

Client Centrality in Refugee Resettlement: Holistic support to catalyze settlement

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Resettled Refugees in Canada (Jan 2015 – Sept 2024, IRCC data)

- 47% Resettled Refugees are Female (49% for GARs)
- 60% age 18 and older on arrival (53% for GARs)





Sustaining Welcome: Longitudinal Research on Integration with Syrian Refugees in BC

- Syrian Refugee Integration and Long-term Health Outcomes (Syria.lth) Project
- Funded by Canadian Institute of Health Research



HOW WELL HAVE SYRIAN REFUGEES INTEGRATED INTO CANADA SINCE 2016?



6.6M

Syrians have become refugees since 2011



Syrian Refugees welcomed to Canada through *Operation Syrian*

Refugee (2015-2017)



Came to British Columbia

Our new multi-year research report,
Sustaining Welcome, tracked the integration
journey of over 200 resettled Syrian refugees
in British Columbia from 2017-2020.

The report reveals the key **economic**, **social**, and **health challenges** refugees experience in Canada, from the **perspective of refugees** themselves.









The first 4 years: Syrian Women in BC

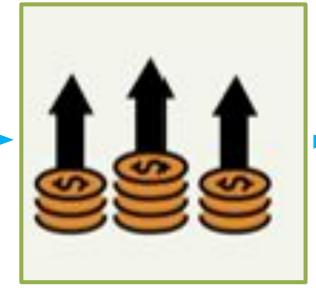




"Language is the biggest obstacle"

27% of women always required interpretation in year 4, compared to 19% of overall respondents

Childcare as a challenge to participation in LINC for those with pre-school age (year round) and school age children (summer)

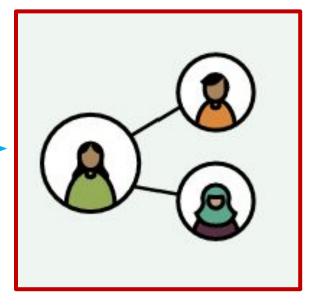


Employment

"The second thing that has helped in learning the language is working with Canadians"

Employment rates have increased over time but gendered barriers persist

15% of women employed in year 4 compared to 70% of men



Social Isolation

'Here [in BC] only those who work are the ones who exist ... if I don't work then I don't exist"

Women report fewer social connections than men in year 4

Importance of social networks in finding employment



The report found many Syrian refugees, but not all, suffered from depression and mental health issues in their early years in Canada.

The highest frequency of depression occurred among:



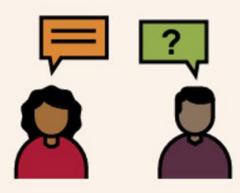
The unemployed or financially insecure



Women, widows, the separated and divorced



Those with fewer friends

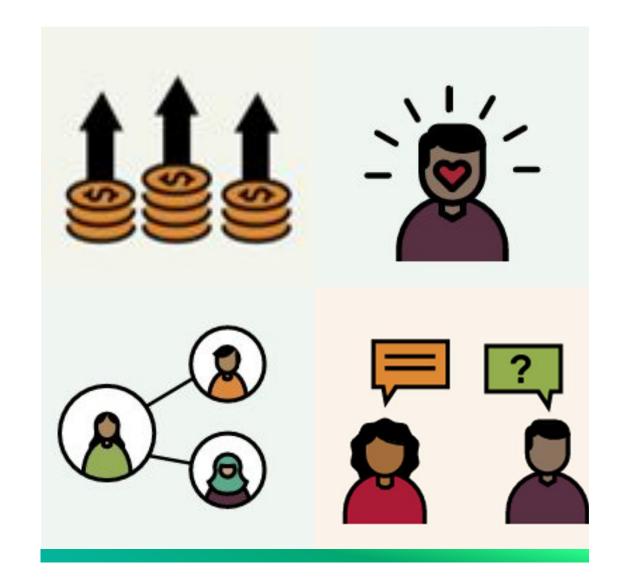


Those with less education or limited English



Intersecting barriers require creative responses

- Rethinking LINC alternative times / formats (eg home tutors)
- Childcare and partnerships (eg summer camps)
- Employers willing to work with newcomers with low language
- Psycho-social supports and first language mental health programs







Piloting a new approach

14 Afghan women with low-English expressed a desire for employment to supplement family income

8 week pilot that mobilized first language settlement support, employment services, digital literacy, and formal language learning focused on language for the work place.

Connected with a local restaurant owner from same community for a mini-hiring fair.

A number of individuals were interviewed for the restaurant and 2 were hired.

Respondents reported increased confidence in language, understanding the Canadian workplace and the employment process increased among participants



Thank you!

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