toronto, 2013). Furthermore, according to the Census other occupations with a relative concentration in Toronto included: Business finance and administrative occupations; natural and applied sciences and related occupations; occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (City of Toronto, 2011). Data also showed that Torontonians were more likely to work in these occupations however, this was not the case for citizens in 2016 (City of Toronto, 2013). Although sales and services jobs showed the highest percentage within the City of Toronto, they were the most common occupation for female residents aged 15 years or over (23.8 %) (City of Toronto, 2013). Despite this, the census analyzer showed specific neighborhoods that a lower distribution of residents that occupied the sales & services and transportation industries.

2.Housing Affordability/Sustainability

As mentioned, a primary reason why Ethiopian and Nigerian immigrants have settled in Toronto was to access adequate and affordable housing. Currently, the average rent in Toronto and Median Renter Household Income (before tax) is $2,337 and the average income is $120,000 (Toronto Housing Market Analysis, 2019). According to the Toronto Housing Market Analysis, (2019): 'the cost of rent for purpose-built rental units grew faster than the pace of growth of the

median renter household income". In addition to the rental housing affordability mismatch

income, available affordable rental housing is hard to find in Toronto (Toronto Housing Market

Analysis, 2019).

The city of Toronto has been facing a housing crisis for many years. Reports suggest "the

worsening conditions among those already severely burdened households, including low-income

households; seniors with multiple health conditions and fixed incomes; lone-parent families,

households receiving social assistance, and immigrants" (Toronto Housing Market Analysis,

2019). Among the vulnerable population groups being excluded from suitable housing include

visible minorities and immigrants (Toronto Housing Market Analysis, 2019). Furthermore,

immigrants who arrived in the last 10 years have found difficulties finding cheap and affordable

housing (Toronto Housing Market Analysis, 2019). Moreover, the housing situation for

immigrants suggests that we're more likely to find suitable housing than other groups (Toronto

Housing Market, 2019).

3. Education

The primary settlement reason for Ethiopians and Nigerians to migrate within Canada

was to gain higher levels of education (see Table 9). From the data, it showed that the

neighborhoods in which they have settled in do have access to a higher level of education. The

majority of populates hold a post-secondary degree. The data showed that only 21.7% of people

in Etobicoke North, 12.4% in Humber Black Creek neighborhoods and 19.93% did not have a

certificate degree or diploma. The Neighborhoods of high populates with no post-secondary

degree were: Albion Garden, Beaumond Heights, Humbergate, Jamestown, Mount Olive,

Silverstone, and South Steeles. The areas that showed a high number of populates with post-

secondary degrees were in the east-end of the city (typically where Ethiopians settled) in the

neighborhoods of Kennedy Park, East Birchmount Park, Lon view, and Cabbagetown.

Primary Settlement Areas	No Certificate Degree or Diploma (aged 25-64)
Ethiopians	
Dorest Park, Scarborough Town Centre; & Wexford Heights	8.2%
East Birchmount Park Kennedy Park	9.4%
Cabbagetown	8.1%
Nigerians	
Beaumond Heights Humbergate Jamestown Mount Olive Silverstone Thistletown	21.7%
Downsview Northwest Northwood Park Emery Humberlea	12.4%
Del Ray Keelesdale Silverstone Mount Dennis	14.9%

Table 9: *No Certificate Degree or Diploma in the City of Toronto (Ethiopian & Nigerian)*

DISCUSSION

In our analysis, two key observations were made. The first observation was Nigerians and

Ethiopians typically had similar experiences in both cities. Both groups settled in areas that had

high unemployment rates; highly educated populates with lower-paying jobs; and lower incomes

in comparison to the rest of the city. The second observation made was that the City of

Edmonton showed a better quality of life for both groups. The data showed that Edmonton had a

slightly higher labour force participation rate; more affordable and adequate housing; and

residents had higher incomes and lower unemployment rates. Despite this, both groups faced

significant disadvantages. The most prominent research finding was that both ethnic groups

settled in areas with a relatively low quality of life in comparison to the host city.

The median household after-tax income in the selected regions was also lower than the

city and the national average. Fewer residents occupied jobs in: art, culture, recreation, sports,

business finance and administration occupations; even fewer occupations in education, law and

social community and government services. As a result, many of the immigrants settled in

neighborhoods that had residents who were highly educated but with lower paying jobs. In

addition to this, the level of income inequality was prevalent in the major settlement areas in

both cities but, more evident in the City of Toronto. Although populates in the primary areas of

settlement possessed a certificate, degree, or diploma, they ended up in the sale & services like

sales, trades, transport, equipment operators, and other related occupations. As mentioned, both

groups have settled in Toronto and Edmonton to obtain: higher levels of income and better

employment opportunities. The data showed otherwise.

Evidence suggests that large urban centers have experienced an increase in the growing

socio-spatial income inequality (Townshend et al., 2018). Research shows that particular groups

in specific neighborhoods have faced income inequality more than others. In 2018, a University

of Toronto Professor named David Hulchanski illustrated the growing income inequality in the

City of Toronto. Using 2016 census data, he noticed that visible minorities concentrated in low-

income neighborhoods made 'significantly less than their white counterparts in more affluent

areas of the city' (Contenta, 2018). Today, the geographical distribution of ethnic minority has led further to the economic and social segregation of a few – many of them recent immigrants (Feng Ho, 2006).

The level of income inequality has much to do with race and space. Both the Nigerians and Ethiopians have concentrated in specific regions of the city. For the most part, immigrants typically settle in areas where they can receive social support. They also reside in regions that their ethnic group usually inhabit. Result show that the majority of Nigerians and Ethiopian settled in places classified as Neighborhood Improvement Areas (NIA). The premise of the NIA initiative is to "reduce crime and increase opportunities for young people and improve services for people in underserved areas" (City of Toronto, 2018). Under the Toronto Strong Neighborhood Strategy 2020, the City of Toronto highlighted 31 neighborhoods to create better economic and social opportunities for (City of Toronto, 2018).

In 2016, 23.29% of Nigerians had moved into the identified NIA of Weston, Thistletown-Beaumont Heights, Black Creek, and Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown. Similarly, Ethiopians have settled and migrated in the same neighborhoods. According to the Census data (2016), a total of 8% of Ethiopians settled in Dorest Park. Between 2005-2013, the City of Toronto has identified Dorest park as a high priority area (City of Toronto, 2018. Dorest Park is an area with a high crime rate and lower levels of income (City of Toronto, 2018). Puzzling still, parallel data showed that the City of Edmonton had better quality of life, however, it also showed both Strathcona and Central McDougal were classified in 2019 as Neighborhood Renewal Areas. Both, Strathcona and Central McDougal were areas that Ethiopians and Nigerians concentrated the most. The Quality of Life in the primary areas of settlement had a significant amount of

populates with lower QOL. Empirical evidence shows that the many of the areas of settlement had higher crime rates. Specifically, the neighborhoods Mount Olive, Silverstone, Jamestown, and Dorest Park.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS AND PROPOSED FURTHER RESEARCH

As mentioned, QOL of life consists of a wide range of life domains. The study of QOL requires the measurement of both objective and subjective measures of QOL (SQOL). Despite this, SQOL variables tend to be more challenging to reproduce and measure. A significant limitation considered the preliminary phase of this research was the ability to find data and collect on subjective levels of QOL indicators for both groups. Further research could focus on obtaining SQOL measures to develop a more accurate depiction of the quality of life of both groups. Furthermore, surveys and interviews could be used to determine these SQOL indicators. Also, local governments could use the SQOL indicators to implement programs and services that are relevant to the needs of immigrants.

Although this research paper makes a distinction between immigrants v. refugee, some of the data collected incorporate both types of immigrants. The available data pertaining to only immigrant groups poised a challenge for the purpose of this study. For example, the Ethiopian Association of Toronto surveyed both groups immigrants and refugees. There were no distinctions made between the two types of immigrants. Refugees have different experiences. A refugee is a person who was granted permanent resident status based on 'well-founded fear of returning to their home country' (Statistics Canada, 2019). They are groups of people who have been seriously and personally affected by civil war and armed conflict (Statistics Canada, 2019).

As a result, these immigrants would require a different level of services and programs. More importantly, the indicators of QOL would also be different – more so very different for economic immigrants or immigrants sponsored by family and vice versa.

Further research could also examine the spatial distribution and QOL of other ethnic minority groups. In Part I of this research paper, we found that these groups also clustered in different areas for example, Pakistani and Lebanese immigrants settled in different regions in both the City of Toronto and Edmonton. Further research could examine the QOL in comparison to Nigerians and Ethiopians. As a result, this additional research in this area could allow local governments to establish more targeted services and community-based immigration initiatives and services for disadvantaged groups in particular neighborhoods. In sum, this research paper poses three following questions: (1) Are we delivering immigration policies in the right way? (2) Should local governments be more responsible for immigration and enhancing the QOL of immigrant's groups (3) Are placed-based immigration policies successful?

CONCLUSION

The following study showed that immigrants have settled in regions with a low quality of life, primarily in the Neighborhood Improvement Areas of the city. As mentioned, quality of life is contingent on the preferences of individuals. Research showed that Nigerian and Ethiopian immigrants have settled in Canadian cities to improve their quality of life in areas such as employment, housing, education, and safety. In comparison to their home country, it seems that the majority of Ethiopians and Nigerian immigrants have achieved their basic essential needs.

Despite this, the primary areas of settlement showed that Nigerians and Ethiopians faced significant disadvantages in the primary settlement areas.

In sum, this body of research provides a new direction for the nature in which immigration policies should be delivered. It has become increasingly important to research and examine the spatial distribution of immigrants to prevent inequality and to promote the integration of immigrants. Exploring the spatial distribution of recent immigrants is paramount to understanding how well those groups will assimilate. Regional disparities have led to an unequal sharing of resources, which ultimately affects the community's quality of life. Future research should explore the subjective social indicators regarding the spatial distribution of immigrants. The subjective social indicators are another essential dimension of the QOL, as it can provide information on the individual's emotional state or value orientation. The SQOL gives insight into areas the objective indicators cannot capture. With both of these indicators surveyed, local governments can get a more accurate interpretation of the QOL for immigrants. Thus, government officials can use these data to assess the current nature and direction of immigration policies as our cities grow and new immigrants settle.

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