

# Immigrant Settlement in New Brunswick



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Studies and statistics have shown that settlement services are behind the decision of immigrants to settle in a new environment.

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The involvement of the Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour (DPETL), in the Immigration file, was Multiculturalism and the settlement of newcomers. These responsibilities will now be transferred to the new Secretary of Immigration and Repatriation.



Since the department in charge of labour development offers programs and services to help individuals and employers regarding job-related needs, the involvement of the DPETL was highly oriented on the integration of newcomers into the community and job market.

# Continuous Development


Regional presence of the Employment Division of the DPETL is an important force to help in developing integration services for newcomers locally.



# Seven (7) Key Determining Factors

The sign of a successful settlement is when the newcomers contribute to our social and economic prosperity. This is achieved when newcomers are employed and kept in the region, and made to feel at home through community integrated services, based on the following seven (7) determining factors:



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- Language
  - Advanced training
  - Prior links with N.B.
  - Recognition of qualifications
  - Information on the job market
  - Work experience
  - Awareness of public and employers

# Integration of Newcomers

To date, the DPETL has supported a number of initiatives related to integrating newcomers into the New Brunswick job market, in particular the funding of job councillors through multicultural associations and organizations, diversity at work, and projects for second language improvement.



# Integrating Newcomers

Through the existing DPETL programs and services, the emphasis is on the following four (4) investment areas:

- **Recognition of qualifications**
- **Specialized advice and tips**
- **Training to fill gaps**
- **Welcoming work places**

## **Government Strategy for French-Speaking Regions of New Brunswick**

Being the only officially bilingual province in Canada, our government recognizes the value of both linguistic groups in N.B., as well as the importance of immigration for the economic development of the rural regions.



# **Government Strategy for French-Speaking Regions of New Brunswick**

In 2005, the DPETL and the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs formed a partnership with Heritage Canada to develop a government strategy for settlement services in the province's French-speaking regions.

# **Government Strategy for French-Speaking Regions of New Brunswick**

This three-year project includes research and consultation for the development of a rating scale identifying the level of ability to be developed at the rate of each of the respective French-speaking regions in N.B.

## Research and Consultation—Results

- This work was carried out by NordSud. Org Inc. jointly with the Carrefour d'immigration rurale inc (CIR).
- With the help of the AMFNB, eight (8) municipalities were selected to participate in this research and consultation. The following municipalities were part of the sample studied:



- Bouctouche
- Dieppe
- Edmundston
- Grand Caraquet (included Caraquet, Bas-Caraquet, Bertrant Saint-Léolin, Maisonnnette, Paquetville, and Grand-Anse)
- Grand-Sault
- Kedgwick/Saint-Quentin
- Saint-François
- Saint-Léonard


The developed rating scale (i - preparation) prototype includes 28 different indicators covering five different dimensions deemed important to qualify the ability to welcome and integrate immigrants using a community and participatory approach.

## These five dimensions are:

- **Political Capital:** The degree of representation and participation of immigrants in governments and the hierarchy of decision-making authorities and their power to influence and exert pressure.
- **Economic capital:** Conditions allowing immigrants to integrate into the job market and contribute to the economic development of the community.



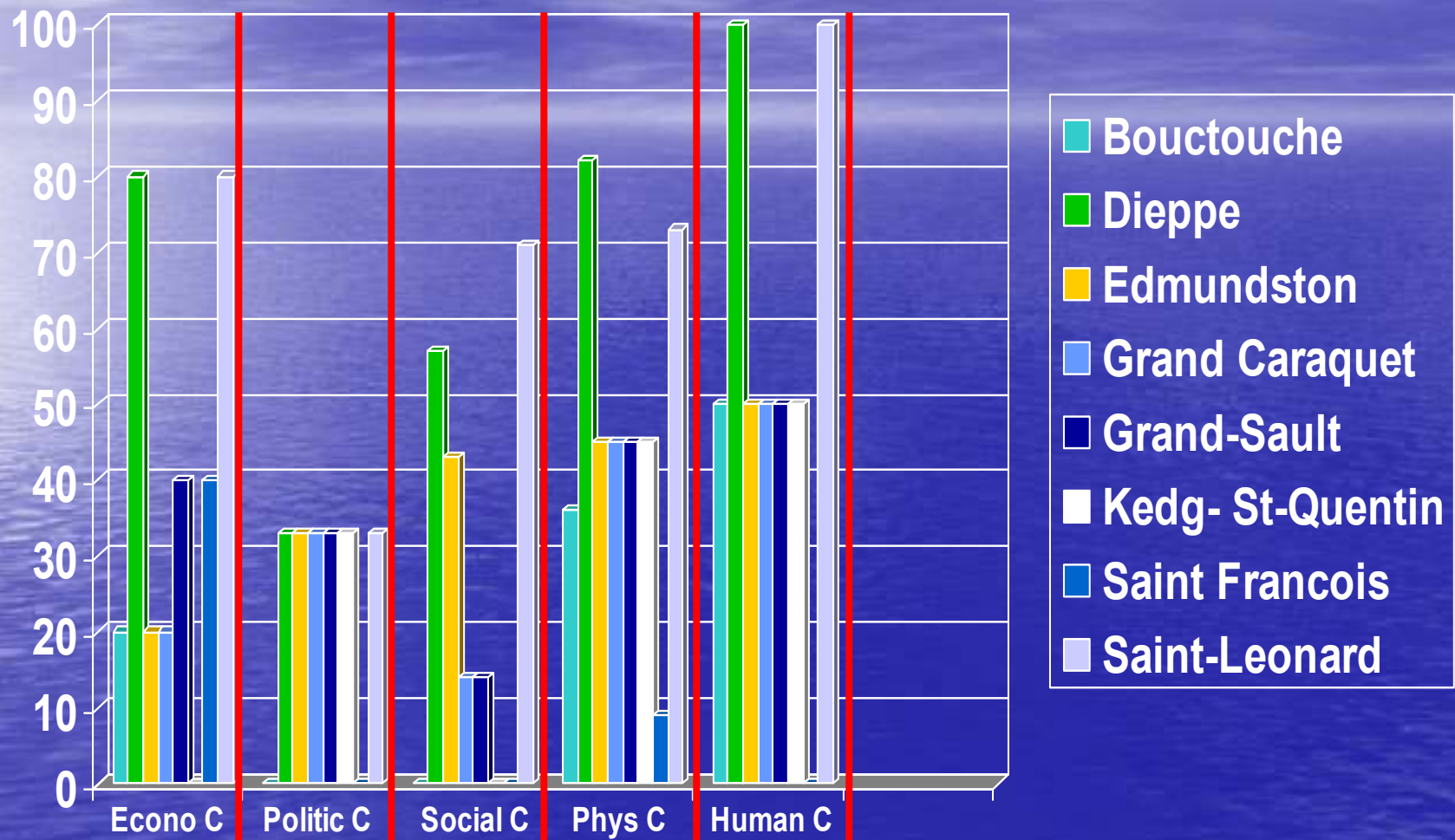
- **Social Capital:** Characteristics of the social organization, such as networks, standards and social confidence in a context where the local population and immigrants cohabit.
- **Physical Capital:** Physical infrastructures enabling immigrants to settle and meet their basic needs.

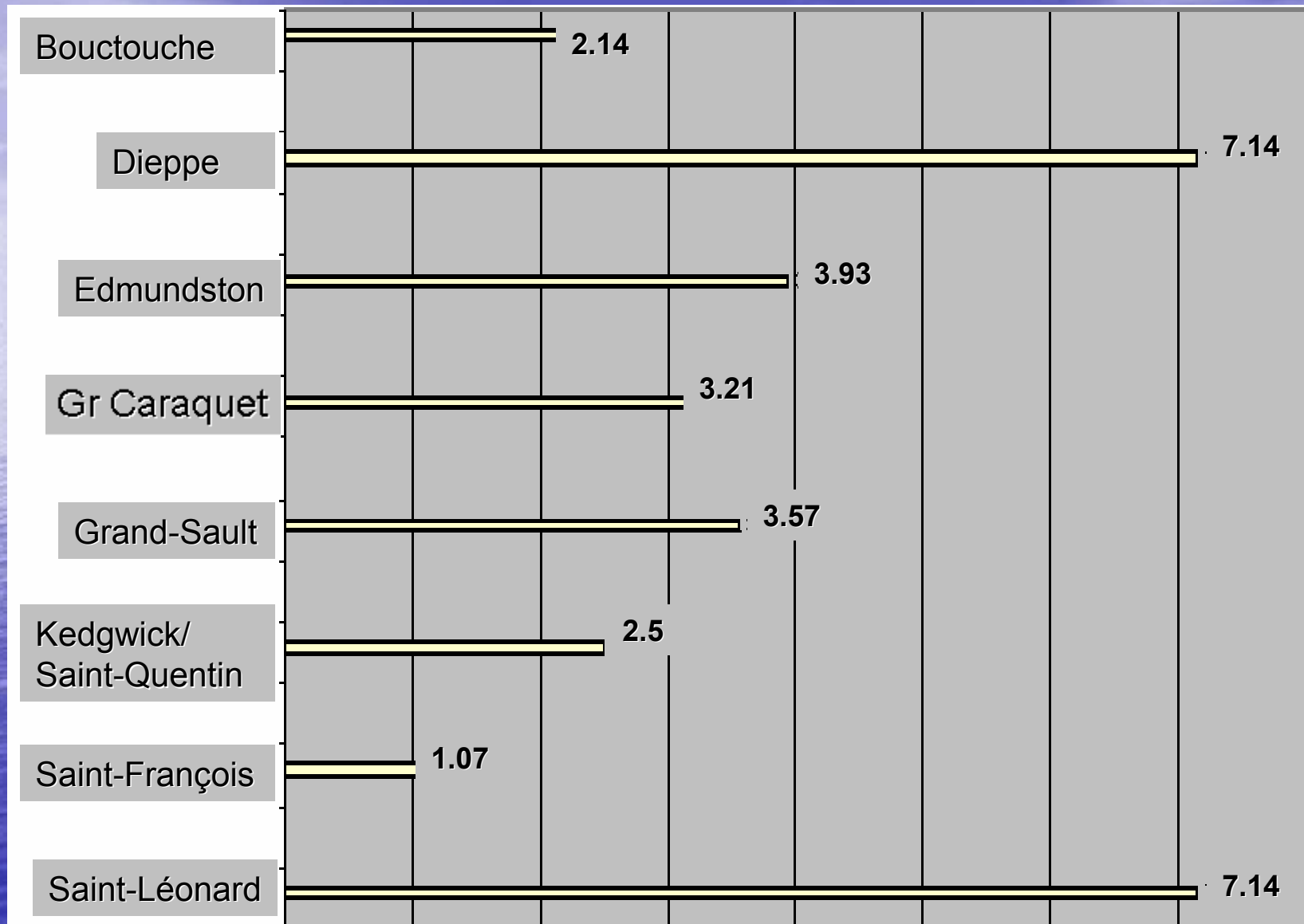
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- **Human Capital:** Knowledge, aptitudes, skills and other attributes found in immigrants that promote their settlement and integration into the community.

# Rating Scale

The following figures assess the profile of municipalities based on different dimensions used in the study in order to identify strengths and weaknesses







# Next Steps to Take

Developing and setting up a 2006-2008 implementation plan for the departmental strategy in cooperation with the French-speaking municipalities to facilitate the integration of immigrants and newcomers to French-speaking communities and the job market based on the respective needs of the regions.



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Thank you!!

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Immigration and Multiculturalism