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REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER

Evidence backing the use of settlementuse typologies

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| | Used Services | Have Not Used Services |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Alberta Settlement Survey | 47.1% | 52.9% |
| Western Canada Settlement Survey | 33.3% (n = 961) | 66.7% (n = 1936) |
| Pan Canadian Survey | Does not include questions about service usage. | |

Significant provincial differences in percentage using services:

-Manitoba = 41.9%.

-British Columbia = 31.7%

-Saskatchewan & Alberta = 29.9%



From what type of organization do newcomers receive services?

- Immigrant-serving agency (67.3%)
- Mainstream organization (not specifically for immigrants) (15.1%)
- Community centre (14.2%)
- Online service or program (13.2%)
- Library (10.6%)
- Ethnocultural or religious organization (10.5%)
- Other (9.2%)
- College/university (8.6%)



Characteristics of Service Users

- Sex makes no difference^ (33% use services)
- Age matters: 25-44 year olds use services more (36%)
- Entrance class matters (60% of refugees use service)
- 40% of provincial nominee dependents use service
- Those having difficulty understanding English access services more frequently
- Unemployed use services more frequently (48%)
- NOC B and D use services more frequenty

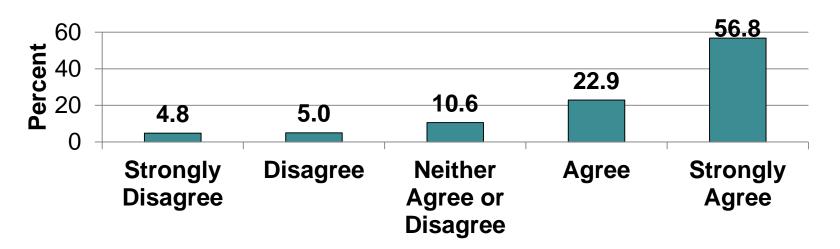


Reasons for Not Using Services

- You feel that you do not need help to settle (51%)
- Lack of information or awareness of services (26.6%)
- Confusion about who to go to in order to get help (17.4%)
- Lack of services in your local community (10.9%)
- You do not think that the services being offered are useful (8.8%)
- Language difficulties, transportation difficulties, & the hours when services are offered are the next most common (7.2% - 7.5%)



Language is not a barrier for me to get the services I need.

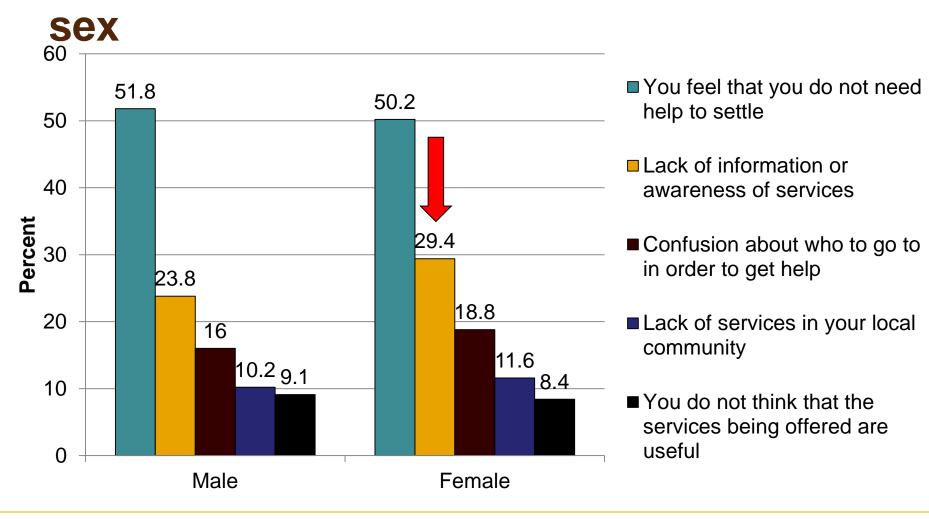


But those whose fluency in English or French is poor, service usage increases



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Reasons for not accessing services, by





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Which groups use services? DRAFT

| | _ | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| AFRICAN NEWCOMERS | ASIAN NEWCOMERS | European Newcomers |
| French speaking (3.3X) | Age (1.0) | Age (0.97) |
| Refugee class (2.6X) | Refugee class (4.3 X) | |
| Male^ (1.7X) | University education outside Canada (1.4X) | University education outside Canada (2.2X) |
| Most recent arrival^ (0.6) | Recent arrival (0.7) | Recent arrival (0.60X) |
| | Trouble speaking, understanding, writing and reading English (0.98) | Trouble speaking, understanding, writing and reading English (0.6X) |
| | Rural (1.0X) Urban (French speaking only 0.734X) | |



General Comments on Typology & Research

- The 25-44 year age group are the heaviest users of services
- Self-assessment of language gives mixed results
- Health needs might be examined in greater detail
 - Among those in greatest need of physical and mental health assistance, those needs are likely great



Are Typologies Supported by Research?

| Variable | Typology Characteristic | Research Results |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sex | Women more | None (Asian-French men) |
| Age | 15-24; 55+ | 15-24 |
| Entrance class | Refugees | Refugees |
| Dependents | Yes | Yes |
| English difficulty | Yes | Yes |
| Education level | Less education | Mixed |
| Employment status | Unemployed | Unemployed |
| Skill level | Low skilled | Mixed |
| Difficulty finding work | Yes | Yes |



Next steps

- Need to change the dependent variable in my study to match the CIC typology
- See if typologies match our hypotheses and anecdotal observations regarding the three population subgroups
- Use typologies to identify areas of need for each sub group
- Design programs to assist those who are having difficulty



Data Sources

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