

CANADA'S SETTLEMENT AND INTEGRATION MODEL

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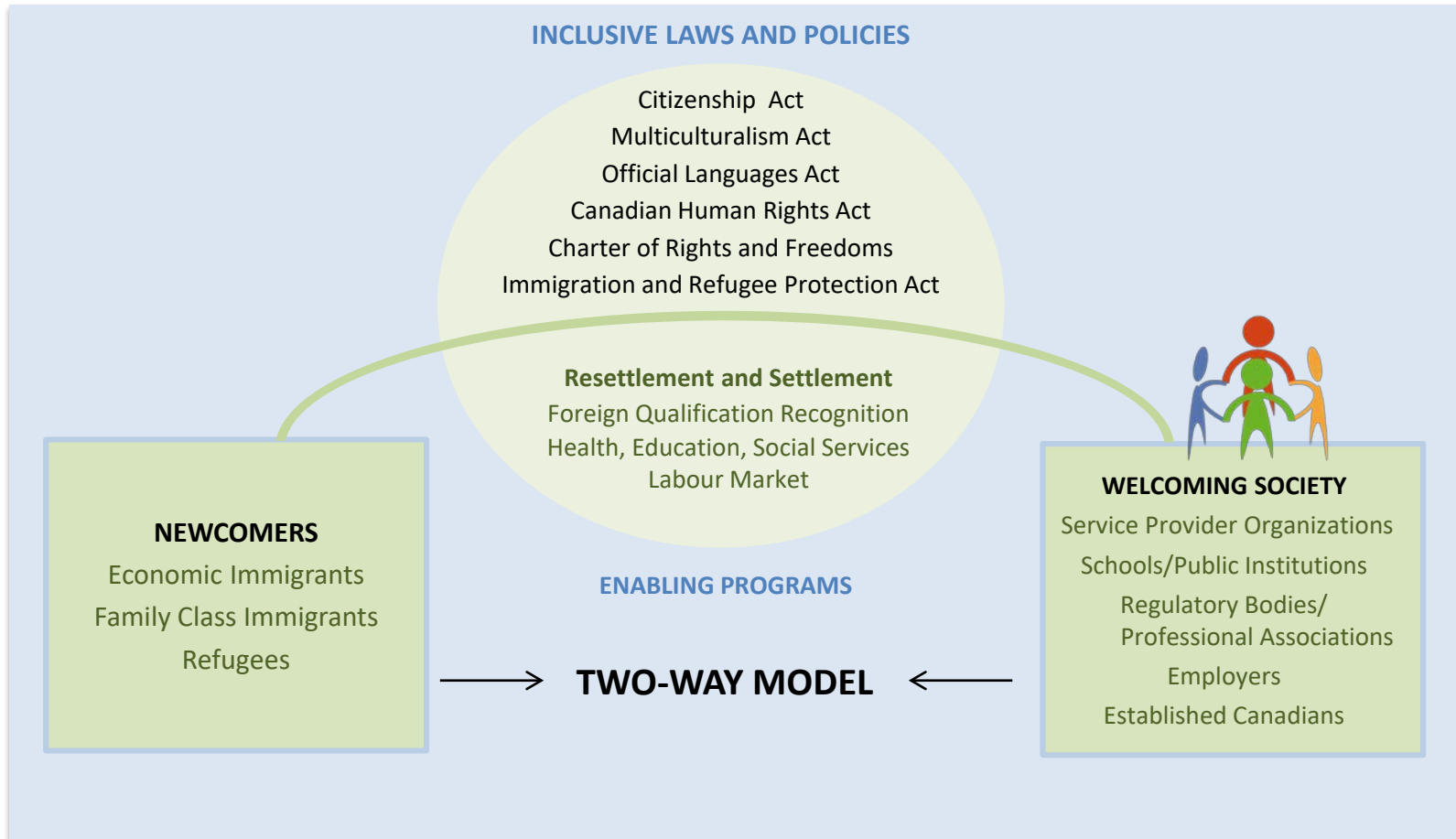


OVERVIEW

- Canada's Approach
- Governance
- Resettlement and Settlement Programs
- Immigrant Outcomes
- Areas of Concern
- Future Perspectives

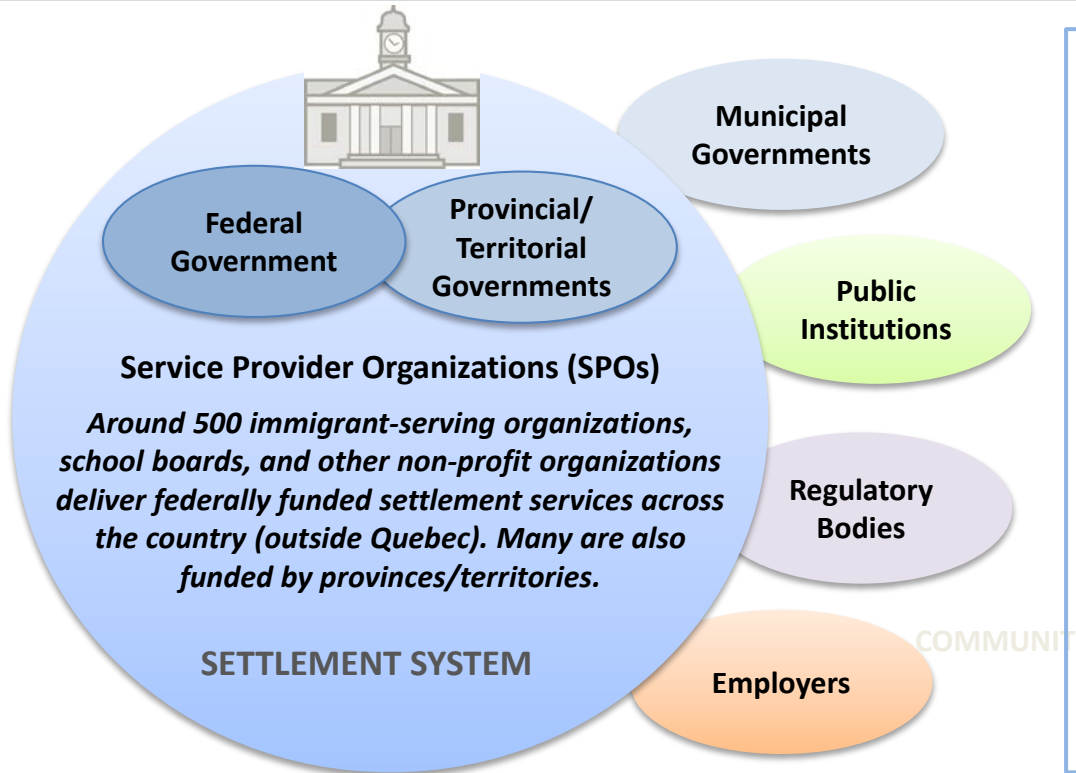
CANADA'S APPROACH TO IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION

Canada's immigrant integration model is premised on mutual adaptation by newcomers and Canadian society. **Inclusive laws and policies**, as well as **enabling programs**, are in place to support this model.



SETTLEMENT/INTEGRATION GOVERNANCE

Under Canada's Constitution Act, **both federal and provincial/territorial governments may make laws** in relation to immigration, but the federal role is paramount.



- Federal government is responsible for **citizenship, multiculturalism, heritage, public health, public safety, income security and justice.**

- Provincial/territorial governments are responsible for **education, health, and social services.**

Municipalities are convenors of federally funded local immigration partnerships.

Educational institutions are partners in language training and other settlement services (e.g., Settlement Worker-in-Schools).

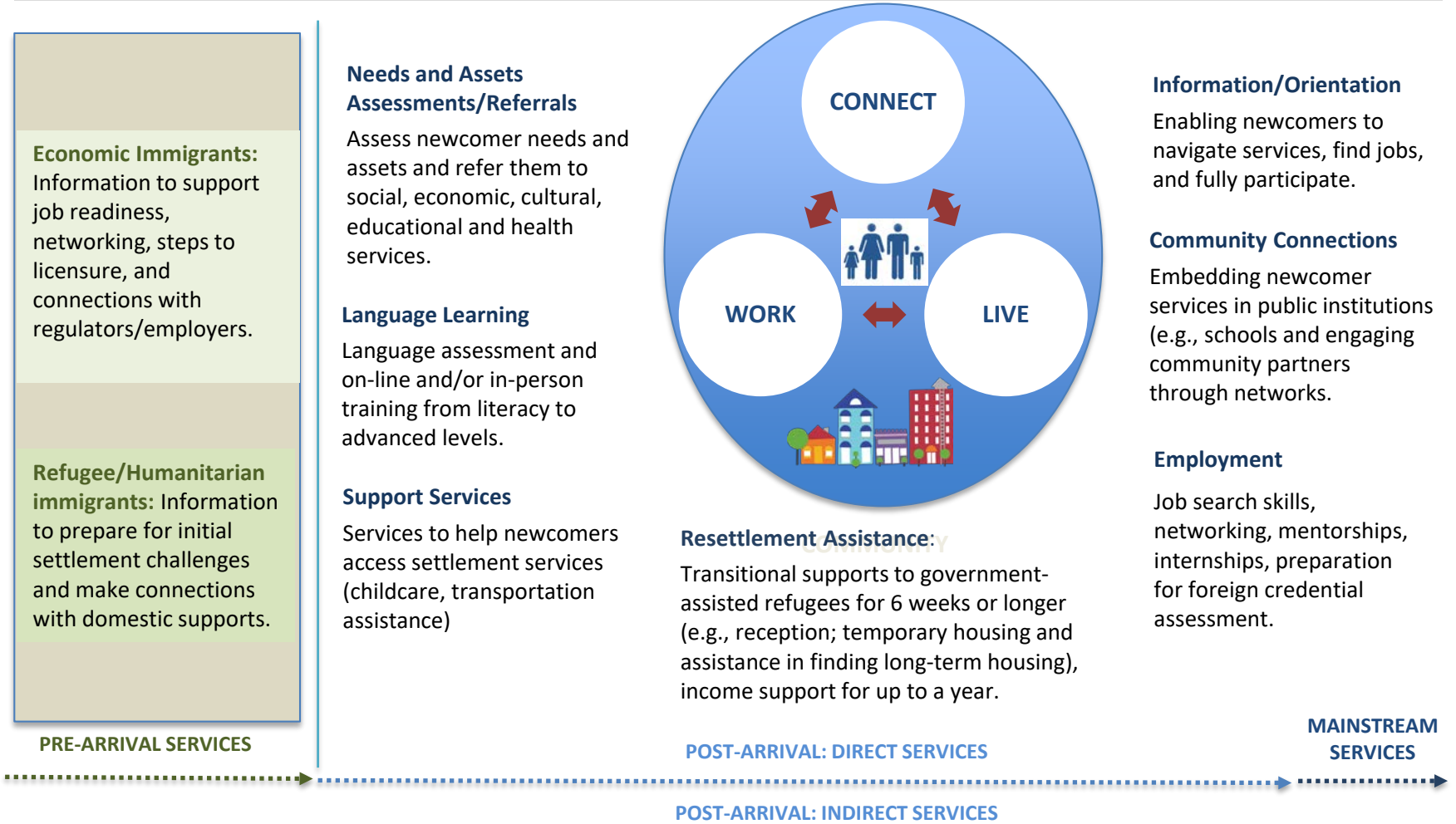
Employers are critical to labour market access for immigrants, and are involved in local immigration partnerships and immigrant employment councils.

*Federal investment in settlement for eligible permanent residents outside Quebec is **\$779 million in 2019-2020**. A separate federal grant to the Government of Quebec covers settlement services, resettlement services and administration for which Quebec is responsible.*

Canadian citizens, temporary residents and asylum claimants are not eligible for federal services, but they have access to settlement services funded by some provinces/territories.

RESETTLEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SERVICES: A SNAPSHOT

IRCC Settlement Program services are available to eligible permanent residents, while **Resettlement Assistance** is available to Government-Assisted Refugees (GARs).



Economic Immigrants: Information to support job readiness, networking, steps to licensure, and connections with regulators/employers.

Refugee/Humanitarian immigrants: Information to prepare for initial settlement challenges and make connections with domestic supports.

Needs and Assets Assessments/Referrals

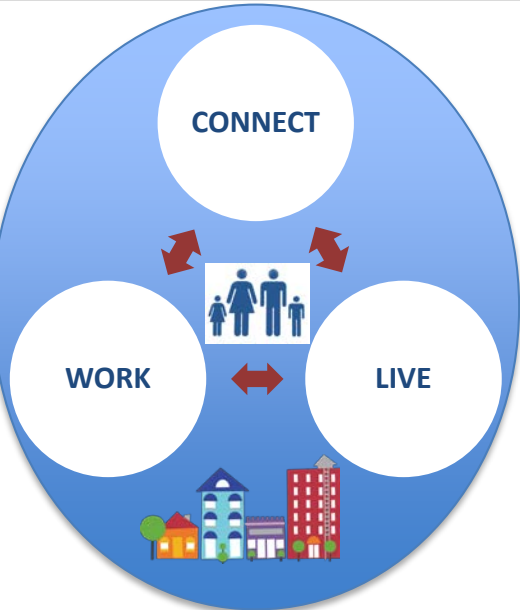
Assess newcomer needs and assets and refer them to social, economic, cultural, educational and health services.

Language Learning

Language assessment and on-line and/or in-person training from literacy to advanced levels.

Support Services

Services to help newcomers access settlement services (childcare, transportation assistance)



Resettlement Assistance:

Transitional supports to government-assisted refugees for 6 weeks or longer (e.g., reception; temporary housing and assistance in finding long-term housing), income support for up to a year.

Information/Orientation

Enabling newcomers to navigate services, find jobs, and fully participate.

Community Connections

Embedding newcomer services in public institutions (e.g., schools and engaging community partners through networks).

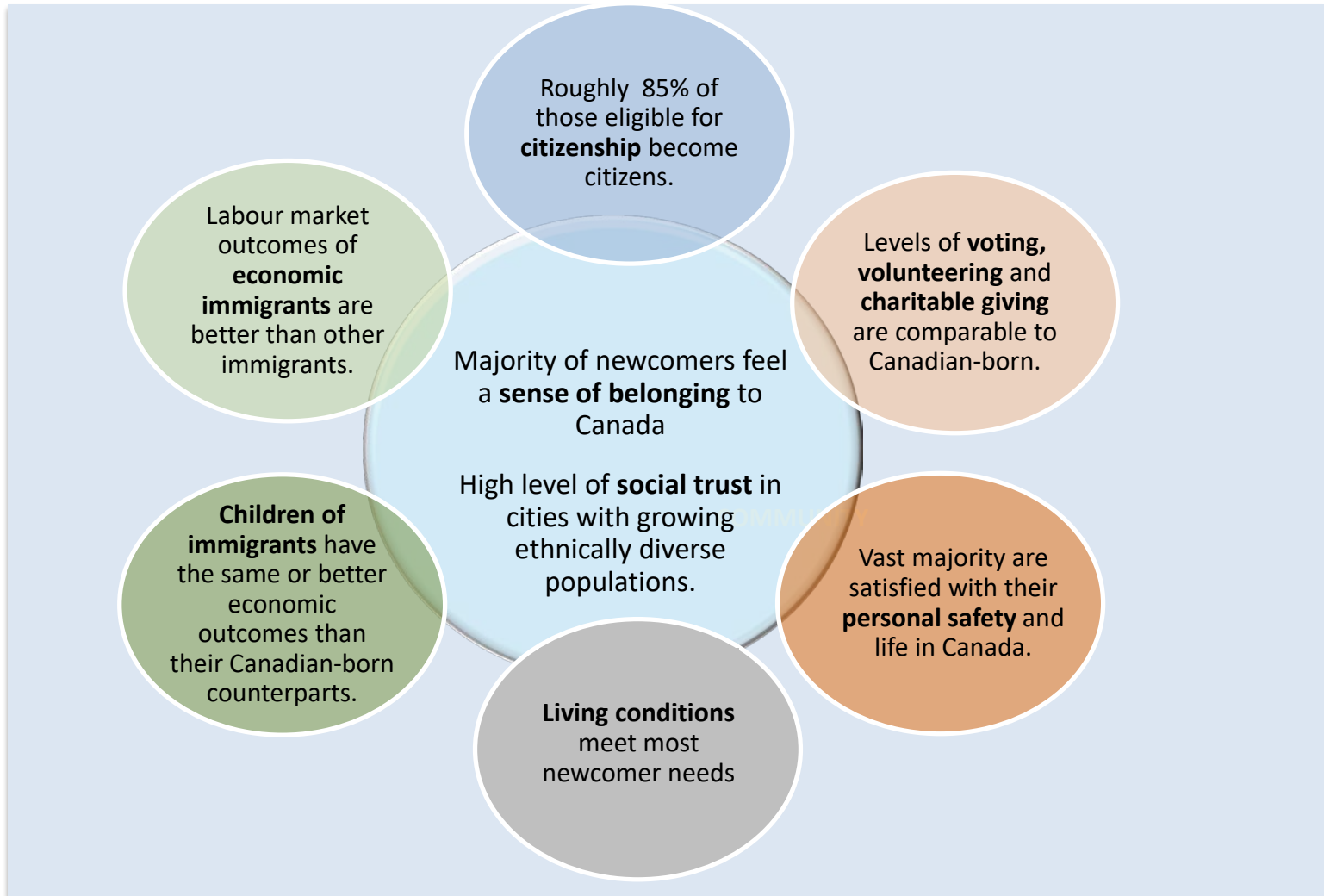
Employment

Job search skills, networking, mentorships, internships, preparation for foreign credential assessment.

Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs)/Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIFs): Community partnerships for local planning, coordination and capacity development.

IMMIGRANT OUTCOMES: IN A NUTSHELL

Overall, the story of immigrant integration in Canada is positive. Strong successes for Canada are evident social and civic integration.



SOME AREAS OF CONCERN

While Canada's immigrant integration story is positive, there are areas of concern.

Economic

- **Economic security:** While some economic immigrants have higher earnings than the Canadian average, many immigrants (e.g., family class immigrants, refugees) have low initial earnings and take a long time to catch-up with the Canadian-born.
- **Employment Fit:** Many immigrants who have been selected for labour market success are not obtaining jobs that are commensurate to their skills.

Social

- **Vulnerability:** Some immigrants are at risk of not attaining minimum benchmarks of successful integration due to multiple barriers related to their migration pathways, low human capital and demographic attributes. Many refugees, women, senior immigrants and visible minorities are more likely to face barriers related to **low income, social isolation, poor health and access to affordable and adequate housing.**
- **Youth:** Caught between traditional and mainstream cultures, young immigrants face specific barriers in school and the broad community. Depending on their mix of circumstances, some immigrant youth have high school drop-out rates and are at risk of feeling marginalized.

Societal

- **Social connections:** Most newcomers depend on their families and friends after arrival. Links with institutions, communities and employers, that can speed up economic and social integration, are not happening quickly enough.
- **Policy connections:** Not all societal actors are working together to ensure a seamless continuum of supports for newcomers, including vulnerable groups.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Canada will continue to work with government partners and civil society to maximize the benefits of immigration while mitigating vulnerability.

- But there are big challenges ahead.
 - **Newcomer needs.** More and more newcomers arrive with complex settlement needs – lower literacy, little or no knowledge of English or French, foreign credentials from different education systems – thus increasing pressure on settlement and other public services.
 - **Global migration trends.** An evolving global context that gives rise to an increasing number of displaced populations and vulnerable refugees will challenge Canada’s capacity to respond.
 - **Public confidence.** Emerging threats to national security as a result of geopolitical dynamics, as well as increasing irregular migration, can affect public confidence in Canada’s approach to immigration.
- Time will tell how Canada’s model responds to the challenges of the future.