

“We used to watch a cartoon series called *Adnan Wa Lina*”

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Outline

- Program overview
- Settlement service use
- Socio-economic outcomes
- Evaluation highlights
- Moving forward



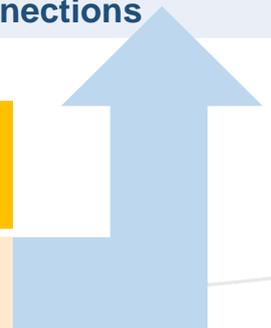
Overview of refugees programs in Canada

IRCC Refugee Resettlement/Settlement Programs

Admission Programs (PR status)	Pre-arrival	Settlement services in Canada	
		Responsible for resettlement assistance (year 1)	
GARs (Convention refugees abroad)	Canadian Orientation Abroad	Government of Canada or Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs Assessments and Referrals (NARS) Information and Orientation services Language Assessments Language Training Employment-Related Services Community Connections
PSRs (Convention refugees abroad, country of asylum class)		Private sponsors	
BVORs (Convention refugees abroad)		Government of Canada and a private sponsor	

In Canada Asylum System

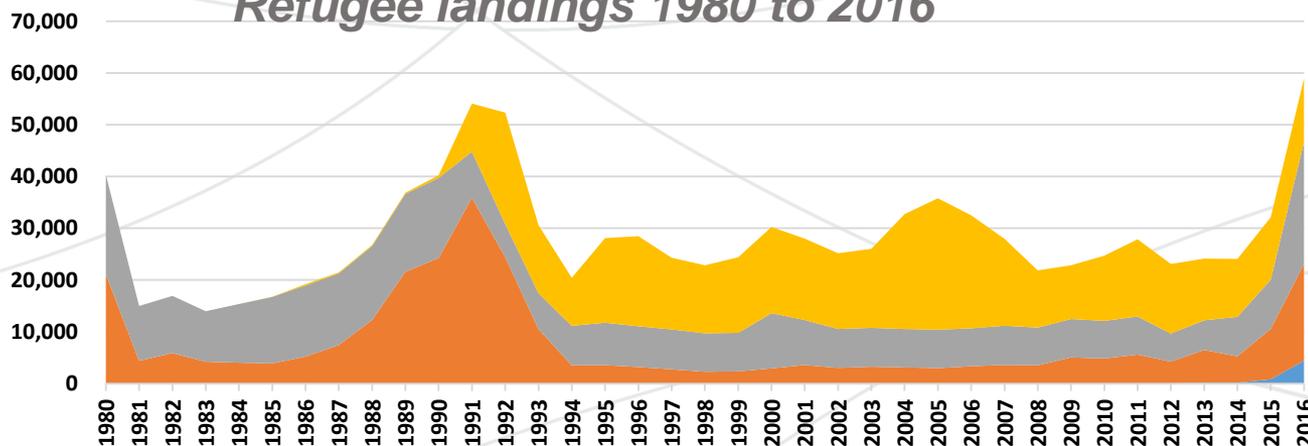
If claim eligible	If IRB/court of justice determines claimant is Convention refugee or person in need of protection
Access to SA, IFH, temporary work permit	Protected person status: → Eligible for IRCC funded settlement services → Eligible for permanent residence
If claim not eligible: removal	If determination negative: → access appeals system (IRB, justice system), or removal.



Time before final decision

Statistical overview of refugees in Canada

Refugee landings 1980 to 2016



- Blended Sponsorship Refugee (since 2013)
- Government-Assisted Refugee
- Privately Sponsored Refugee
- Protected Person in Canada (including dependants)

Source: IRCC, 1980-1999: RDM October 2015 Data, 2000-2017: Permanent Residents September 2017 Data; Request RE-17-0719



1947-1957

European refugees resettled in Canada

200,000



1959

Hungarians resettled in Canada

37,000



1979

Indochinese boat people resettled in Canada

60,000



2015-2016

Syrian refugees resettled in Canada

40,081

As of January 29, 2017

2016 Census

Close to 860,000 refugees were admitted since 1980 and still lived in Canada in 2016

REFUGEE CATEGORIES	NUMBER
Via Asylum System	325,345
Protected Persons	244,885
Refugee Dependants	80,465
Resettled refugees	533,505
GAR	297,100
PSR	233,340
BVOR	3,060
Total in Canada in 2016	858,850

Top countries of birth of refugees

2011 to 2016

Syria	26,550
Iraq	15,505
Afghanistan	6,105
Eritrea	5,125
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,020

2001 to 2010

Colombia	25,685
Afghanistan	19,005
Iraq	14,770
China	14,555
Sri Lanka	14,160

1991 to 2000

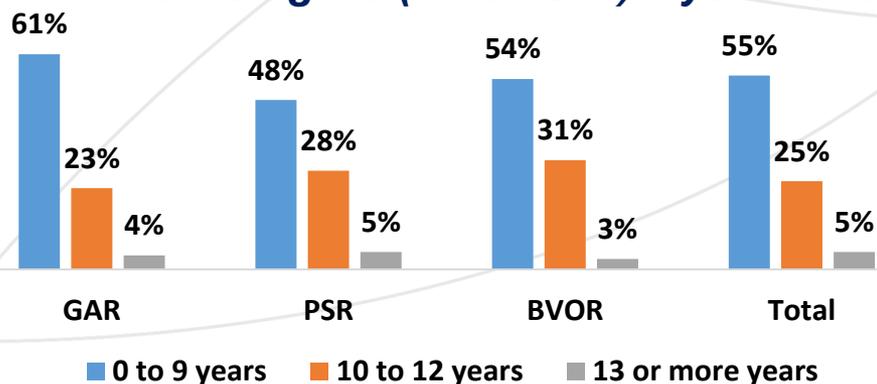
Sri Lanka	29,920
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22,590
Poland	13,145
Iran	13,135
Afghanistan	12,155

1980 to 1990

Vietnam	50,450
Poland	42,845
El Salvador	17,645
Cambodia	12,775
Iran	9,765

Human capital characteristics of resettled refugees

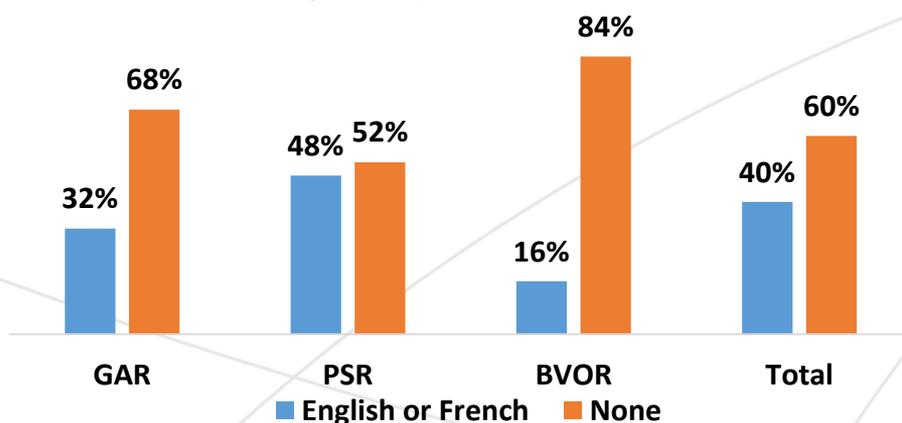
Resettled Refugees (2010-2014) – years of education of adults (18 and above)



Years of education of most adults at landing is 9 years or less

Among resettled refugees, 8% of GARs and PSRs and 10% of BVORs have a BA or more

Resettled Refugees (2010-2014) – official language knowledge of adults (18 and above)



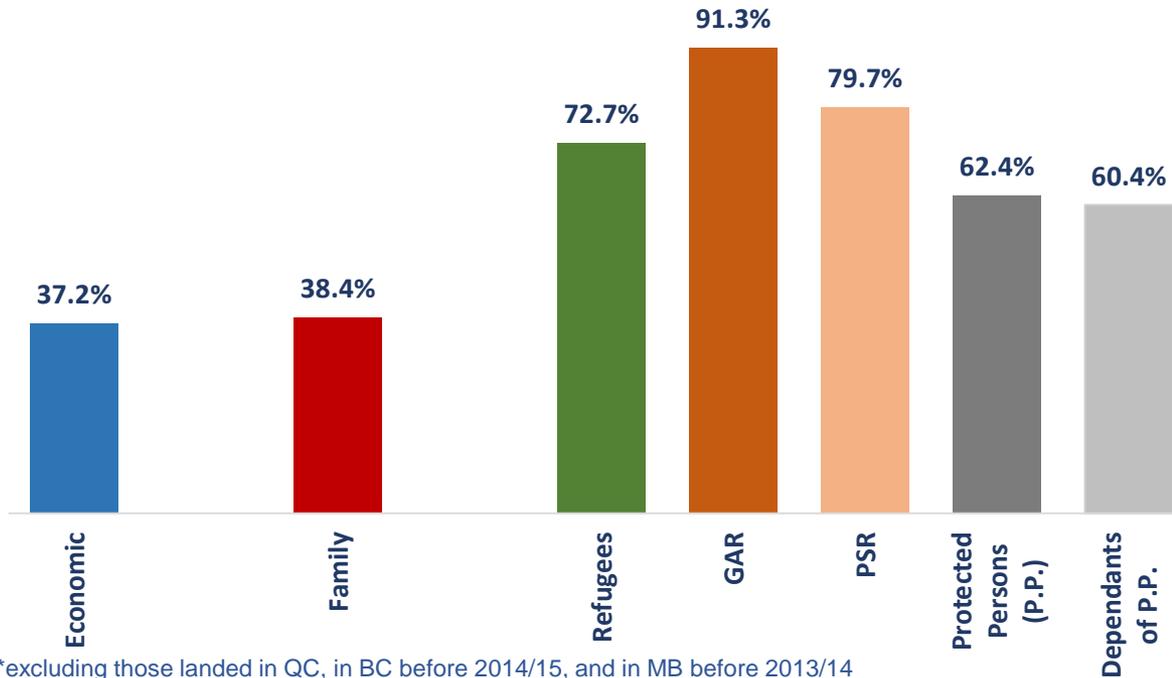
The majority does not have knowledge of official languages

Syrians (Wave 1: Nov.4 to Mar.3)

- Self-reported knowledge of official language (adults): 83% of GARs had no knowledge of official languages compared to 19% of PSRs and 50% of BVOR refugees.
- Education level (adults): Lower proportion of GARs and BVOR refugees had some university education compared to PSRs (5%, 3%, vs 36% respectively).

Settlement service use by refugees

% of immigrants and refugees who used services, by immigration class and category
(iCARE - October 2014, for immigrants landed from 2007/08 to 2014/15*)



*excluding those landed in QC, in BC before 2014/15, and in MB before 2013/14

Use of settlement services by Syrian refugees

As of May 2017, among adult Syrian refugees:

- Approximately **9/10** had received **Needs Assessments** and **Referrals, Information and Orientation** and **Language Assessment**
- Approximately **2/3** had received **Language Training**
- Almost **1/2** had received **Community Connections**
- Almost a **1/4** had received **Employment Related Services**

Syrian Refugees

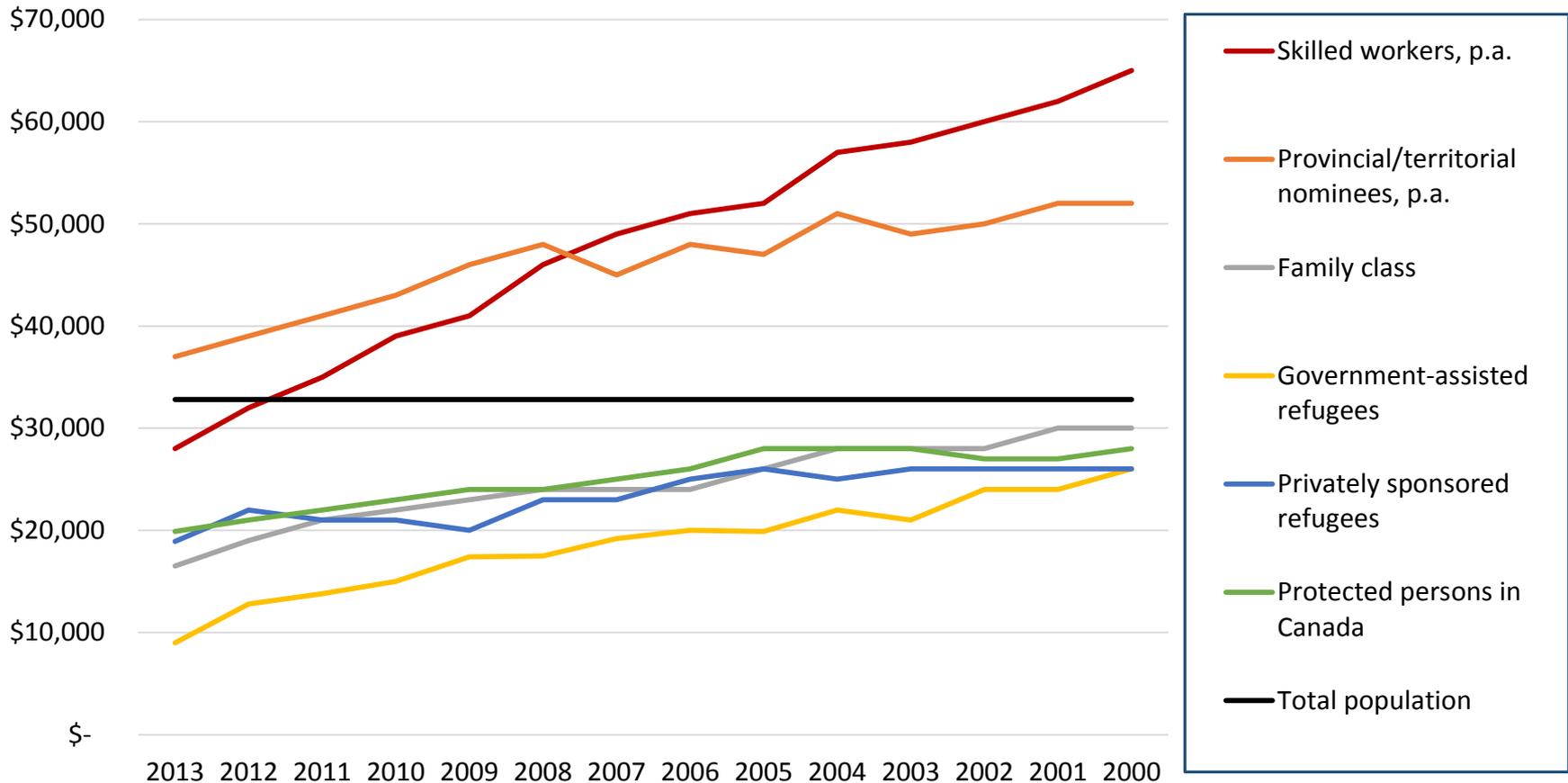
**Wave 1 : (Nov 4, 2015
– Mar 1, 2016)**

GAR 14,963
PSR 8,919
BVOR 2,260

**Wave 2 : (Mar 2, 2016
– Dec 31, 2016)**

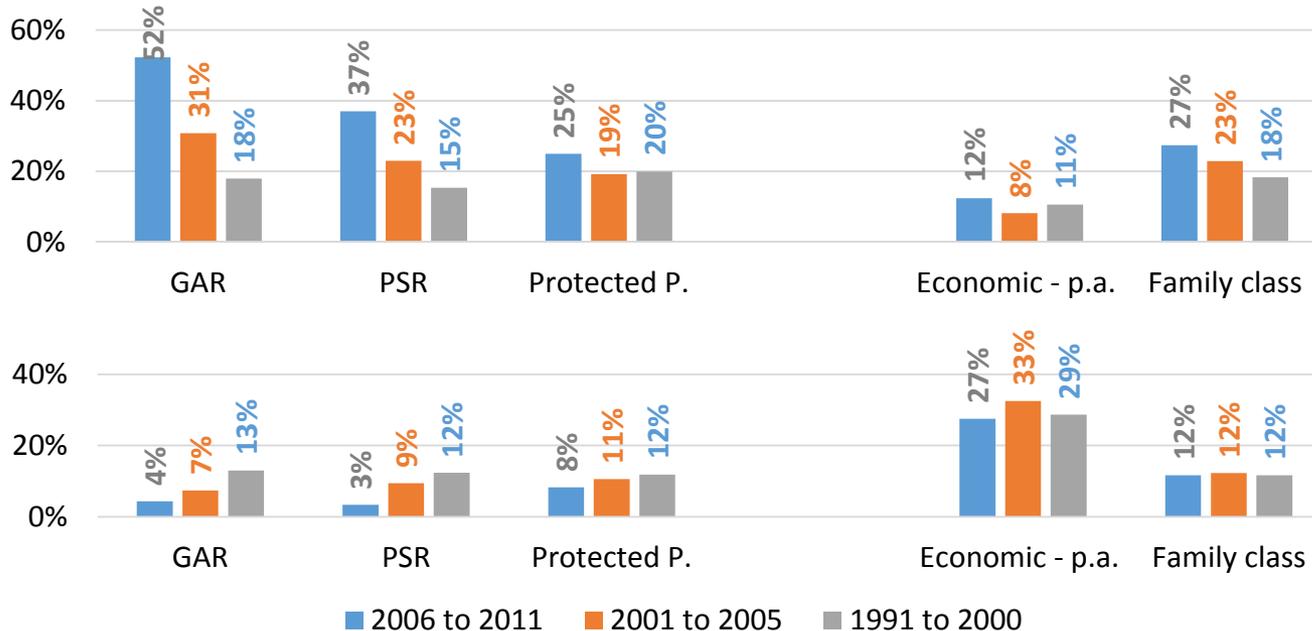
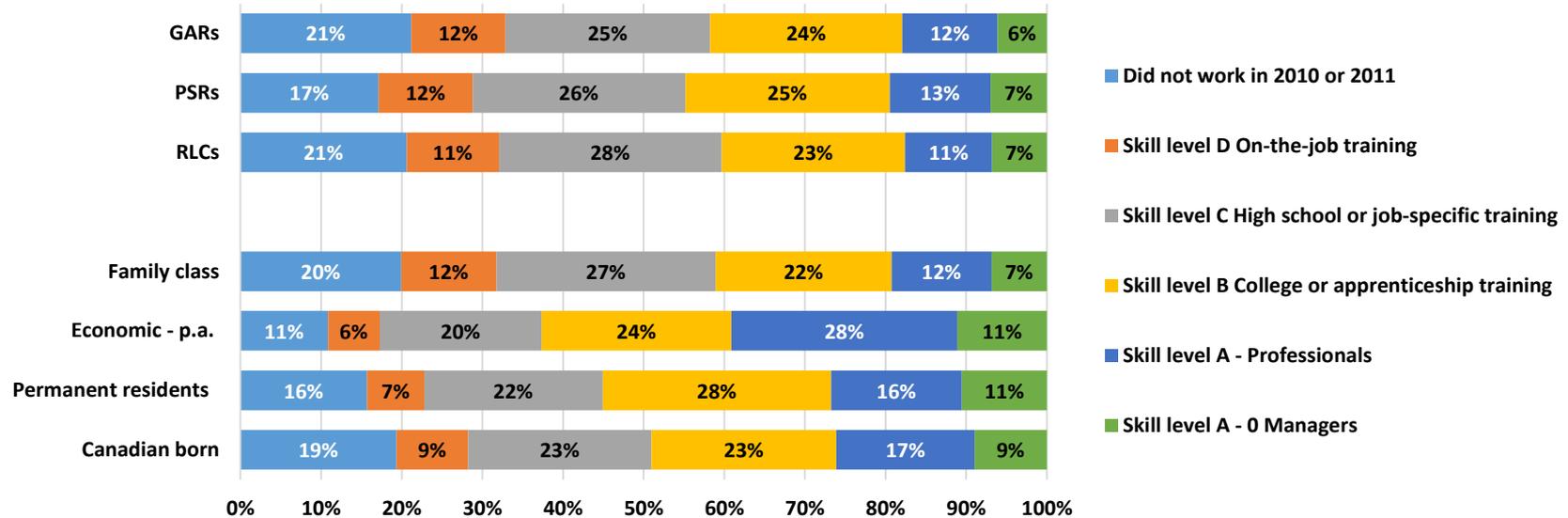
GAR 6,763
PSR 5,022
BVOR 1,697

Median employment income in 2014 - refugee categories and selected immigration classes/categories by landing year - total population (2014 \$)



Source: Cansim 054-0002 (2014 IMDB) and 206-0053 (Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada), 2014 constant \$

Occupational skill levels, total landed 1980 to 2011 (age 25 to 64)



Did not work in 2010 or 2011, by landing period (age 25 to 64)

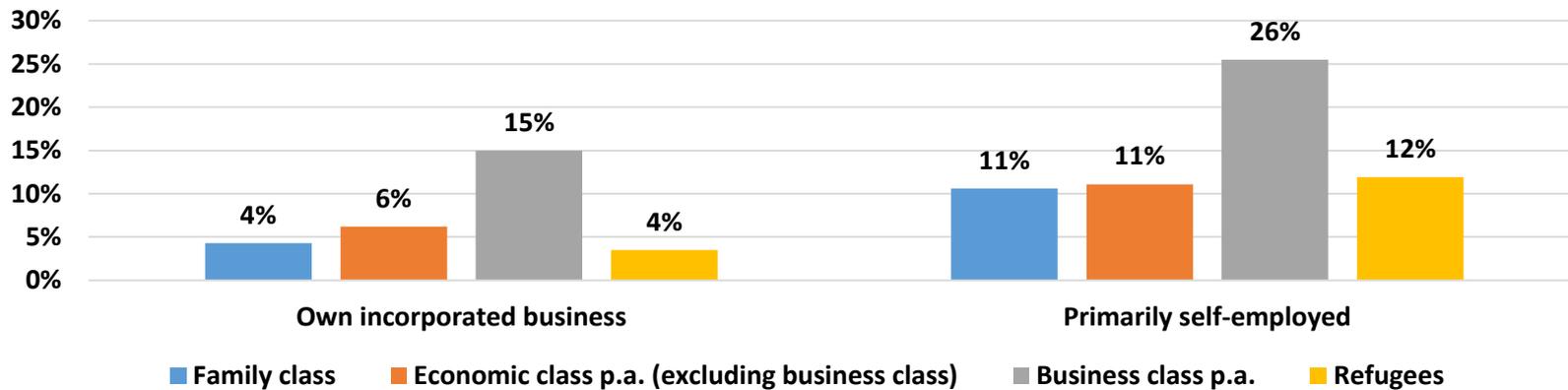


Worked at professional skill level (A), by landing period (age 25 to 64)



Refugee entrepreneurship

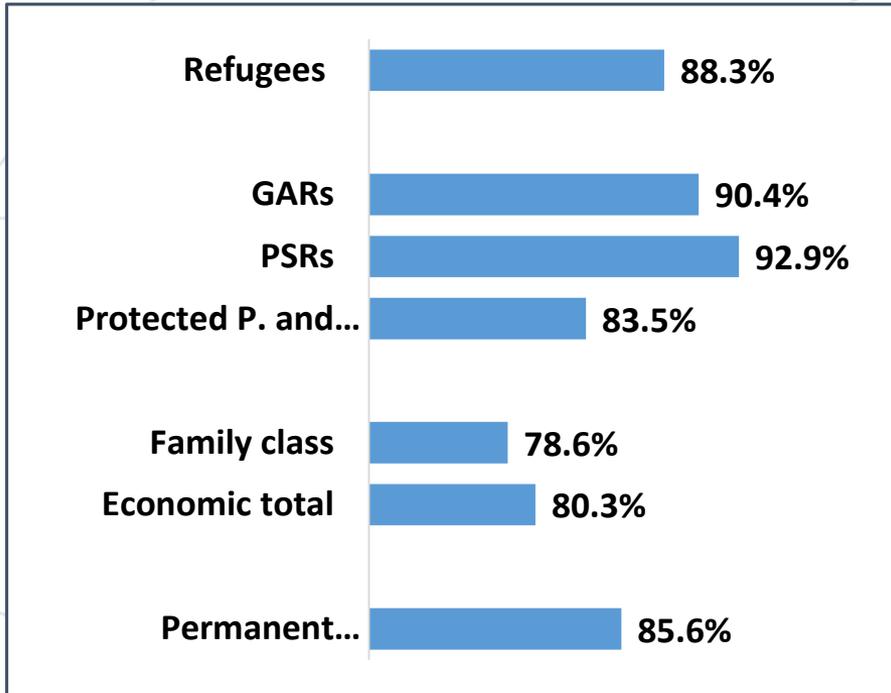
Proportion owning a business by immigration/refugee class and type of ownership (2010)



Likelihood of owning a business by industry, compared to the Canadian born (2010)

	All Immigrants	Family	Economic	Refugees
Private incorporated company				
All Industries	1.0	0.09	1.0	0.7
Knowledge-based industries	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.5
Retail (grocery) and food services (restaurant)	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Primarily self-employed				
All Industries	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
Knowledge-based industries	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.0
Retail (grocery) and food services (restaurant)	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1
Taxi, janitorial landscaping	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.1
Lessor or real estate	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.1

Citizenship take up rates, refugee categories and immigration classes, eligible permanent residents (landed 2007 or earlier in 2011)



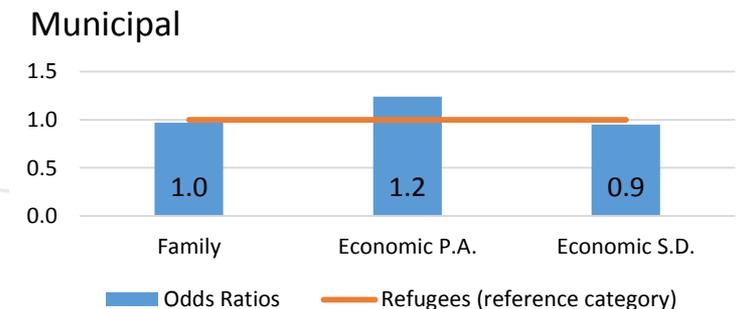
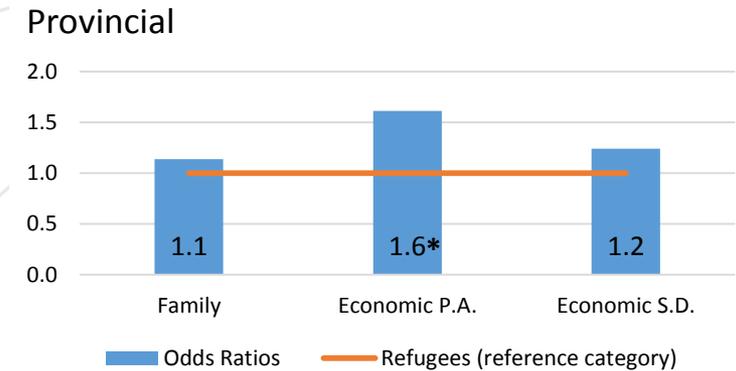
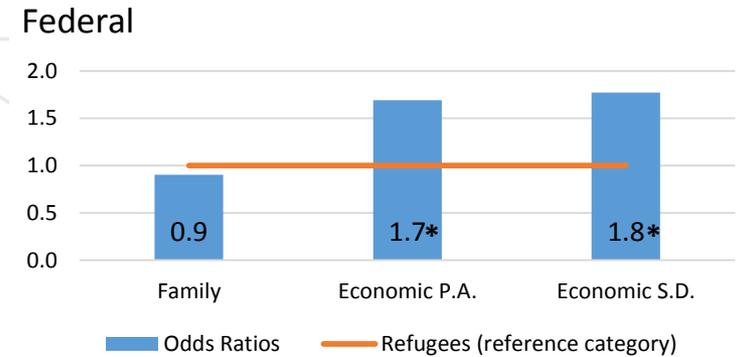
Data source 2011 NHS/ILF



These 3 graphs provides Odds Ratios controlling for: age category, gender, marital status, educational attainment, main activity, adjusted household income tertile, time since landing category, visible minority group

Likelihood of voting of refugees compared to immigrants from other classes controlling for socio-economic characteristics (* = difference from refugees is statistically significant)

Refugee civic engagement



Data source 2013 GSS/IMDB

IRCC Re/Settlement Programs Evaluations*: Highlights

- Generally, refugees' immediate and essential resettlement needs are being met, but **income support levels, finding employment, permanent housing, language training/barriers are the biggest challenges**
 - Other challenges include **high medical needs**, mental health issues
 - Specific refugee populations (**Iraqis, Syrians**) are generally **integrating at the same rate** as other resettled refugee groups have in the past
- Settlement services **coverage is extensive** across all provinces and territories, both rural and urban centres
- Overall, **the main expected program outcomes are being met**, including assessing clients' needs and providing appropriate referrals and services
 - **The majority of settlement clients** are gaining knowledge about life in Canada, improving their language ability, finding employment, and forming connections to communities
 - Impact of Settlement services differ by client **type and characteristics**
 - **Language training** most effective, when combined with **employment-related services**
 - **Support services** and **Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs)** play a key enabling role for the settlement and integration of immigrants and refugees
 - Providing pre-arrival/orientation to all refugees is essential in helping refugees address initial settlement questions and develop realistic expectations

**Iraqi Case Study (2015); Syrian Rapid Impact Evaluation (2016); Resettlement Program GAR, PSR, BVOR, RAP (2016); Settlement Program Evaluation (2017)*

Where To From Here?

- Evaluations and research have reaffirmed the ongoing need for resettlement and settlement services and program while pointing at some areas for improvement:
 - Continuing to better understand the changing profiles, needs and challenges of refugees and newcomers in order to customize and adjust programming to best meet **target population needs**
 - Ensuring newcomers have **sufficient information** for their integration journey – from pre-arrival orientation to appropriate referrals to training and services.
 - Broadening and deepening **stakeholder engagement** in support of program objectives and delivery and also program direction – timely communication, appropriate consultations, best practices shared across networks
 - Continual **program improvement, innovation and experimentation** – to meet clients needs in the most efficient and appropriate manner based on evidence

Resettlement Assistance Program Review

- The Department is looking at improving the various elements of the Resettlement Assistance Program which is delivered to GARS
 - Income support - recently increased to align with provincial social assistance rates;
 - Services – plan to provide childcare for GARS receiving their immediate resettlement services (childcare is already provided for settlement services);
 - Network – looking at strategic considerations in advance of the next call for proposals

Innovative Practices in Settlement and Integration

- **Addressing refugee mental health by engaging stakeholders:**
 - *Canadian Mental Health Association and the Centre for Addictions and Mental Health* are developing resources to help settlement, social service and health care providers support refugees.
- **Developing new resources:**
 - The Resource Card for Newcomers in Abusive Situations is a violence prevention resource for newcomers to Canada.
 - Discreet multilingual resource card containing key essential contact and emergency information (national in scope)
- **Focusing on priority populations (e.g., youth and women)**
 - Youth initiatives were part of the pilot projects for Syrian refugees
 - Inviting youth leaders to act as mentors
 - Partnerships with two National Hockey League foundations

Moving Forward: Establishing our Program Priorities in Settlement

- **Future Directions in Settlement Programming**
 - **Minister's Consultations**
 - Engaging with a broad range of Canadians to build a national vision for settlement and integration
 - **Rapid Impact Evaluation of the Syrian Refugee Initiative**
 - Lessons learned in the event of similar resettlement initiatives in the future
 - **Evaluation of the Settlement Program**
 - Focus on settlement and integration client outcomes
 - **Continued use of pilot projects, and collaboration with our partners**
 - Using Immigration Levels funding
- **Coming full-circle: these elements will all serve to inform the priorities for our next National Domestic Call for Proposals**

Thank You – Merci