

WE Value Partnership

Settlement success. Together.



partenariat local d'immigration
windsor essex
local immigration partnership

2024 Data Sharing & Community Consultation Events

February 29 & March 1

Funded by:

Financé par :



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

Table of Contents

WE Value Partnership Overview	3	General Comments	66
About This Report	7	Additional Data Reports	69
Dr. Nakhaie's Slide Presentation	17	A- Education & Language	70
Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Clients	11	B- Employment & Skills	76
A Model of Integration	22	C- Housing & Social Support	84
Predictors of Integration	27	D- Health & Healthcare	88
Individual & Environmental Assets	38	E- iCare Objectives	95
Region of Origin	49	Referrals by the Numbers	105
Health	51		
Education	54		
Social Support	57		
Length of Residency	60		
Language	63		





WE Value Partnership

An Overview

The **WE Value Partnership** offers newcomers a holistic and capacity-focused assessment that connects them to services, opportunities, and people.

This community-driven approach focuses on newcomer success and continuous learning through digital innovation.

Funded by:



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Financé par :

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada



01 Needs & Assets Assessment

The host organization conducts the WE Value Settlement Assessment that captures 14 categories and 75 indicators of settlement to inform settlement plan development, including referrals.

02 Settlement Plan Development & Tailored Referral Selection

A tailored Settlement Plan is developed using the driving statements pulled from the Settlement Assessment. Driving statements are attached to actions informed by the IRCC Settlement Logic Model, which are fulfilled through referrals to community organizations and service providers.

Referrals are driven by client needs and capacities, and are understood through driving statements. Referrals are then selected with the client's language level, location, needs, gender and eligibility criteria in mind.

03 Referral to Service Providers & Community Organizations

IRCC-Funded Service Provider Organizations

- Needs & Assets Assessment & Referral Service
- Support Services
- Information & Orientation
- Language Assessment
- Language Skills & Training
- Employment Services
- Community Connections






Non- IRCC Funded Service Provider Organizations

- Food, Clothing & Basic Needs
- Housing Services
- Health & Mental Wellness Supports
- Financial Supports
- Education Services
- Legal Information & Supports
- Employment Supports

04 Digital Referral Notification

Members of the Partner Portal will receive digital notification of and access to their referrals with relevant client information to support services delivery.



		Number of Contributing Questions *	Number of Unique Indicators
	Economic Stability	113	34
	Education	41	13
	Health & Health Care	43	13
	Neighbourhood & Built Environment	11	8
	Social & Community Context	69	25
		277	74

* 94 of 183 Unique Assessment Questions contribute to two SDHs



About this Report

About this report

This comprehensive report is a combination of slides as presented at a Data Sharing & Community Consultation event held on February 29th, 2024, along with a set of additional data charts that were provided to participants. The event was hosted by the WE Value Partnership and the Windsor-Essex Local Immigration Partnership.

The data was collected by the WE Value Partnership through a holistic Needs & Assets Assessment offered by the YMCA of Southwestern Ontario. It was captured through the K2 Pathway to Settlement System and analyzed by Dr. Reza Nakhaie, Professor of Sociology at the University of Windsor.

This data reflects reporting by staff at YMCA of Southwestern Ontario, South Essex Community Council, and YMCA of National Capital Region at the time of the tabulation. Data are preliminary and are subject of change. Reports produced from WE Value Assessments and Settlement Plans developed as part of the Needs and Assets Assessment and Referral Services (NAARS) module funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. The events included a presentation by Dr. Nakhaie and group activities that encouraged participants to refer to the data to discuss how they could support example clients.

WE Value Partnership assumes no responsibility for use of this document or for the consequences of any errors or omissions. The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Canada.





Dr. Reza Nakhaie, PhD

Professor, Sociology
University of Windsor

Dr. Nakhaie has been actively involved in the study of social class, gender and race/ethnicity as principle categories in the organization of daily social life and how these shape social rankings, access to resources and life experiences. His main focus of investigation is on the role of equity (justice and fairness) and diversity (various demographic concerns) in Canadian society, in general, and more recently, in higher education. His research interests also involve topics such as crime, delinquency, fear of crime, family violence and the role of the media in perpetuating a hegemonic conception of social reality.

- His current research involves the investigation of several areas:
- Labour market integration of immigrants
- Social mobility of minority groups
- Elite challenging behaviours



**University
of Windsor**

WE Value Partnership

Settlement success. Together.

Partenariat WE Value

Succès en établissement. Ensemble.

Data Sharing & Community Consultation

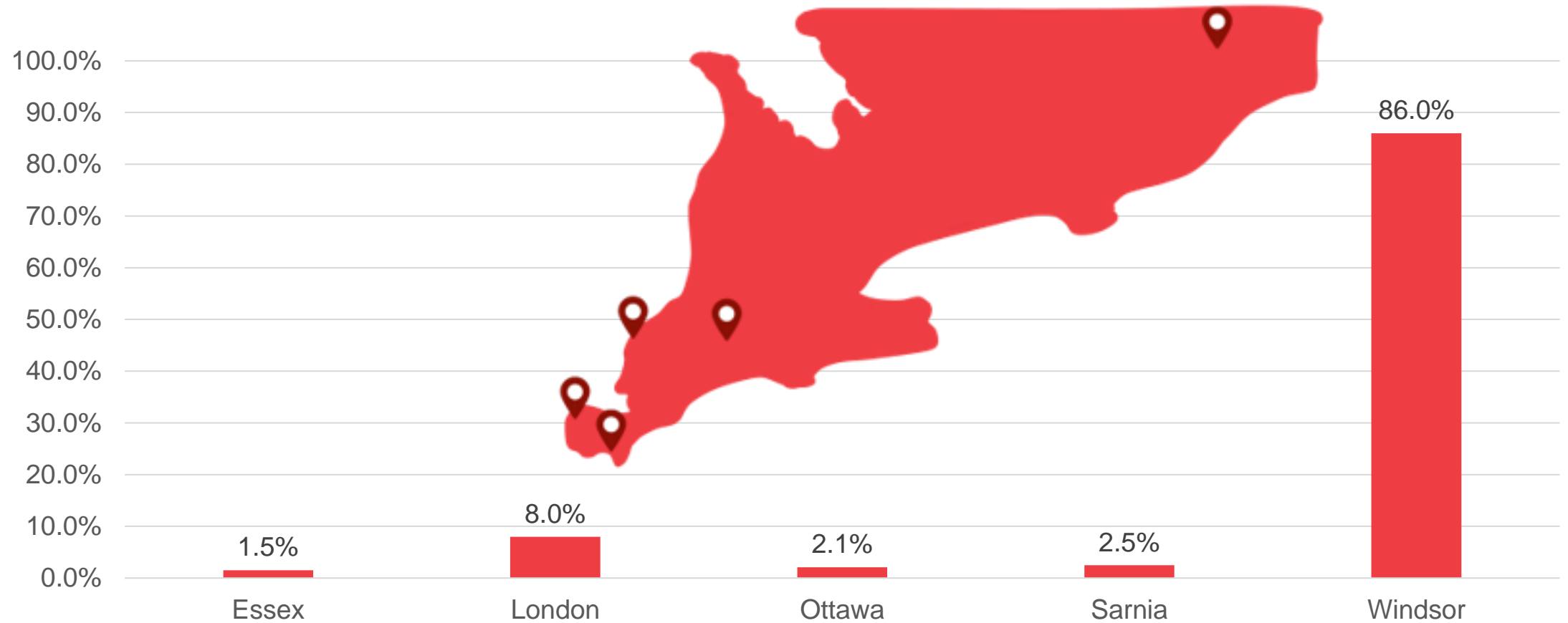
Slide Deck Presented by Dr. Reza Nakhaie

February 29, 2024

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Clients (1,254 Clients)

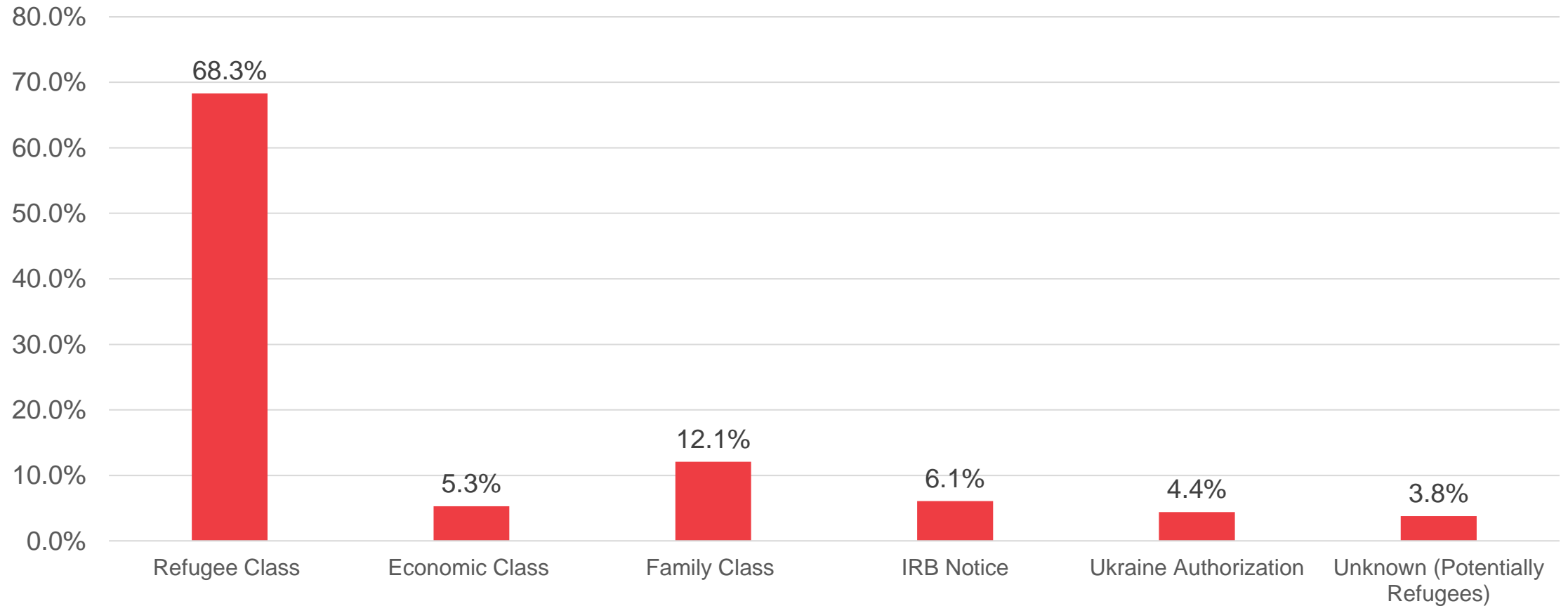


1- Assessment Region (N = 1,254)



Clients were predominantly assessed in Windsor

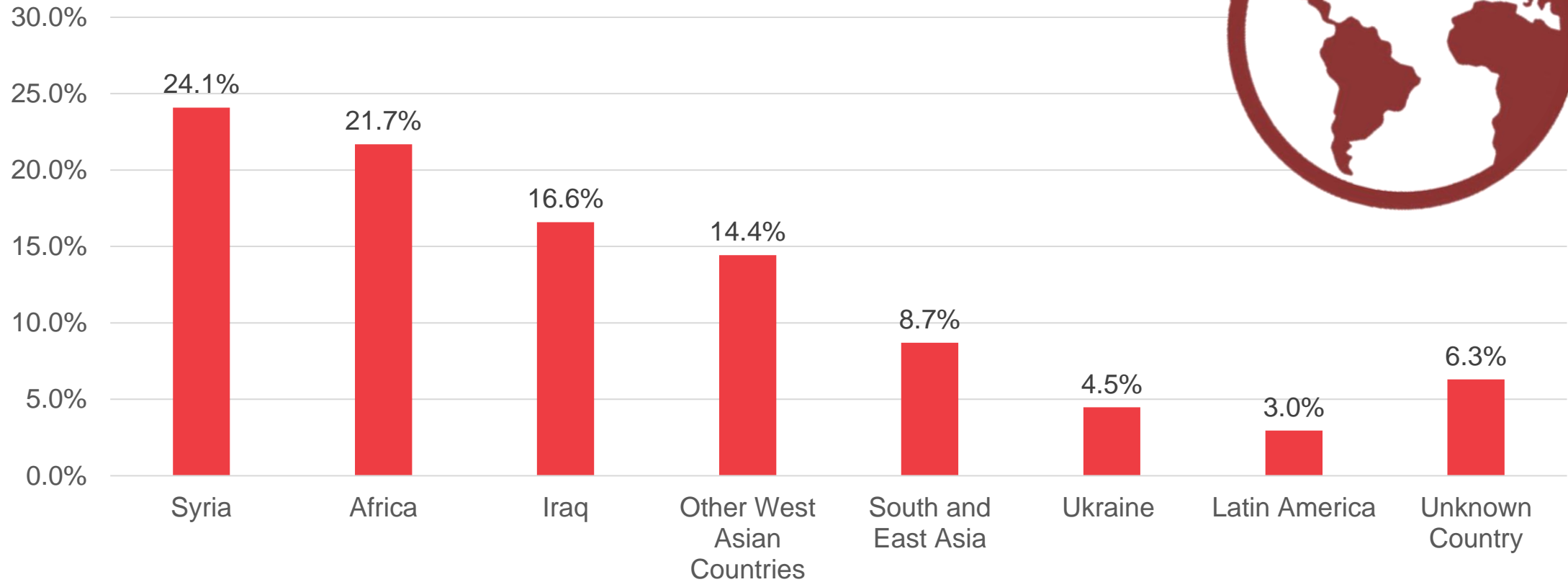
2- Admitted Class (N= 1,254)



The majority of clients are refugees



3- Region of Origin (N = 1,254)



The majority of clients are from Syria, Iraq, Africa, and other West Asian countries

4- At the time of assessment (N = 1,250)

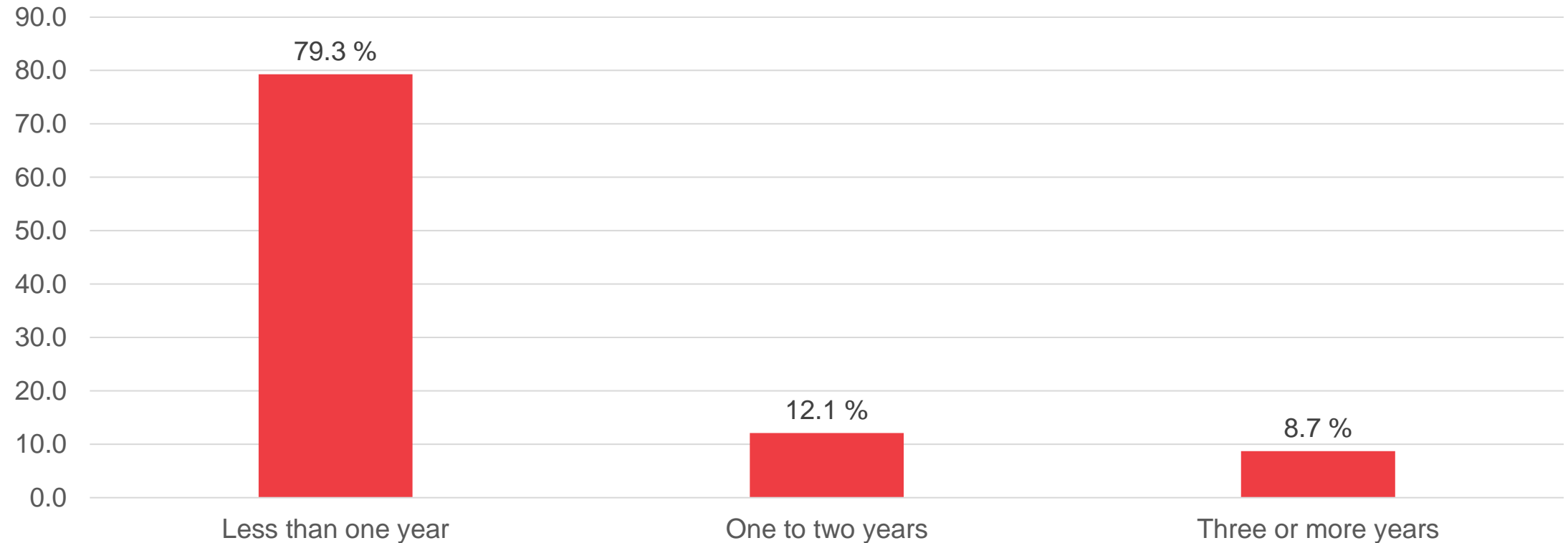
Average
Age

37.2

Average
Length of Residence

9
months

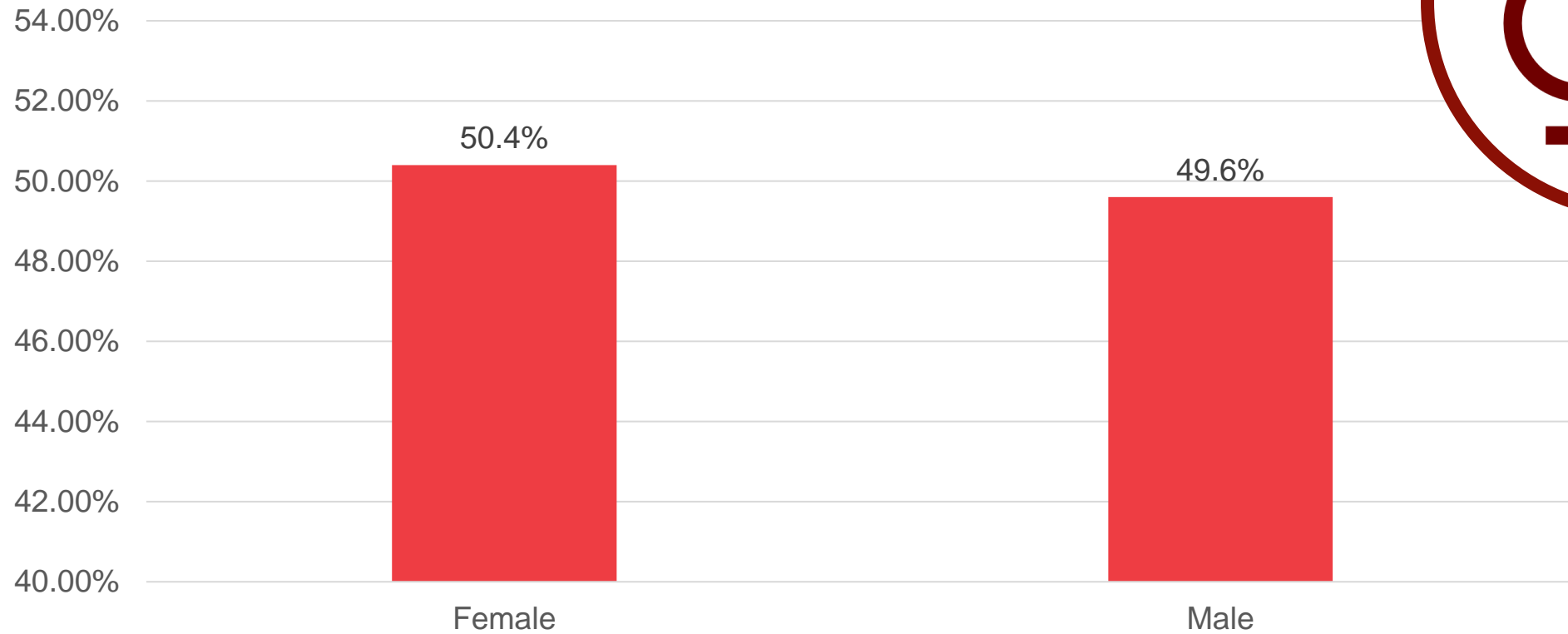
5- Length of Residence Distribution (N =1, 244)



Close to 80 percent of clients have been in Canada for less than one year at the time of assessment



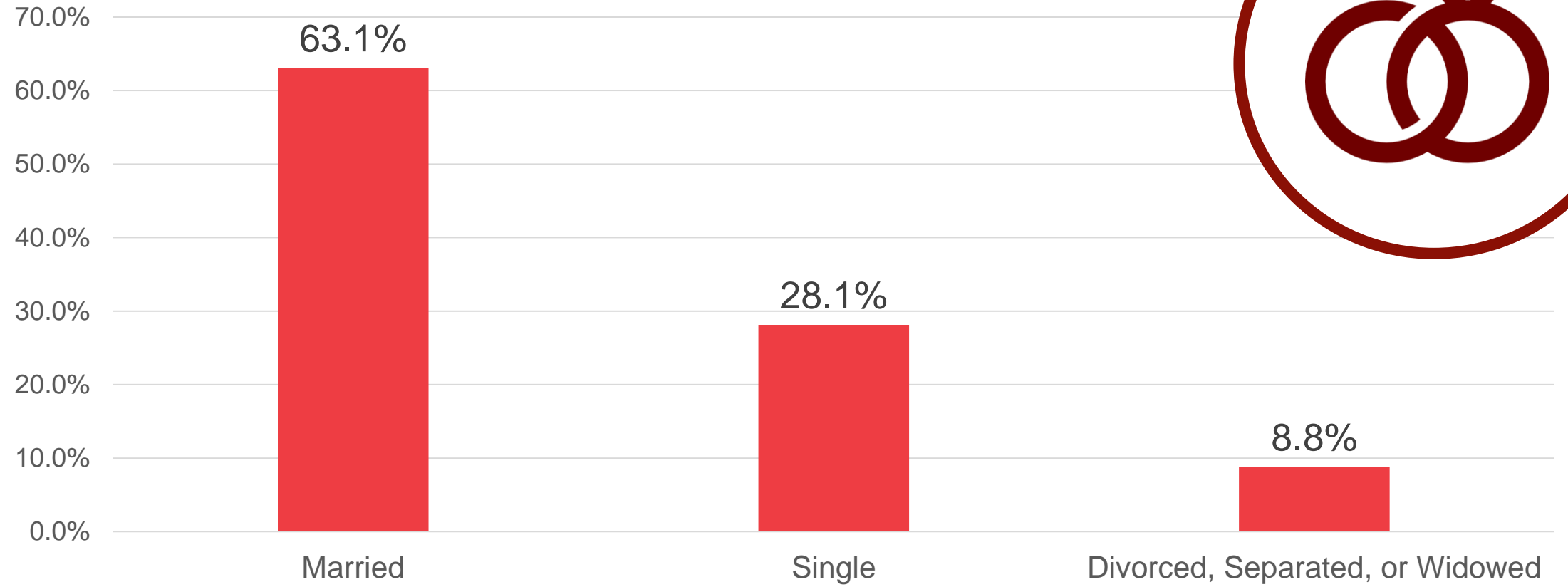
6- Gender (N = 1,254)



There is gender parity among clients (percent)



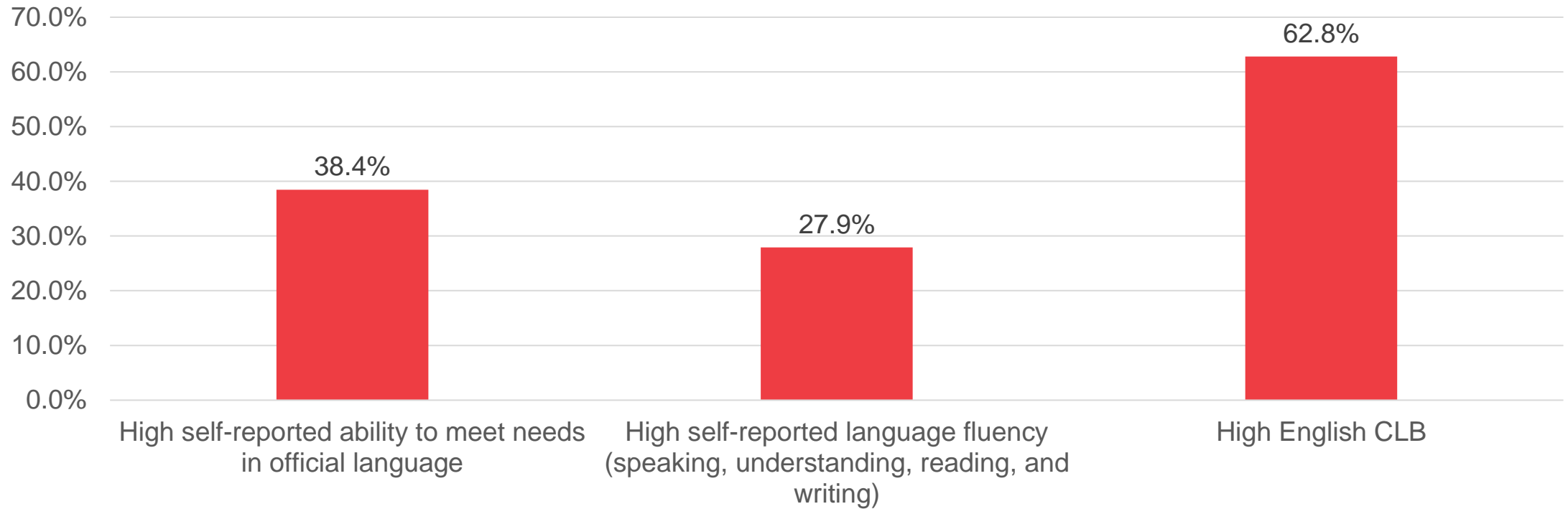
7- Marital Status (N = 1,248)



Over 60 percent of clients are married



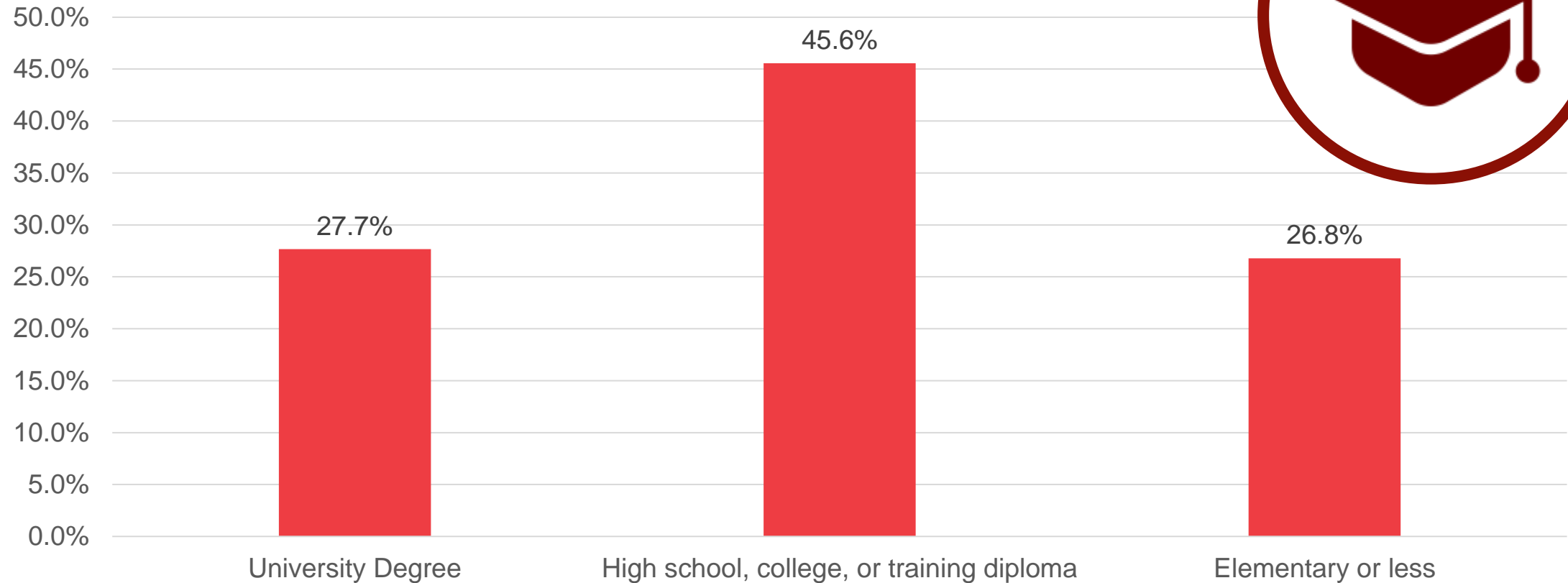
8- Language (N = 1,254)



About 63 percent tested high CLB, 38 percent had high self-reported official language ability, and 28 percent scored high in self-reported understanding, speaking, reading, and writing

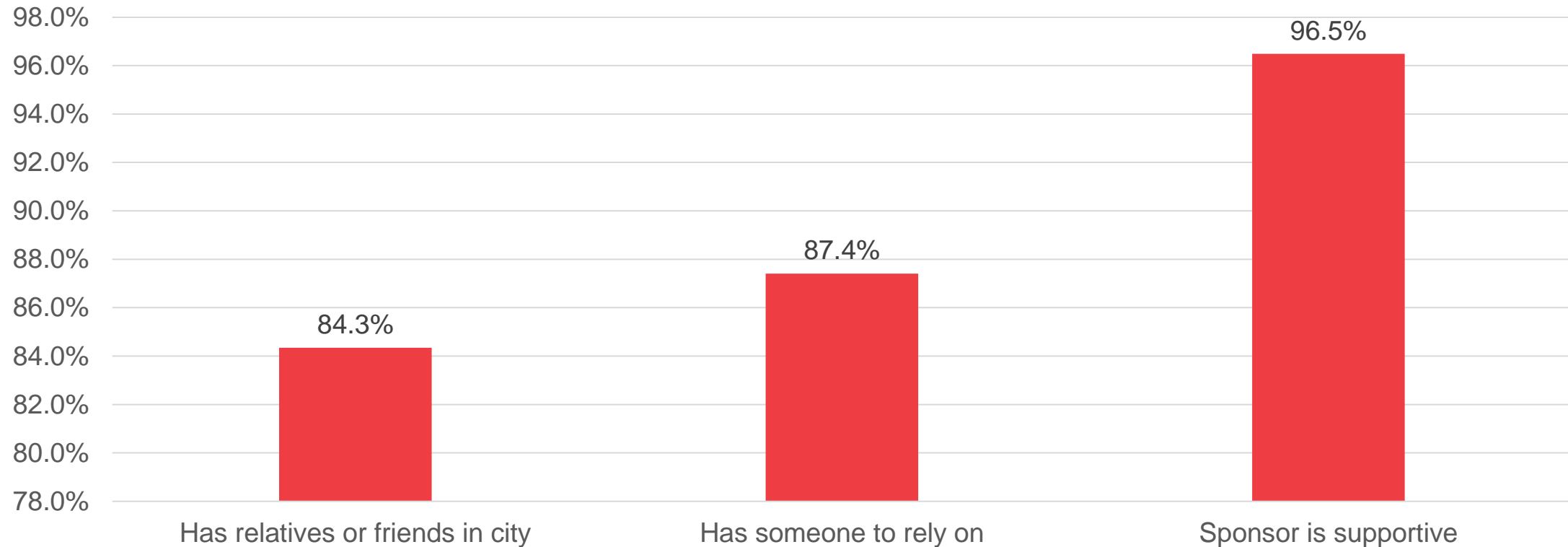


9- Education Level (N = 1,236)



Close to one-third of clients have a university degree

11- Social Support (N = 1,199)



Overwhelming majority have relatives or friends in the city, have someone to rely on, and report that their sponsor is supportive



A model of Integration

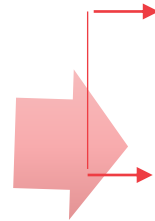


A Model of integration

Foundation

(Pre- and Post immigration characteristics)

Legal Statuses,
Country of Origin,
Length of Residency,
Welcoming Society

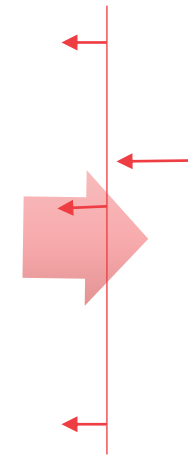


Facilitators

Resources:
Human capital

Social capital

Barriers:
Discrimination



Integration

Economic,
political,
social, cultural

(attachment
knowledge,
awareness ability,
settlement values,
activities)



Measurement of Settlement and Integration (Standardized scales 1 to 5)

Sense of Community Belonging includes 1 question.

Settlement includes 44 questions related to:

- applying for benefits, comfort in accessing services, healthy self, family and housing, library and internet, evaluation of credentials, desire for schooling, self and children education, work permit, etc.

Socio-Cultural Integration includes 14 questions related to:

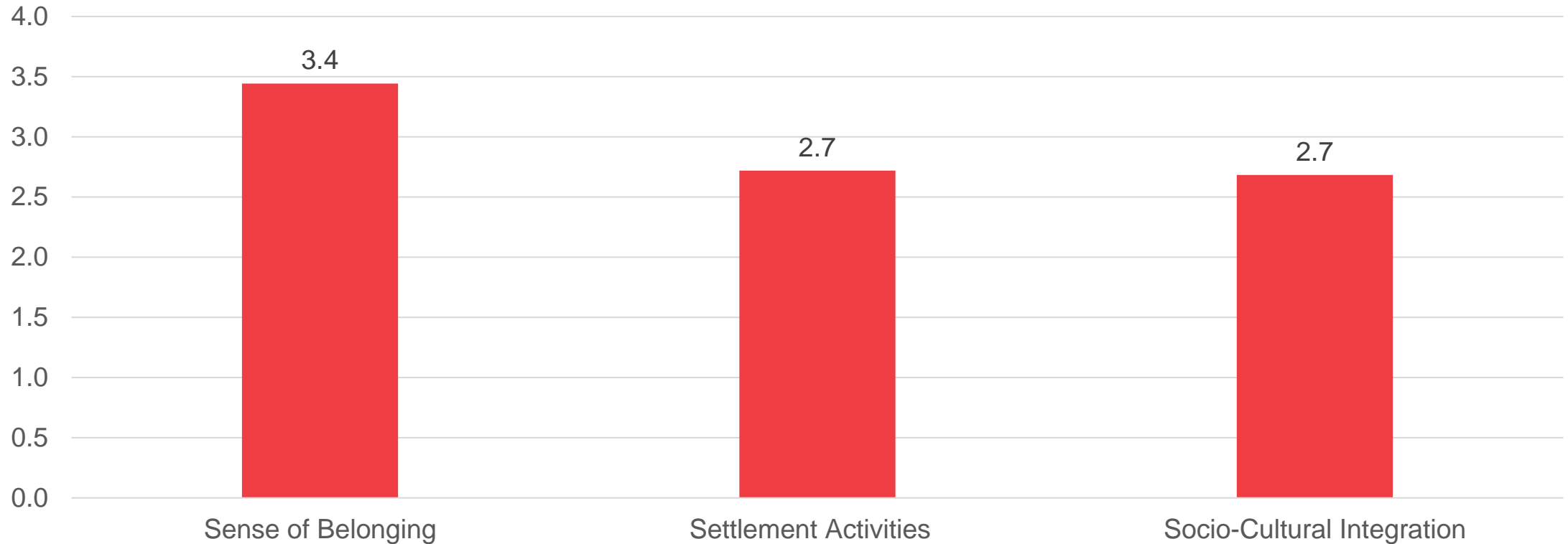
- **Knowledge** of access to education, health care, housing, law and justice, money and finance, modes of transportation, and local customs)
- **Awareness** of (job search services, professional networks, social networks, and volunteer opportunities)
- **Ability** to (cope with impact of moving, make informed decision, and access community opportunities)

Assets includes 340 question options related to:

- skills, motivation, ability, knowledge, ability, awareness financial help, transportation, housing availability, family and community connections and support, adjustment, coping, health, resilience, achievement, and access to resources, etc.



13- Settlement & Integration Scales



Clients all score above the mid point of the three settlement and integration scales, with the highest score being sense of belonging (maximum = 5)



14- Assets Distribution



Out of 100, clients scored 64 in total assets, just over 43 in individual assets and about 28 in Environmental assets (maximum = 100)

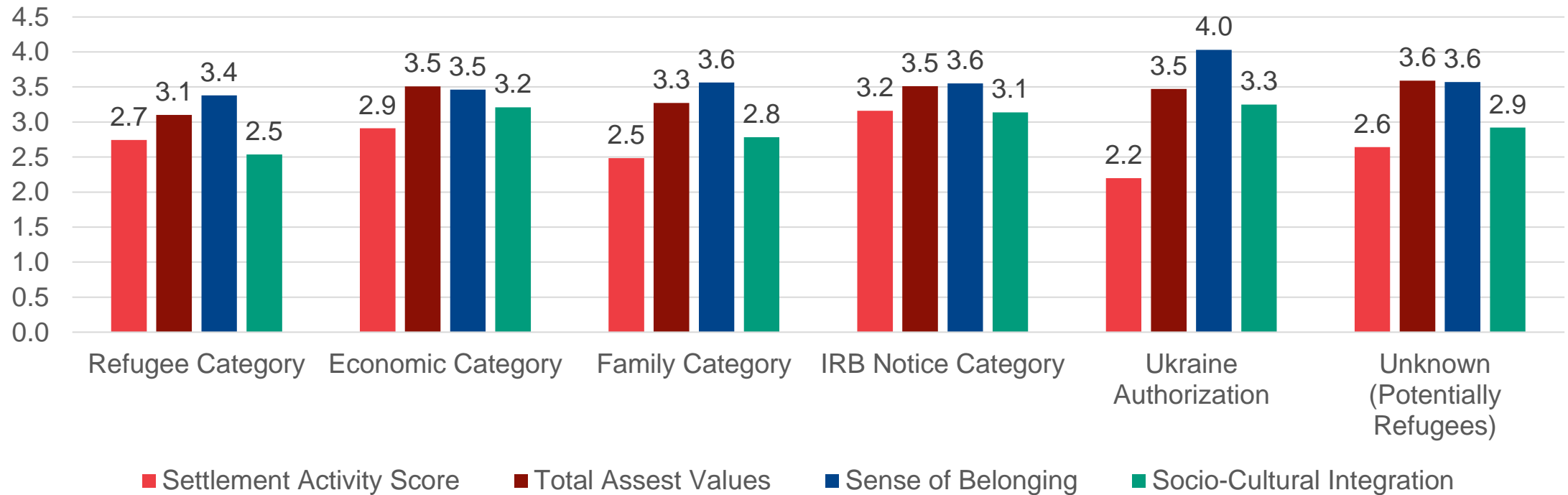


Predictors of Integration

All scores are standardized
to a maximum of 5



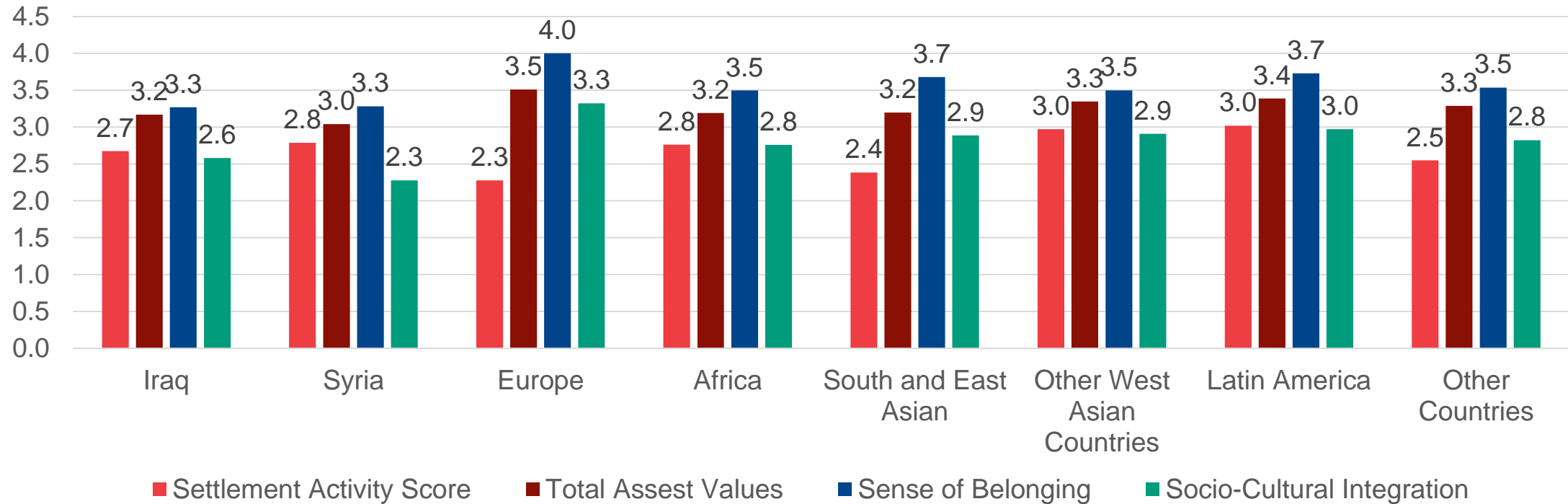
15- Integration Scores by Admitted Class



All groups score higher in sense of belonging than other measures; refugees tend to have lower levels of integration, except for settlement activities; Ukraine Authorization have the lowest score for settlement activities and highest score for sense of



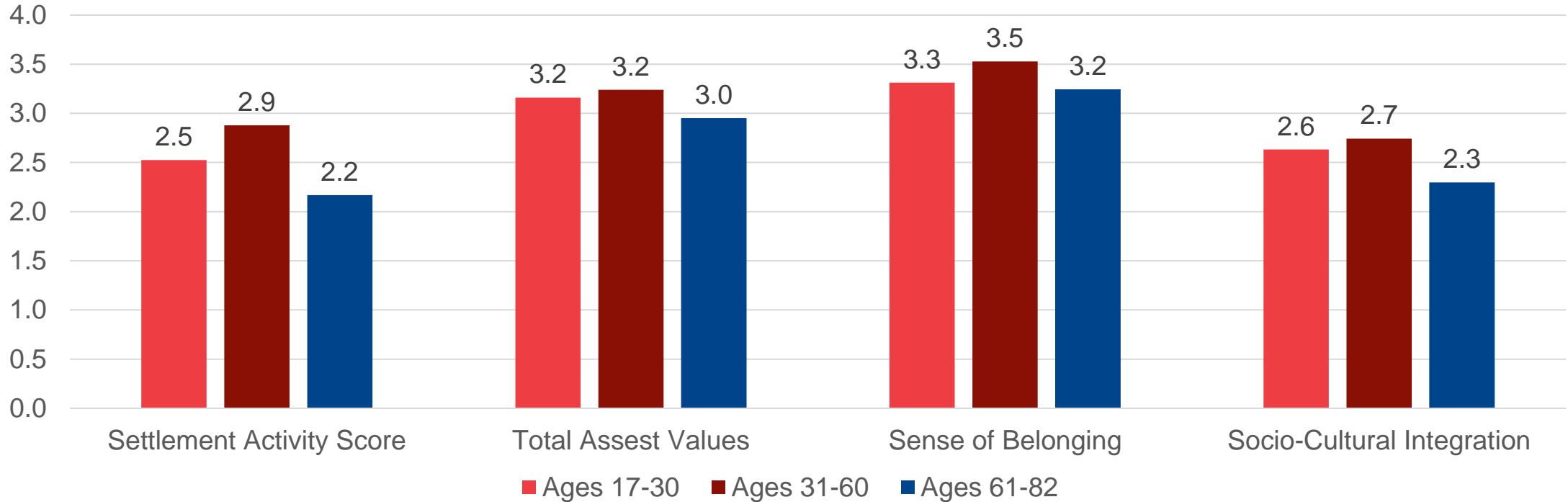
16- Integration Scores by Region of Origin



All groups have a higher sense of belonging compared to other measures, followed by asset values and socio-cultural integration; this is particularly seen in European clients (Max Score = 5)



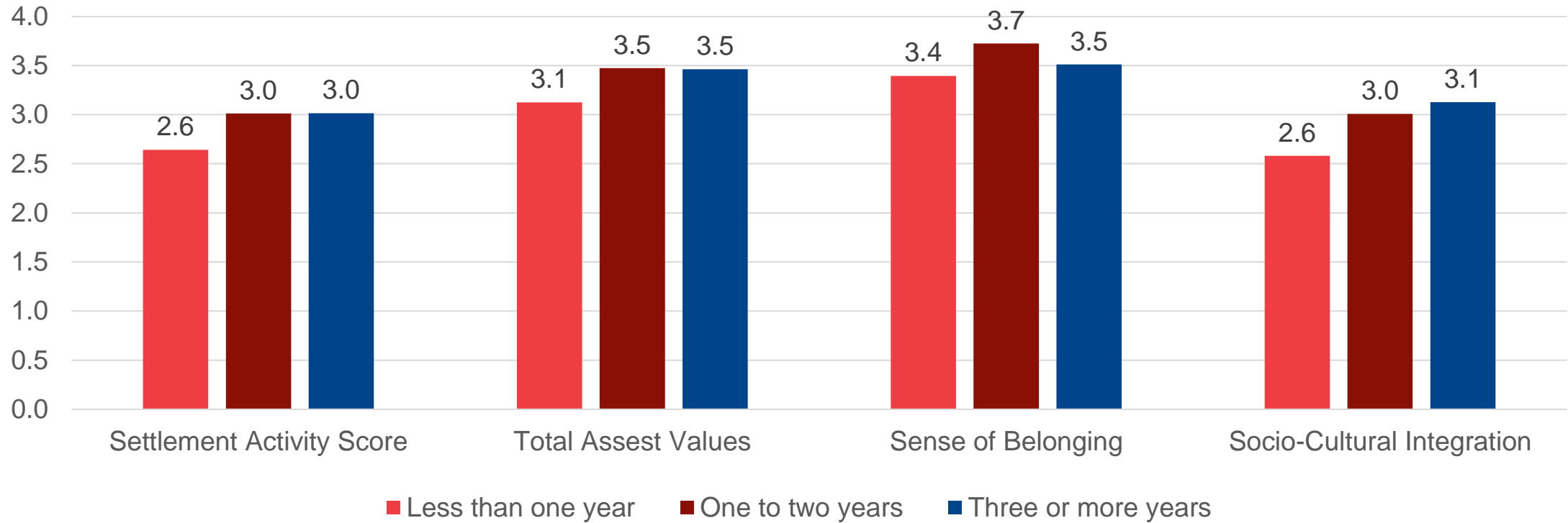
17- Integration Scores by Age



All age groups score highest in sense of belonging
There is a curvilinear relationship between age and all four measures of settlement and integration, with middle-aged clients scoring the highest (Max score = 5)



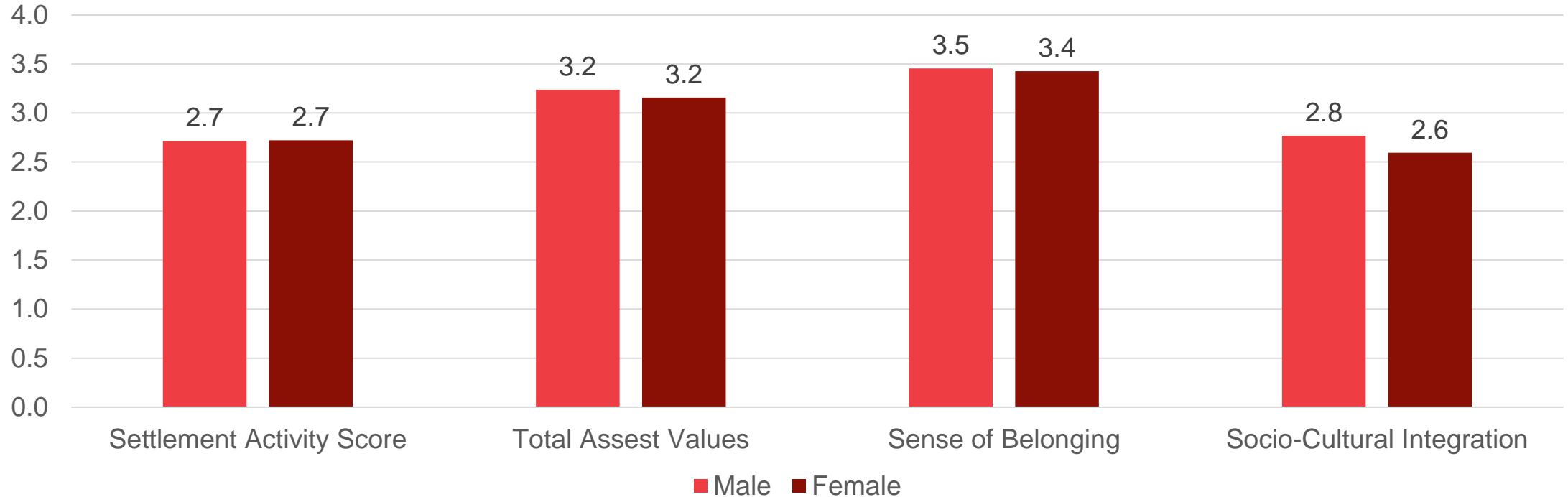
18- Integration Scores by Length of Residency



Generally, settlement and integration increase with length of residency in Canada, except for sense of belonging, which decreases after two years of residency (Max score = 5)



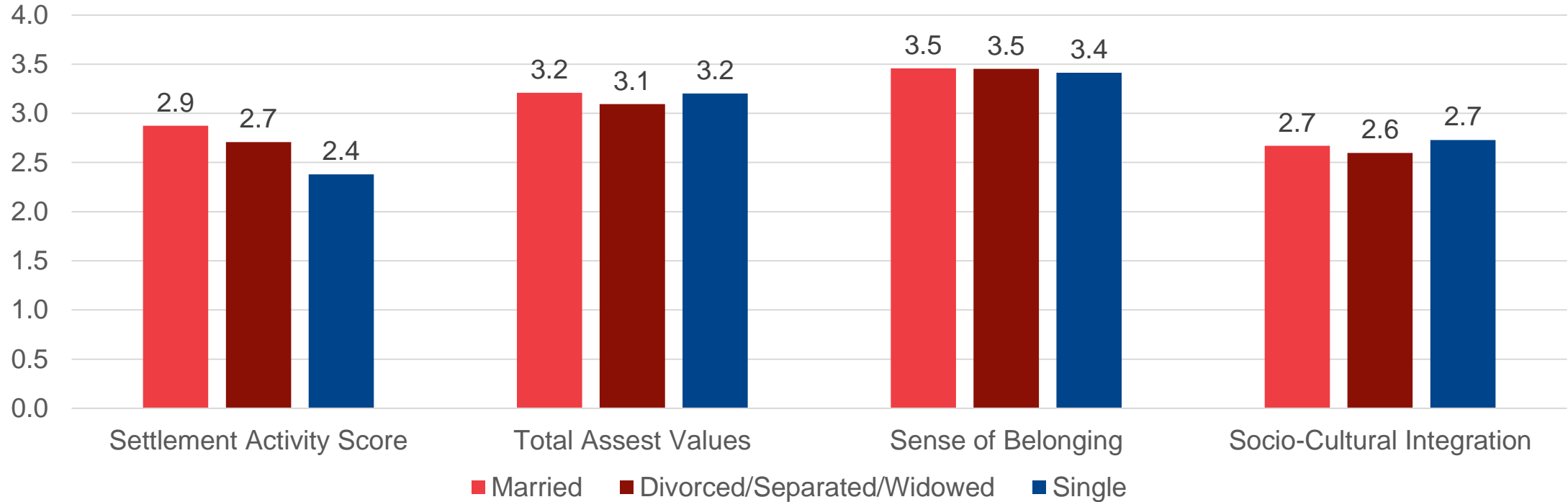
19- Integration Scores by Gender



There is little difference in settlement and integration among male and female clients, although female clients tend to score slightly lower in assets and integration levels (Max score = 5)



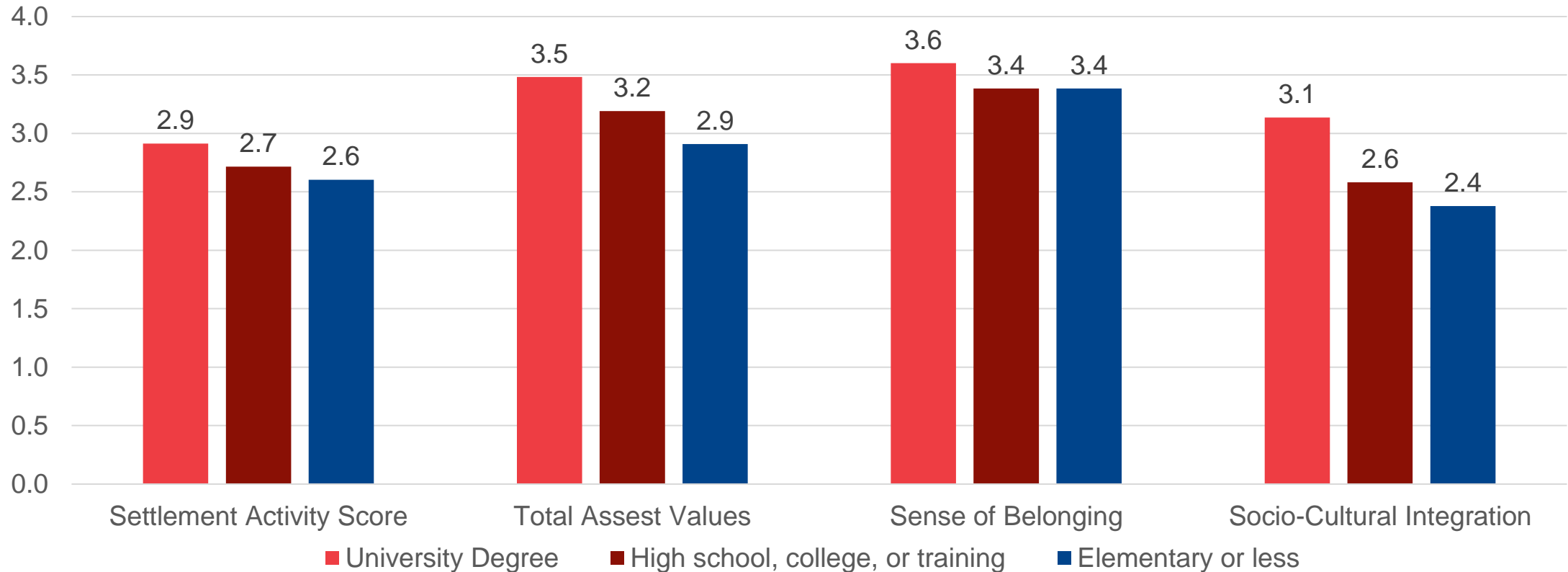
20- Integration Scores by Marital Status



Married clients have the highest and single clients the lowest scores in settlement activities; divorced, separated, and widowed clients have lower asset scores
(Max score = 5)



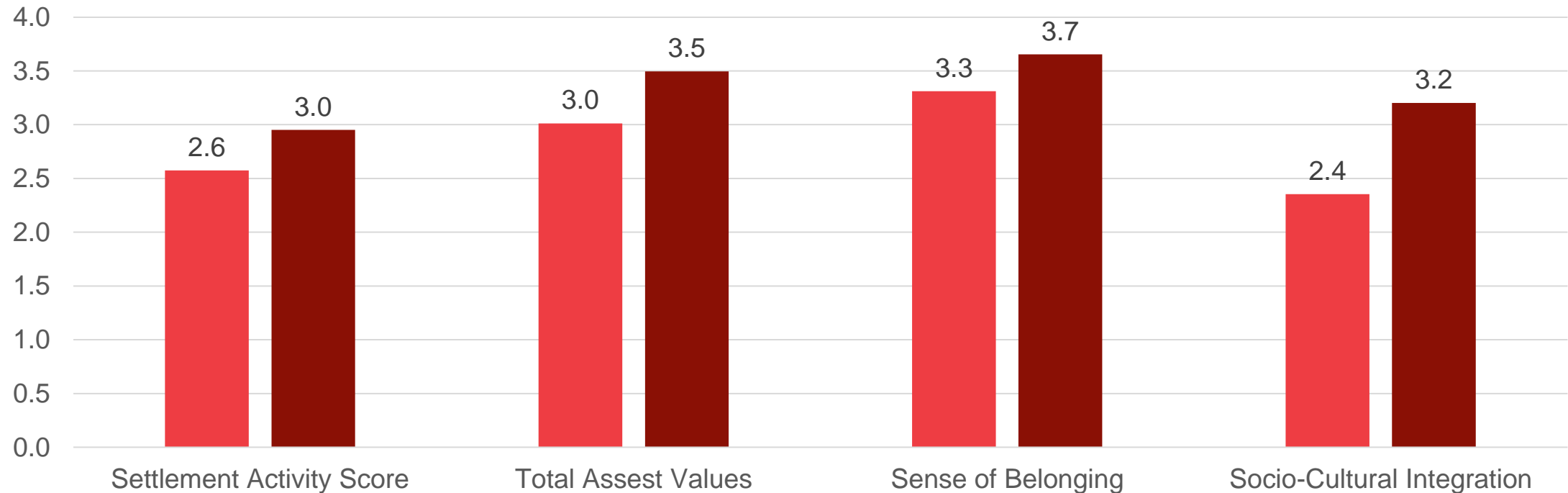
21- Integration Scores by Level of Education



Settlement and integration increases with higher education (Max score =5)



22- Integration Scores by Self-Reported Language Ability

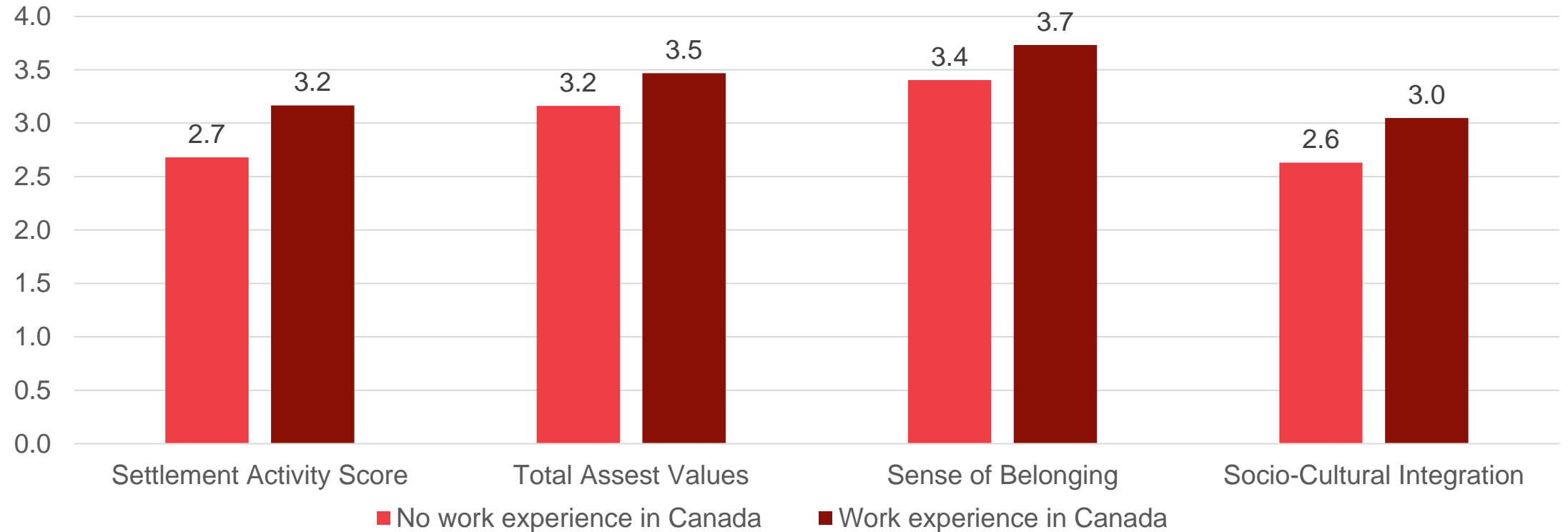


■ Low ■ High

Clients with high self-reported official language ability score higher in all four measures of settlement and integration, particularly in terms of socio-cultural integration (Max score = 5)



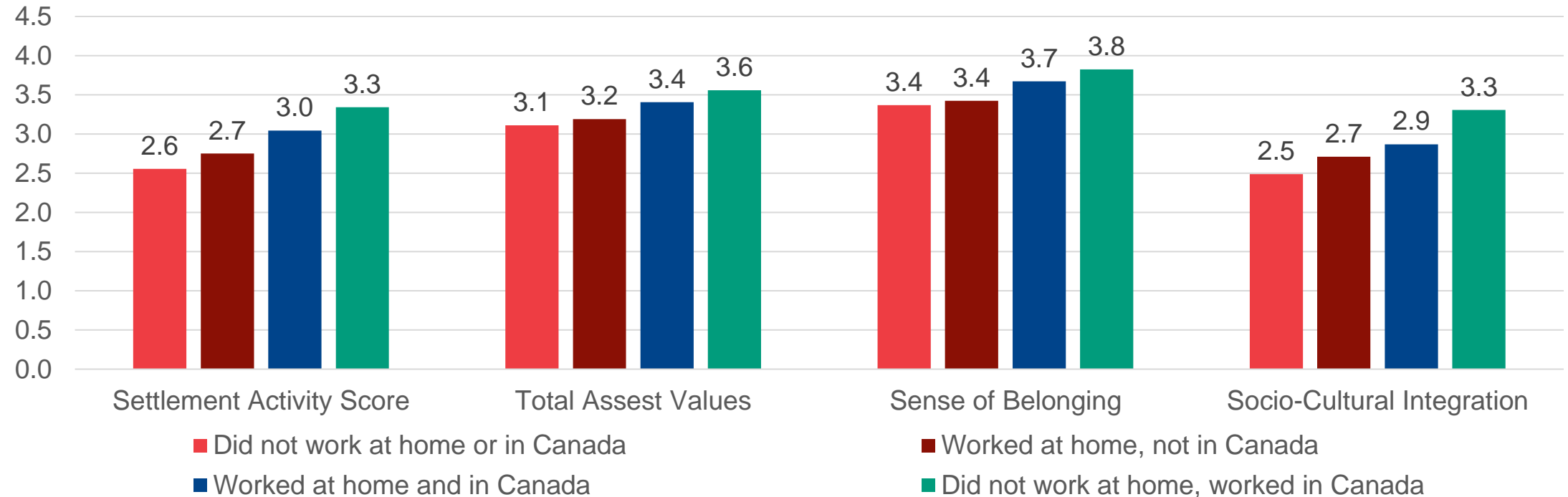
23- Integration Scores by Work Experience



Clients with work experience in Canada score higher in all four measures of settlement and integration (Max score = 5)



24- Employment and Integration



Work experience in Canada has a positive relationship with settlement and integration, particularly for clients who did not work at home but are working in Canada
(Max score = 5)



Individual and Environmental Assets

All scores are standardized based on number of questions and to a Maximum of 5



Assets Inside Individuals and Inside Environment

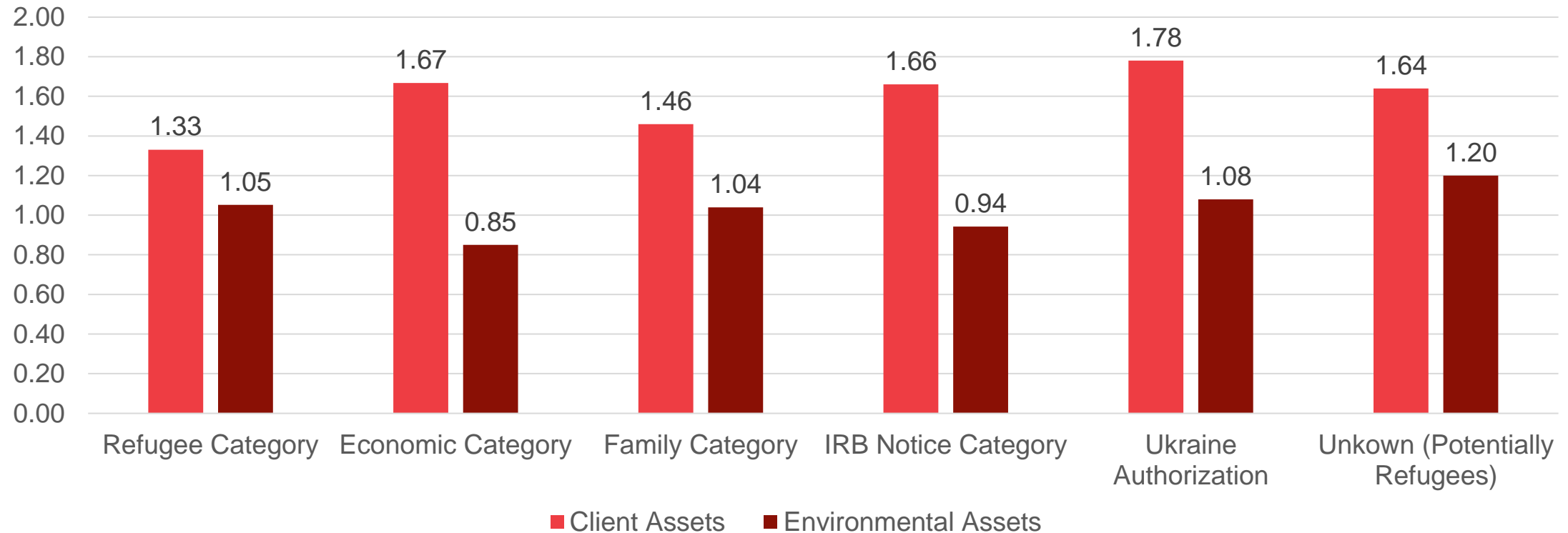
Individual assets are those that exist within individuals. These include motivation, resilience, ability, knowledge, educational attainment, experiences, skills, and so on.

Environmental assets exist outside individuals and within the community. These include access to resources such as health care, education, financial help, housing and transportation availability and affordability, family and community connections and so on.

It should be kept in mind that individual assets and characteristics affect the environment and vice versa, making a distinction between the two types of assets somewhat problematic. For example, lack of social connections may prevent individuals from enhancing their education and experience. Similarly, lack of education and experience may prevent individuals from making social connections and building social support.



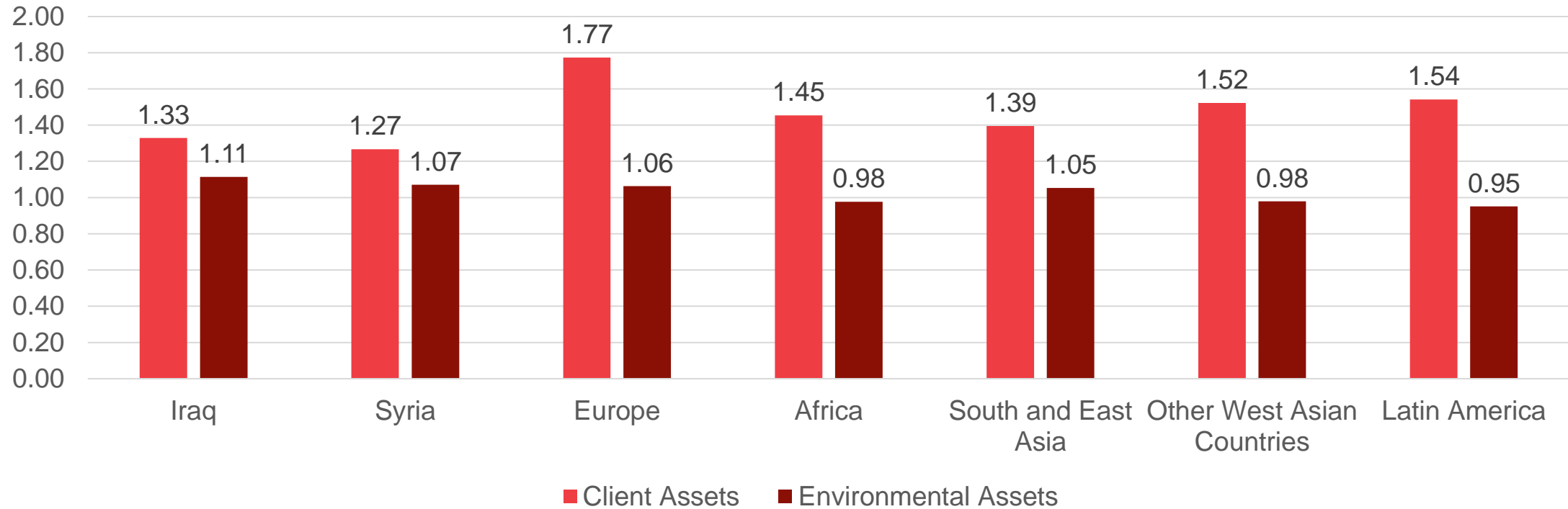
25- Assets Scores by Admitted Class



All clients have more individual than environmental assets; the gaps are higher for the economic class clients; Ukrainians have the highest individual assets (Max = 5)



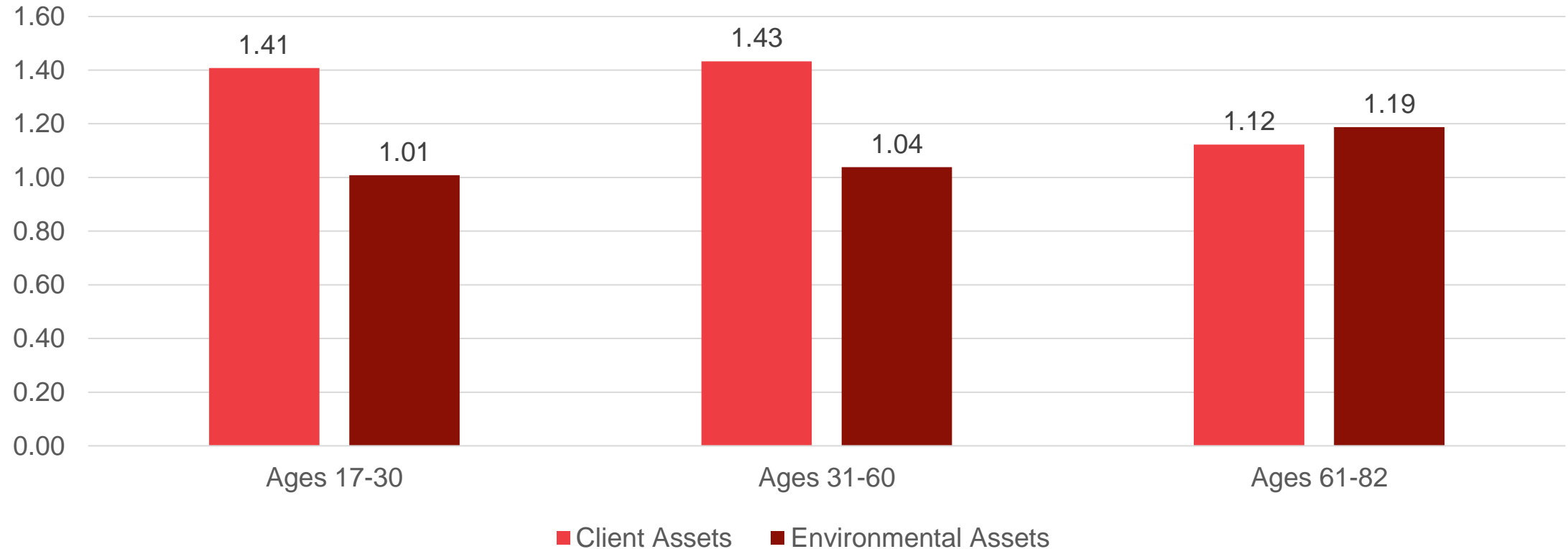
26- Assets Scores by Region of Origin



All clients have more individual than environmental assets, with clients with European origins having the highest individual assets; Iraqis have slightly higher environmental assets than other groups (Max = 5)



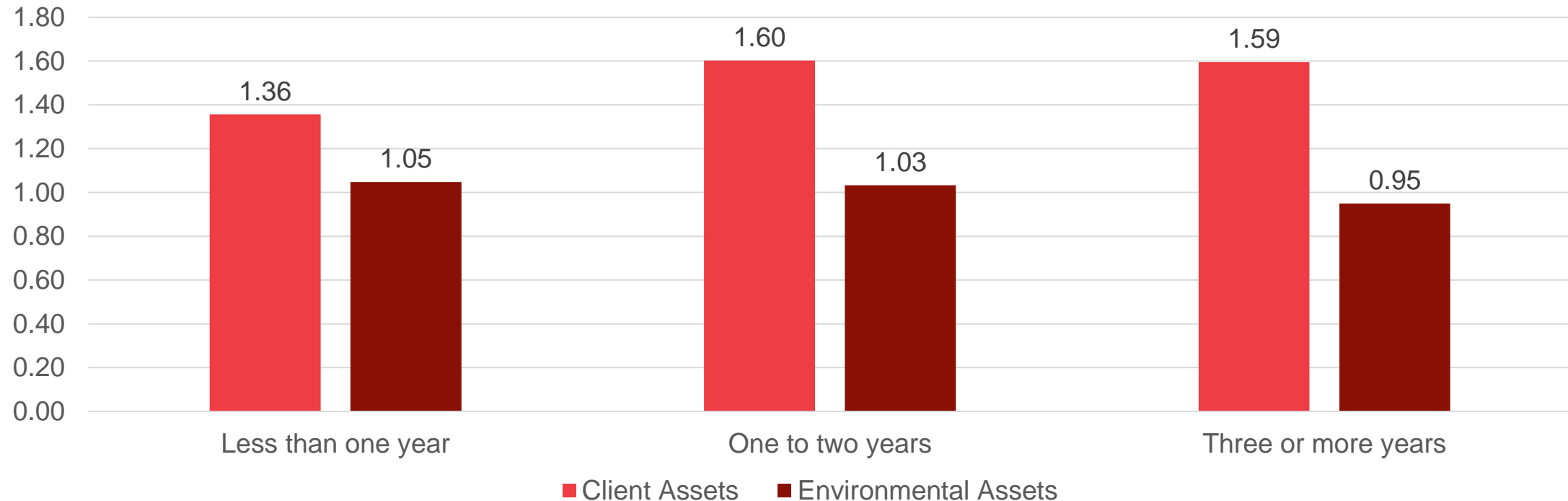
27- Assets Scores by Age



Individual assets are higher among younger age groups, while environmental assets are somewhat higher for older age groups (Max = 5)



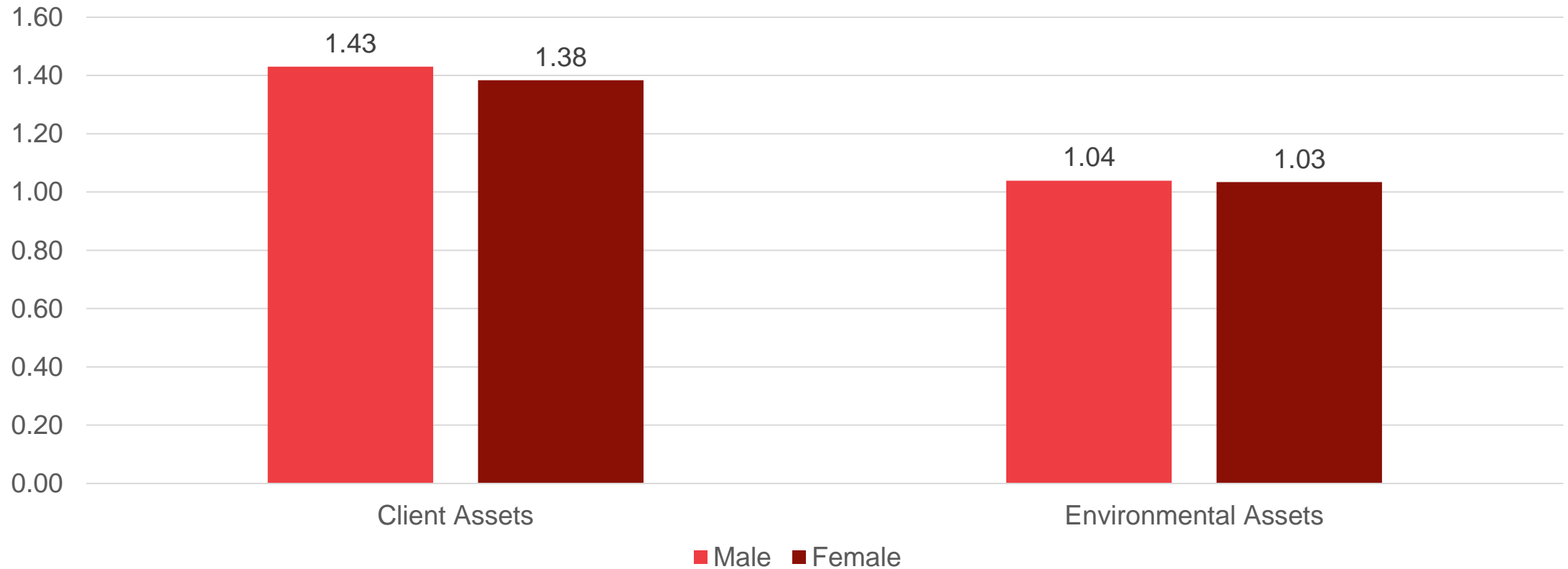
28- Assets Scores by Length of Residence in Canada



All groups have more individual than environmental assets; the gap increases after one year of residency in Canada primarily because individual assets increases faster than environmental assets (Max = 5)



29- Assets Scores by Gender



Males and females both have more individual than environmental assets (Max = 5)



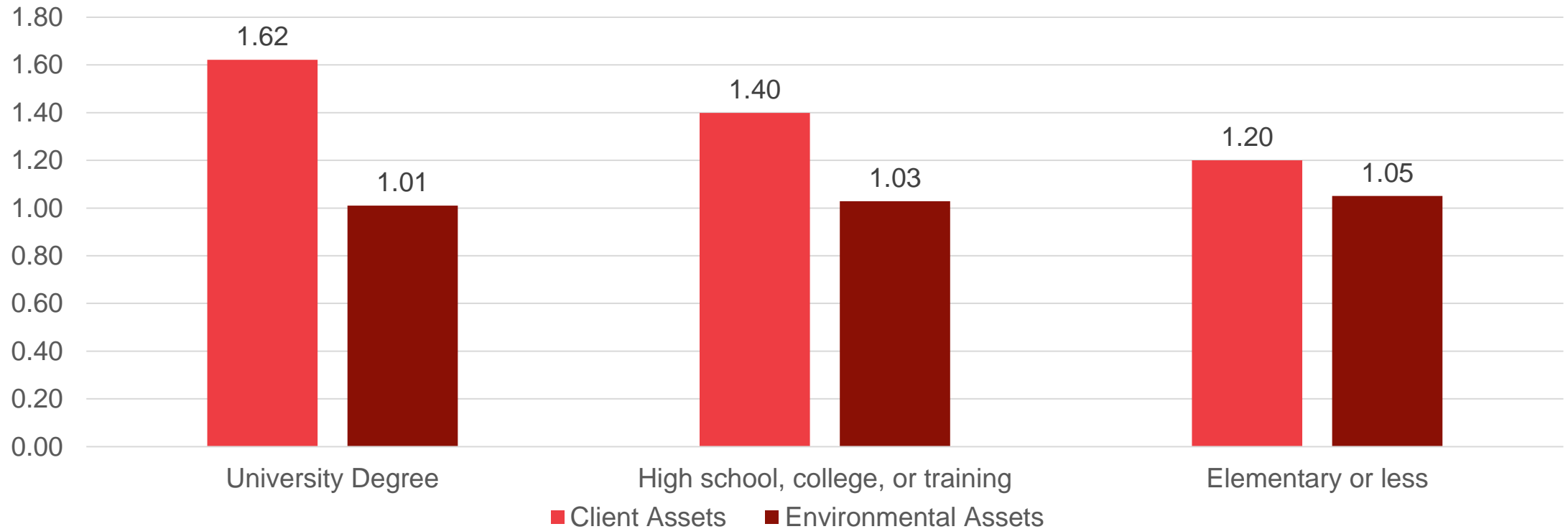
30- Assets Scores by Marital Status



All groups have more individual than environmental assets; There are little differences among groups (Max = 5)



31- Assets Scores by Education Level



All Groups have more Individual than Environmental Assets: the Gap for individual assets increases with levels of Education (Max = 5)



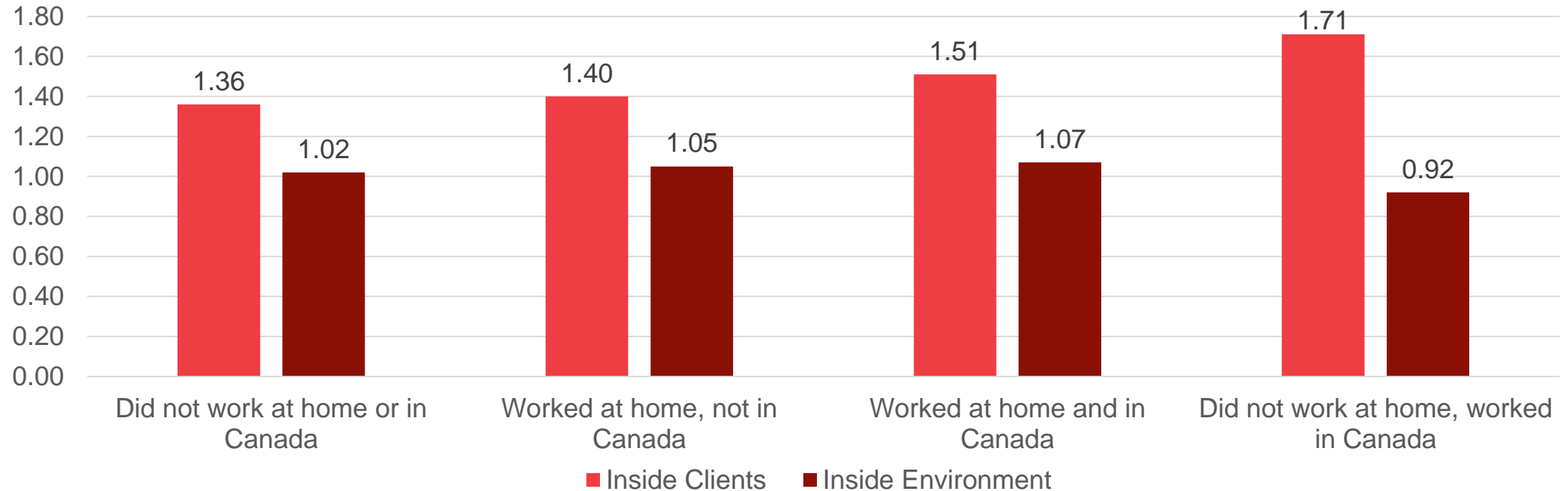
32- Assets Scores by Self-Reported Language Ability



All groups have higher Individual than environmental assets; The gap is higher among those with higher language proficiency (Max = 5)



33- Assets Scores by Employment



Clients who worked in Canada have the highest level of individual assets, particularly for those who did not work at home but worked in Canada, though environmental assets are lowest among this group (Max = 5)



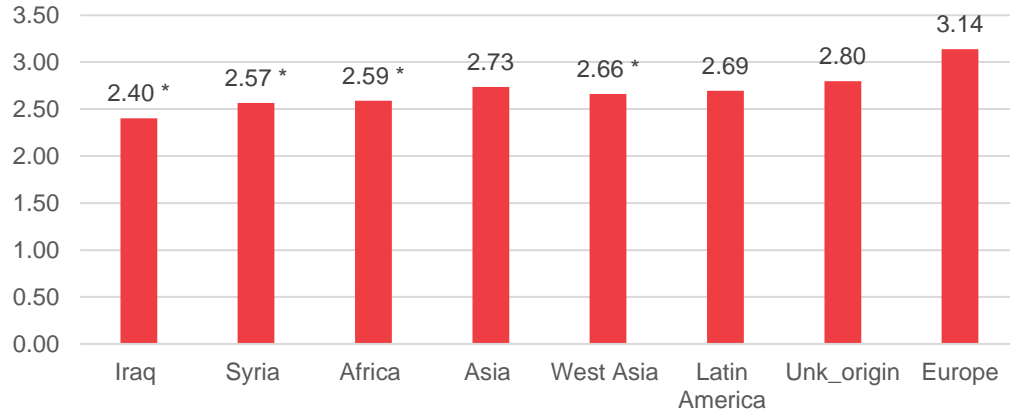
Region of Origin

The impact of region of origin After accounting for age, length in Canada, gender, marital status, assessment region, education, self-reported official language ability, health, social support, relatives or friends in the city, and Covid-19 periods.

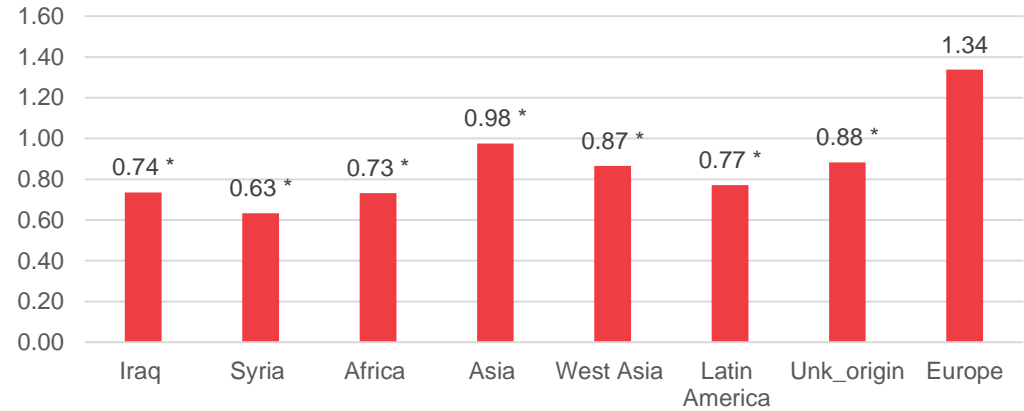


34- All groups' scores are lower than European origins, except for Settlement where Europeans score lower than other origins (Max = 5, * = sig)

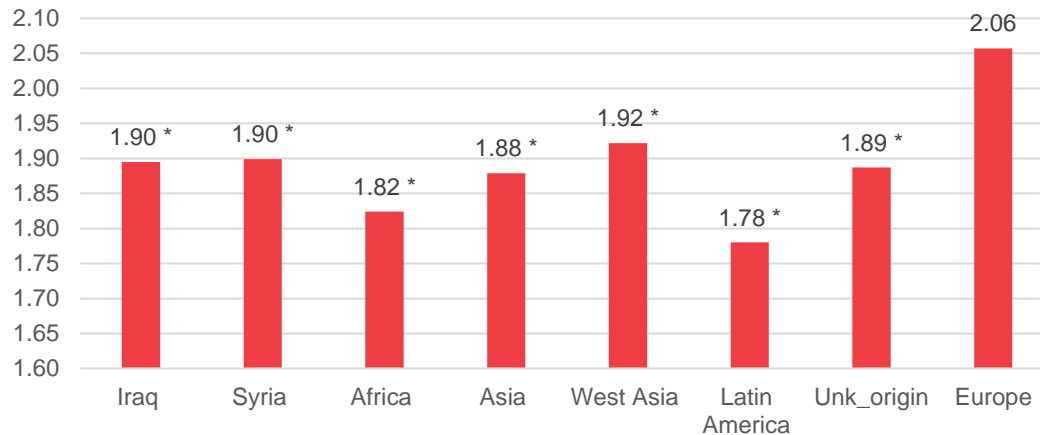
Sense of Belonging



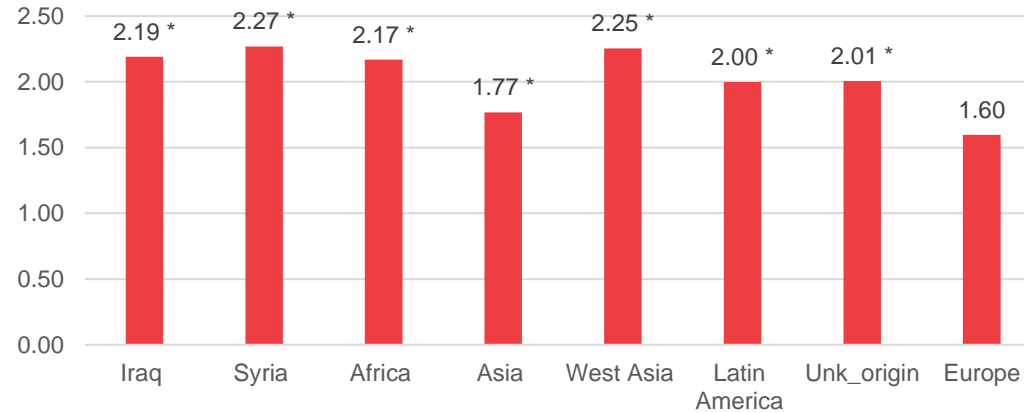
Socio-cultural Integration



Total Assets



Settlement

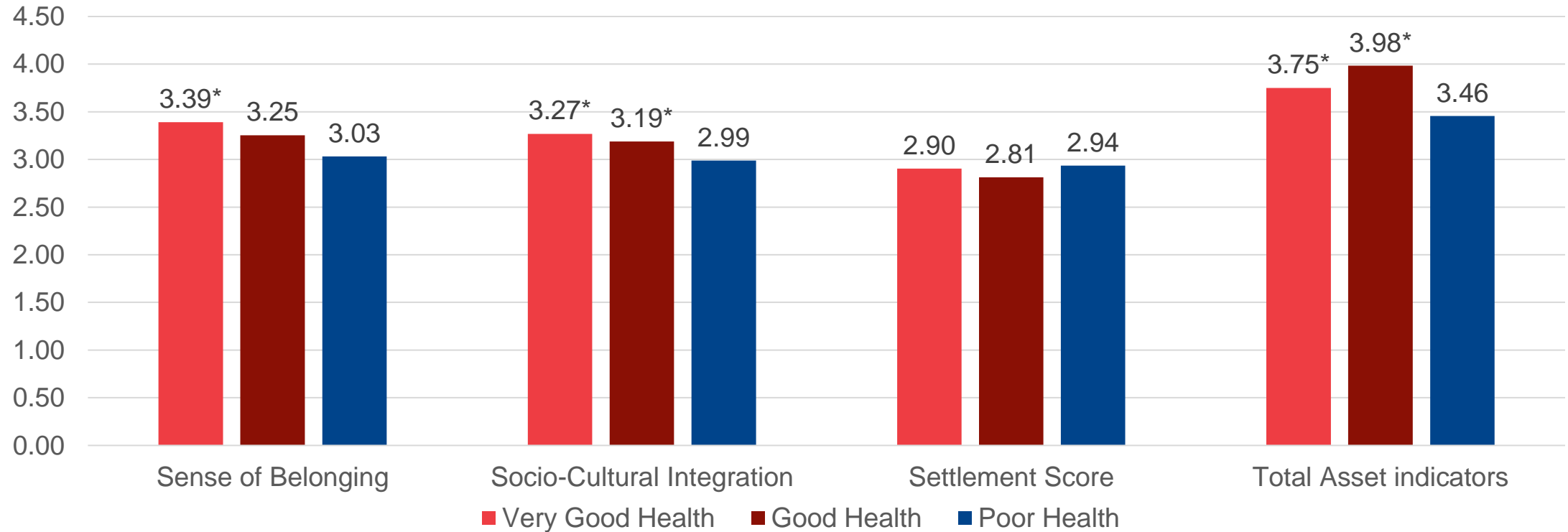


Health

The impact of health for a single 25-30-year-old Iraqi female client with a university degree, high self-reported official language ability, relatives or friends in the city, and someone to rely on, who was assessed post-COVID-19 in Windsor in her first year in Canada



35- Impact of Health



Good and very good health increase socio-cultural integration, sense of belonging, and assets (Max = 5, * = Sig.)



36- Impact of Health on Assets



Good and very good health increase individual but not environmental assets
(Max = 5, * = Sig.)

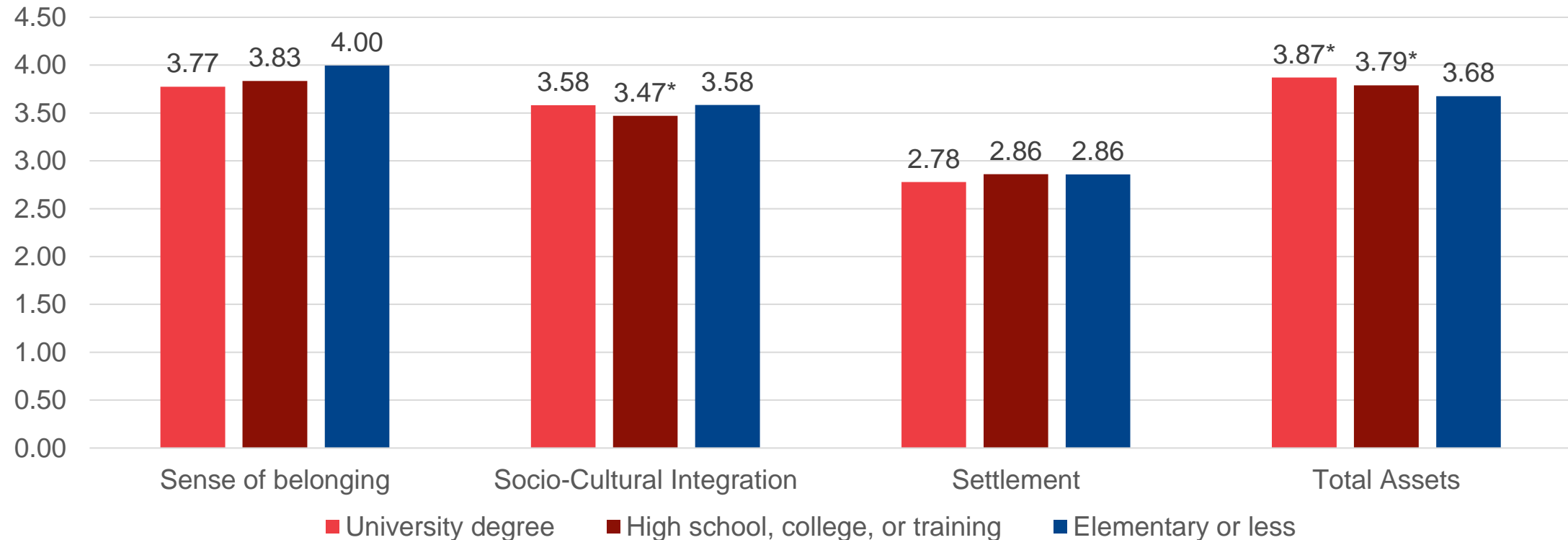


Education

The impact of education for a single 25-30-year-old Iraqi female client with high self-reported official language ability, very good health, relatives or friends in the city, and someone to rely on, who was assessed post-COVID-19 in Windsor in her first year in Canada



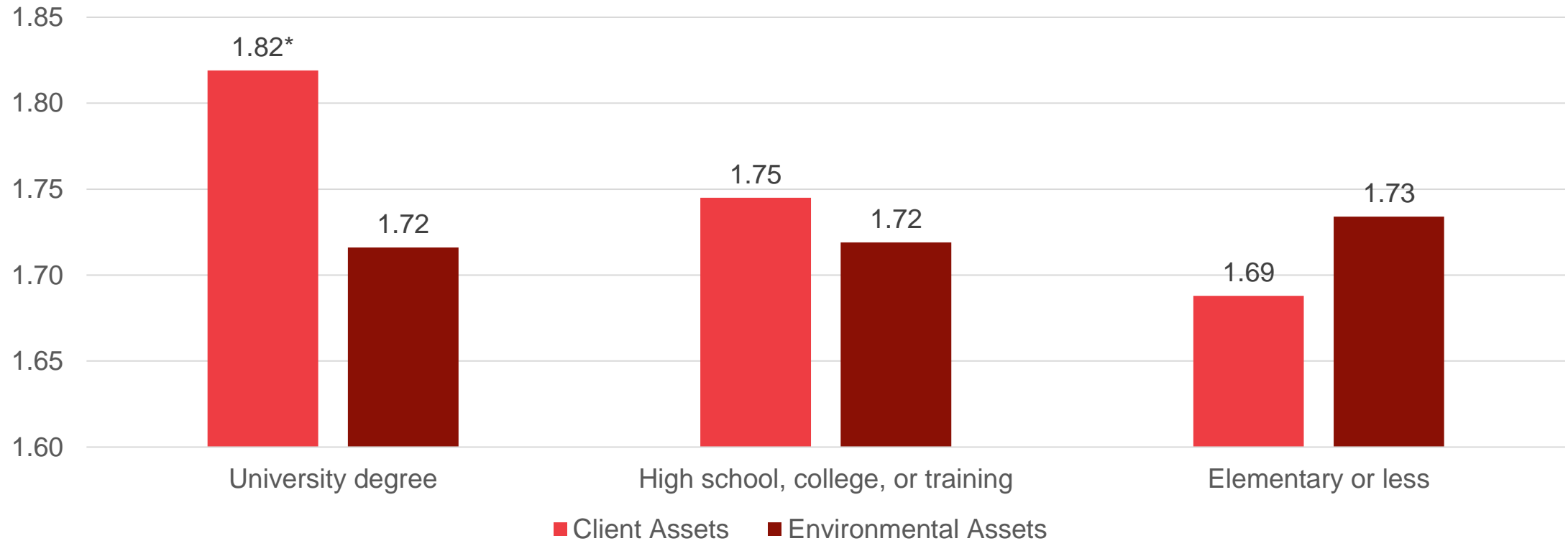
37- Impact of Education



Higher education increases client's assets, but lowers her sense of belonging and has a curvilinear relationship with Socio-cultural Integration and no significant impact on clients' settlement process (Max = 5, * = sig.)



38- Impact of Education on Assets



Higher education increases individual assets but does not make a difference for environmental assets (Max = 5, * = sig.)

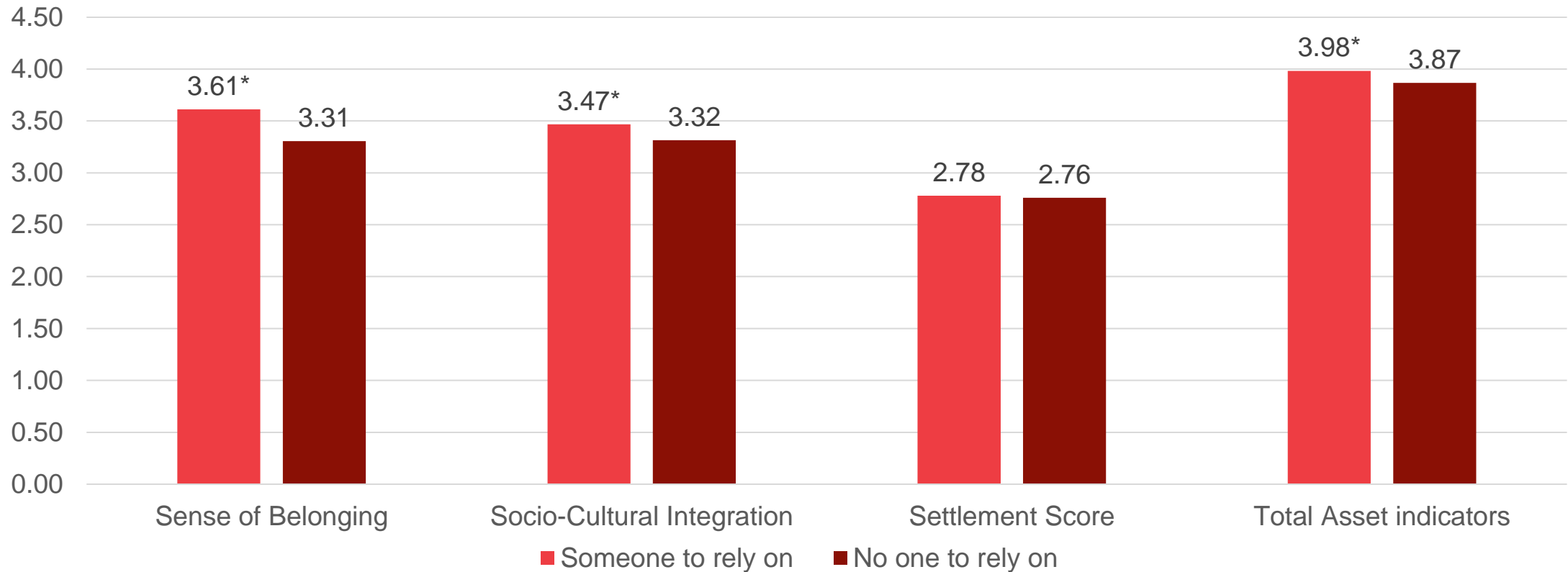


Social Support

The impact of social support for a single 25-30-year-old Iraqi female client with a university degree, high self-reported official language ability, very good health, and relatives or friends in the city, who was assessed post-COVID-19 in Windsor in her first year in Canada



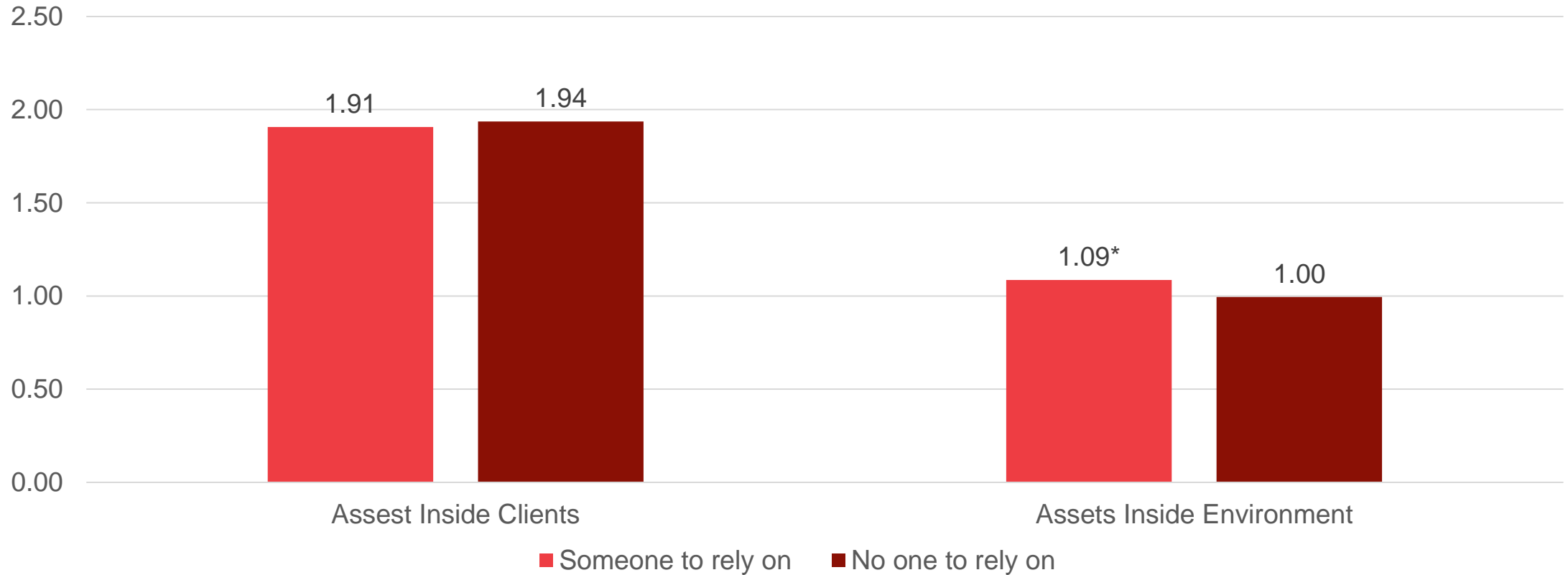
39- Impact of Social Supports



Settlement and integration increase with social support, except for settlement
(Max = 5, * = Sig.)



40- Impact of Social Supports on Assets



Clients with social support have more environmental assets (Max = 5, * = Sig.)

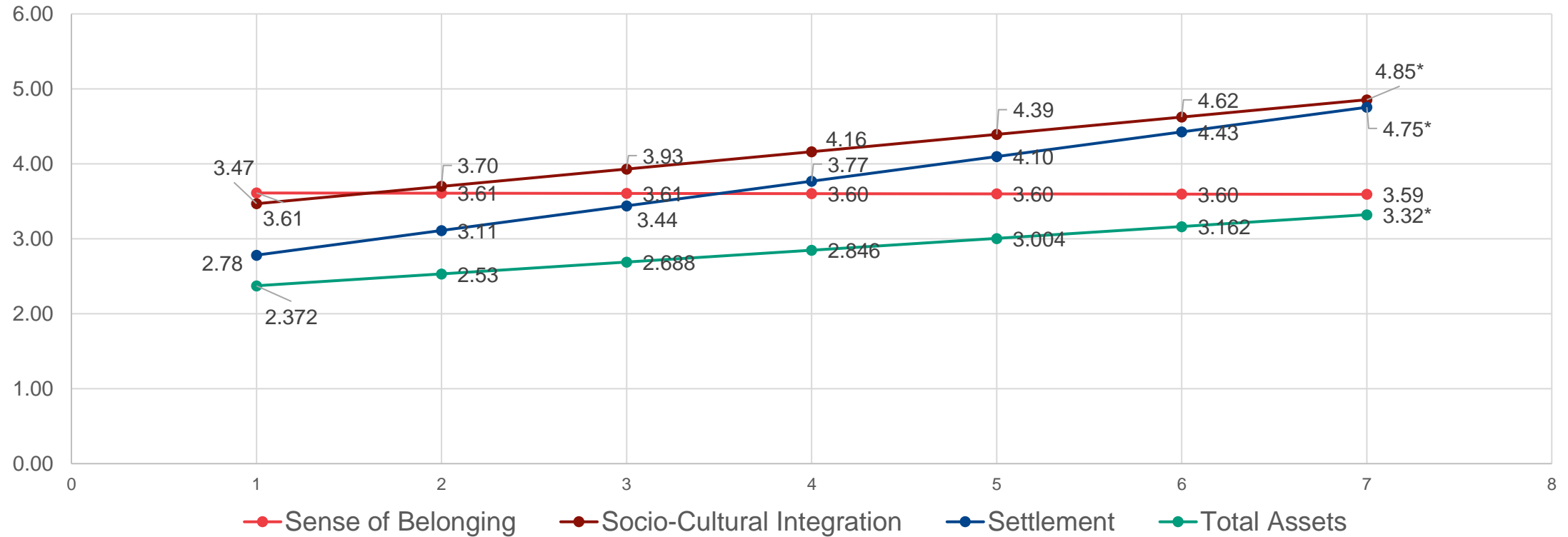


Length of Residency

The impact of years in Canada for a single 25-30-year-old Iraqi female client with a university degree, high self-reported official language proficiency, very good health, and someone to rely on, who was assessed post-COVID-19 in Windsor



41- Impact of Length of Residency in 6-month groupings



Length of residency in Canada increases all settlement and integration indicators except for sense of belonging, which decreases. The impact is stronger for Settlement (Max = 5, * = Sig.)

42- Impact of Length of Residency on Assets in 6- month groupings



Length of residency in Canada increases individual assets and decreases environmental assets (Max = 5, * = Sig.)

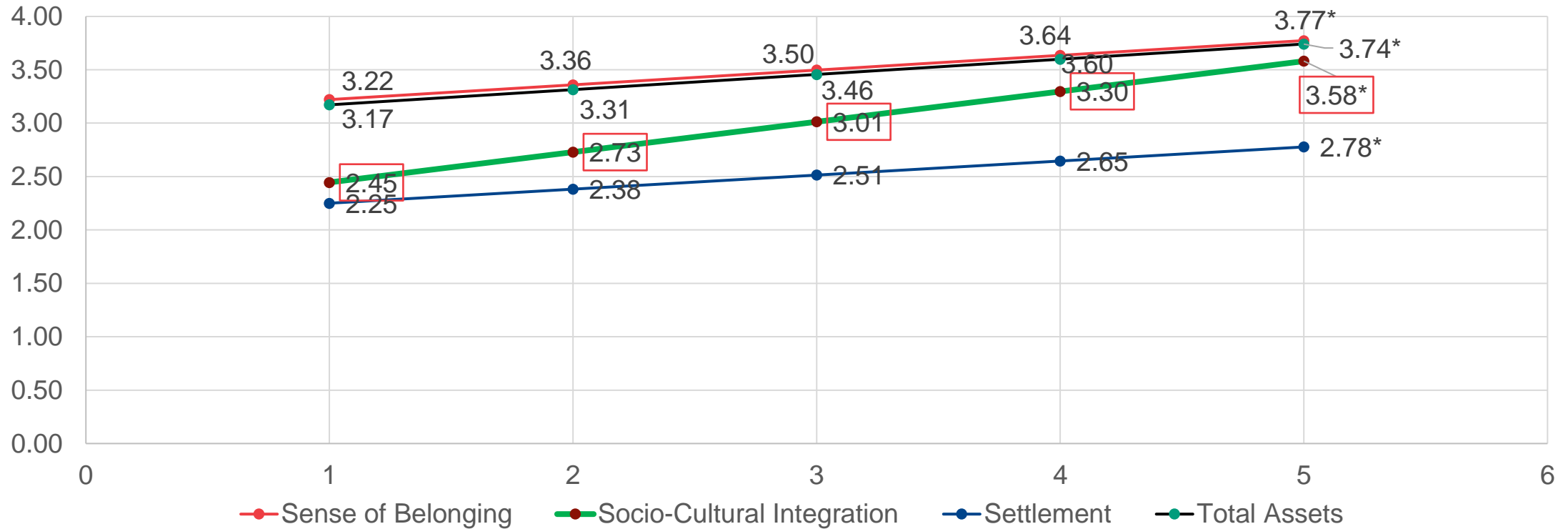


Language

The language proficiency in Canada for a single 25-30-year-old Iraqi female client with a university degree, very good health, relatives or friends in the city, and someone to rely on, who was assessed post-COVID-19 in Windsor in her first year in Canada



43- Impact of Language Ability



Language ability strongly improves socio-cultural integration; It also modestly increases sense of belonging, settlement and assets (Max = 5, * = Sig.)

44- Impact of Language Ability on Assets



Language ability increases individual assets; it has little impact on environmental assets
(Max = 5, * = Sig.)



General Comments

- **No Single factor** is sufficient in explaining successful settlement and integration of this group of newcomers.
- **Foundational** forces such as Admitted legal status, Country of origin, Length of residency, Environmental opportunities, and
- **Assets and resources** such as education, work experience, social support and language ability are all shown to play a part.
- **The strongest factor** for sense of belonging, socio-cultural integration and assets is Language ability; but for settlement it is the length of residency.



To learn more about the WE Value Partnership and to view previous reports and presentations, visit wevalue.ca

How did we do?

We invite your feedback on all publications produced by the WE Value Partnership.





Thank you

WE Value Partnership
Settlement success. Together.



Funded by:

Financé par :



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada



University
of Windsor

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

WE Value Partnership
Settlement success. Together.

Partenariat WE Value
Succès en établissement. Ensemble.

Additional Newcomer Data Reports

February 2024

Financé par :



Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

Funded by:

Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

A - Education & Language

fig.A1

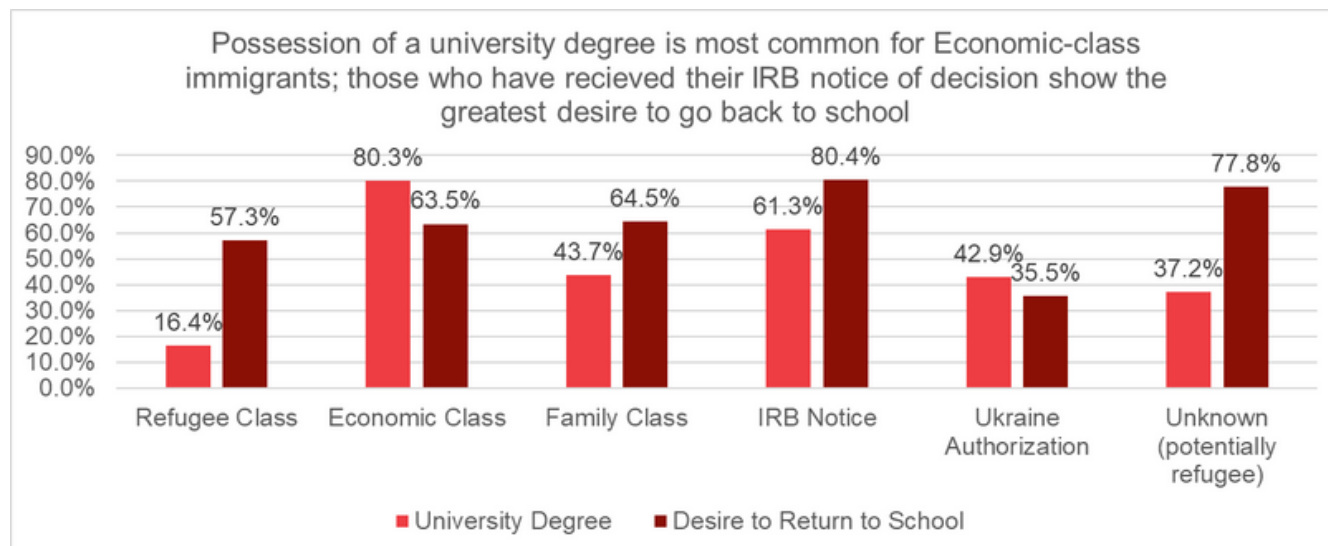


fig.A2

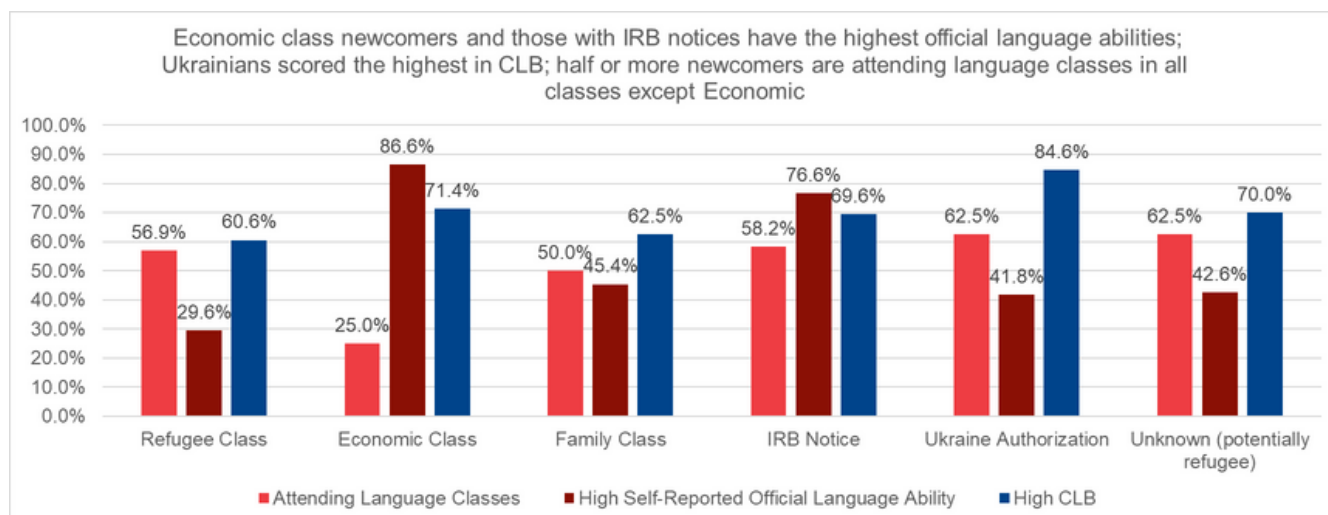


fig.A3

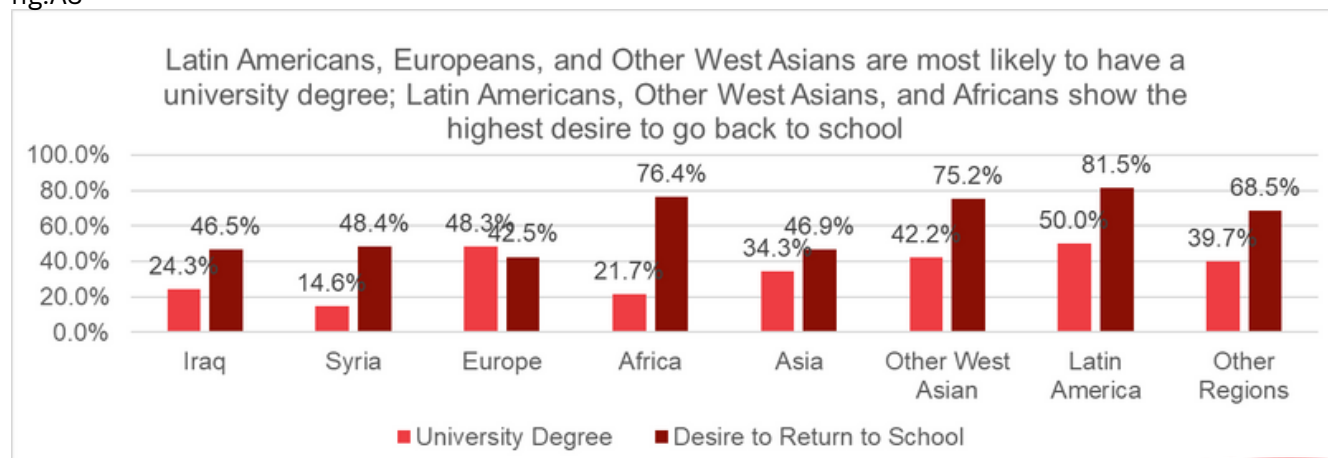


fig.A4

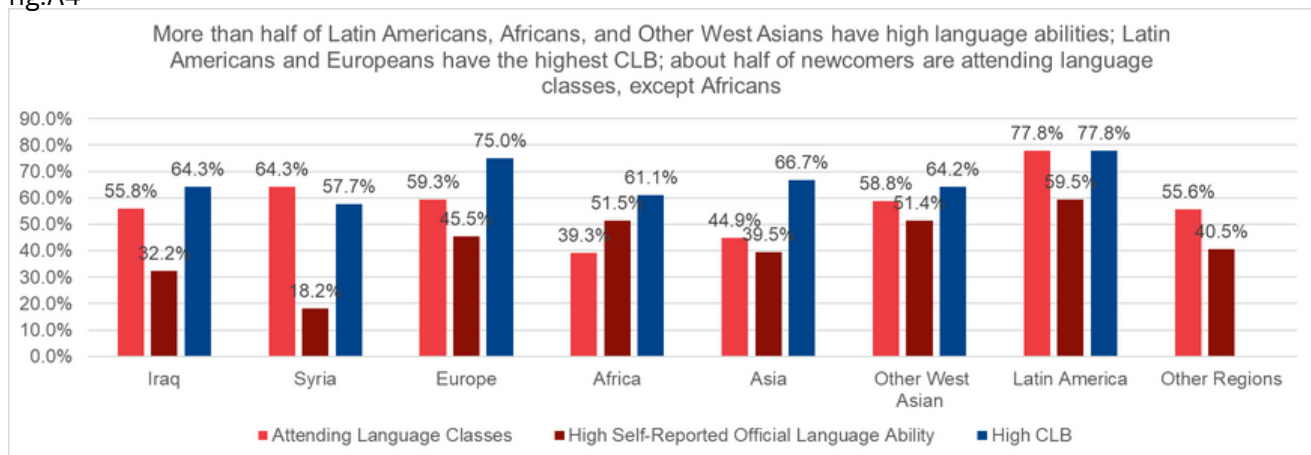


fig.A5

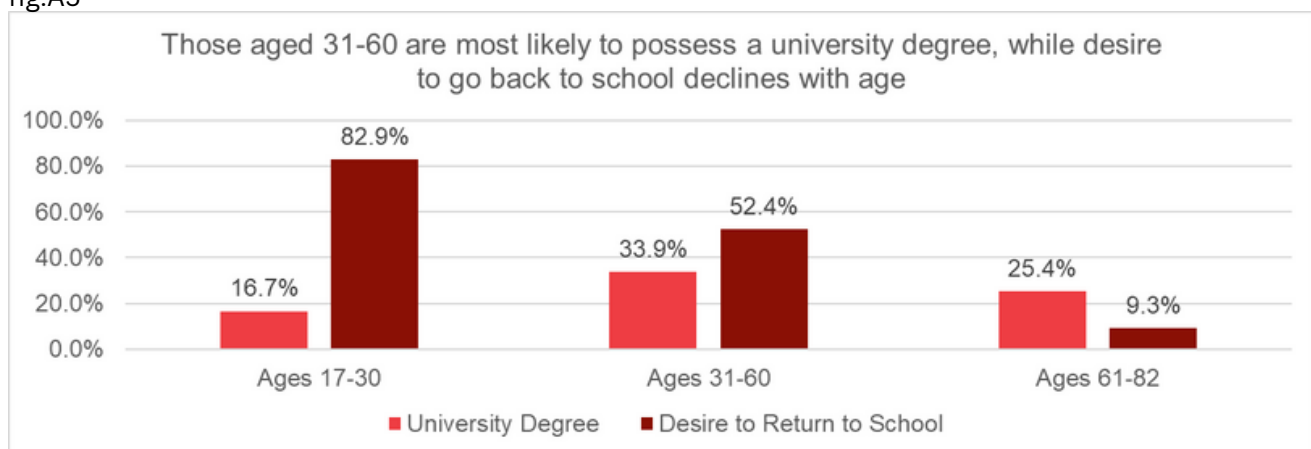


fig.A6

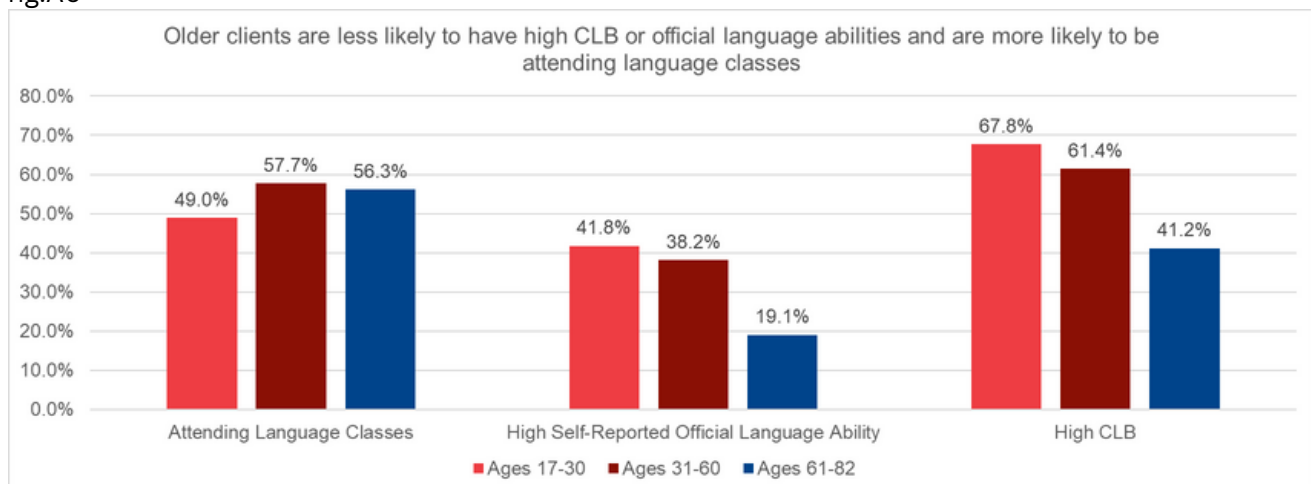


fig.A7

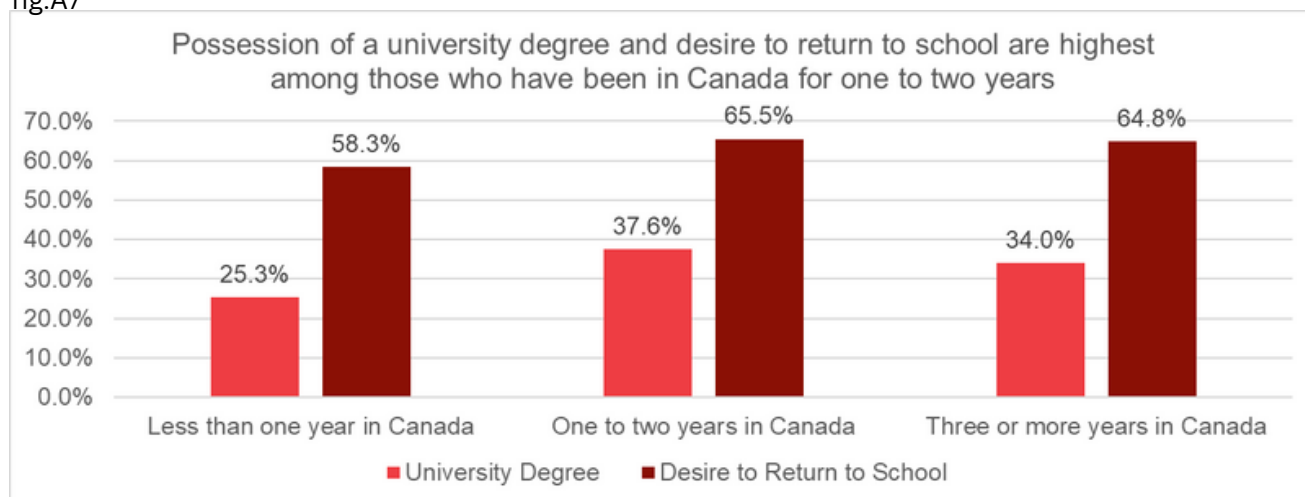


fig.A8

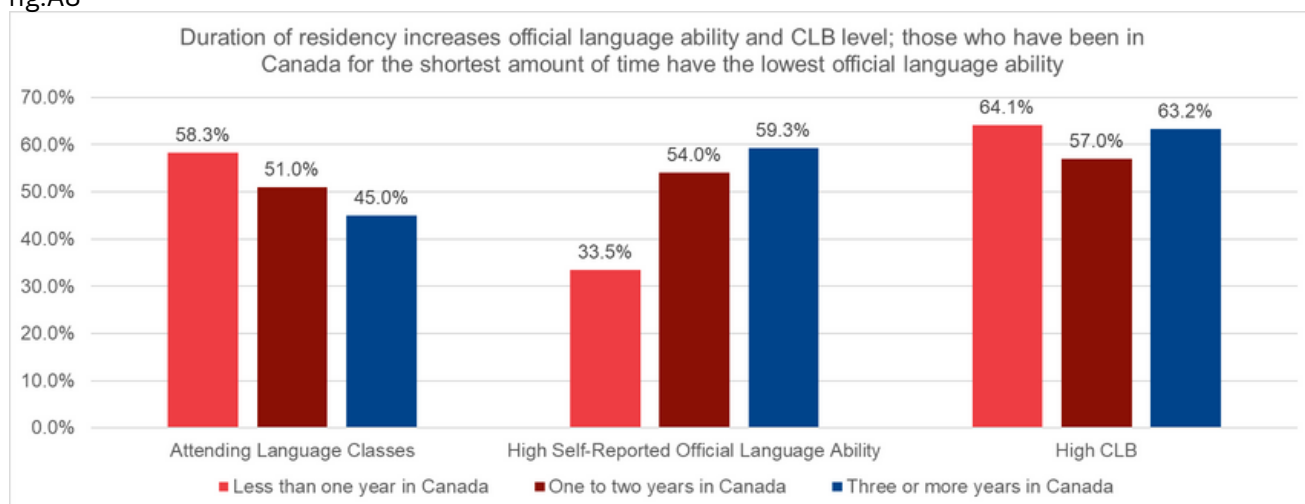


fig.A9

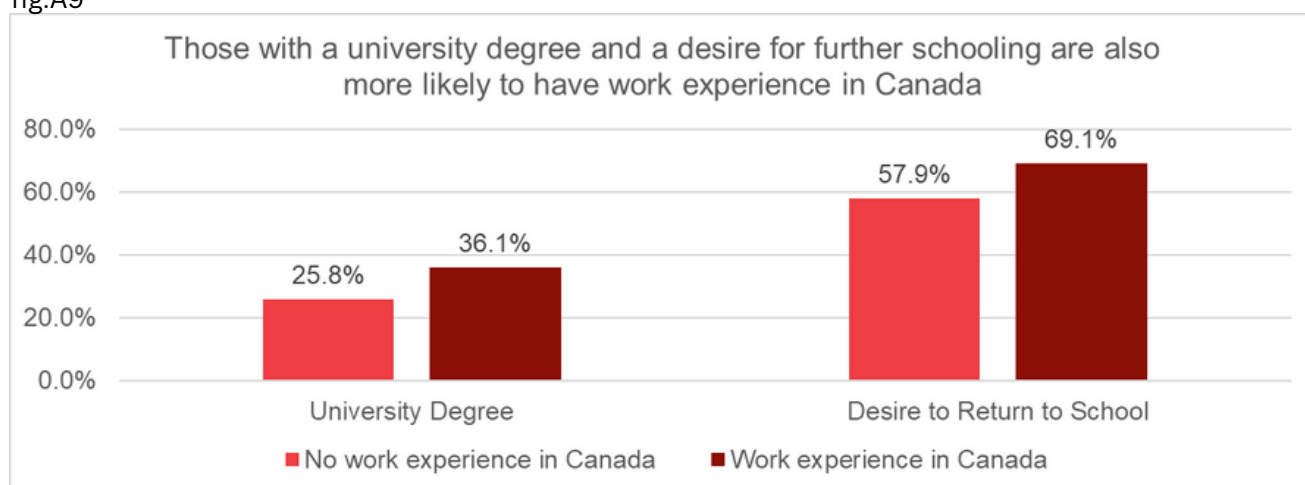


fig.A10

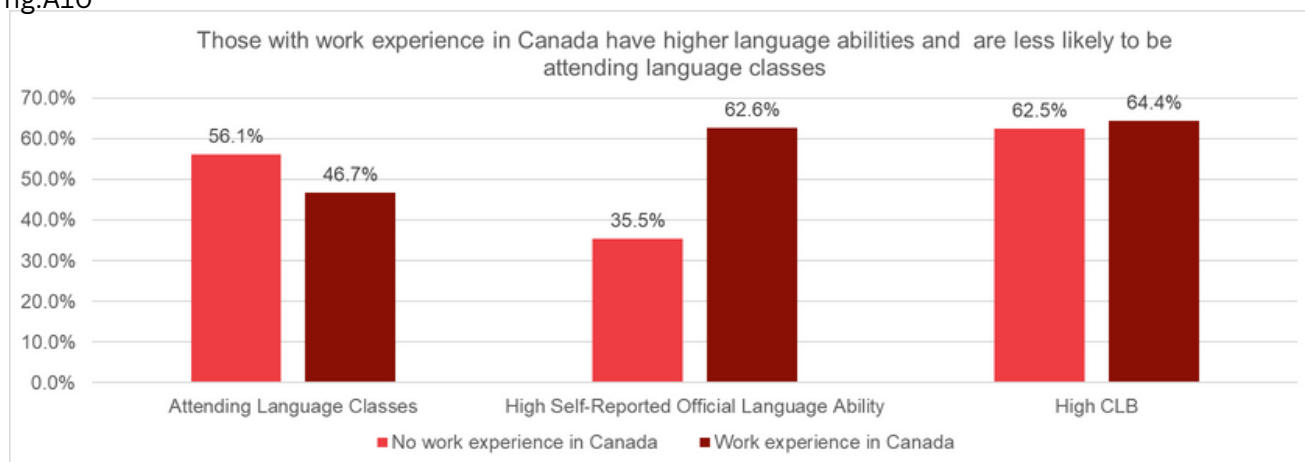


fig.A11

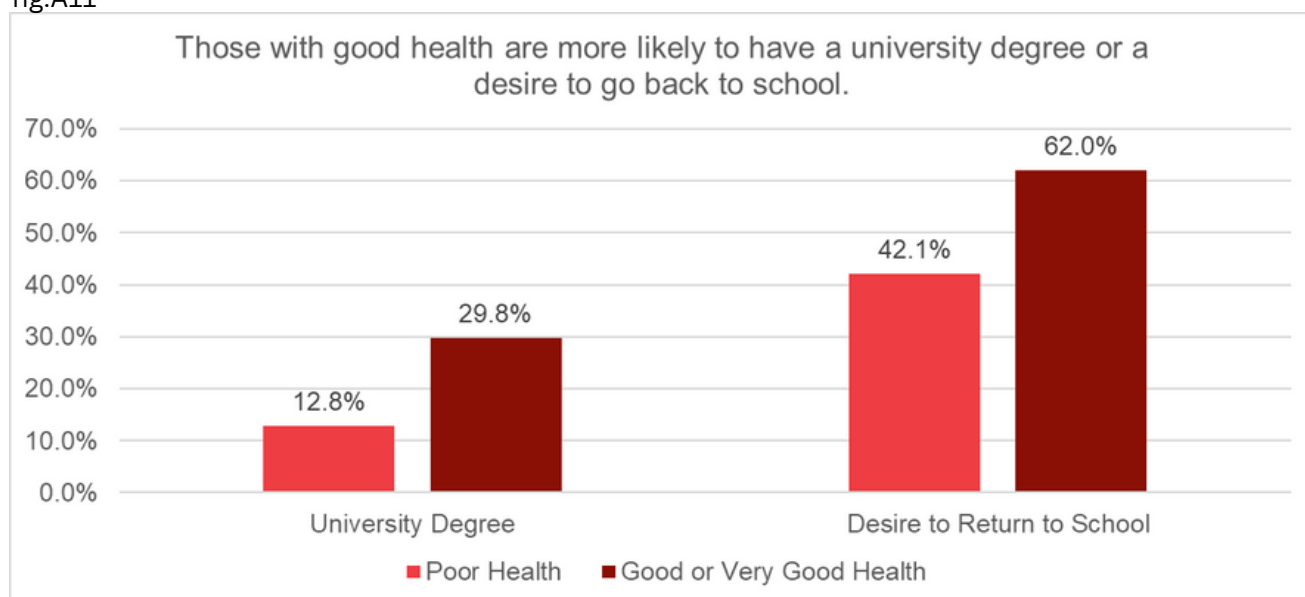


fig.A12

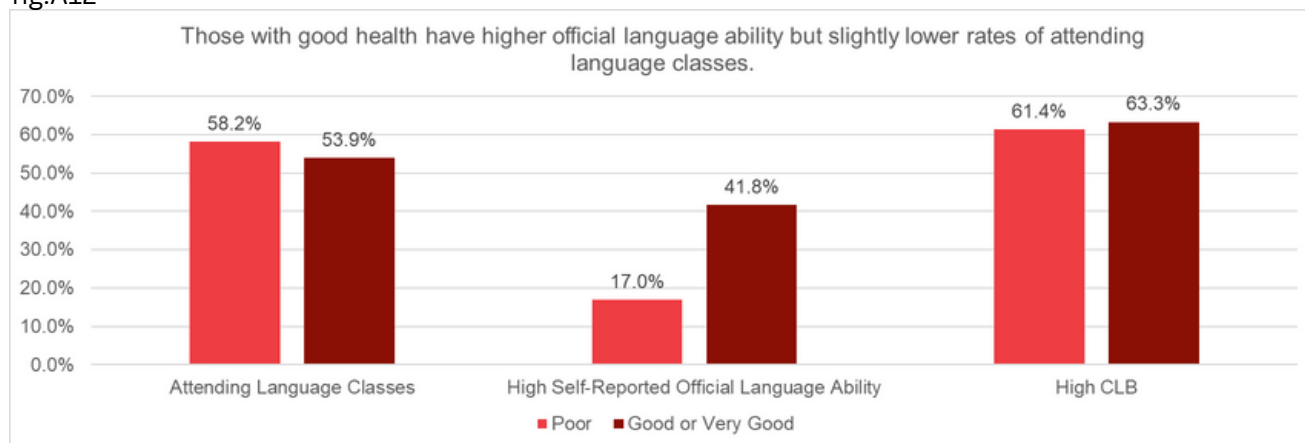


fig.A13

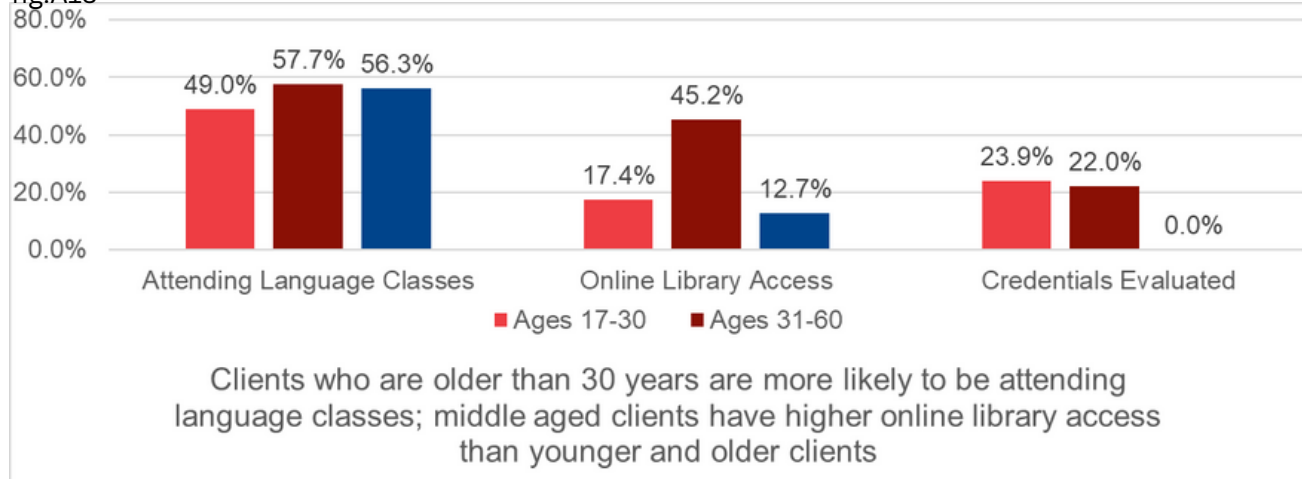


fig.A14

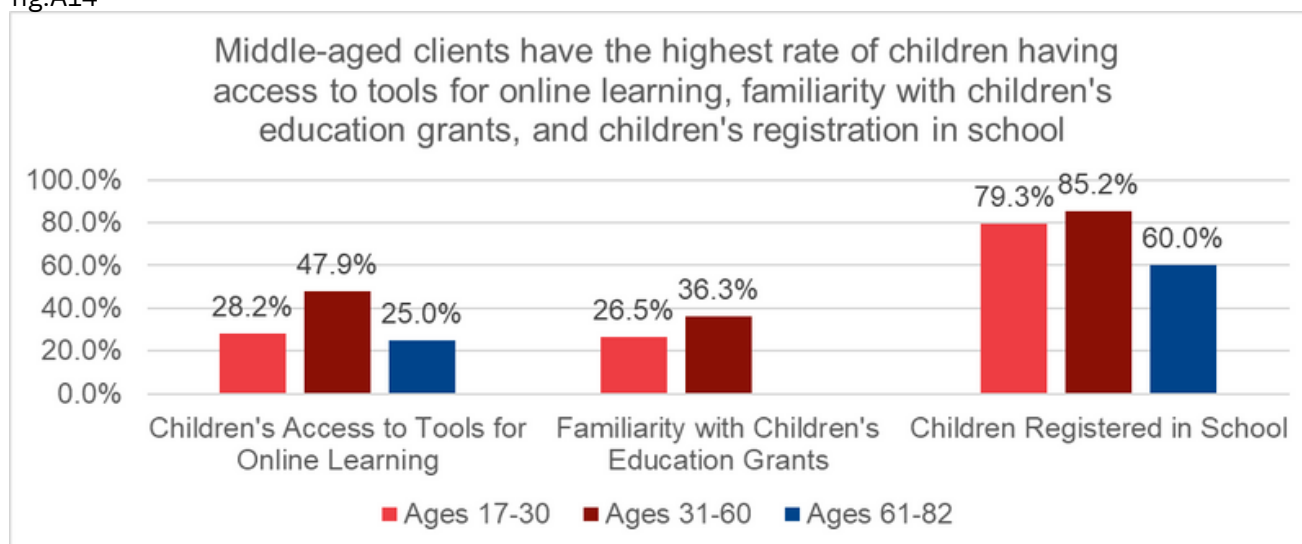


fig.A15

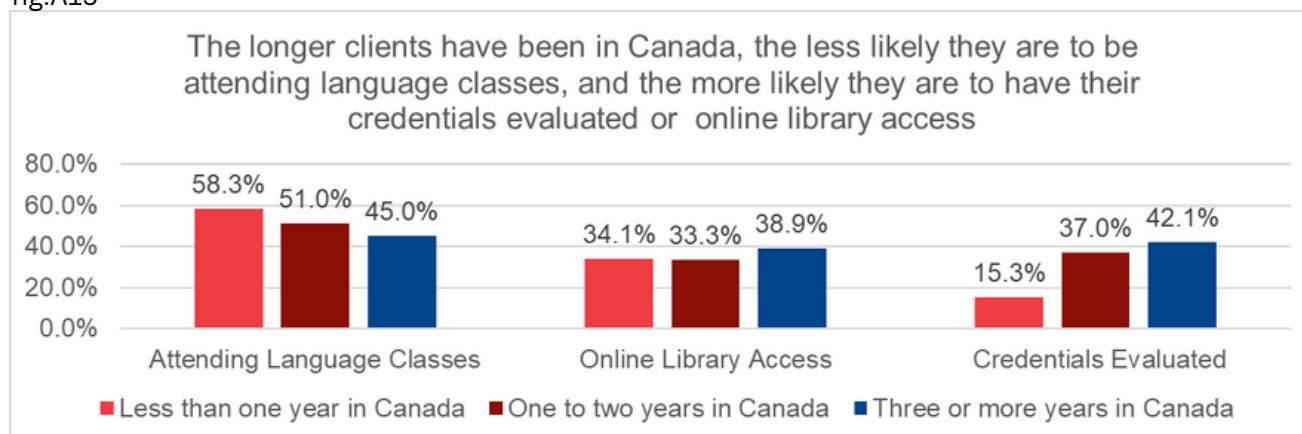
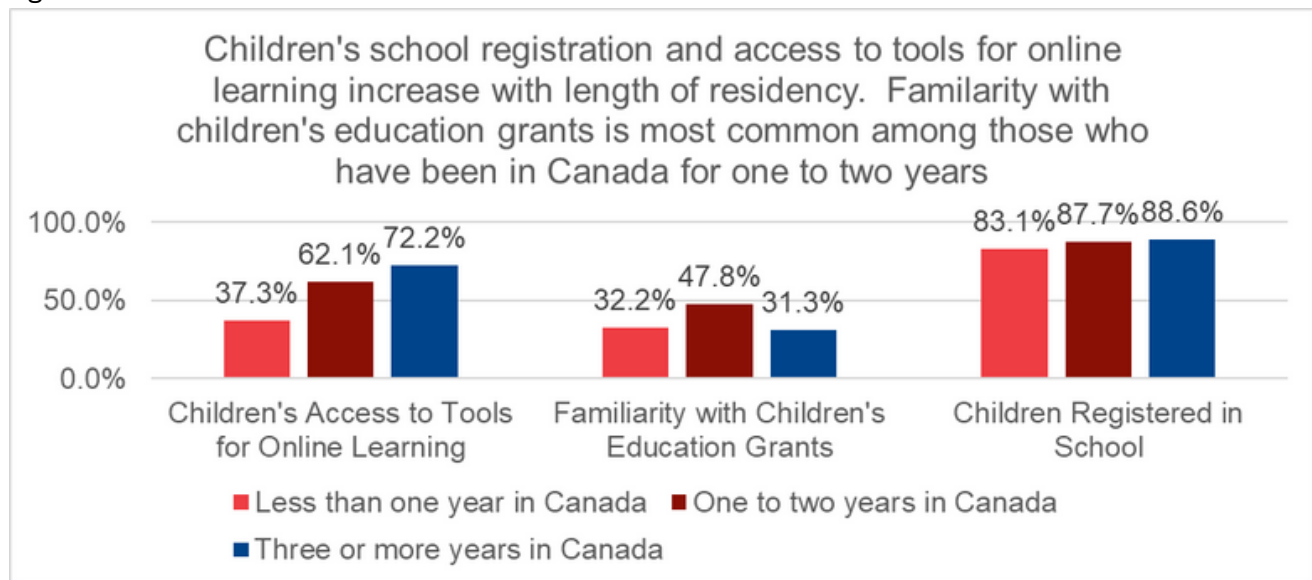


fig.A16



B - Employment & Skills

fig.B1 Older clients are less likely to have skills related to technical or clerical professions and are most likely to have skills related to professional occupations; middle aged clients have more management skills than other age groups

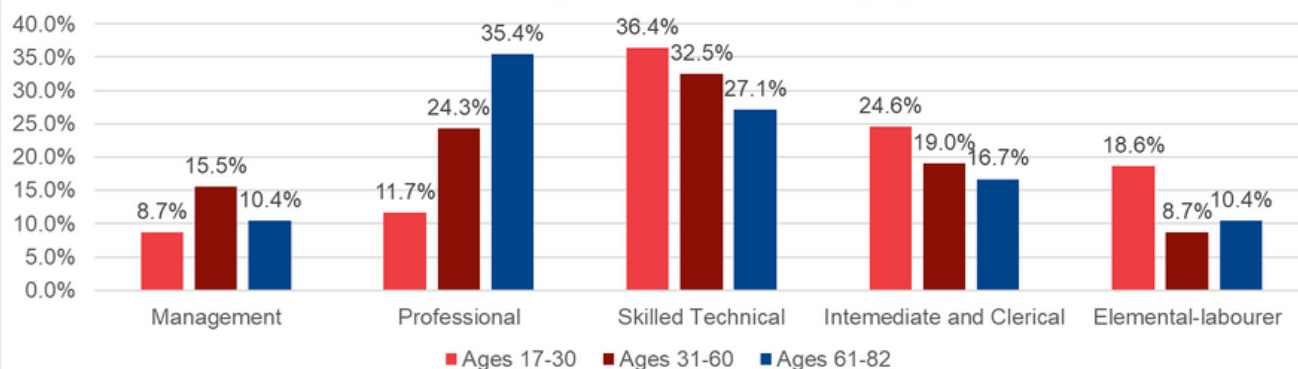


fig.B2 Economic, IRB-Notice and Family class clients are most likely to have work experience outside Canada; clients who have received their IRB notice have the highest rate of work experience in Canada; Ukraine Authorization class, Economic and Unknown class c

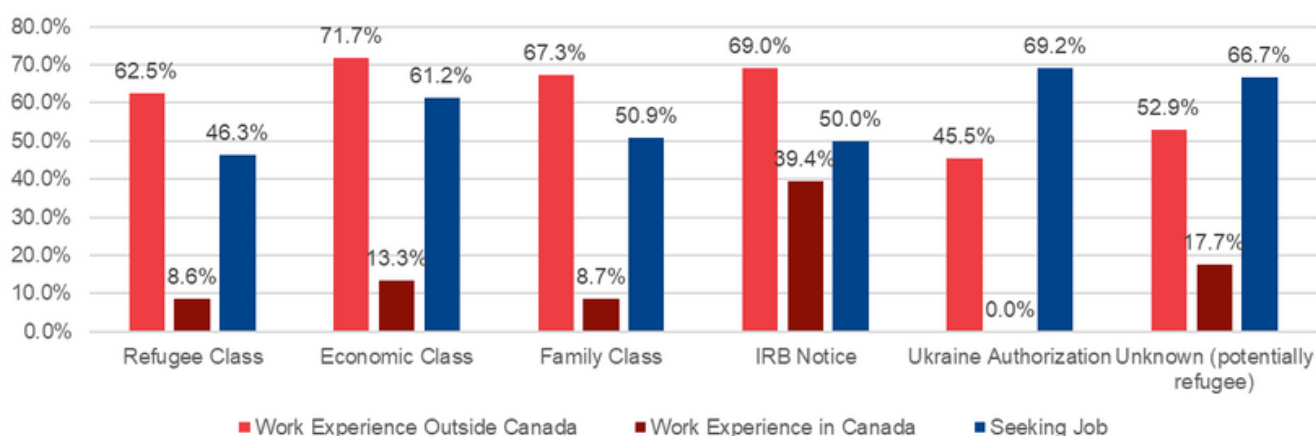


fig.B3 Economic class clients and those who have received their IRB notice have the highest number of years of work experience outside and inside Canada. Ukraine Authorization Groups have no working experience in Canada



fig.B4

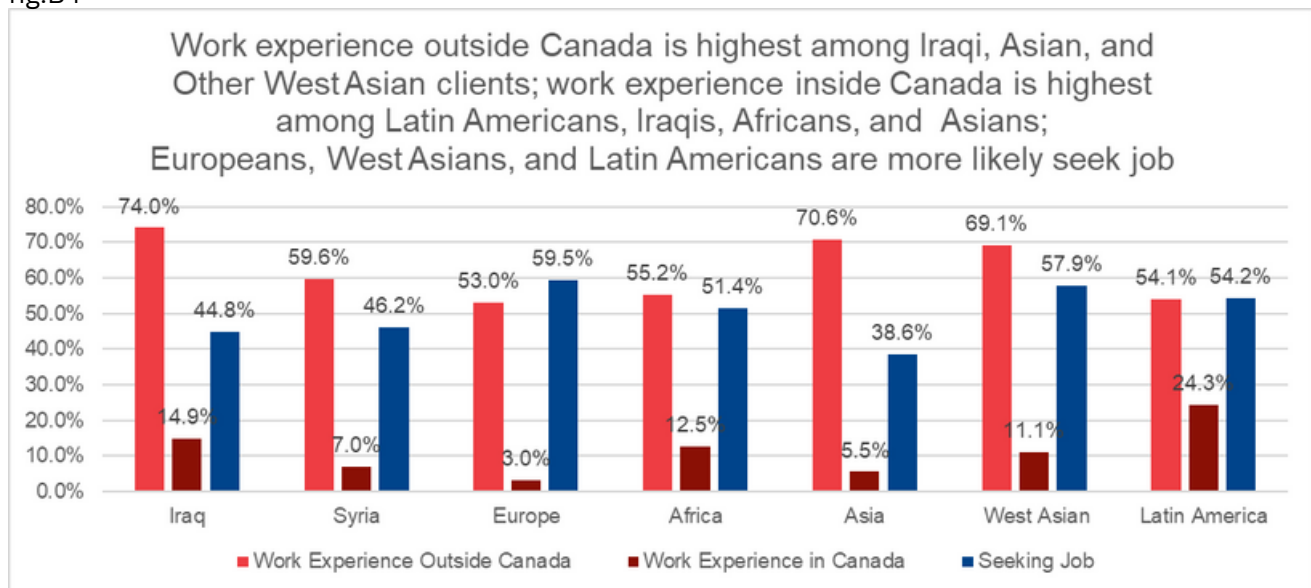


fig.B5

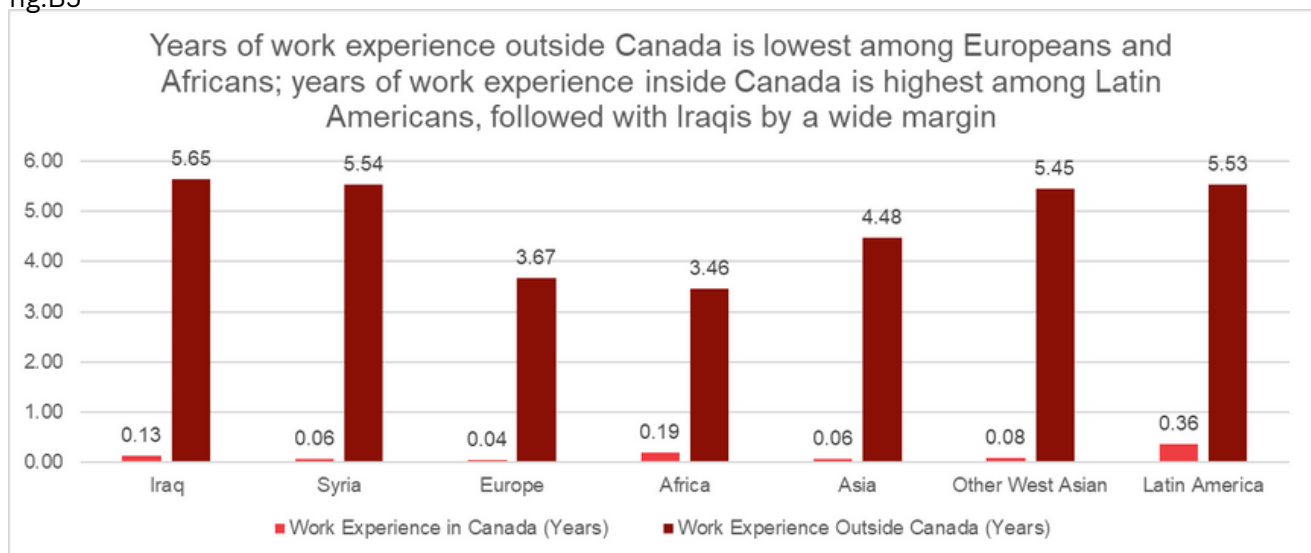


fig.B6

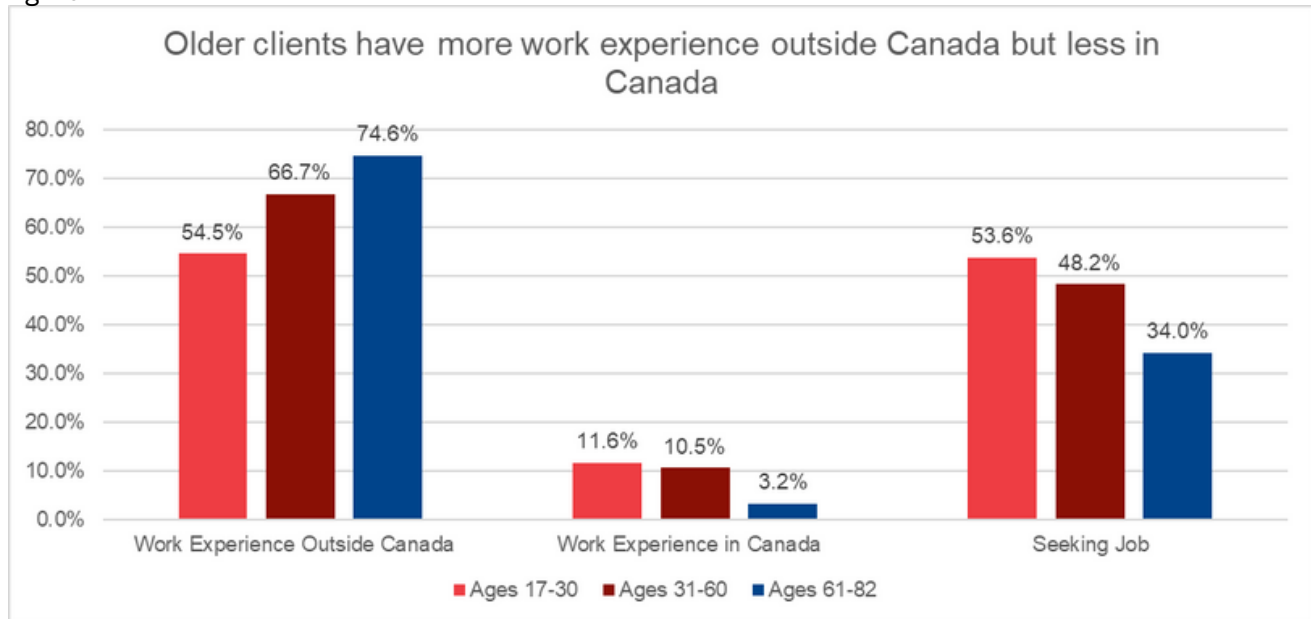


fig.B7

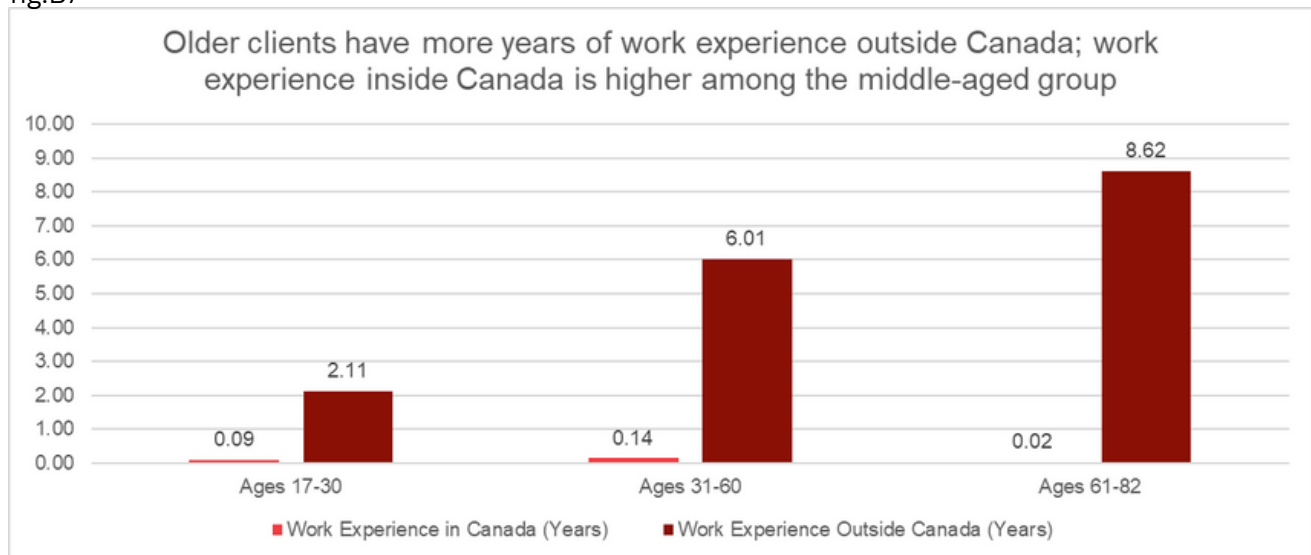


fig.B8

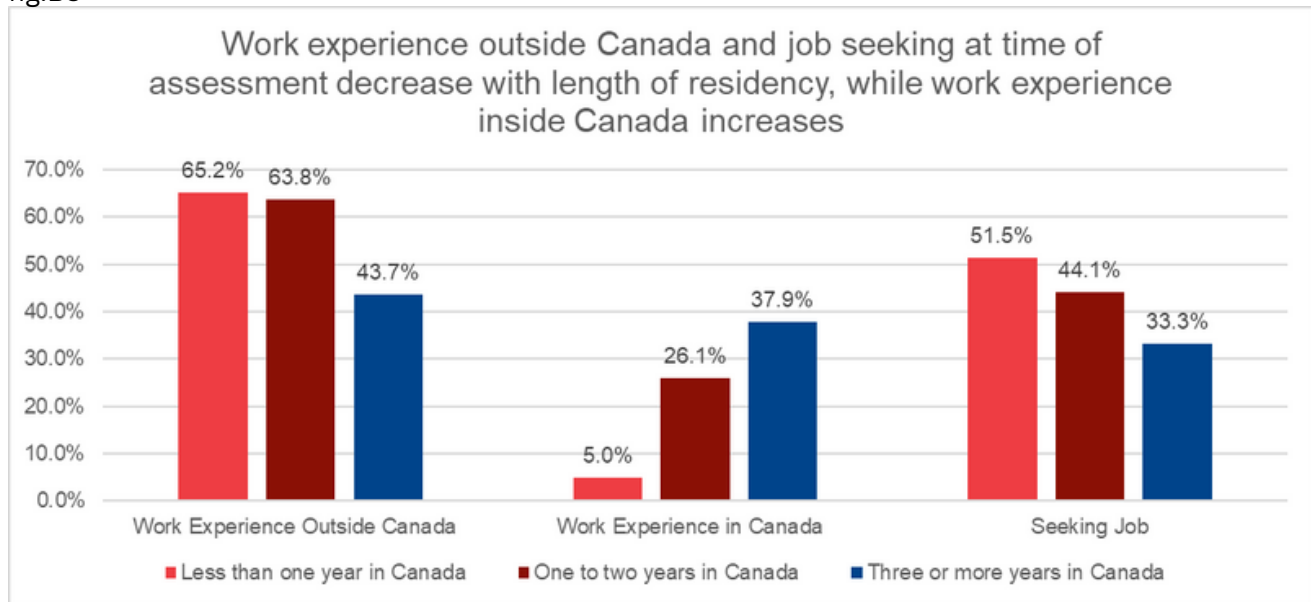


fig.B9

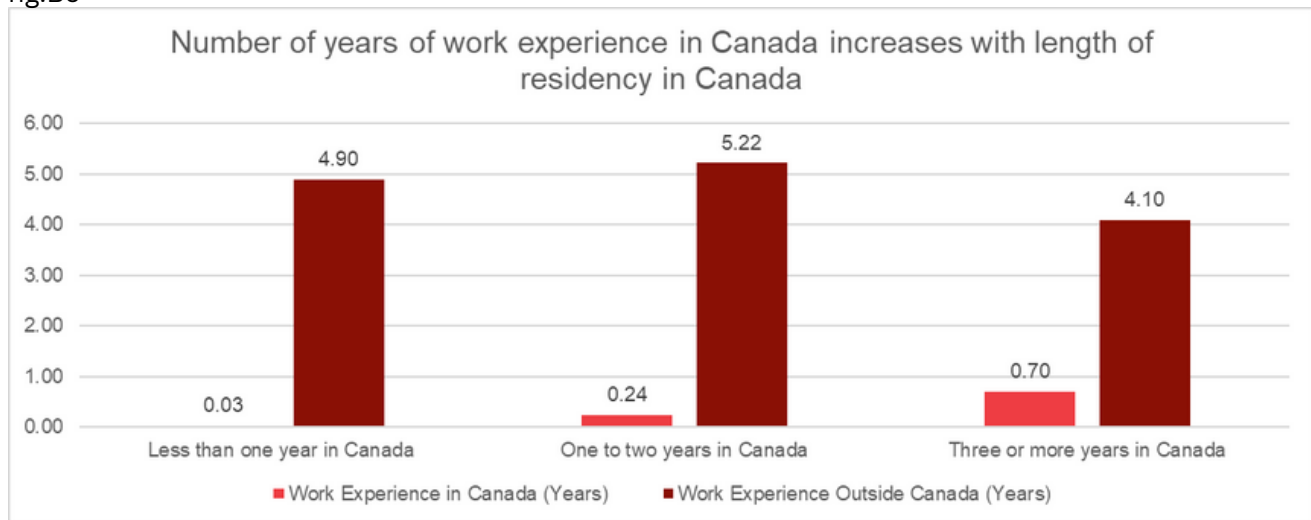


fig.B10

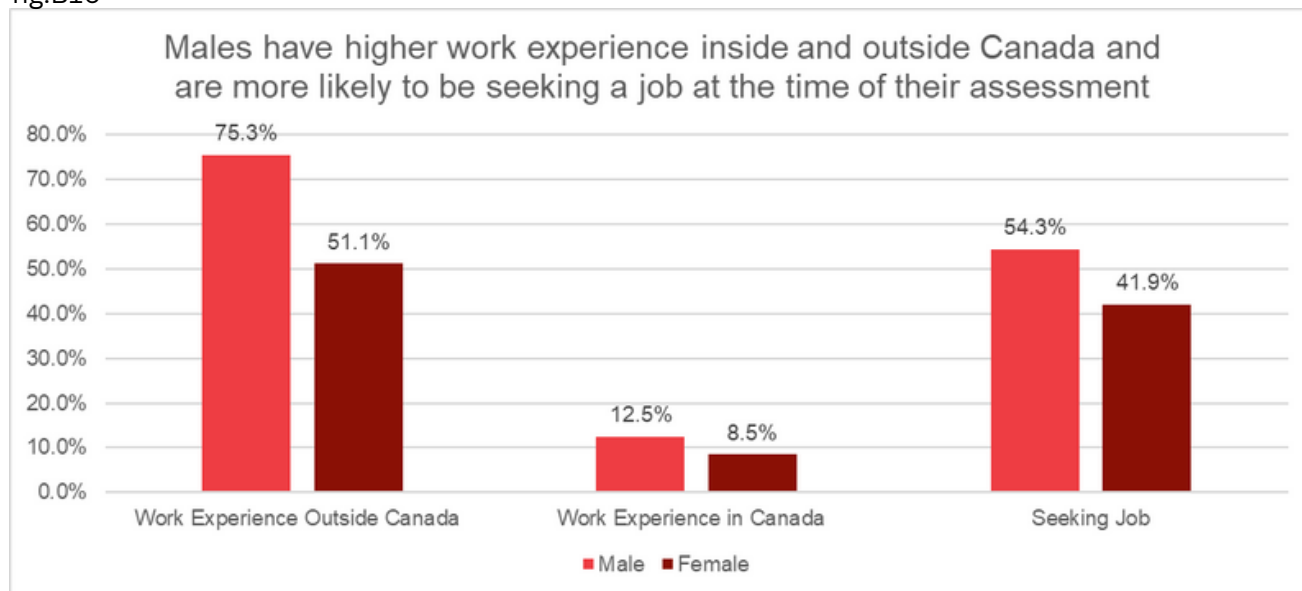


fig.B11

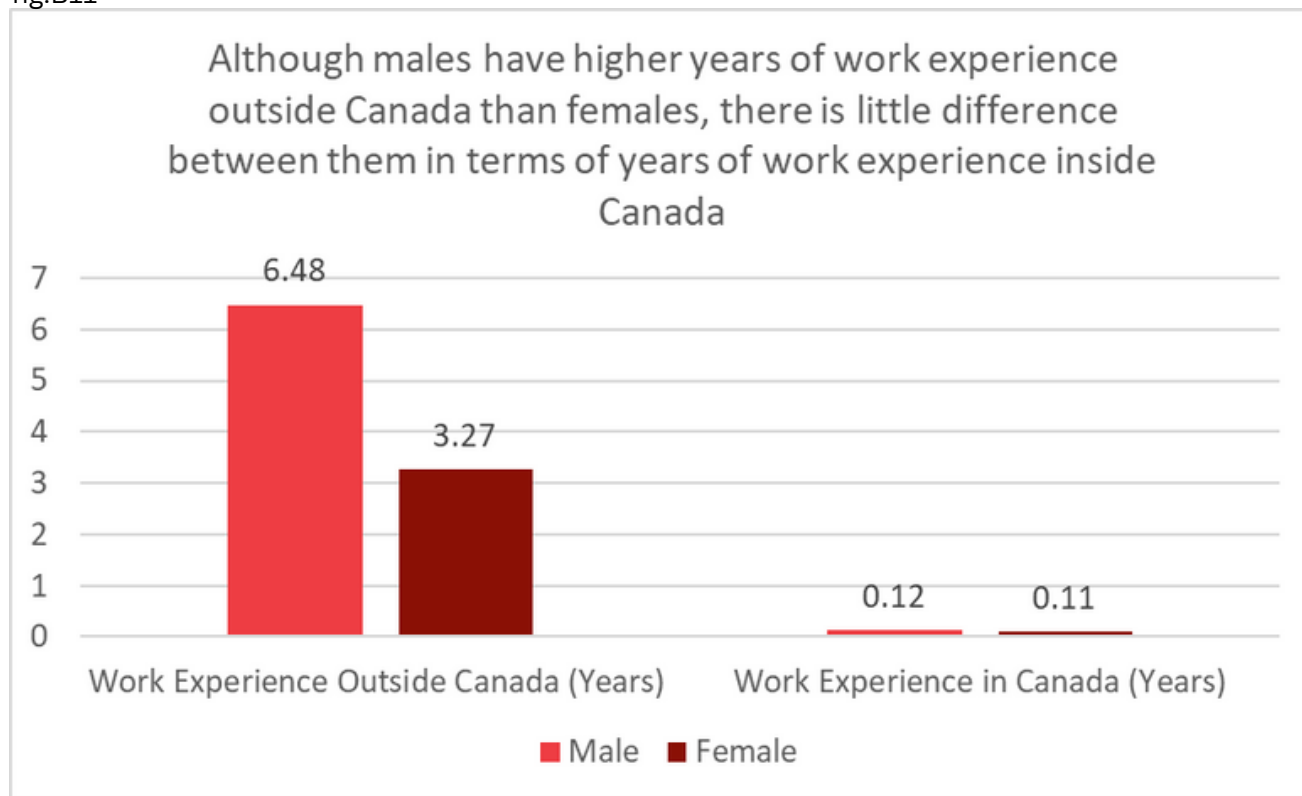


fig.B12

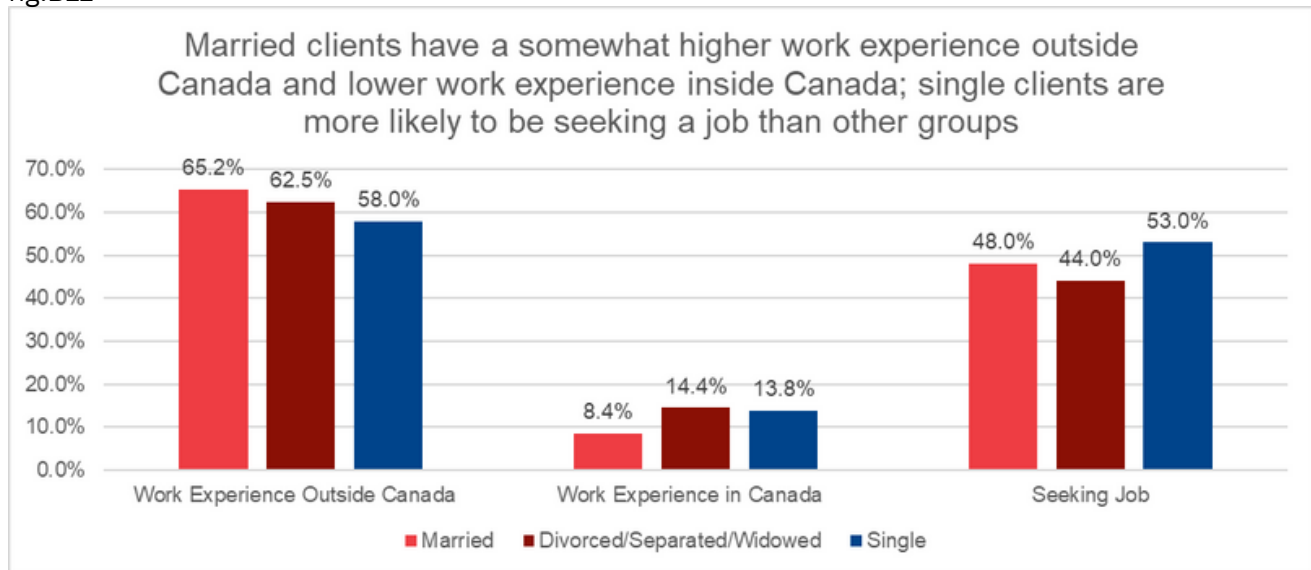


fig.B13

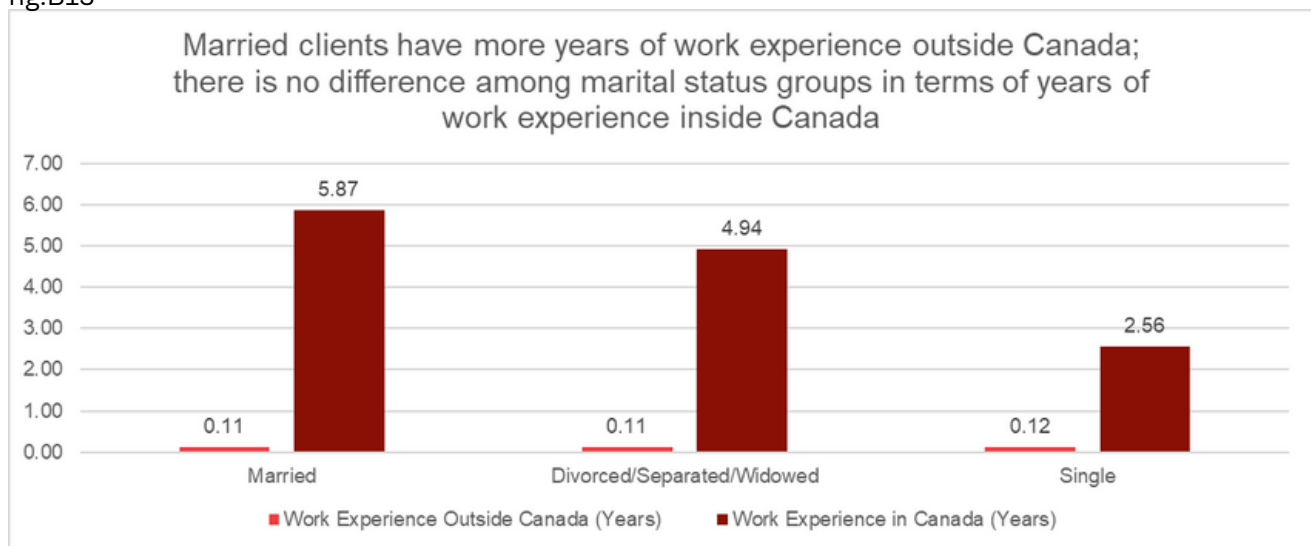


fig.B14

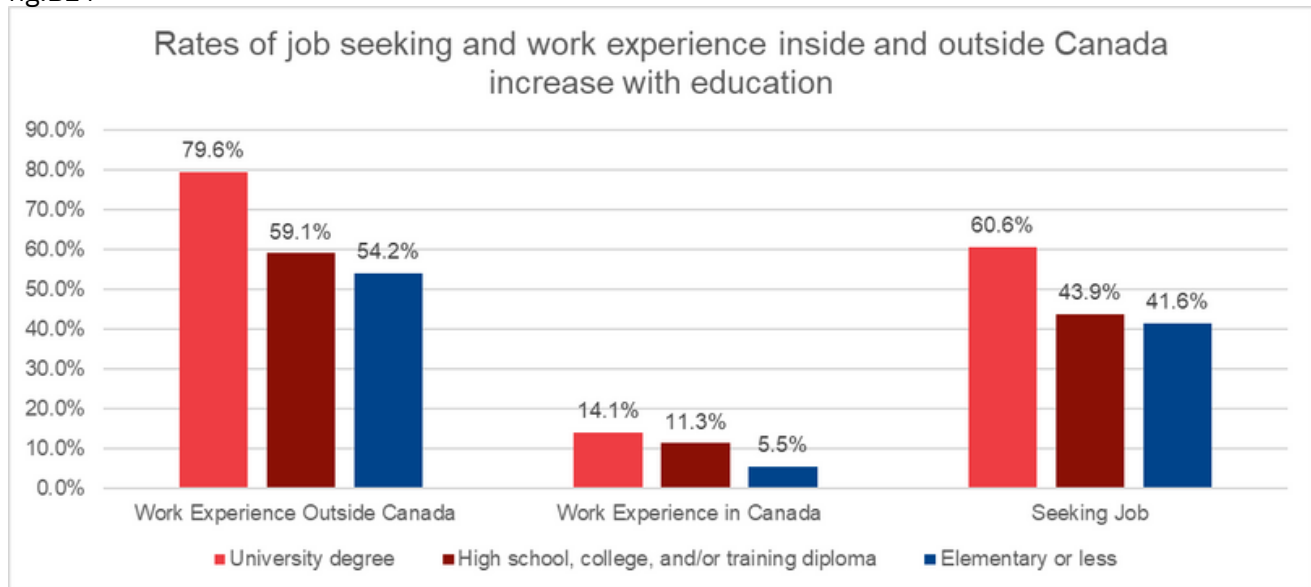


fig.B15

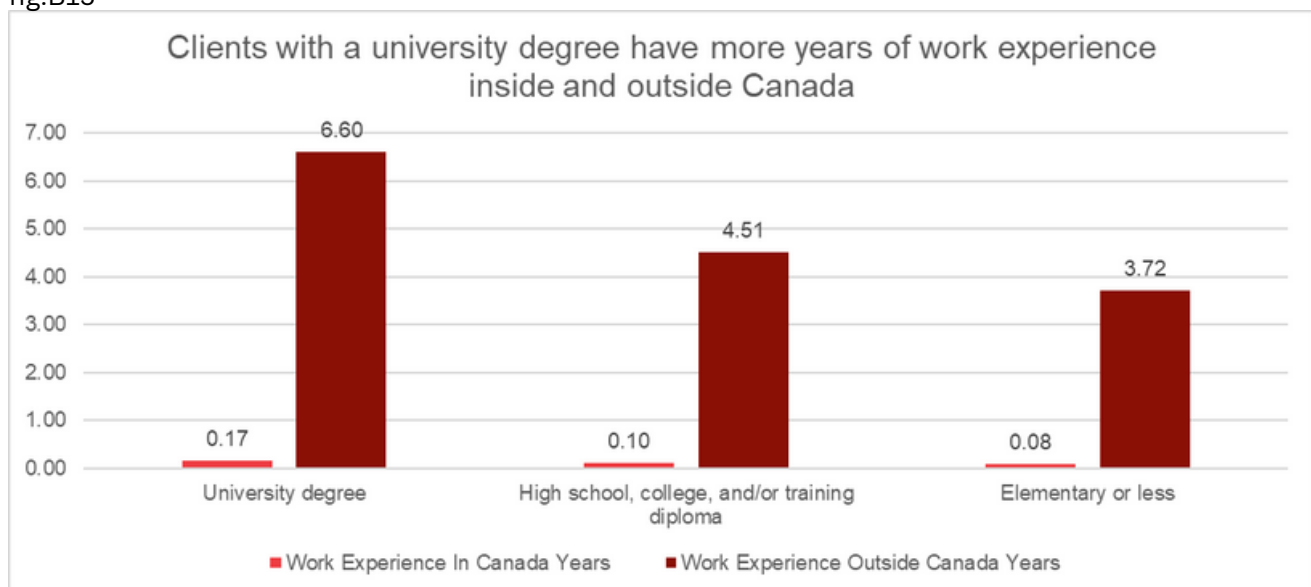


fig.B16

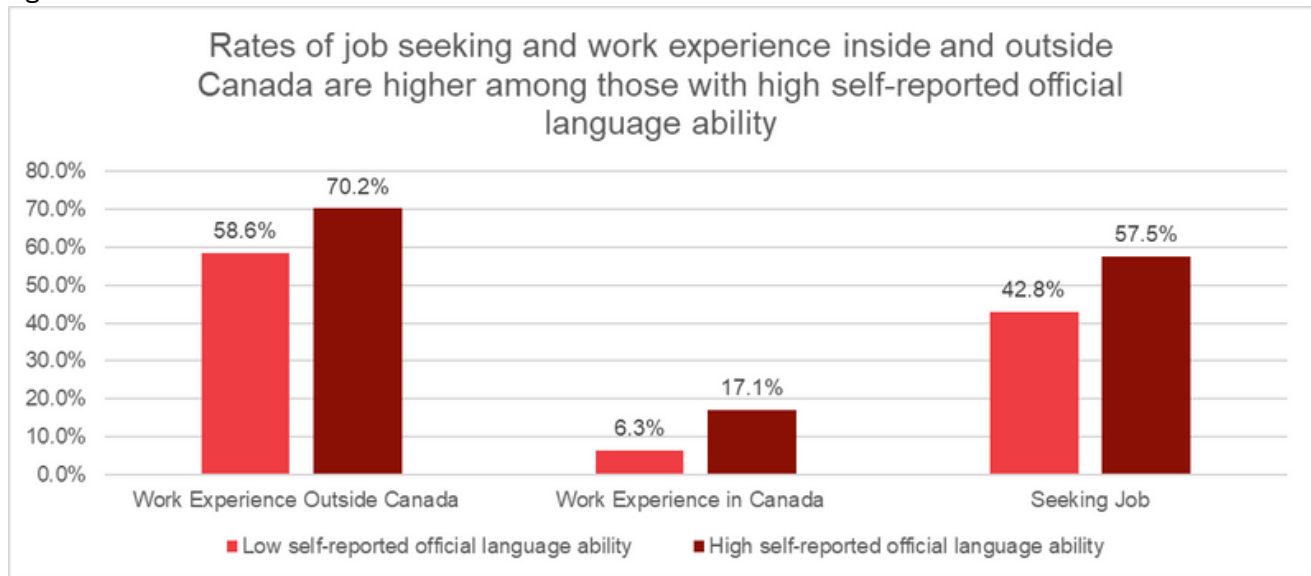
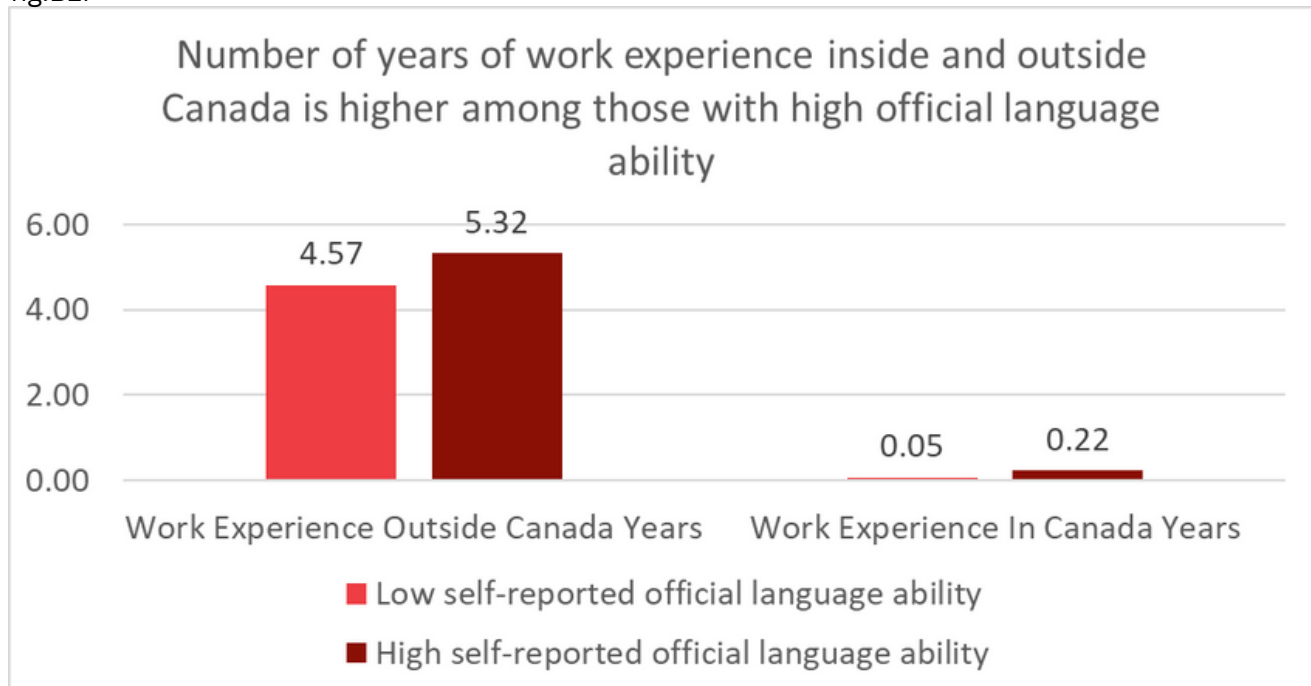
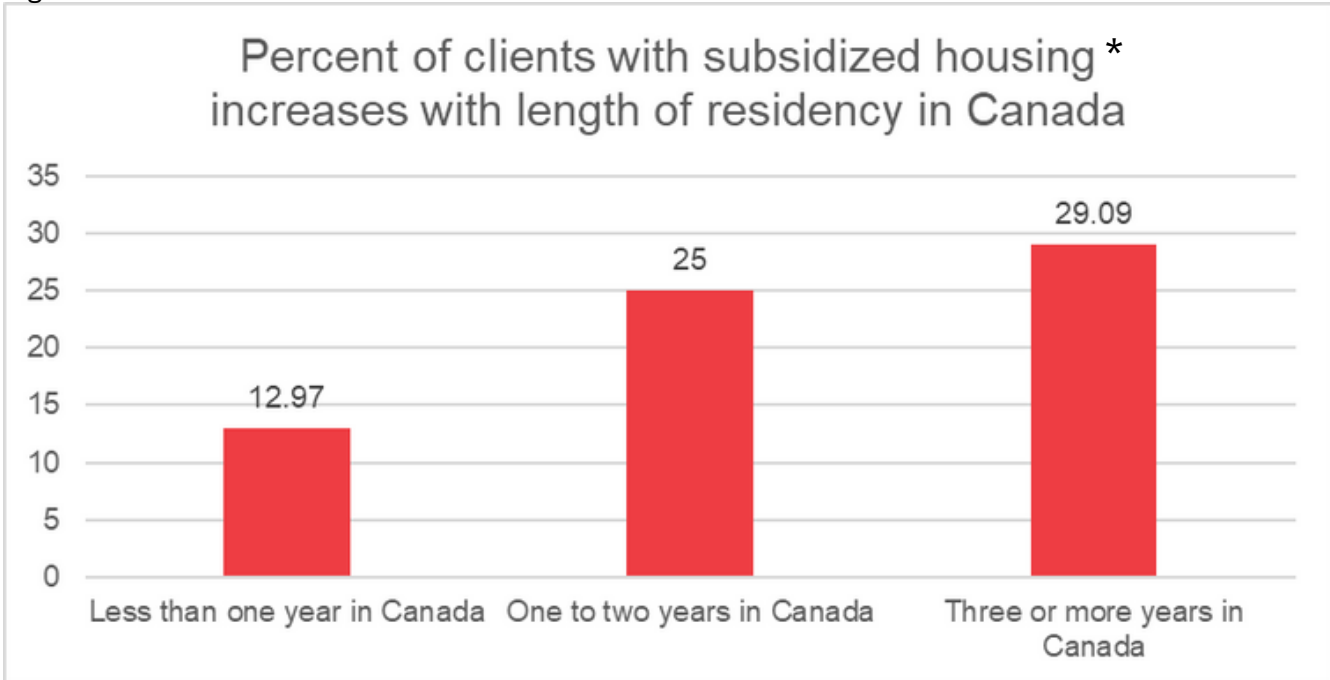


fig.B17



C - Housing & Social Support

fig.C1



*Has applied for subsidized housing

fig.C2

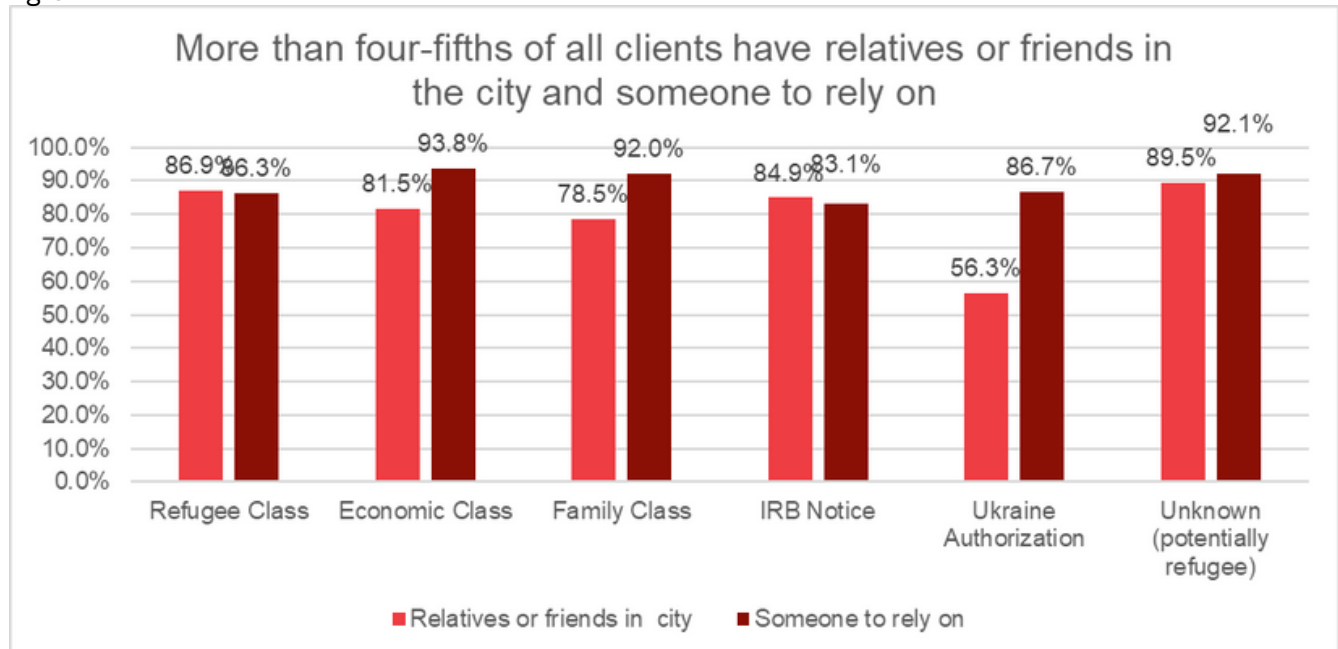


fig.C3

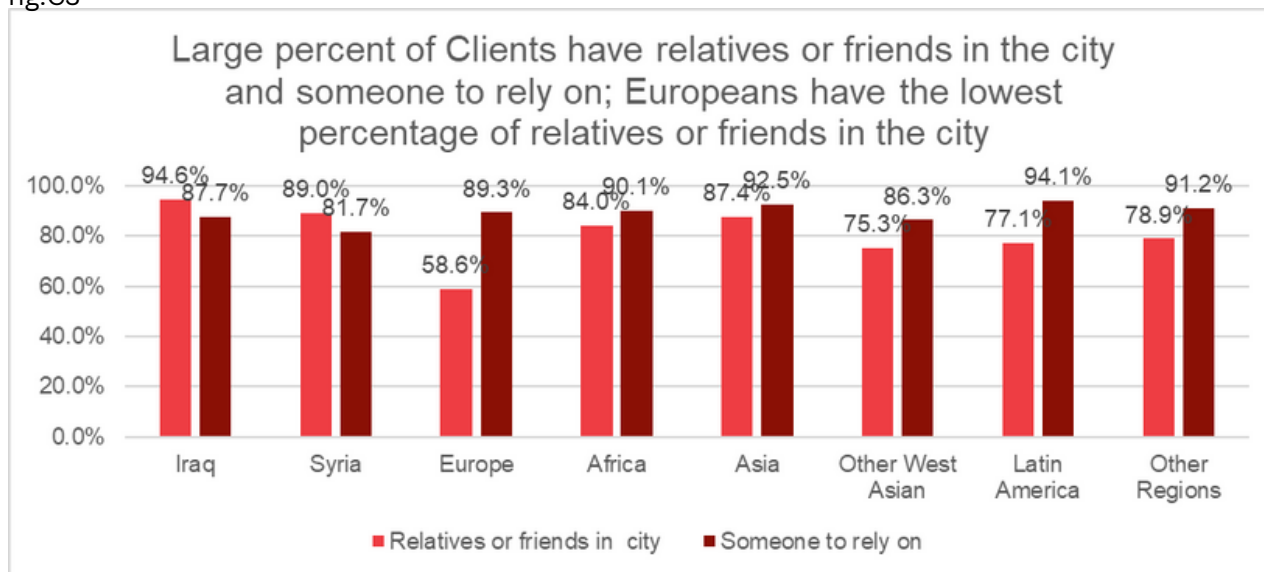


fig.C4

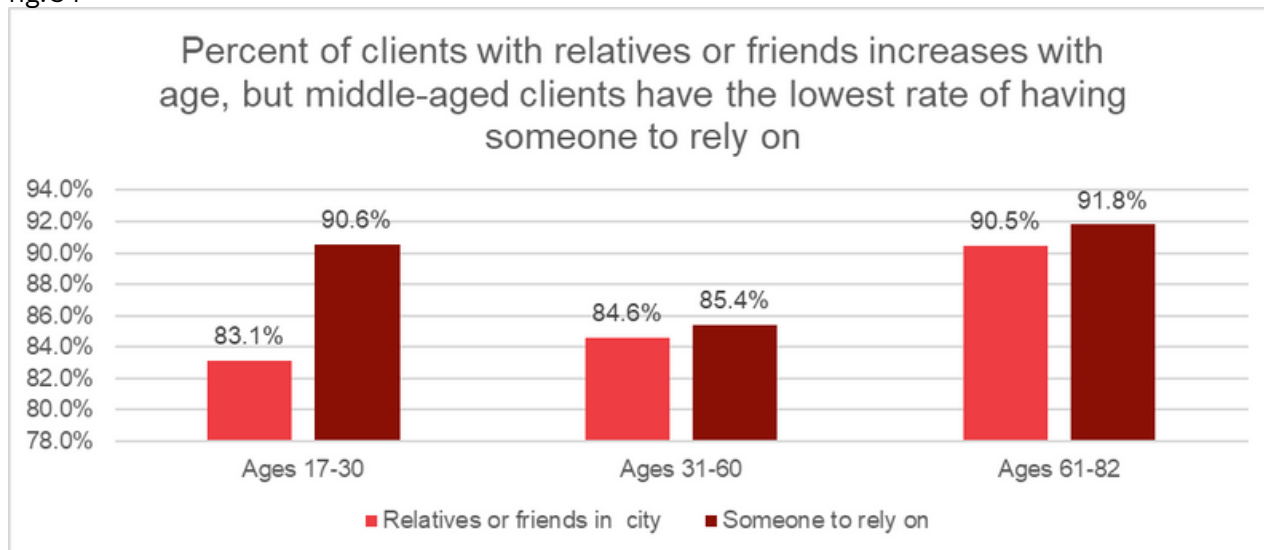


fig.C5

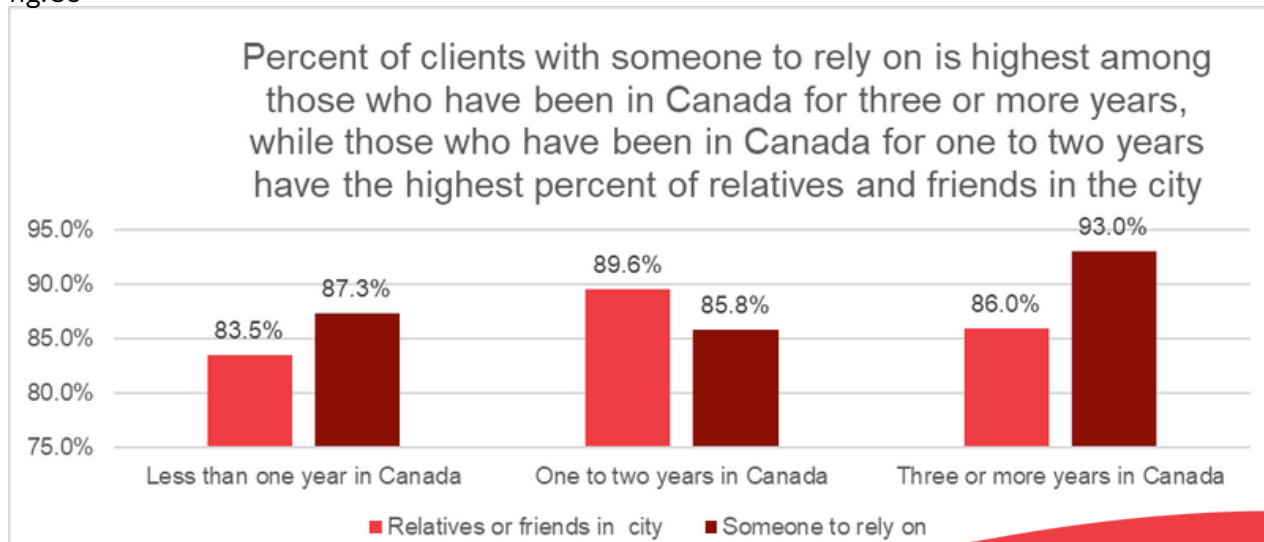


fig.C6

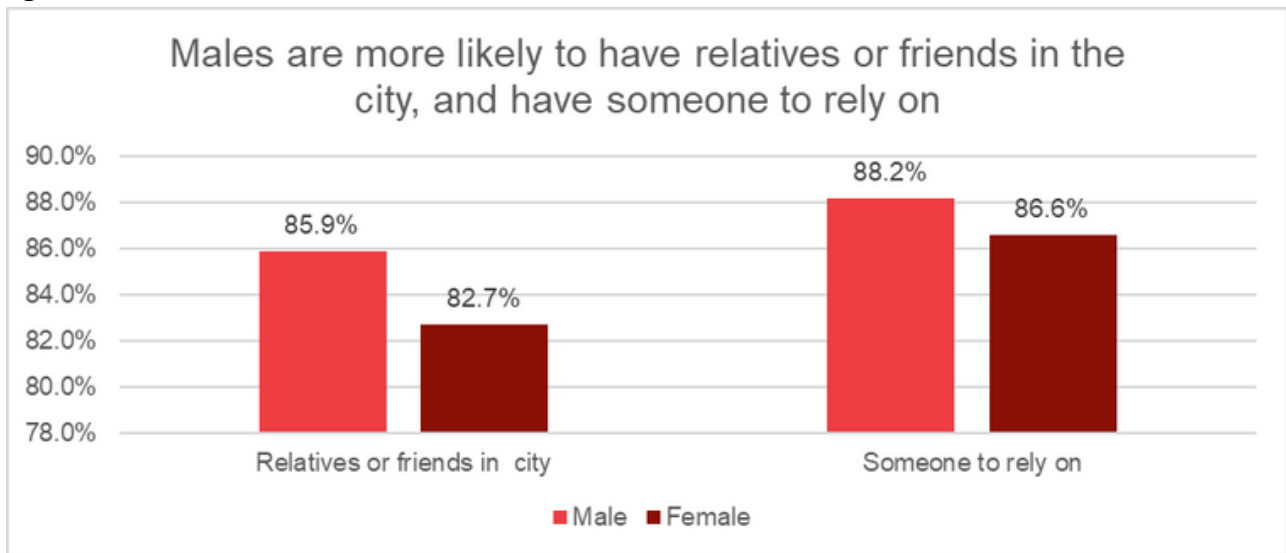


fig.C7

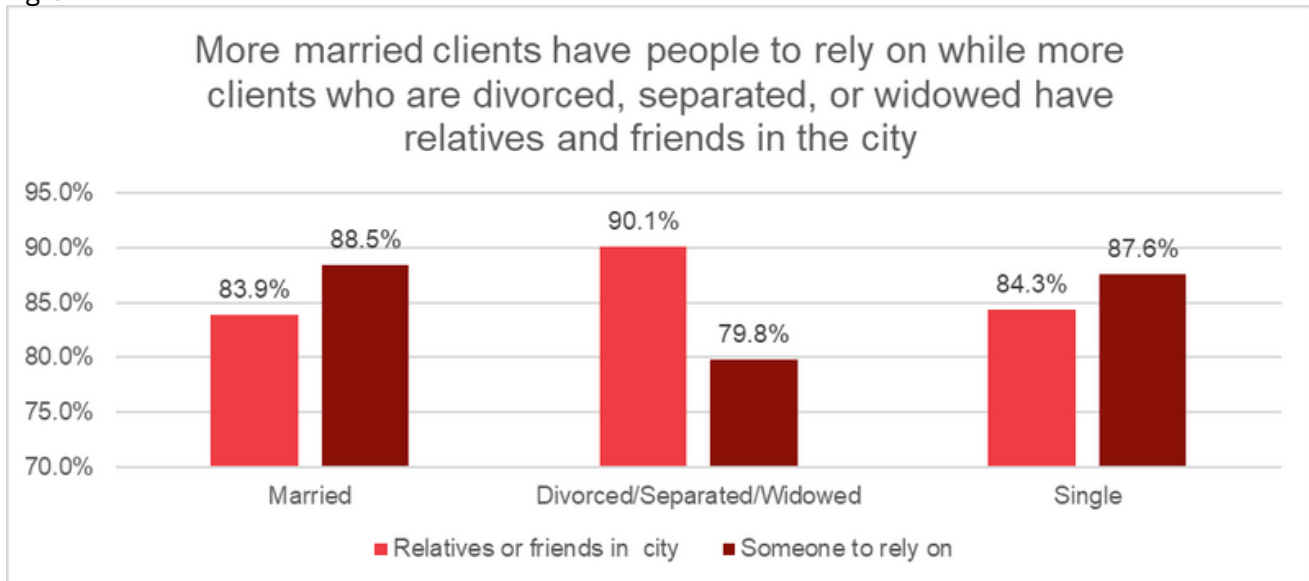


fig.C8

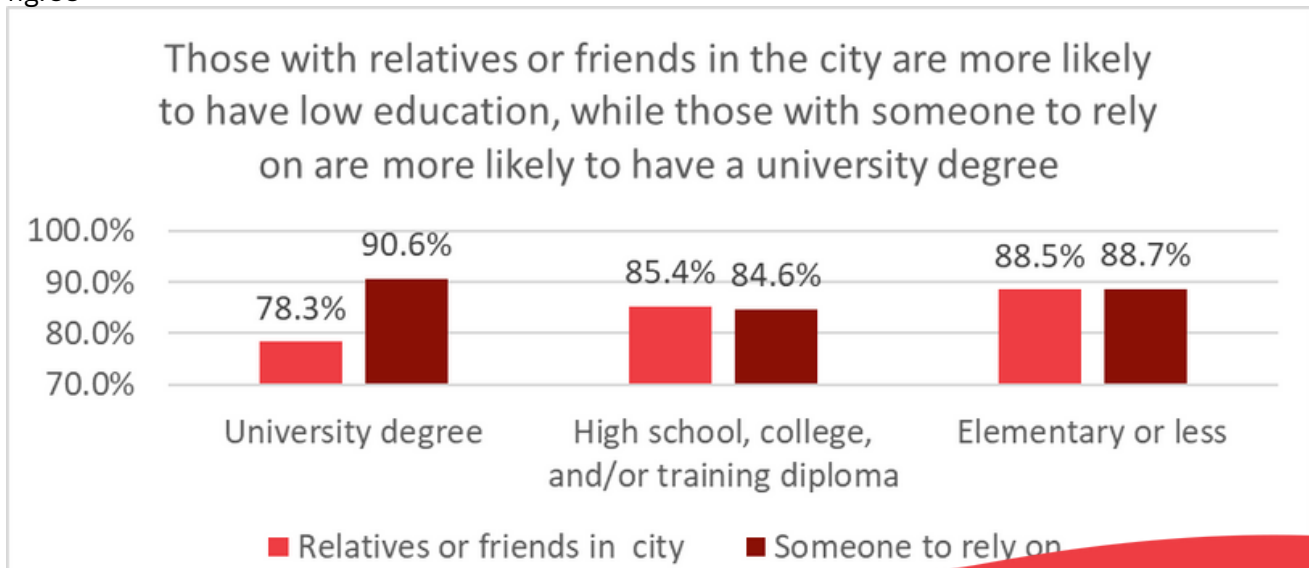


fig.C9

Those with low self-reported official language ability are more likely to have relatives or friends in the city, while those with high self-reported language ability are just slightly more likely to have someone to rely on

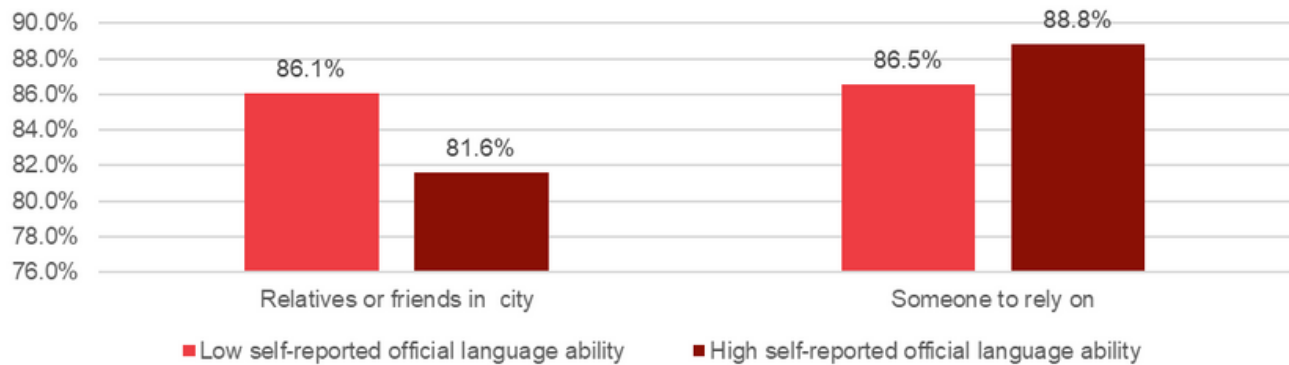


fig.C10

Those with work experience in Canada are more likely to have social support

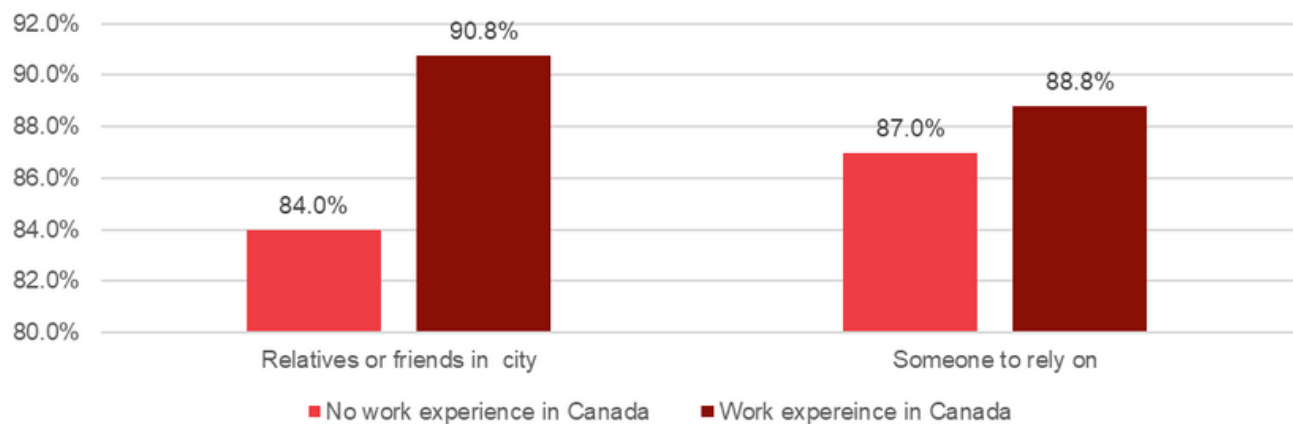
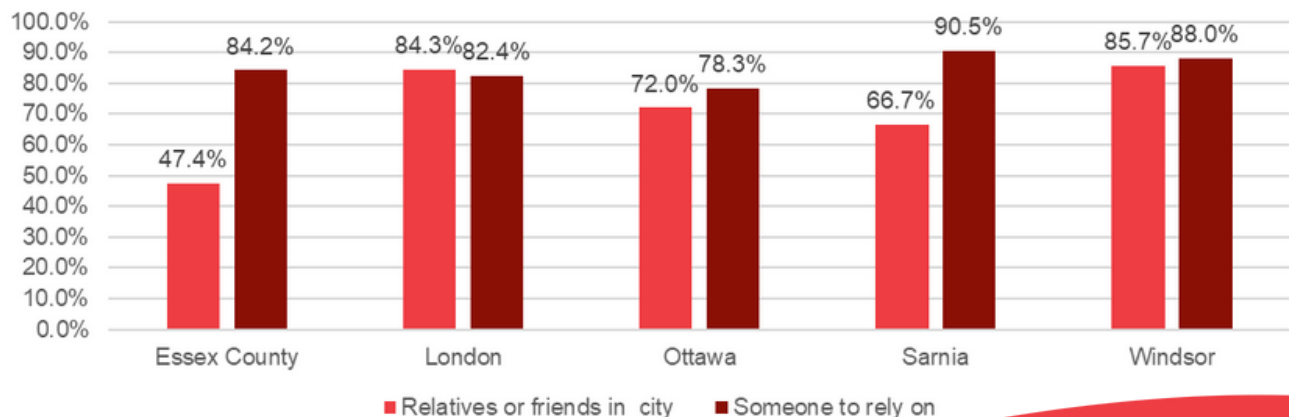


fig.C11

Four-fifth of clients in all service regions have someone to rely on; clients in Windsor have the highest and those in Essex county the lowest percentage of relatives and friends in the city



D - Health & Healthcare

fig.D1

Most classes of newcomer clients are comfortable accessing health care in one of the official languages, but refugee class clients are less comfortable in accessing health care in either languages; most newcomers don't have family doctors, with family cla

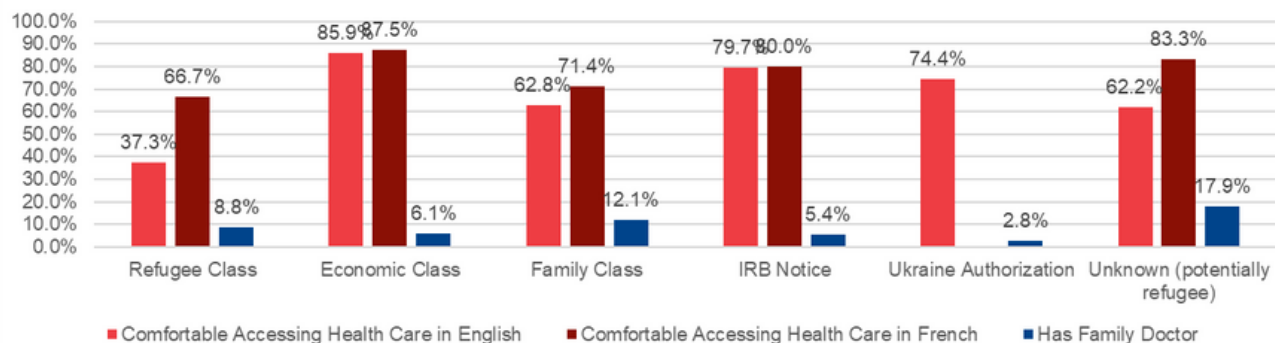


fig.D2

A large majority believe that their health is good or very good and are not concerned about their family's health; refugee class clients have lower subjective health than other groups and are more concern about their family's health

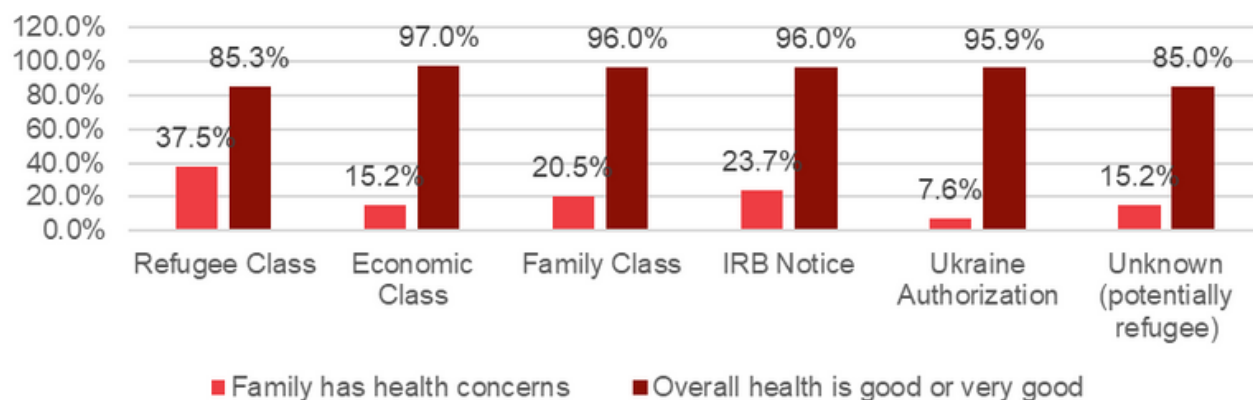


fig.D3

Most have applied for provincial health cards, with higher percentages for Ukrainian Authorization and Refugee clients; insurance coverage for medications is highest among the refugee class and is zero among the economic class

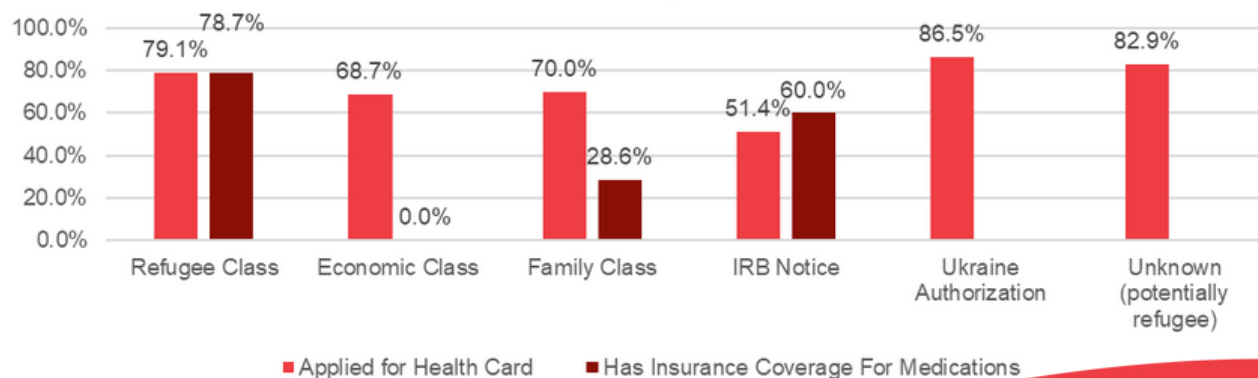


fig.D4

Older clients are less comfortable accessing health care in English; this is not the trend for accessing health care in French

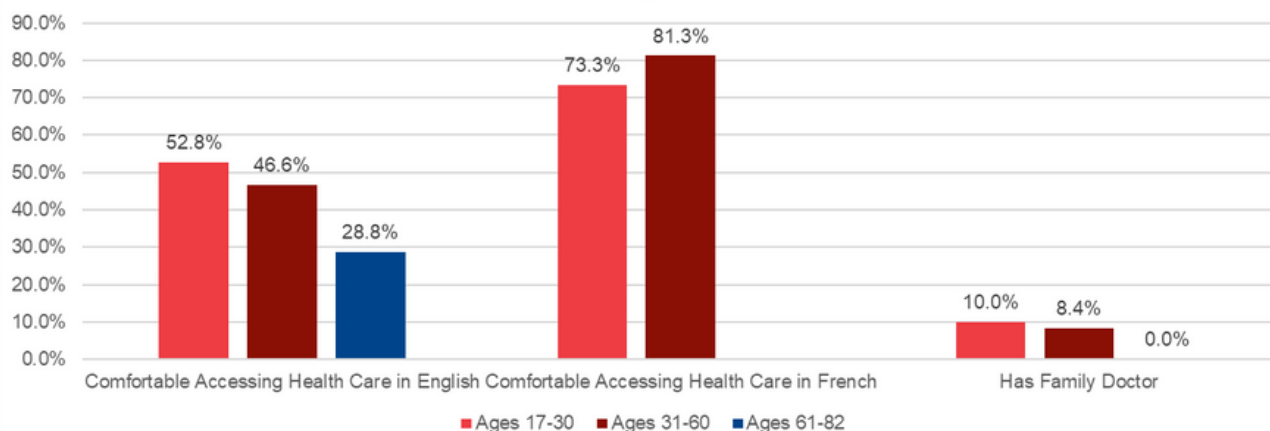


fig.D5

Older clients have poorer health and more concerns for their family's health

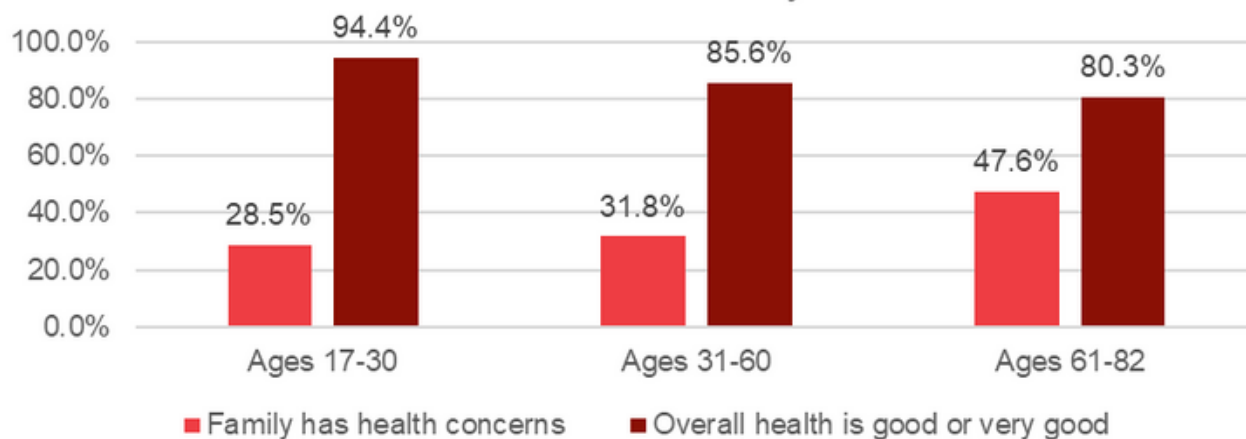


fig.D6

Application for health card decreases with age

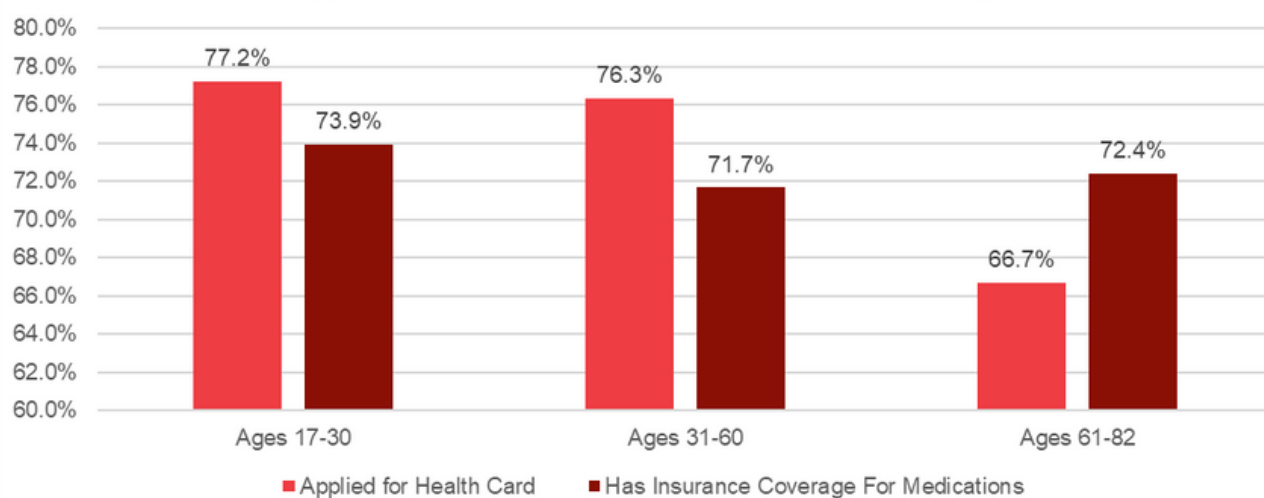


fig.D7

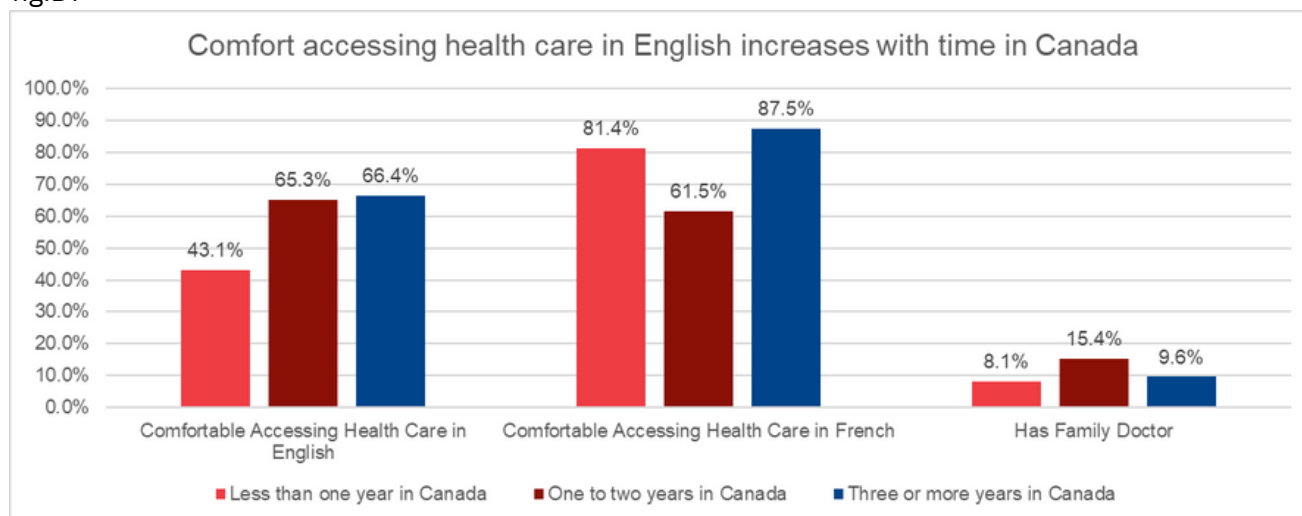


fig.D8

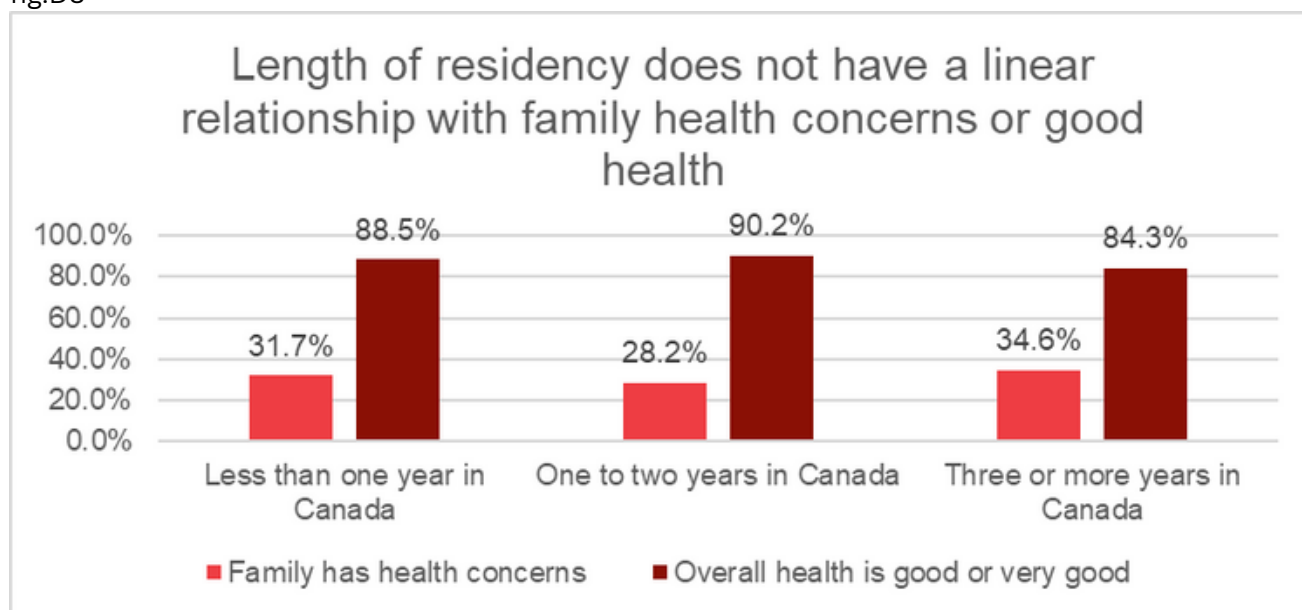


fig.D9

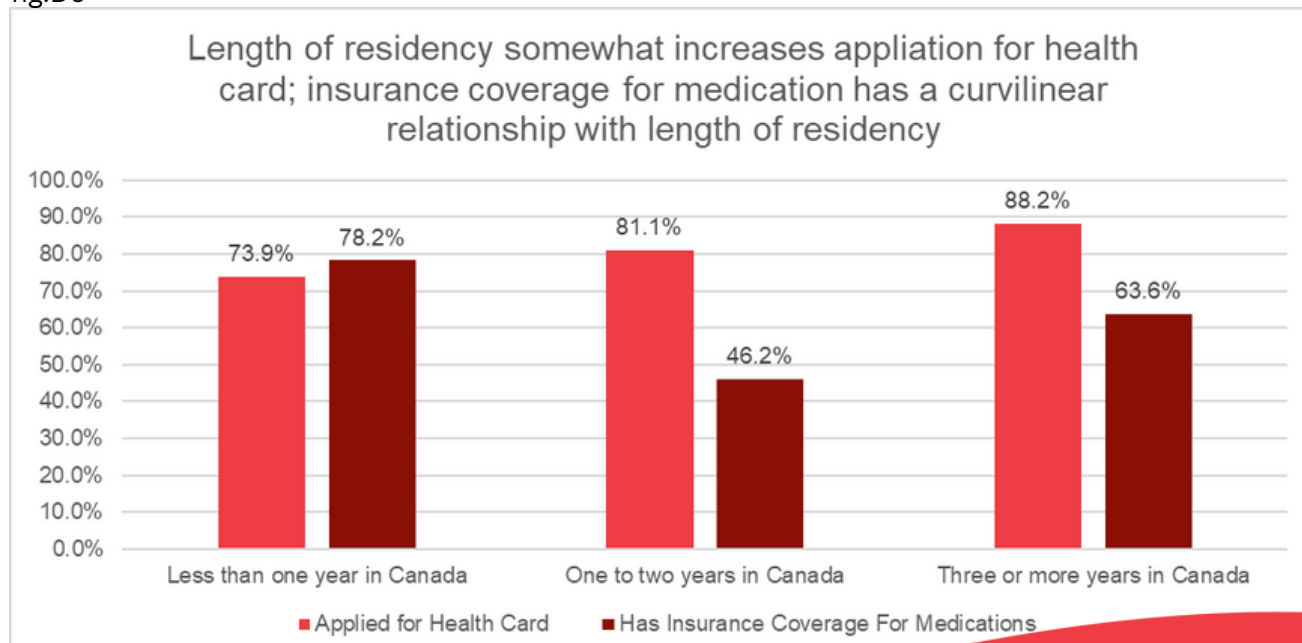


fig.D10

Comfort accessing health care decreases with decreasing education for both official languages

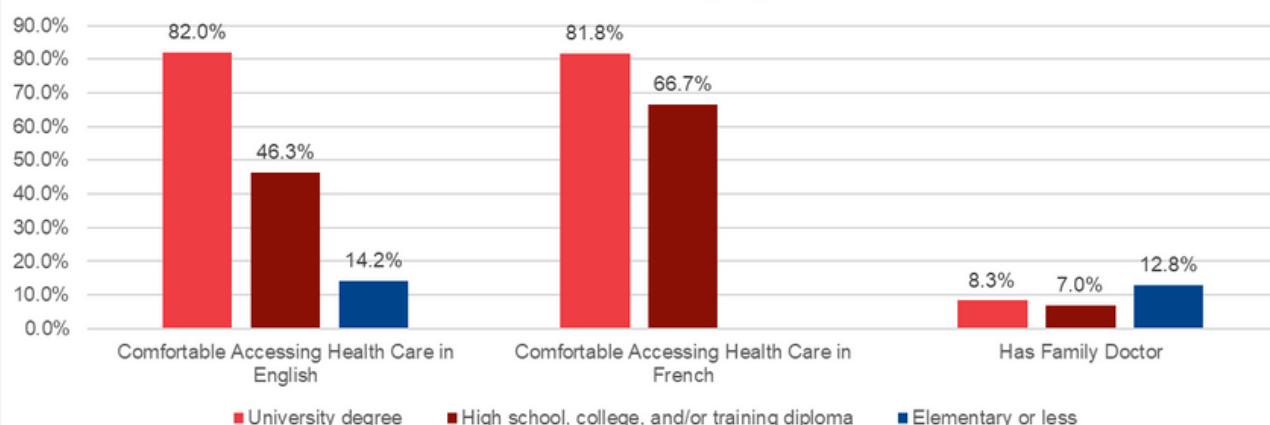


fig.D11

Higher education increases good health and decreases family health concerns

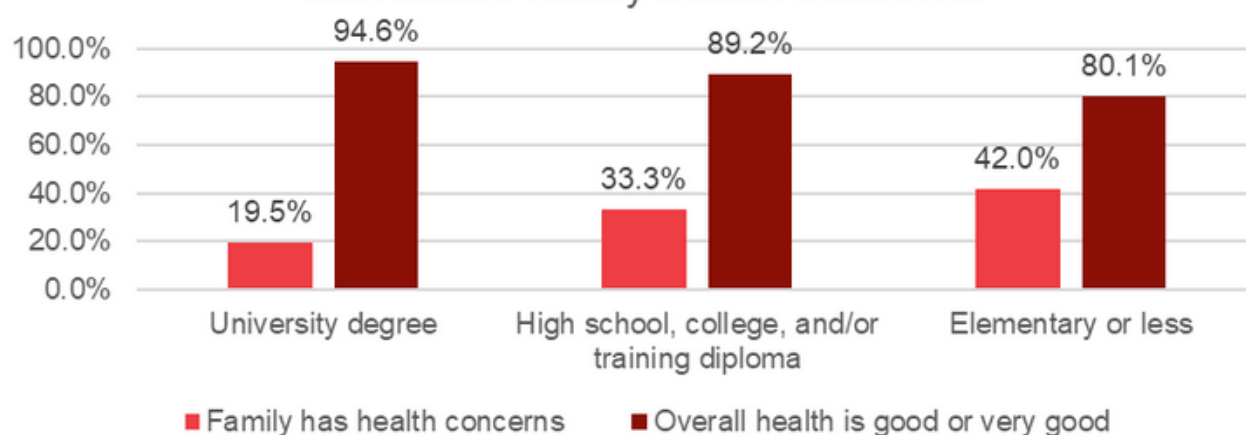


fig.D12

Application for health card and insurance coverage for medications are lower among those who are more educated

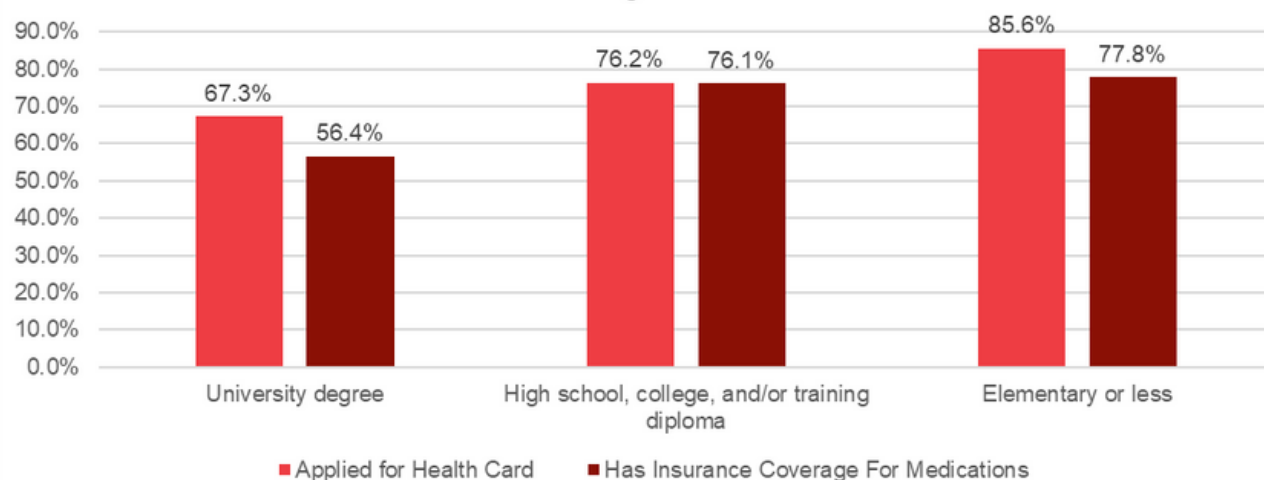


fig.D13

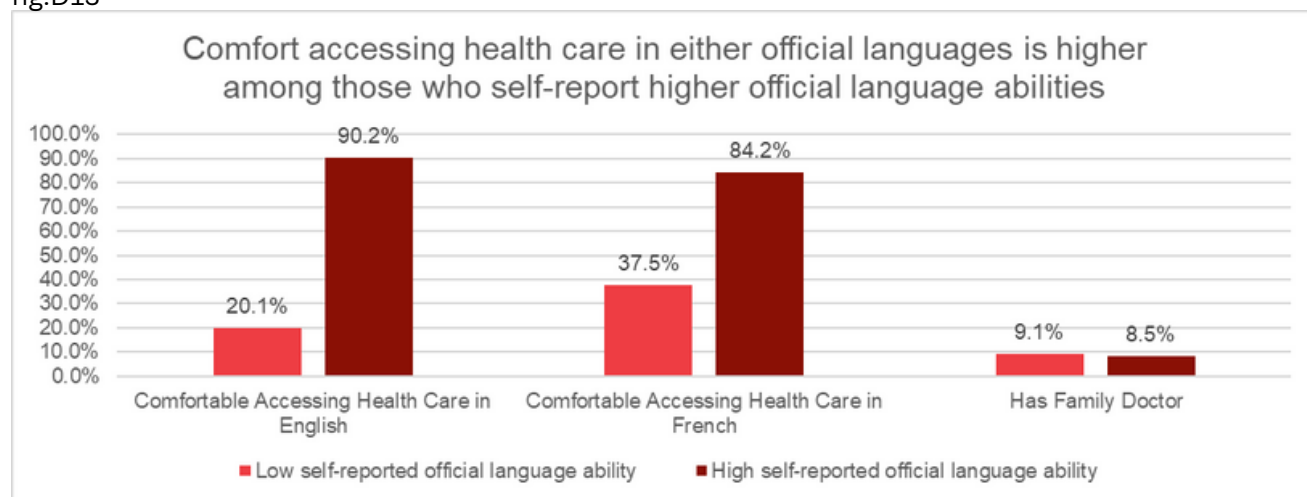


fig.D14

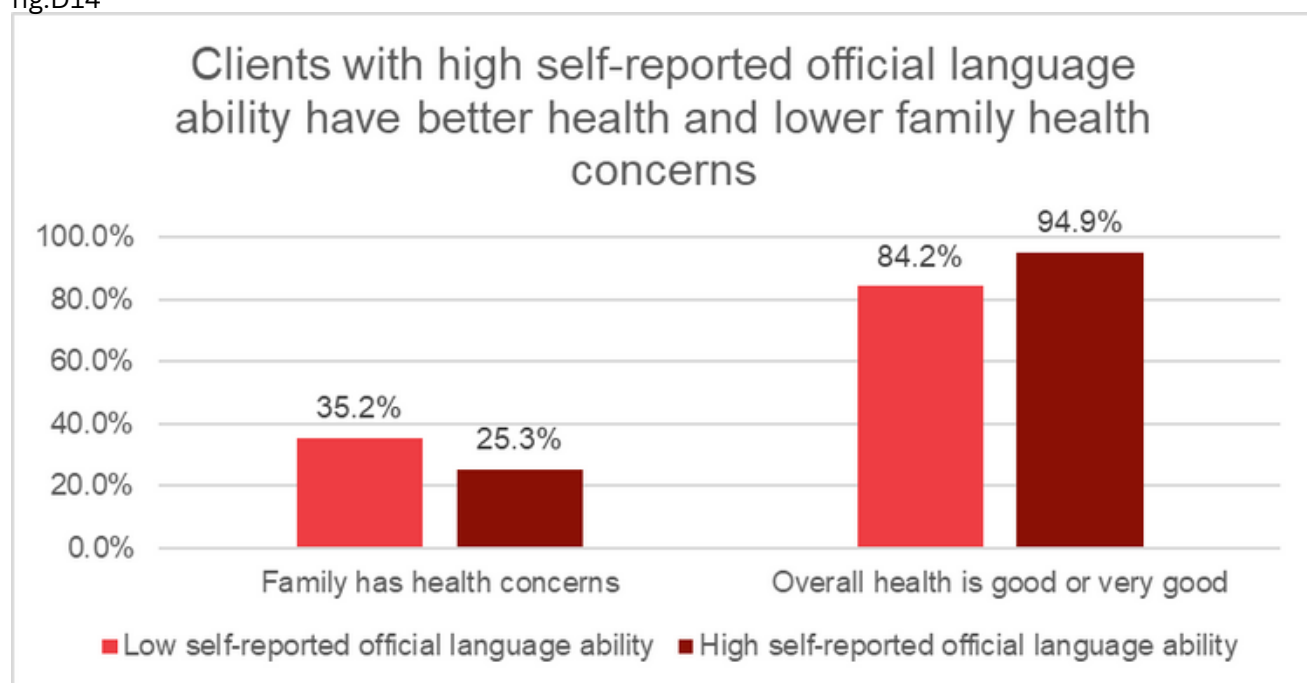


fig.D15

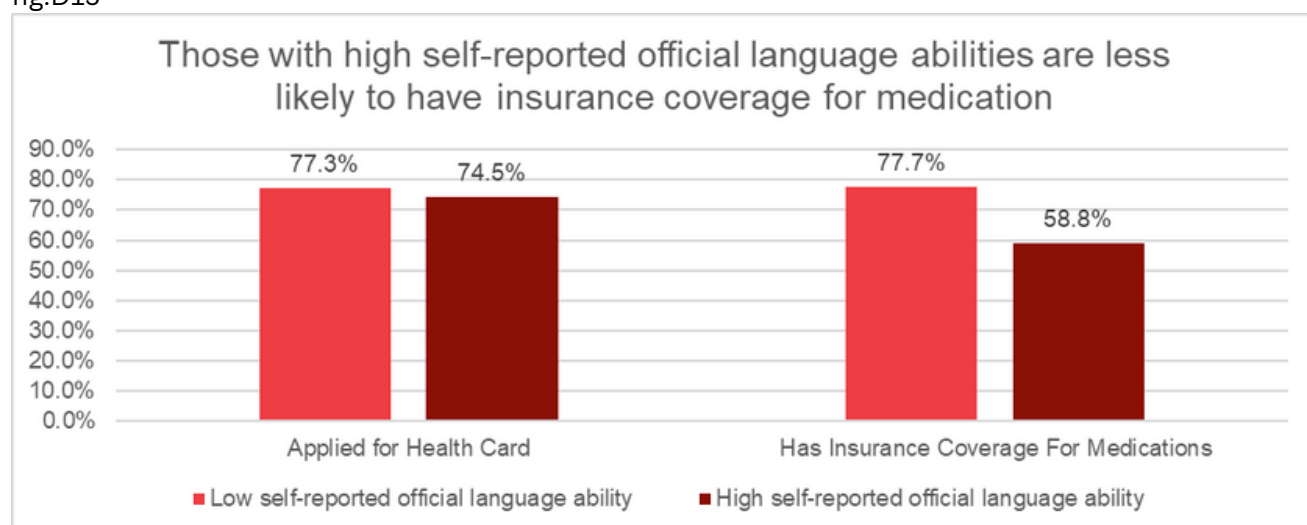


fig.D16

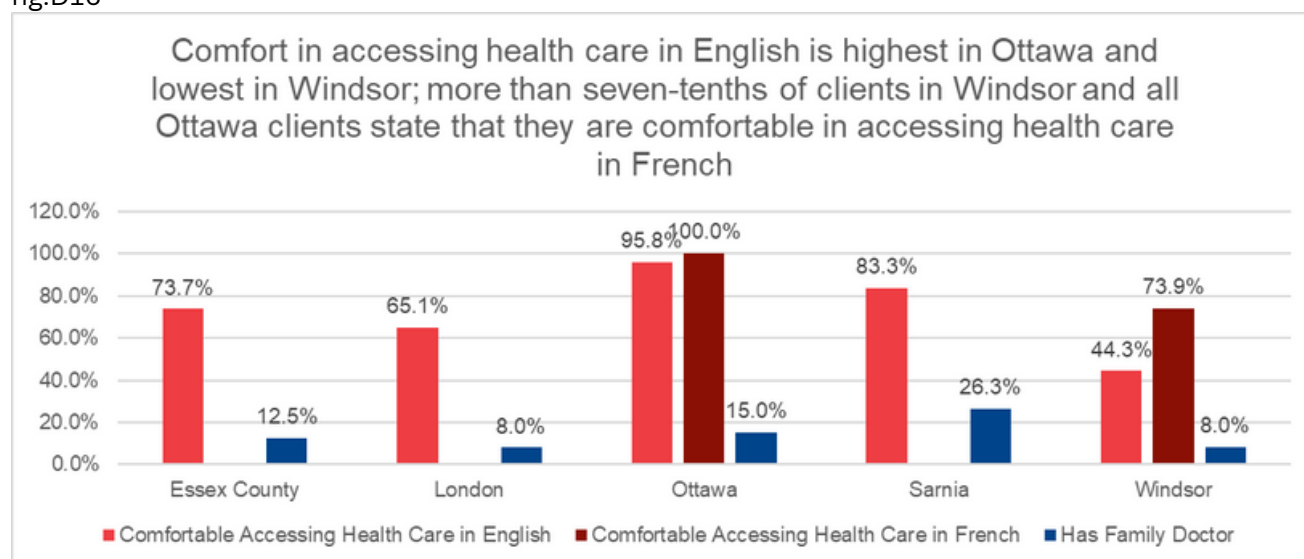


fig.D17

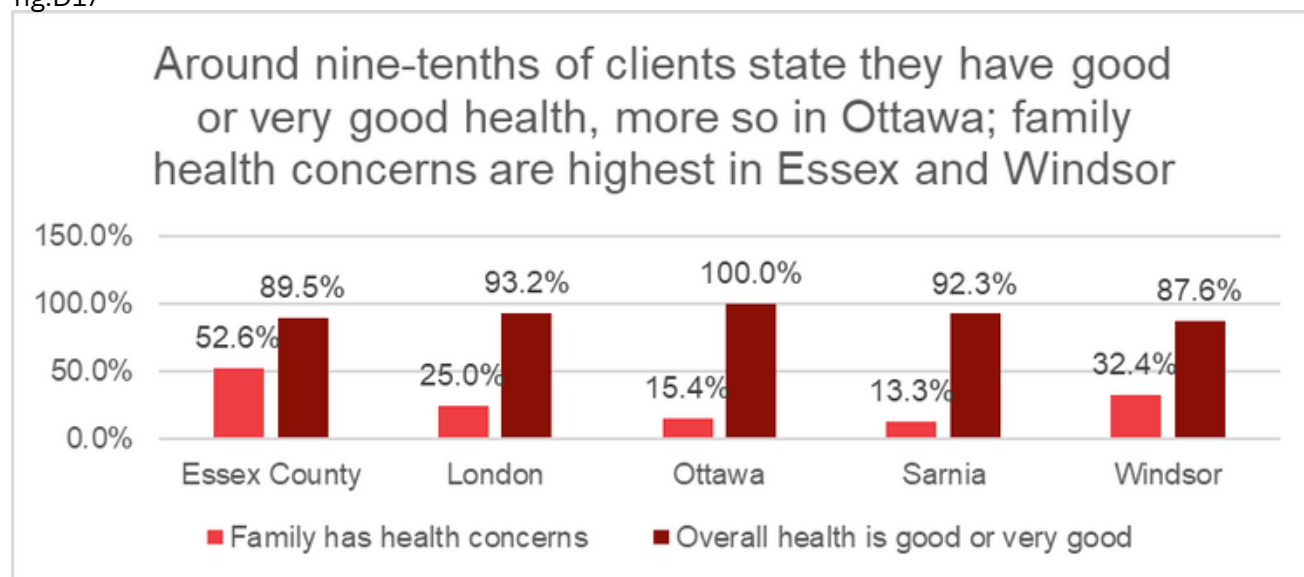


fig.D18

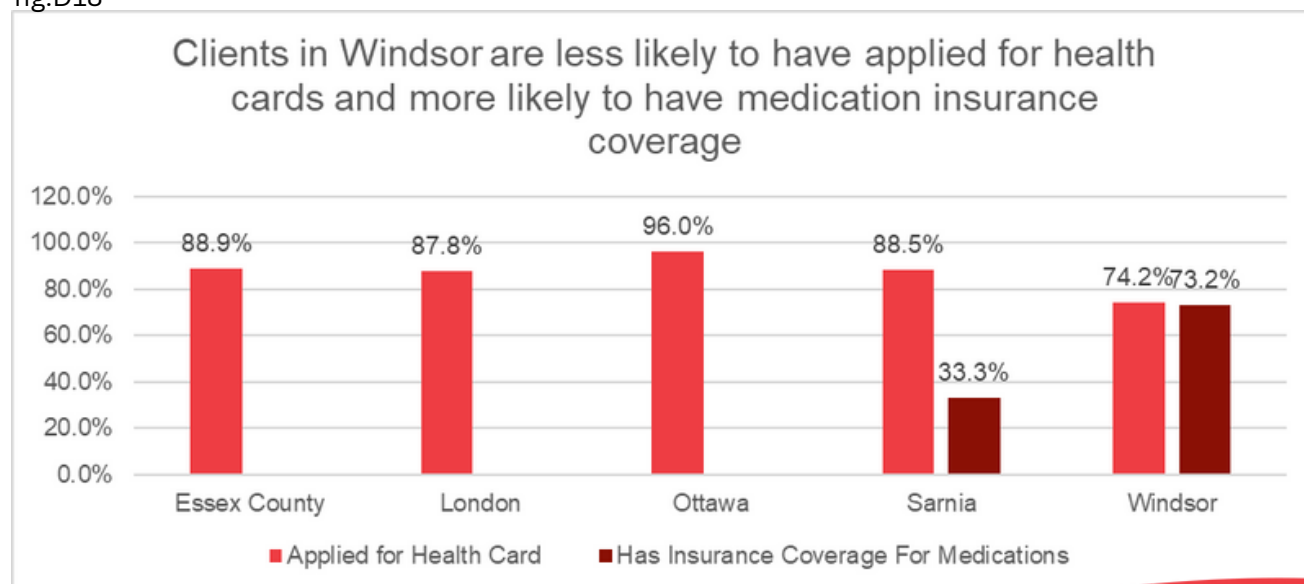
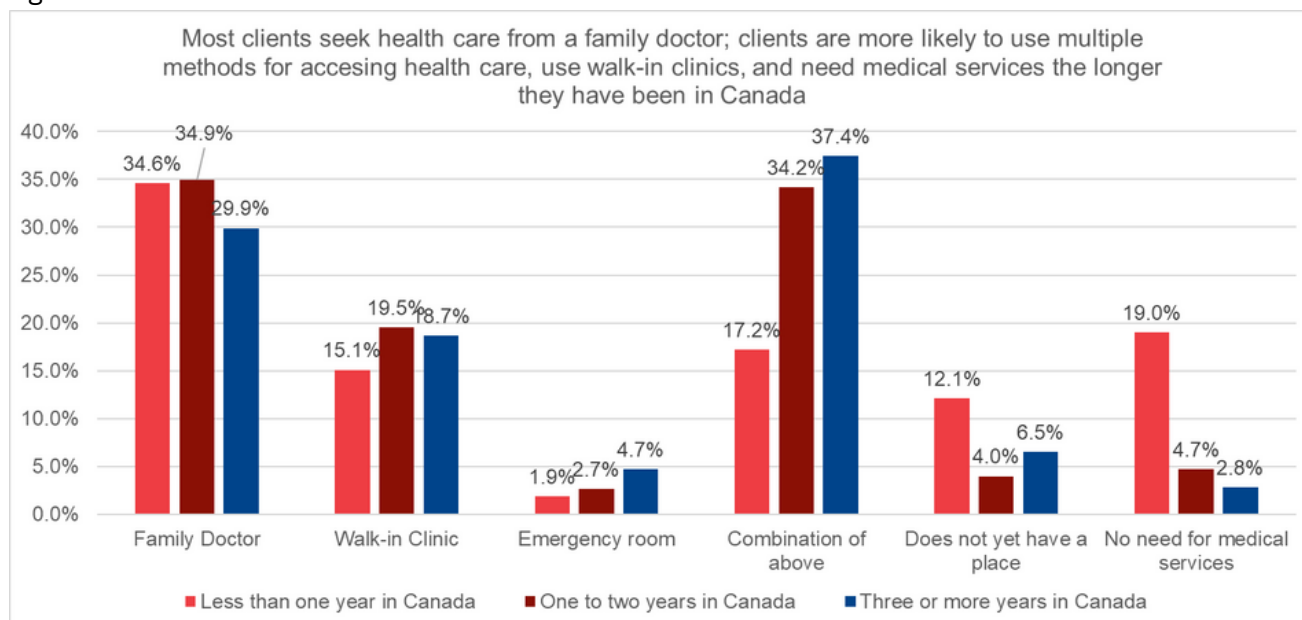


fig.D19



E - Within iCARE Objectives

Settlement Plan Action iCARE Objective: Knowledge

Type of community support offered based on needs from assessments

fig.E1

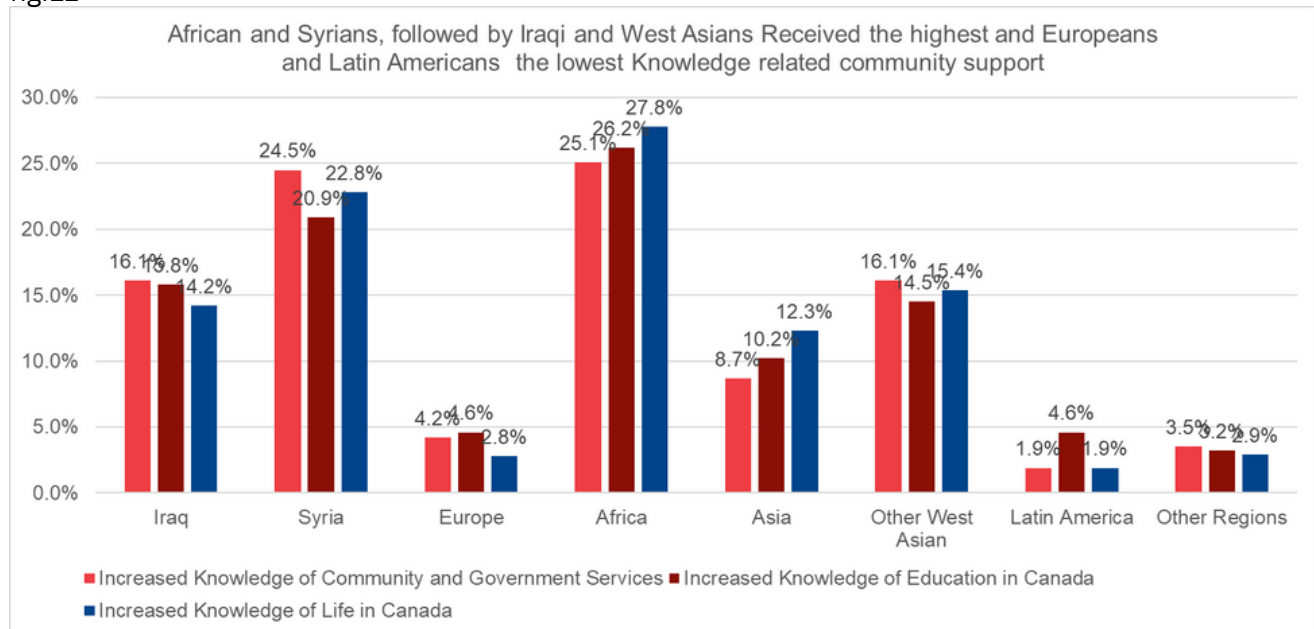


fig.E2

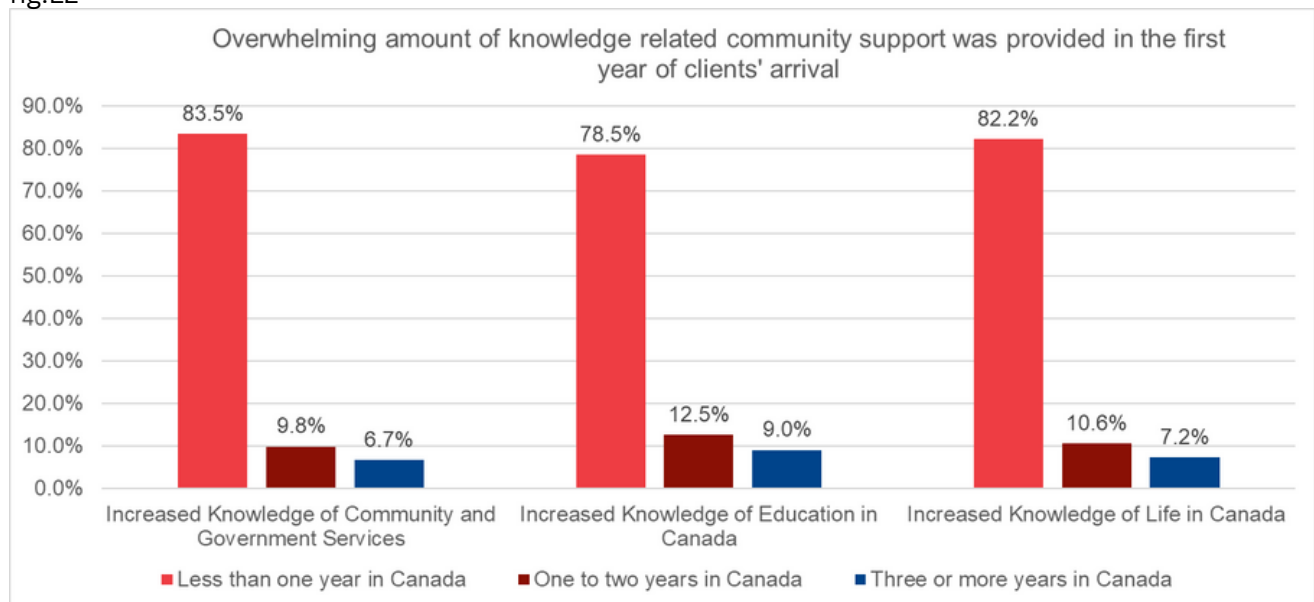


fig.E3

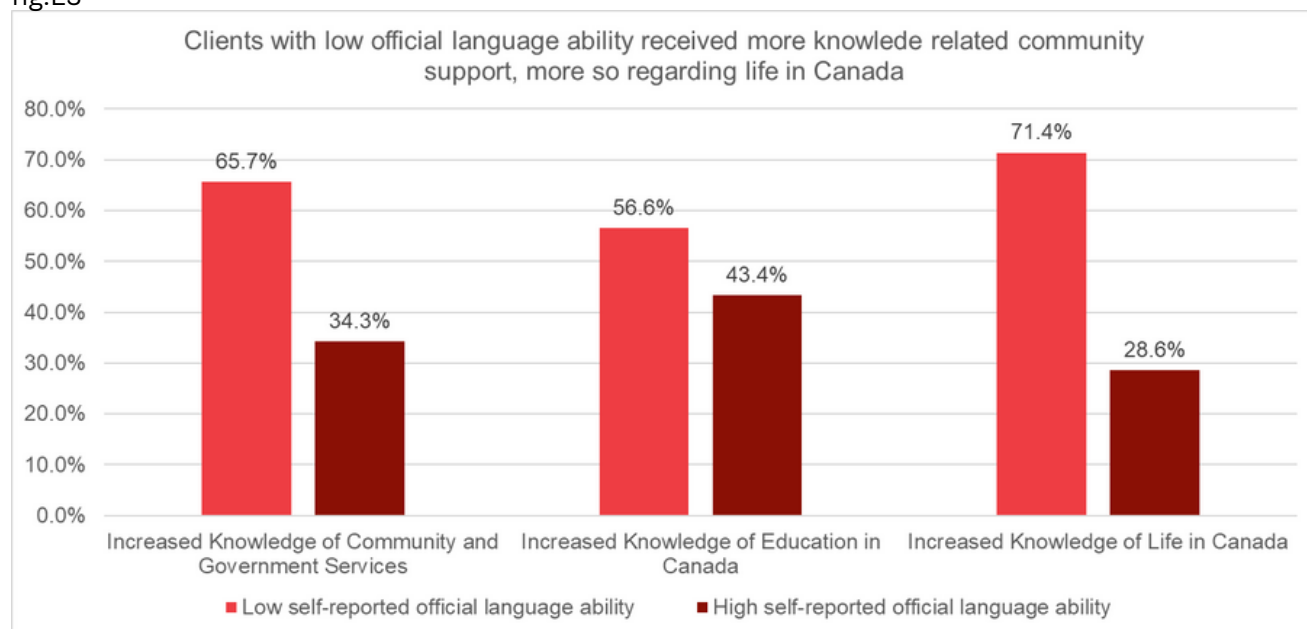


fig.E4

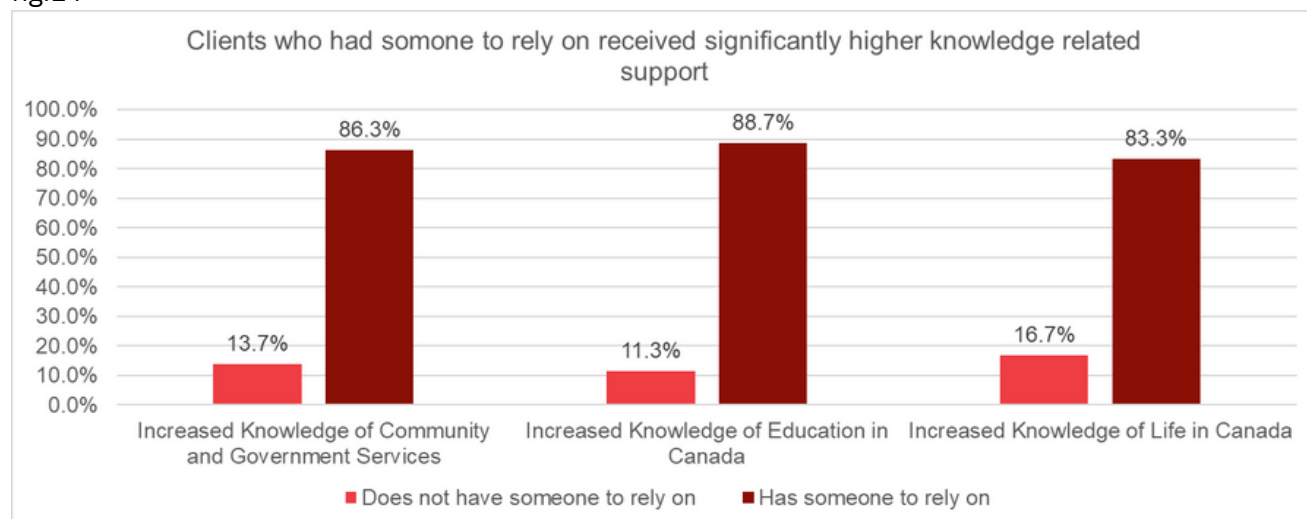
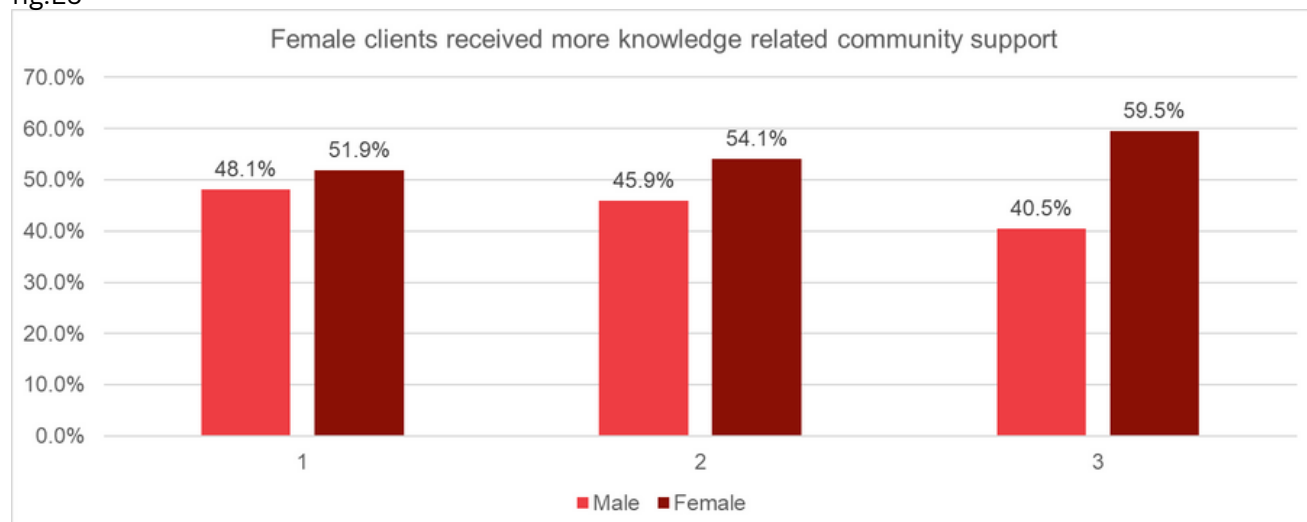


fig.E5



Settlement Plan Action iCARE Objective: Community Services

Type of community support offered based on needs from assessments

fig.E6

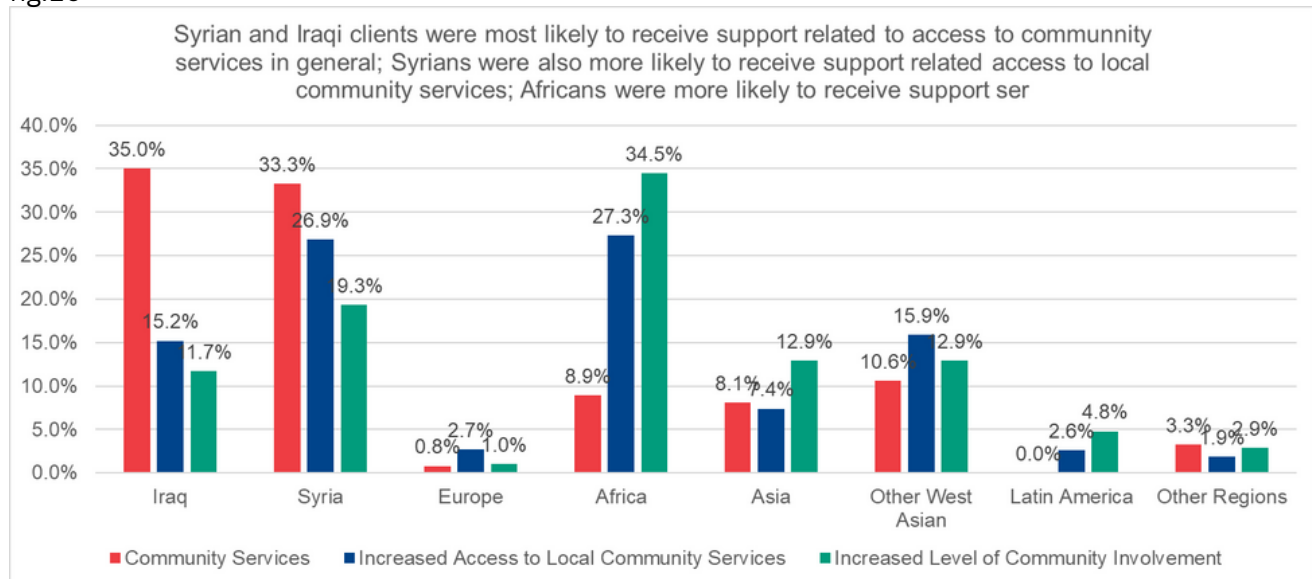


fig.E7

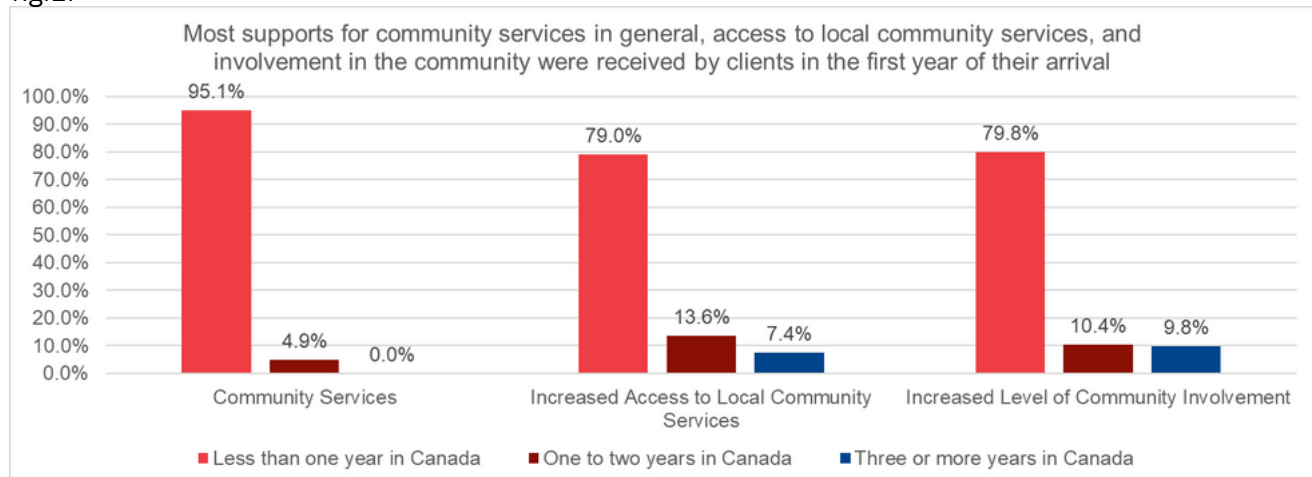


fig.E8

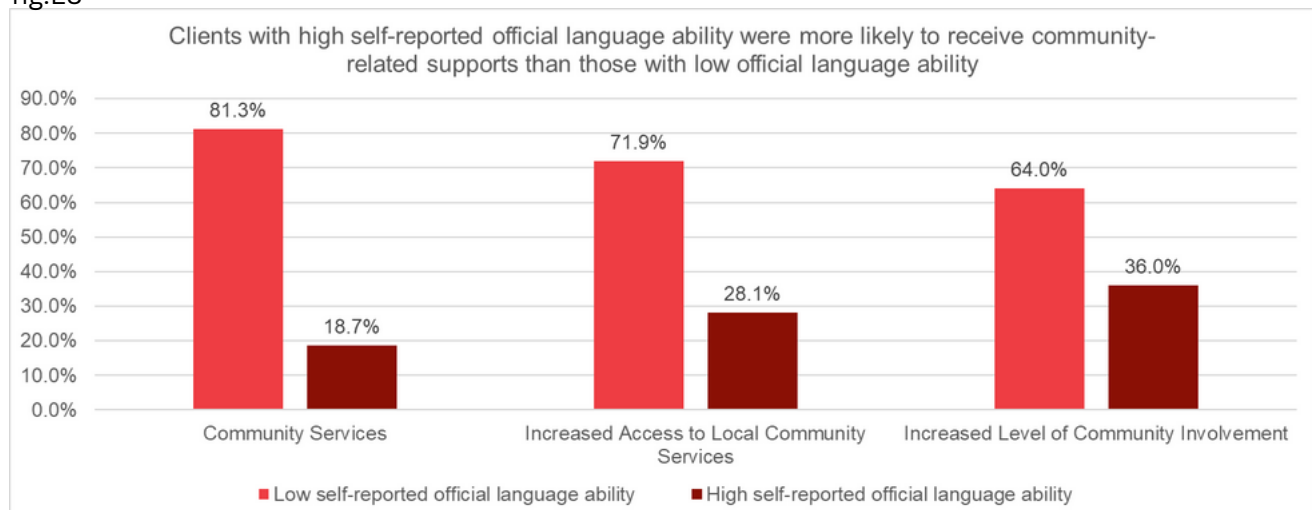


fig.E9

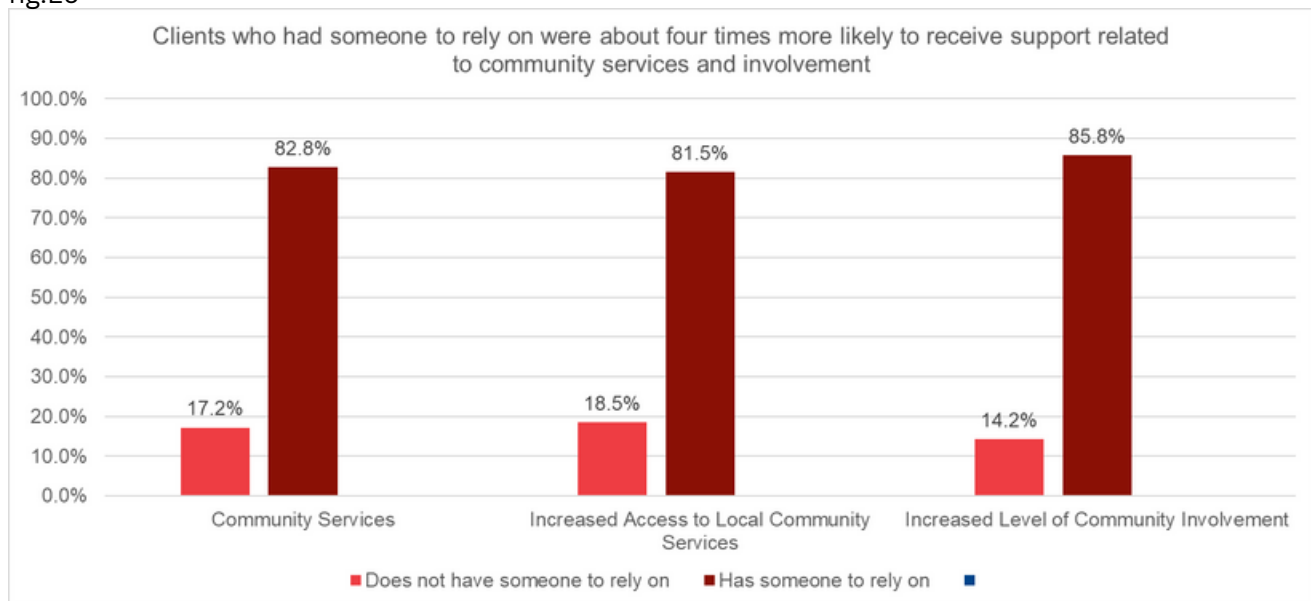
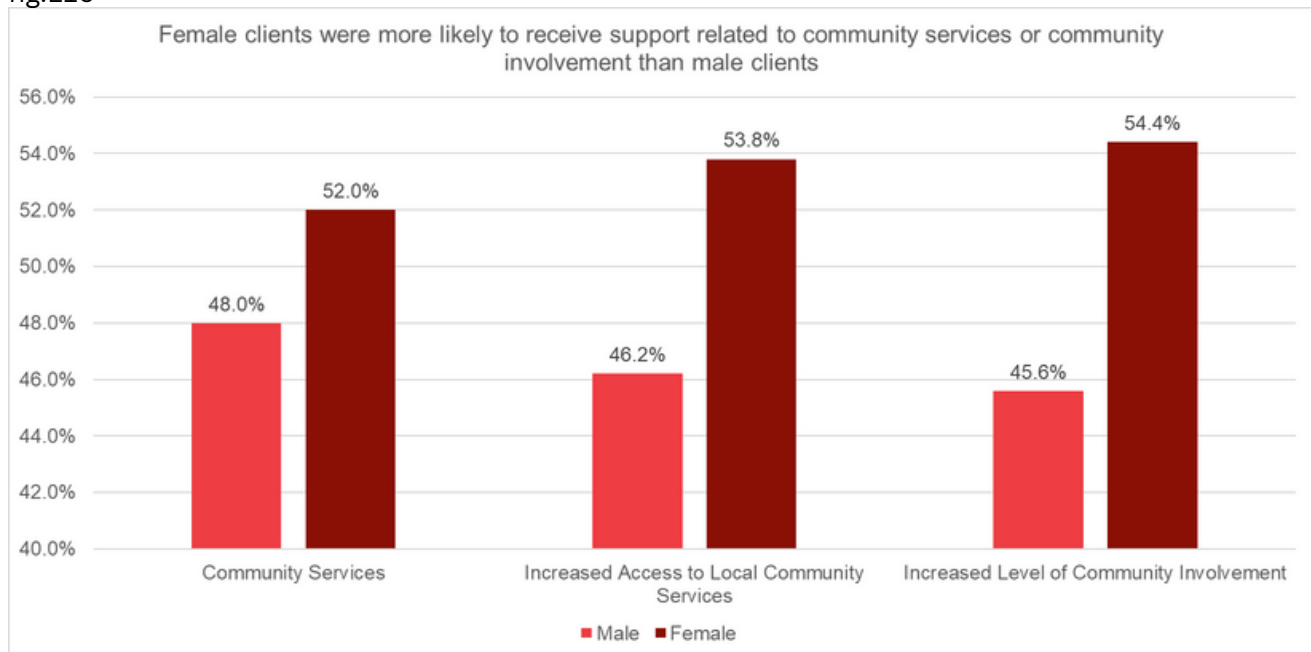


fig.E10



Settlement Plan Action iCARE Objective: Finances, Housing, Food/Material Support

Type of community support offered based on needs from assessments

fig.E11

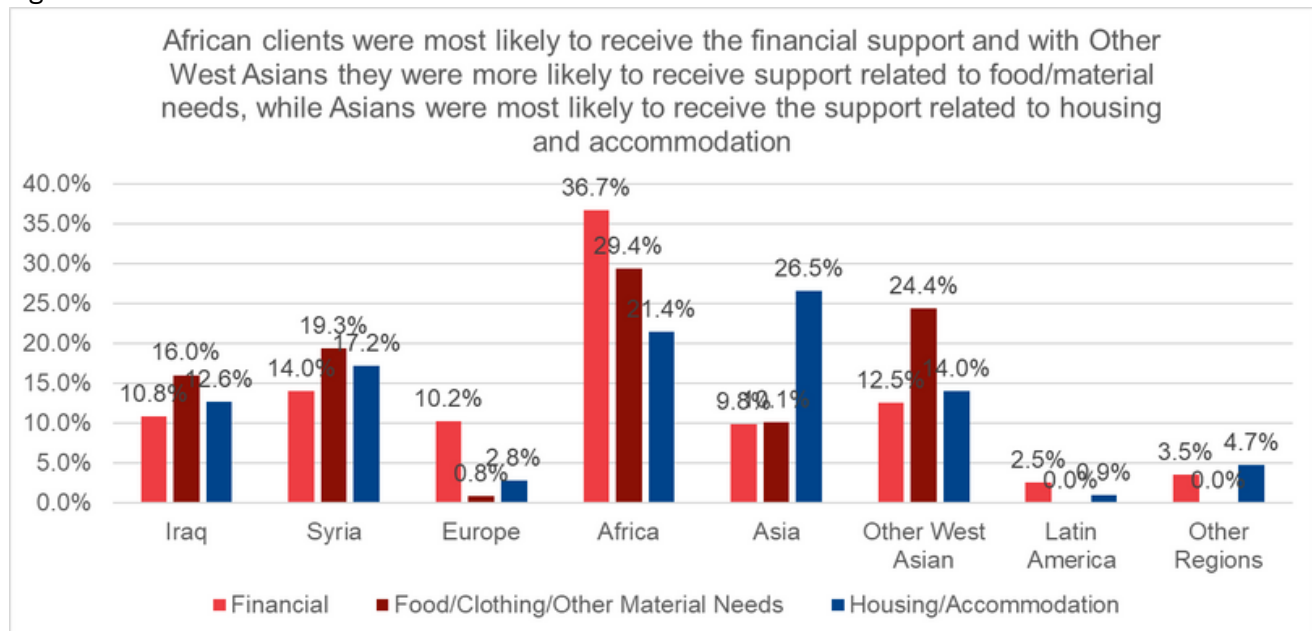


fig.E12

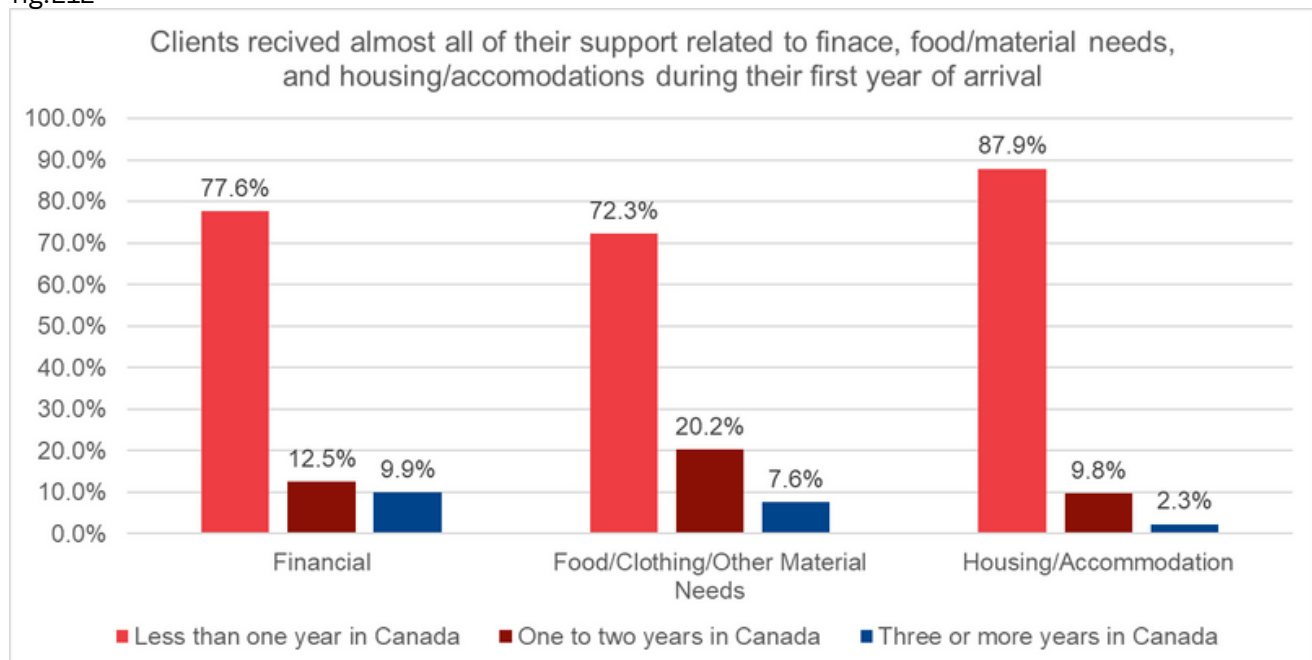


fig.E13

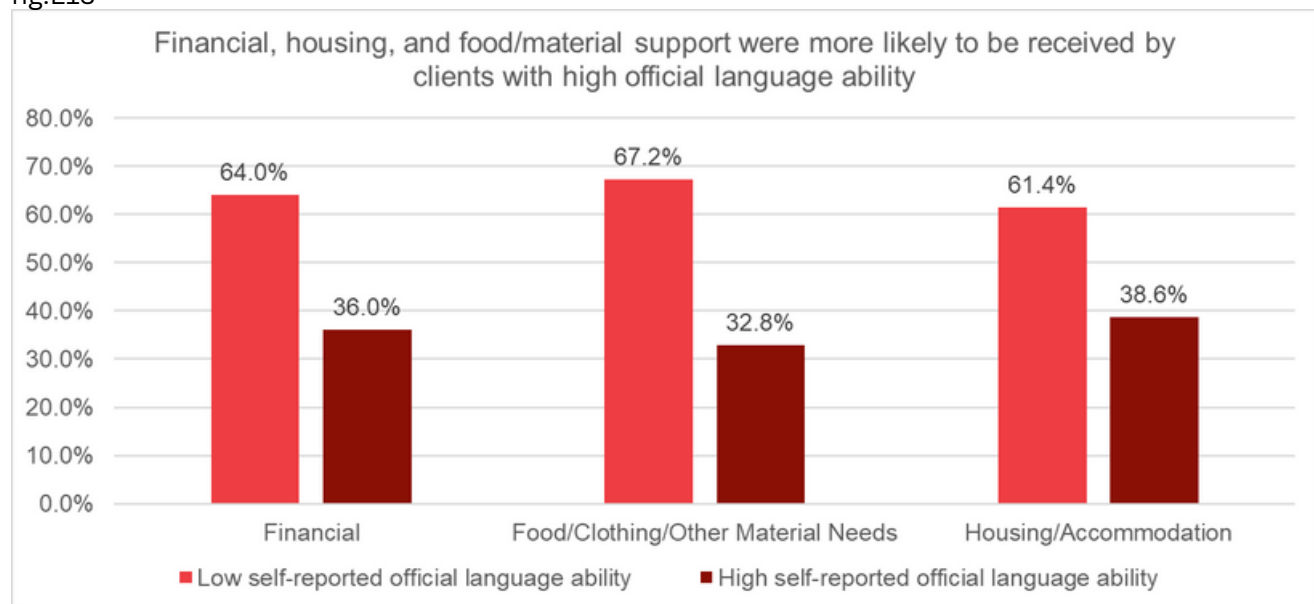


fig.E14

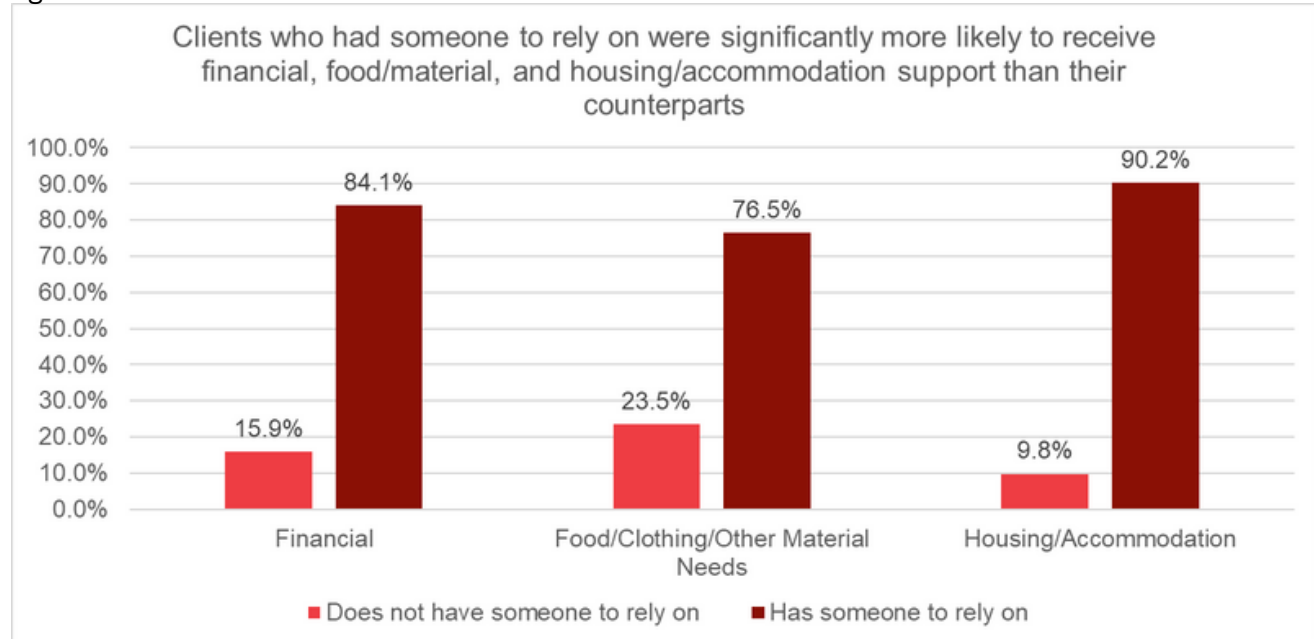
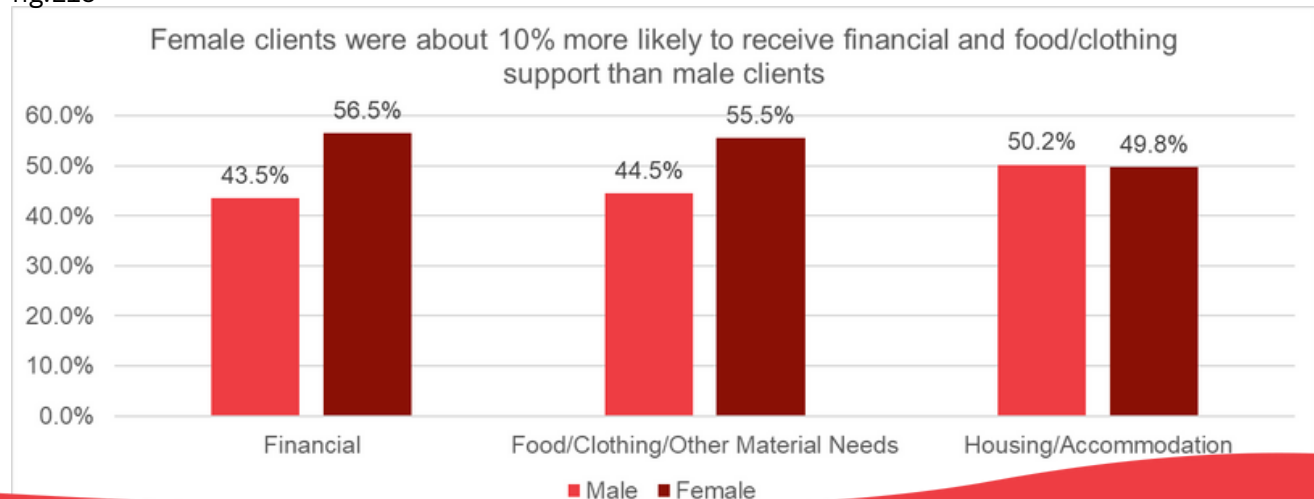


fig.E15



Settlement Plan Action iCARE Objective: Employment

Type of community support offered based on needs from assessments

fig.E16

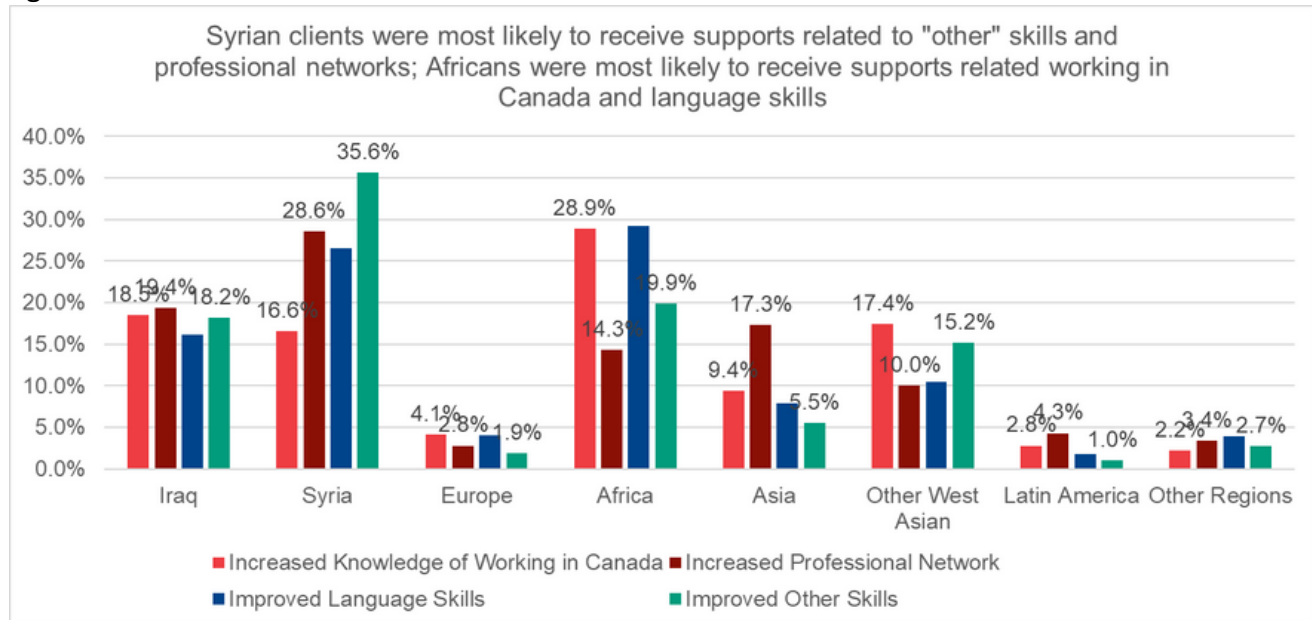


fig.E17

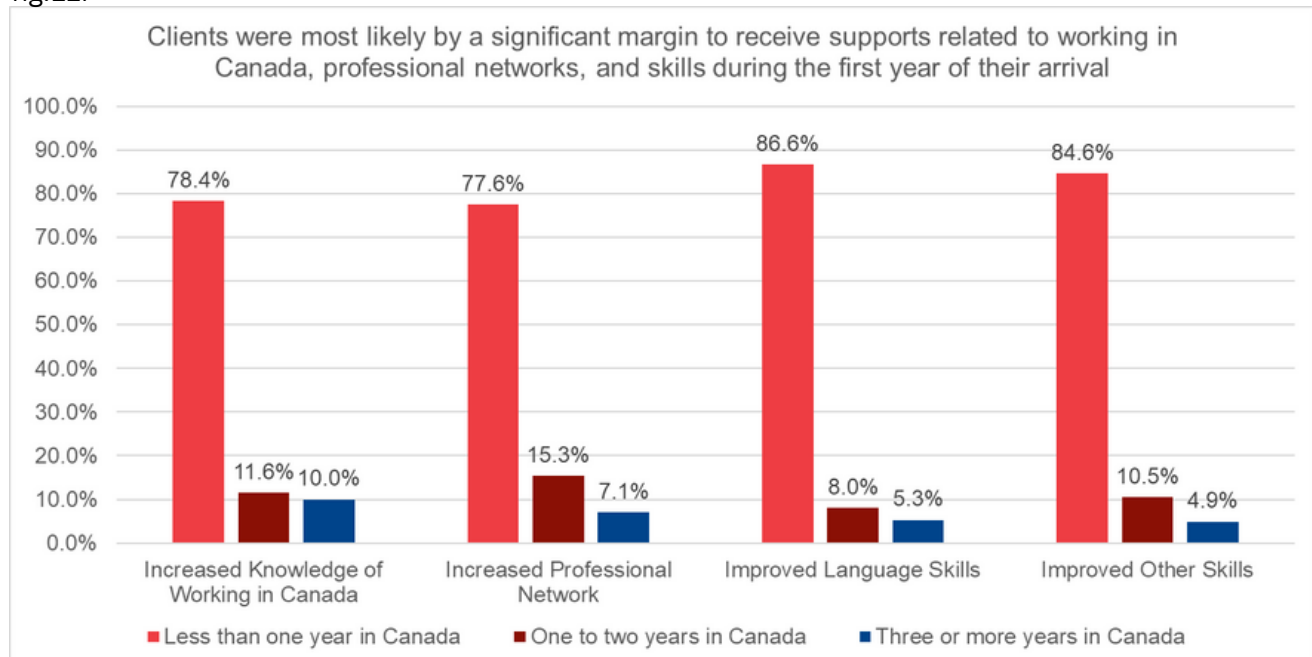


fig.E18

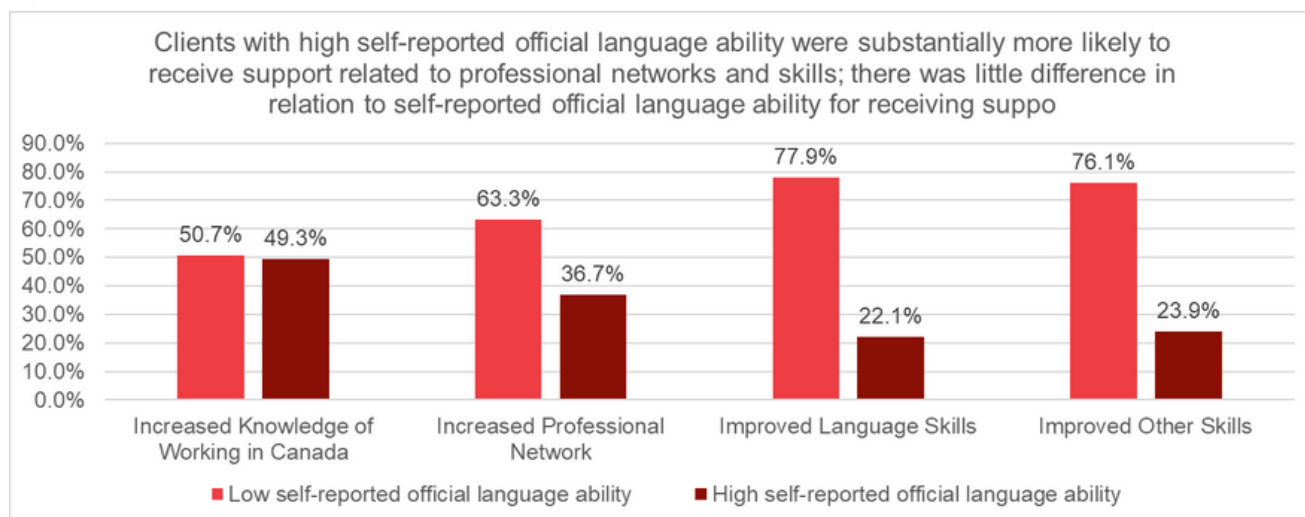


fig.E19

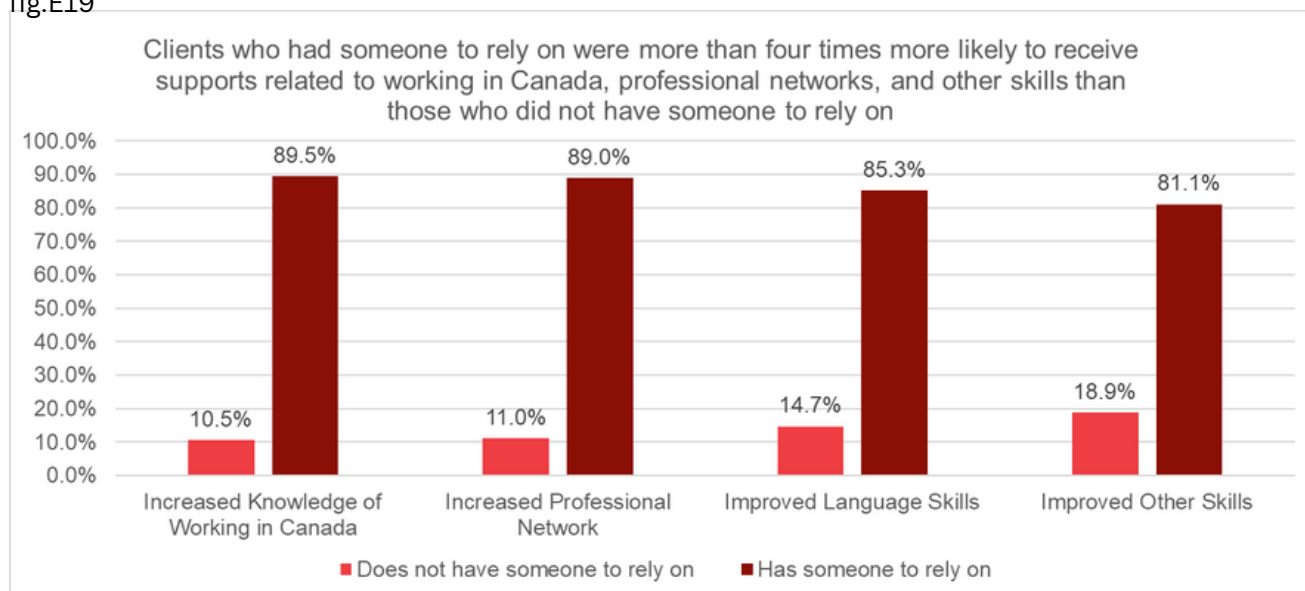
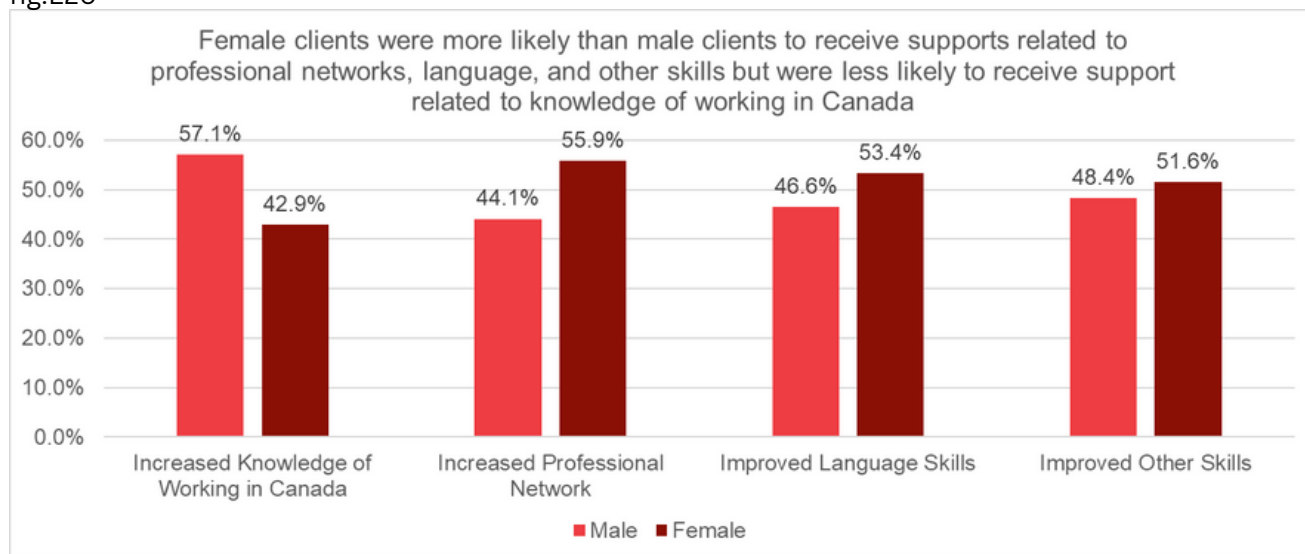


fig.E20



Settlement Plan Action iCARE Objective: Family, Health, Legal Support

Type of community support offered based on needs from assessments

fig.E21

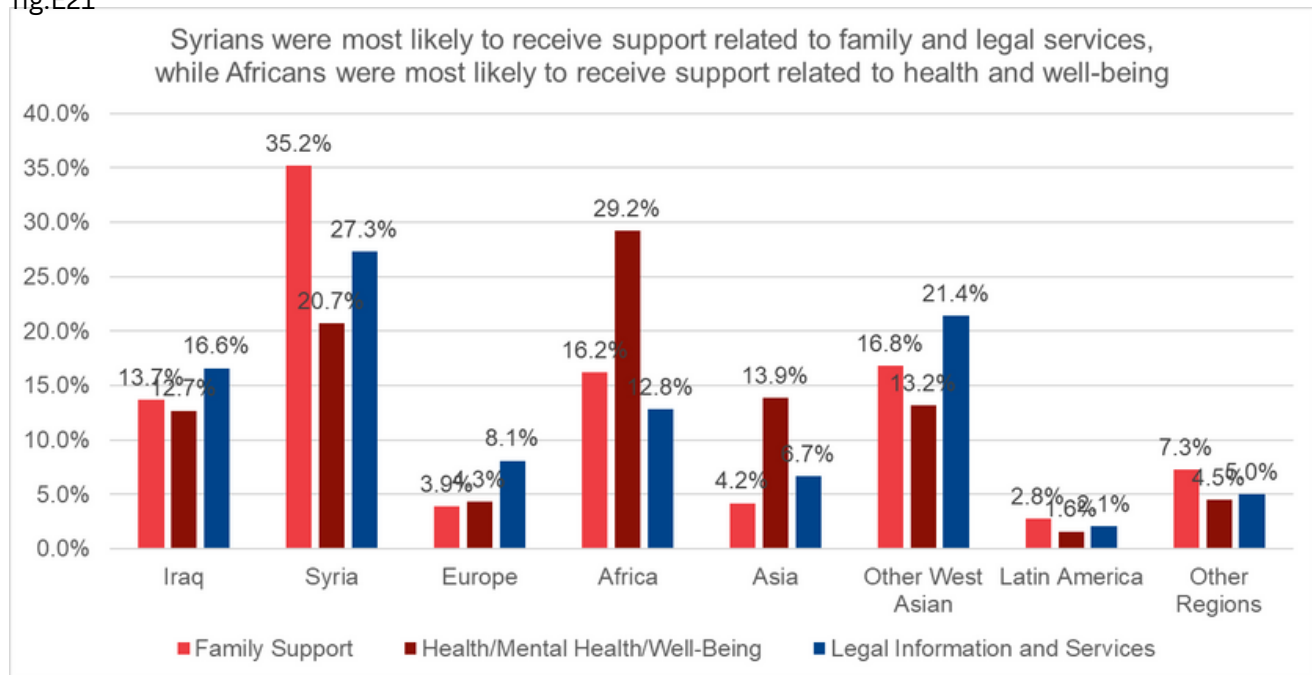


fig.E22

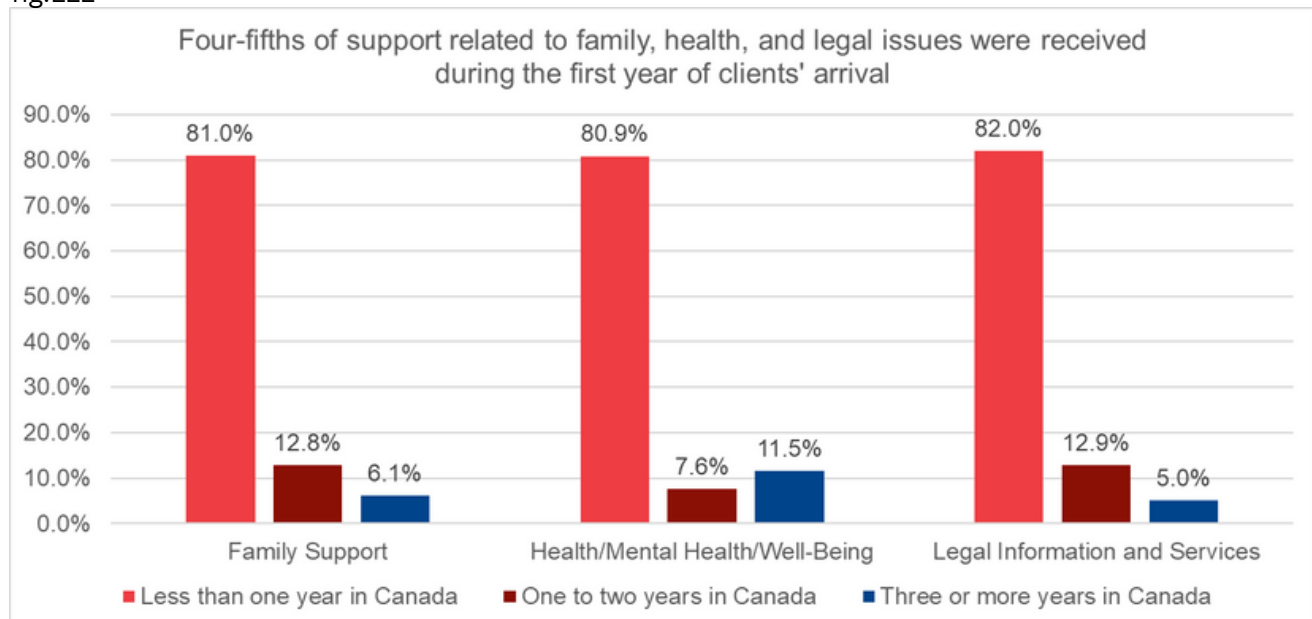


fig.E23

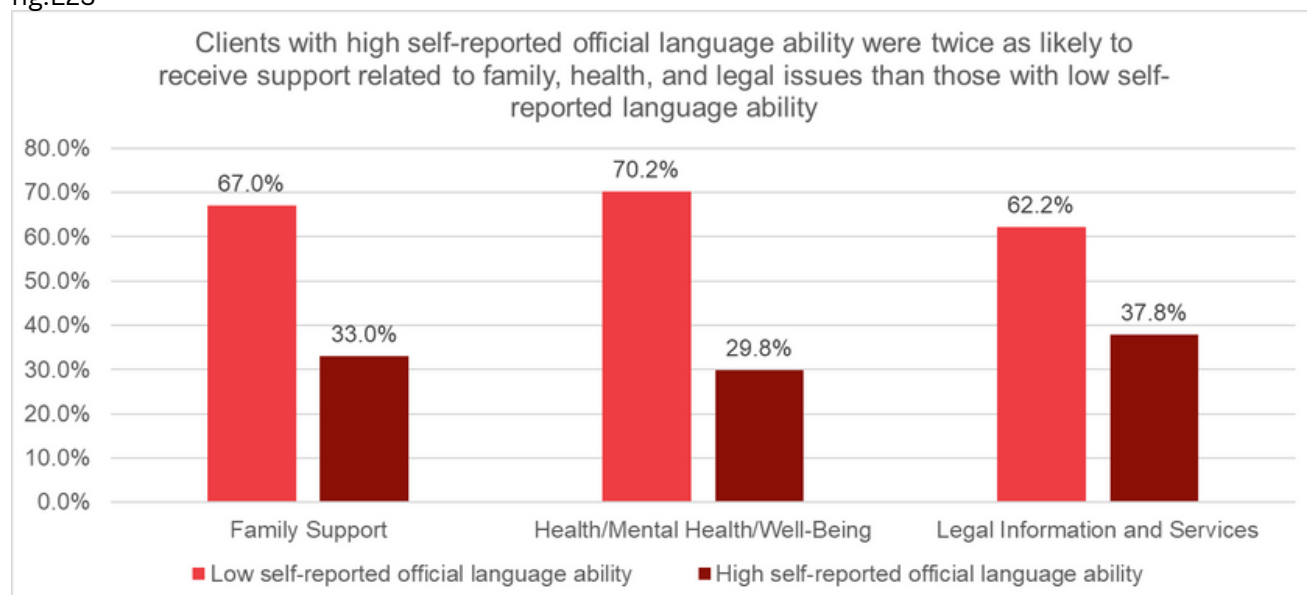


fig.E24

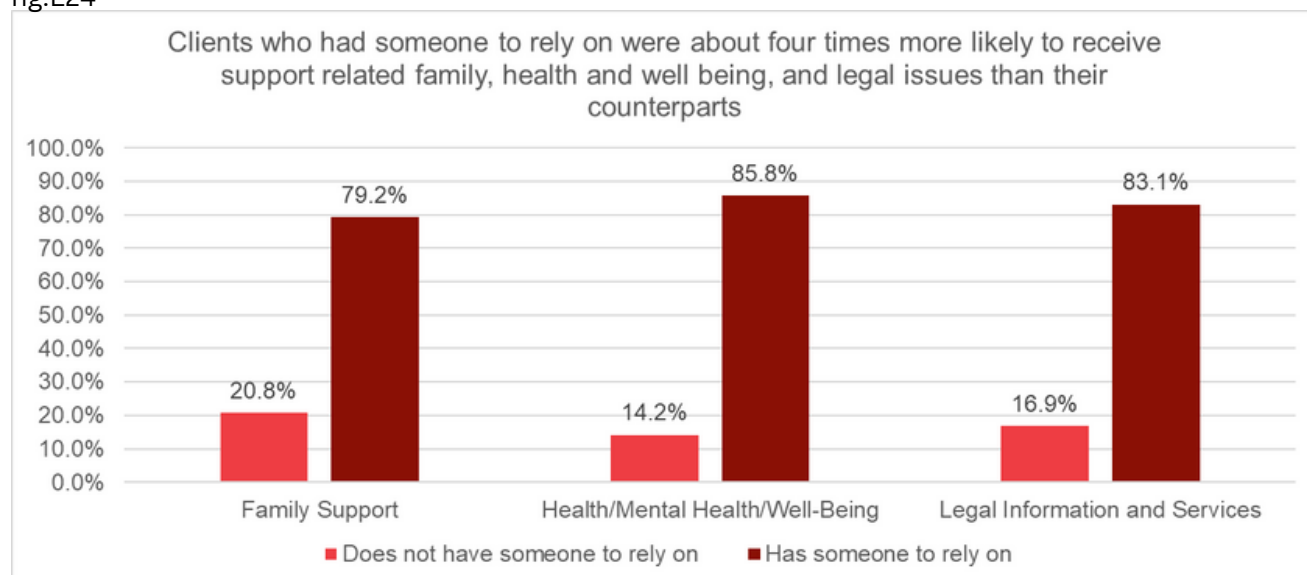
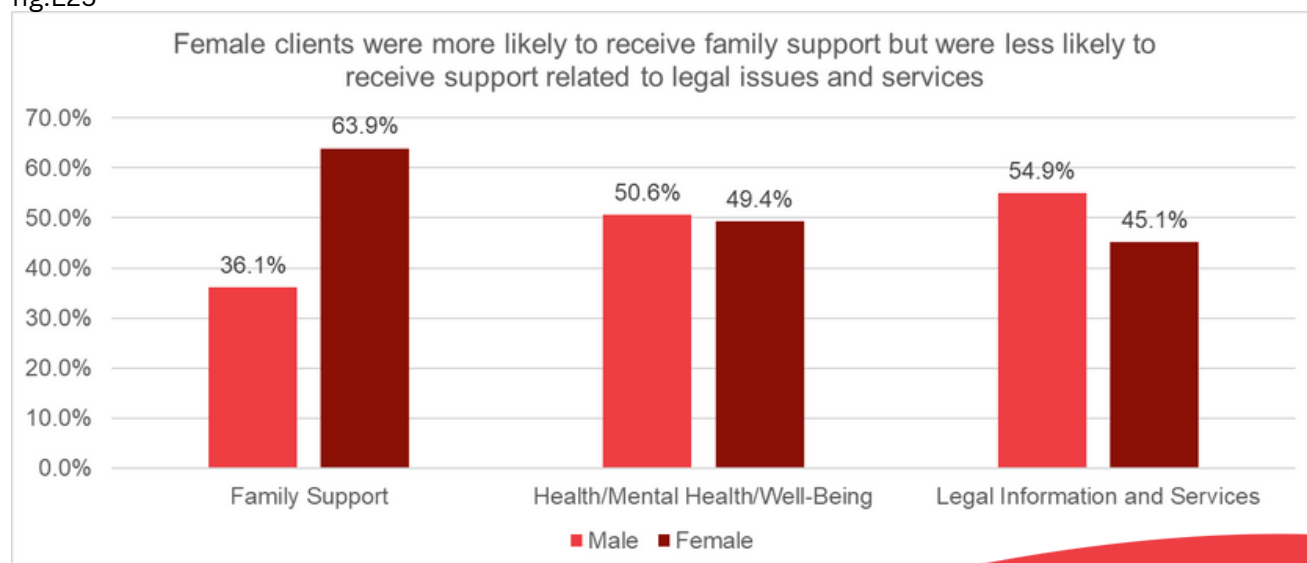


fig.E25



Referrals- By the Numbers

This table shows the distribution of actions included in settlement plans across topic categories, since April 1, 2023.

Settlement Plan Action Category	#	%
Access to Services	3087	13.8
Legal	373	1.7
Personal Health	336	1.5
Social Connections	3227	14.4
Social Environment	96	0.4
Transportation & Mobility	1805	8.1
Basic Needs & Safety	201	0.9
Education	2452	11
Emotional Health & Competence	787	3.5
Employment	2571	11.5
Family Environment	654	2.9
Housing	808	3.6
Income	883	4
Knowledge	5055	22.6
Total	22335	100



WeValue.ca