

EDMONTON NEWCOMER PRIORITIES:

Community Conversation with MCHB and MFRS colleagues, January 2024

LIVED REALITIES	Employment Barriers	Financial Insecurity	Food Insecurity	Lack of Afford
COPING MECHANISMS	Work multiple, low-paying survival jobs. Separate from family for work. Foreign-trained professionals: retrain, take lower positions in field, or leave profession. TFWs: tied to employer; stay in jobs with poor working conditions or quit and lose work permit. Student/work visas: restricted to limited LMIA (Labour Market Impact Assessment) jobs. Youth: leave school to work, join gangs. Income supports ~\$700/month (such as AB Works, Child Benefit, etc.).	Work multiple, low-paying survival jobs. Go into debt. Request funds from home. Use retirement funds for day-to- day survival. Use free or reduced-rate services. Income supports ~\$700/month (Gov't-Sponsored Refugees receive federal support for 1 year, then AB Works, Child Benefit, etc.).	Buy only basics, provide fewer meals, poor nutrition, go hungry. Rely on supports like MCHB Grocery Run and Food Bank (agencies stretched beyond their limits).	Crowded, unhealth homes (may have landlords leading t disputes and evicti Live with family, rel community membe roommates. Split family membe homes. May end up homel shelters or encamp
UNDERLYING CAUSES	Foreign-trained professionals: foreign credentials not recognized, retraining is prohibitively expensive, no Candian work or job-search experience. TFWs: tied to job/employer or lose work permit and can't work legally. Student/work visas: restricted LMIA-approved jobs; limited availability and can be prohibitively expensive. Bias and racism in hiring. Lack of required education.	Lack of suitable employment. Insufficient income supports.	Financial insecurity. Overwhelmed support agencies. Insufficient income supports.	Overall housing cri and costs. Lack of culturally a housing (for large, generational exten Discrimination in re newcomers. Financial insecurity Insufficient income
PROPOSED ACTIONS	 Fair assessment of foreign credentials against Canadian standards. Improve internship and work experience opportunities linked to job placement/hiring. Bridge programs supporting youth to stay in school and get jobs. Make trades more accessible (simplify processes, develop program for migrants). Funding (for example, micro-loans) and training supports for women, girls, and families for social enterprises and entrepreneurship. 	Increase income supports to keep up with inflation and cover basic needs.	Provide consistent, reliable access to good quality, culturally relevant food by supporting agencies that supply it and encouraging community business- building. Increase income supports.	Put more resources into affordable, ad appropriate housin need. Fast-track initiative progress (such as Housing Project).

of Suitable rdable Housing



Education Barriers

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neless, using mpments. Sacrifice education (English or other) for multiple survival jobs

Foreign-trained professionals: retrain (can be prohibitively expensive) or give up profession for lower-paying jobs.

Children/youth leave school for jobs.

risis: availability

appropriate e, multiended families).

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ces and creativity adequate, safe and sing to meet urgent

ives already in 1s Newcomer Professional retraining can be prohibitively expensive.

May be unable to study English due to other demands (child care, working to survive, etc.); LINC program not always suitable for individuals' needs.

Limited access to bridging programs, internships, trades training.

Alternative Englishlanguage programs. Support youth to stay in school.

Make trades more accessible.