

# Community Typology

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## **Table of Contents**

- **A brief history**
- **What is the community typology?**
- **Community tiers in Manitoba**
- **Why have we initiated this work?**
- **Service levels by community size (2015)**
- **Regional improvements resulting from CFP 2015**
- **Consider the possibilities**
- **How do we get there?**
- **Discussion**

## A brief history

- Prior to CFP 2015 negotiations, the Western Region undertook a systems-level analysis of services available in various communities at the time and services that could potentially be funded through CFP 2015. This included new services and considered the limited funding available at the time.
- The analysis revealed
  - inconsistencies in settlement services offered in various communities with similar profiles;
  - inconsistent service availability between large urban centers and smaller centers;
  - a need to enhance services for vulnerable populations.
- The analysis resulted in the development of the four-tier community typology.

# What is the community typology?

A system adopted by the PNT region of IRCC that categorizes communities by variables such as population, clients served and/or number of landings. In turn, this informs the suite of settlement services that IRCC seeks to fund in each community.

## **Tier 1: Smaller**

**Communities** Pop. up to 10,000 and/or 20+ landings and/or unique clients in iCARE for 2016/17

## **Tier 2: Small Cities**

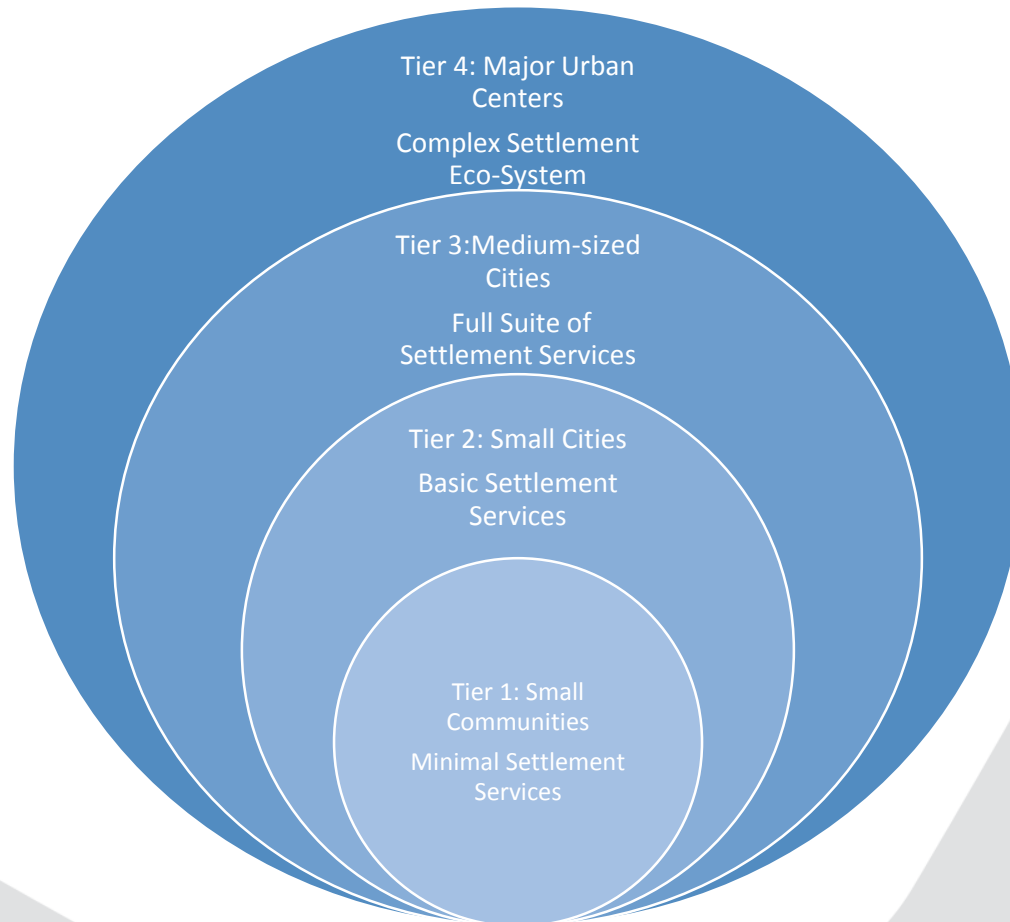
Pop. 10,000 to 35,000 and/or 50+ landings and/or unique clients in iCARE for 2016/17

## **Tier 3: Medium-sized Cities**

Pop. 35,000-150,000 and/or 200+ landings and/or unique clients in iCARE for 2016/17

## **Tier 4: Major Urban Centers**

Pop. Over 150,000 and/or 1000+ landings and/or unique clients in iCARE for 2016/17



# Community Tiers in Manitoba

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
Altona Morden	Winkler  Steinbach		Winnipeg
Boissevain Cartwright Killarney Neepawa Virden		Brandon	
Dauphin Roblin Russell Swan River			
Arborg (language-Nov 2017) Riverton Selkirk (language-Jan 2018)	Portage la Prairie  Thompson (language-Jan 2018)		

## Why have we initiated this work?

- Categorizing communities into tiers enables IRCC to enhance consistency and to ensure comparable settlement services are available to clients regardless of the community in which they chose to settle.
- Identifies priorities and opportunities for investment.
- Opportunities to build communities of practice across communities with similar characteristics and/or settlement experiences.
  - e.g. Communities with small agencies and 1 FTE settlement worker will have much different needs than communities with more than one agency and many settlement workers available.
- Communities with similar characteristics would receive comparable funding and settlement service levels.
  - Service and funding needs are validated through close monitoring of iCARE data

# Service Levels by Community Size (2015)

## Tier 1 – Small communities

**Minimal settlement services:** Conversation circles/remote delivery, Volunteer ESL tutors, Community Connections, informal Information and Orientation services.

## Tier 2 – Small City

**Basic settlement services:** Needs Assessments and Referrals (NARs), Information and Orientation, Settlement Workers in Schools (except MB), Local Immigration Partnerships, Language and Community Connections.

## Tier 3 – Medium Sized cities

**Full suite of settlement services:** Multiple service providers, NARs, Information and Orientation, Settlement Workers in Schools, Language with at least one provider at higher CLB, Language Assessment, Local Immigration Partnerships, Community Connections.

## Tier 4 – Major Urban Centers

**Complex settlement eco-system:** Full suite of settlement and language services and specialized services for vulnerable populations.

# Regional improvements resulting from CFP 2015

- Adjustments to enhance consistency and the universalization of best practices where appropriate.
- A continuation of the vast majority of settlement and resettlement services already funded across Western Region.
  - Exceptions: programs that were far too expensive, could not demonstrate outcomes, where duplication existed, or where needs and/or priorities had shifted.
- Innovative pilot projects were recommended where appropriate.
- The systems analysis also led to recommendations for enhanced investments in PNT for Local Immigration Partnerships and umbrella organizations to bring them to the same level as those in BC.



# Consider the possibilities

**Determine a minimal basket of services to be available in each community tier**

- Language Assessment
- Language Training
- On Ramps to Settlement (SWIS, LIPs, Underserved Populations, HIPPY)
- Needs Assessments and Referrals (NARs)
- Information and Orientation (I&O)
- Labour Market
- Community Connections
- Francophone Services
- Resettlement Assistance Program

# How do we get there?

- Consider your landscape
  - Do the tiers and associated basket of IRCC-funded services resonate?
  - What other services are offered in your communities?
  - Any gaps?
- Client-centered programming approach
  - What do clients need and want?
  - How do they prefer to access services? In person, online, blended?
- Find your strengths and build on it
  - Competitive advantage: this will help you find your sweet spot
- Leverage existing partnerships
  - to gain efficiencies and maximize use of available funding
  - e.g. LIPs, Umbrellas, Clusters, etc.
  - to increase awareness of services

## Discussion

- **Is the current concept of the community typology still valid? Are there other considerations?**
- **Do the “basket of services” for each community typology contain the right mix of services?**