

Transnationalism and the Sense of Belonging: International Student Experiences in Ottawa

Dzifa Binka,
Carleton University

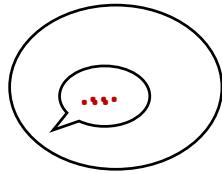
- Financial Adaptation
 - Lack of support and awareness hinders students
- Well-being
 - Gaps in the available resources lead to insecurity and vulnerability
- Racialized Experiences
 - An important factor in racialized international students' lives and a significant barrier for some in terms of socioeconomic integration

Youth with Refugee Experience Exploring Social Justice through The Lens of Participatory Photography

- ➡ What is participatory photography ?
- ➡ The methodological foundations of PP
- ➡ Why participatory photography
- ➡ Social justice in focus project
 - ➡ Themes covered
 - ➡ Results
 - ➡ Preliminary findings
 - ➡ Recommendations for researchers

WHAT IS SUCCESS

INTERROGATING THE CONCEPT OF SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION AMONG AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON, ONTARIO



Introduction

Integration policies geared towards successful incorporation of immigrants in host society in order for them:

1. To contribute economically
2. To replace aging population

Immigrant's success is measured against performance of native-borns.



Policy indicators of success (CIC 2001)

- Proficiency in English or French language
- Ability to find and keep a job
- Ability to make use of previously acquired education or skill
- Ability to participate in institutions



Research question and method

- What are the perceptions of immigrants regarding successful integration and how do these correspond to official policy indicators by the Canadian government?
- Qualitative in-depth interviews of 29 African immigrants in the city of London



What they say...

1. Success is achieving pre-migration aspirations
2. Success is creating avenue for personal growth and development
3. Success in integration is an ongoing process
4. Similar indicators identified by immigrants such as education but others like hard work and positive mindset are novel.

Background

- When unable to find employment, due to labour market barriers, entrepreneurship presents as a way to earn income
- Women are unequally affected



Objective: This study examined Syrian refugee women's experience of trying to start a business in Canada

Methods

- Qualitative design
- Guided by feminist grounded theory
- In-depth, semi-structured interviews with 20 Syrian women and 9 key informants
- Three-quarters of the women had started a small, informal business in feminized sectors



"Because of my children, I cannot work, at home I can make work way I can"



"We were told to start business, we need money...but we don't know how to promote either"



"No body accepts our application b/c of language..I'm ready to accept challenges"

"Social enterprise meet their need, can stay at home and perhaps make some money on commission"

Recommendations

- Necessity was underpinned by a combination of factors to explain motives
- Need to move away from 'social enterprising' programs
- Opportunity to learn from other OECD countries
 - ✓ Collaboration between government, employers, and settlement sector

Entrepreneurial experiences of Syrian refugee women in Canada: A feminist grounded qualitative study

Presented by: Sonja Senthunar, PhD (c) University of Waterloo

Immigrant attraction & retention capacity framework in small centres



- In Country of Origin:
 - Access to education
 - Economic opportunities
 - Permission to leave
- In Receiving Country:
 - Immigration policies

Global Gender Inequalities and Economic Migration to Canada



Ian Van Haren, PhD Student

