

**26th Biennial Canadian
Ethnic Studies Association
Conference**

**November 3-5, 2022
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia**

**Immigration Politics,
Refugee Crises,
and
Ethnic Dynamics
in a
Changing World Order:
Canada and Beyond**



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

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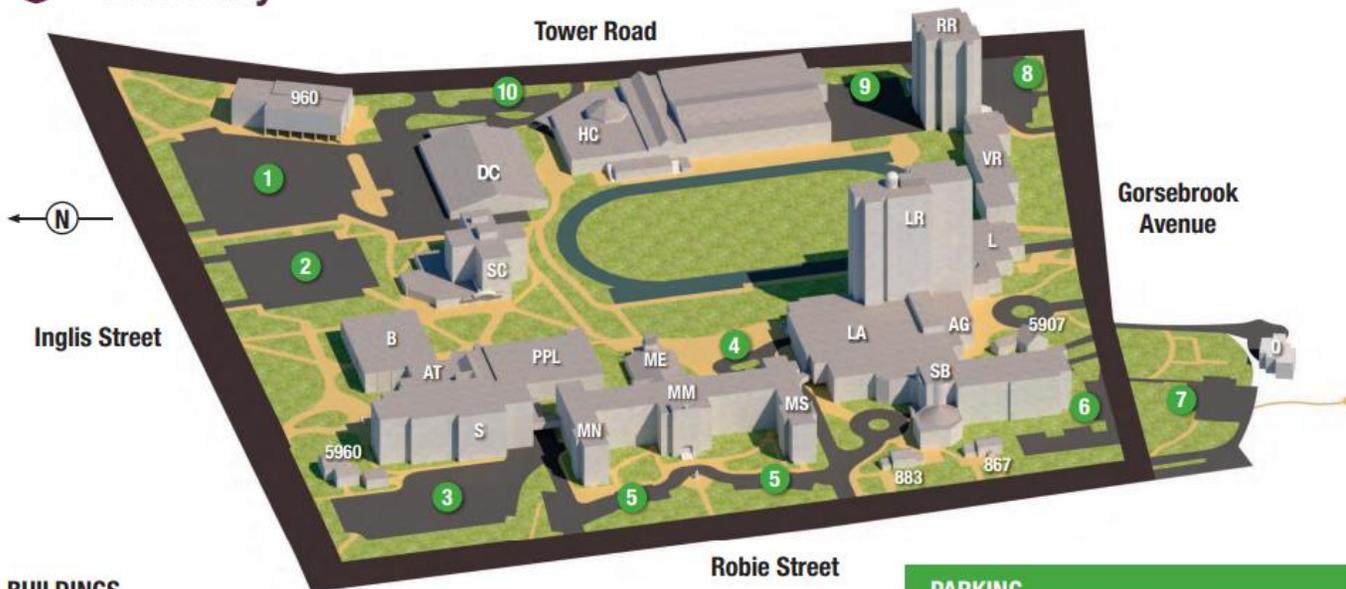
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Conference Schedule

Time	Thursday, November 3, 2022	Time	Friday, November 4, 2022	Time	Saturday, November 5, 2022
		8:45 - 9:30	Greetings: Dr. Evangelia Tastsoglou, Conference Chair. Opening remarks: SMU President, Dr. Summerby-Murray. Greetings: Dr. Rohini Banerjee, Associate Vice President Diversity Excellence	9:00 - 9:30	
		9:30 - 10:15	Keynote 1: Dr. Anna Triandafyllidou	9:30 - 10:15	Keynote 3: Dr. Margaret Abraham
		10:15 - 10:30	Break	10:15 - 10:30	Break
		10:30 - 12:00	Timeslot 1 Parallel Sessions	10:30 - 12:00	Timeslot 4 Parallel Sessions
		12:00 - 12:45	Lunch	12:00 - 12:30	IRCC Data Announcement
		12:45 - 1:40	General Meeting and Lifetime Achievement Award	12:30 - 1:15	Lunch
		1:45 - 2:30	Keynote 2: Dr. Daiva Stasiulis	1:15 - 2:00	Keynote 4: Dr. David Scott Fitzgerald
		2:30 - 2:45	Break	2:15 - 3:45	Timeslot 5 Parallel Sessions
		2:45 - 4:15	Timeslot 2 Parallel Sessions	3:45 - 4:00	Break
4:30 - 6:30	Registration	4:30 - 5:45	Timeslot 3 Parallel Sessions	4:00 - 5:15	Timeslot 6 Parallel Sessions
6:30 - 8:30	Welcome: Dr. Evangelia Tastsoglou, Conference Chair. Opening Prayer & Smudge: Elder Debbie Eisan. Welcoming remarks: Dr. Madine VanderPlaat, Interim Vice-President, Academic and Research. Reception.	6:15 - 8:15	Banquet Dinner		

Saint Mary's University Campus Map



BUILDINGS

AG	Art Gallery	O	The Oaks
AT	Atrium	PPL	Patrick Power Library
B	Burke Building	RR	Rice Residence
DC	The Dauphinee Centre	S	Science Building
HC	Homburg Centre for Health &	SB	Sobey Building
L	Wellness Link Building	SC	O'Donnell Hennessey Student Centre
LA	Loyola Academic Complex	VR	Vanier Residence
LR	Loyola Residence	867	867 Robie St.
ME	McNally East	883	883 Robie St.
MM	McNally Main	960	960 Tower Rd.
MN	McNally North	5907	5907 Gorsebrook Ave.
MS	McNally South	5960	5960 Inglis St.

PARKING

- 1.** Arena - General, Meters, Accessible
- 2.** Inglis Street - General, Pay & Display
- 3.** Science - General, Meters, Faculty, Accessible
- 4.** McNally East - Meters, Accessible
- 5.** McNally Main - Faculty, Accessible
- 6.** Sobey / Gorsebrook - General, Faculty
- 7.** Oaks - General
- 8.** Rice - General, Meters, Accessible
- 9.** Homburg Members Parking Only
- 10.** Tower Rd - Meters, Accessible

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26TH Biennial Conference**

**Immigration Politics,
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November
3rd – 5th
2022

Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia



**canadian ethnic studies association
société canadienne d'études ethniques**

Warmest Greetings!

On behalf of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, I am delighted to welcome you to the 26th Canadian Ethnic Studies Association Conference at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Kijipuktuk in Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq People. The theme is *Immigration Politics, Refugee Crises, and Ethnic Dynamics in a Changing World Order: Canada and Beyond*. This theme invites reflection on the political dimension of immigration, reminding us that migrant and refugee movements do not just happen but are generated, shaped, and molded by political decisions, processes, policies, and practices. As we move deeper into the 21st century, we are witnessing a rapidly changing global order amidst new and ongoing national and regional political conflicts, escalating wars or threats of war, rising nationalisms but also right-wing populist movements, ethnic tensions, environmental deterioration, economic displacement, and refugee crises. States increasingly assert their sovereignty by strengthening border security, aided by technological advancements, raising walls to keep the undesirables out, and "managing" migration. Issues of border security and immigration policy are at the forefront of public debate as governments try to weather the economic consequences of the pandemic, the energy crisis, and a looming recession. Despite the conservative and exclusionary politics in various western countries, citizens' groups and solidarity movements have strengthened existing voices for the reception, inclusion, and integration of migrants and refugees. In Canada, missing and murdered Aboriginal women and recent discoveries of mass burial sites of Indigenous children have revealed once more long-held and deep-seated racism and inequalities. In the context of all these developments, it is important to revisit our concepts, theories, and methodologies in ethnic studies and migration research.

I am particularly pleased to welcome you to Kijipuktuk / Halifax, the "Great Harbour," the beautiful and historic Maritime capital, after a long "absence" of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association: Firstly, to the Conference, originally planned for the fall of 2020 but cancelled, due to pandemic restrictions. I am certain that this long absence, in combination with the chosen theme of the Conference, will further fuel the usually lively discussions. Secondly, to the city and the region as the 26th Conference also marks a historic return to the city, at least two decades following the previous one. As the pandemic is not over, we will take every precaution to ensure a smooth and safe reunion.

The Canadian Ethnic Studies Association is a national organization with a solid tradition in promoting research and awareness on immigration, diaspora studies, racialization, multiculturalism, and ethnic studies in Canada. The official journal of the Association, the journal of *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, has been a respected forum for published research on these topics.

I would like to thank the Executive of the Association / Program Committee, the Local Organizing Committee, the CES Journal, Saint Mary's University, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, dedicated staff, and volunteers. We appreciate the sponsorship and hard work they have put in to get us to where we are. Thank you!

I hope you enjoy the Conference and your stay in Kijipuktuk / Halifax!

Evangelia Tastsoglou
Conference Chair

Greetings from the President of Saint Mary's University

On behalf of Saint Mary's University, I am delighted to welcome all participants in the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association conference. Your conference theme and subsequent discussions are timely and immensely important. While migration in various forms represents a long historical process, our present times bring a heightened concern over the politicization of the movement of peoples. We speak now of climate refugees and climate-generated migration flows, of forced migrations due to socio-economic circumstance, and the movements of people driven by the exigencies of war and other forms of geo-political conflict. For Canada, a country built on multiple forms of migration both internally and externally, the war in Ukraine and the long conflict in Afghanistan are but two of the drivers of contemporary migration that we witness on a daily basis. At Saint Mary's University, we strive to create a World without Limits – and our work together is to identify, understand and potentially overcome the many limits that exist in an increasingly mobile world. Hosting the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association Conference is therefore a fine example of the work we need to do, to explore and refine research methodologies, to situate narratives and contexts for politicized migrations, and to increase our shared understanding of cultures and peoples. I acknowledge the considerable work of the conference organizers and wish you all the best as the conference begins.

Dr. Robert Summerby-Murray
President and Vice-Chancellor, Saint Mary's University

Keynote Speakers

Dr. Margaret Abraham: Toward a Contextual Global Approach: Addressing Violence Against Immigrant Women



Margaret Abraham is Professor of Sociology and the Harry H. Wachtel Distinguished Professor at Hofstra University, Long, Island, New York. She is the past President of the International Sociological Association (2014-2018). She has been involved in research and activism for over three decades and committed to promoting social justice and social change. Her teaching and research interests include gender, ethnicity, citizenship, intersectionality, globalization, immigration, and domestic violence. She has published in various journals and is the author of the award-winning book, *Speaking the Unspeakable: Marital Violence Among South Asian Immigrants in the United States* (Rutgers University Press 2000), the first book on domestic violence within the South Asian diaspora in the United States. Her edited volumes include *Sociology and Social Justice* (Sage, 2019); *Interrogating Gender, Violence, and the State in National and Transnational Contexts* (Current Sociology Monograph Series 2016); *Making a Difference: Linking Research and Action* (Current Sociology, 2012); and *Contours of Citizenship: Women, Diversity, and the Practices of Citizenship* (Ashgate, 2010) and *Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses and Responsibilities* (Sage, 2023). She serves on community board organizations, journal editorial boards and has been a consultant and advisory board member on national and international projects addressing gender-based violence. For more, see <http://margaretabrahamonline.com>

Dr. David Scott Fitzgerald: Remote Control of ‘Unhealthy’ Bodies: Uncovering the Origins of Externalization



David Scott FitzGerald is Theodore E. Gildred Chair in U.S.-Mexican Relations, Professor of Sociology, and Co-Director of the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California San Diego. His research analyzes policies regulating migration and asylum in countries of origin, transit, and destination, as well as the experiences of people on the move. FitzGerald's books include *The Refugee System: A Sociological Approach* (Polity Press 2022); *Refuge beyond Reach: How Rich Democracies Repel Asylum Seekers* (Oxford University Press 2019)—winner of best book awards from the American Sociological Association's (ASA) International Migration Section, ASA Human Rights Section, and the International Studies Association's Human Rights Section; *Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas* (Harvard University Press 2014), whose awards include the ASA Distinguished Scholarly Book Award; and *Nation of Emigrants: How Mexico Manages its Migration* (University of California Press 2009). His seven co-edited books include *Immigrant California: Understanding the Past, Present, and Future of U.S. Policy* (Stanford University Press 2021).

Dr. Daiva Stasiulis: Canadian Intersectionality: navigating methodological nationalism and transnationalism



Daiva Stasiulis is Chancellor's Professor of Sociology at Carleton University. She has published extensively on issues of citizenship and non-citizenship, race, migration, intersectional feminism and diversity. In 2007, with co-author A. Bakan, she was awarded the 2007 Canadian Women's Studies Association annual book prize for *Negotiating Citizenship: Migrant Women in Canada and the Global System* (University of Toronto, 2005). Her other books include: *Gender and Multiculturalism: North-South Perspectives* (ed. with A. Gouws, University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2016); *Not One of the Family: Foreign Domestic Workers in Canada* (ed. with A. Bakan, University of Toronto Press); and *Unsettling Settler Societies: Articulations of Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Class* (ed. with N. Yuval-Davis, Sage Publications). In a Special Issue (co-edited with B. Rutherford and Z. Jinnah) of *Studies in Social Justice on Migration and Intersectionality: Perspectives from the Global South and North*, she explores the issue of migrant disposability. She is currently completing a book on *The Emotional Cartographies of Dual Citizenship: The Lebanese Diaspora and the 2006 War*.

Professor Stasiulis has harnessed her research to support the advocacy of domestic worker associations, and other vulnerable populations (e.g. the stateless), and served as the Chair of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Violence Against Asian Migrant Workers. She has been a consultant to the Canadian federal government on policies pertaining to racism and anti-racism, migration, employment equity, political participation of ethnic minorities, and gender and equity analysis of immigration policy.

Dr. Anna Triandafyllidou: Sustainability and Resilience in Migration Governance for a post-Pandemic World



Anna Triandafyllidou holds the Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration and Integration at Toronto Metropolitan University, Toronto as of 1st August 2019. She was previously Robert Schuman Chair at the Global Governance Program of the European University Institute (Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2012-2019). She is the Editor of the *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*, and chairs the IMISCOE Editorial Committee overseeing the IMISCOE Springer book series on international migration. She has published extensively on international migration, including guest editing a Special Issue on *Temporary Migration: Category of analysis or Category of Practice*, 2022, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* and a Special issue on *International Migration in 2030*, in press at *International Migration*. Her recent books include: *Migration and Pandemics* (Springer IMISCOE, ed. 2022), *Migrants with Irregular Status in Europe* (Springer IMISCOE, ed. with S. Spencer, 2020). Her most recent journal articles include: *The global governance of migration: (2021) Towards a 'messy' approach*, *International Migration*; (2020) *Nationalism in the 21st Century: Neo-Tribal or Plural? Nations and Nationalism*; (2020) *De-centering the Study of Migration Governance: a Radical View*, *Geopolitics*.

Debbie Eisan, CPO2, CD2 (Retired)



Chief Petty Officer Second Class (Ret'd) Debbie Eisan is an Ojibway Anishinabe kwe from Batchewana First Nation, and was born in Sault Ste Marie, Ontario. During her 36 year military career, Debbie served numerous tours of duty, highlighted by her involvement in the close out operation of the United Nations Base in Rwanda, Africa, and her posting to the HMCS Iroquois, which saw her spend seven months in the Arabian Sea supporting the War against Terrorism. In 2004, Eisan was the recipient of the National Aboriginal Women in Leadership Foundation Award of Distinction, and in 2012, she was presented the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and in 2022 the Queen's Platinum Jubilee medal for her work in advocating and bringing Cultural awareness for Aboriginal people serving in the Canadian Armed Forces.

Now working as the community Events Planner at the Mi'kmaw Native Friendship Centre in Halifax, she organizes and plans a myriad of events that are of benefit to individuals and groups within the larger Halifax community. It is an extensive and growing list, be it veterans, the homeless, seniors, youth, mothers, fathers and students. Her reach also extends to those who are incarcerated, bringing them culture and spirituality as well as traditional foods.

Deb is a member of the Veterans Indigenous Council of Elders, Saint Mary's University and the Chair of the Halifax Police Diversity working group, and an Elder with the Halifax Fire Department. She has been named as an Honorary Naval Captain with Maritime Forces Command, and is affiliated with Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Margaret Brooke. She is also a member of the Advisory Committee for care and Compassion to the Minister of Veterans Affairs. As a devoted wife, mother and grandmother of five, and a former board member of Indspire, Deb believes that Indigenous youth must be given the chance of success through Education and maintaining connection to their grass roots.

The Executive Committee / Program Committee

Evangelia Tastsoglou, President, *Saint Mary's University*



Evangelia Tastsoglou, PhD, LL.M., is Professor of Sociology and Global Development Studies at Saint Mary's University. Her research engages feminist and intersectional perspectives on women, gender and various aspects of international migration; Canadian immigration and integration; violence, citizenship, transnationalism and diasporas. Her recent, co-authored and (co)edited books include: *Interrogating Gender, Violence, and the State in National and Transnational Contexts*, Current Sociology Monograph Series (Vol. 64:4, July 2016) and *Gender-Based Violence in Migration: Interdisciplinary, Feminist and Intersectional Approaches* (Palgrave-Macmillan, forthcoming in 2022). She is currently the principal investigator of a 4-member Canadian team of the CIHR-funded project "Violence against Women Migrants and Refugees: Analyzing Causes and Effective Policy Response", part of an international project funded by the GENDER-NET Plus Cofund. She is also the principal investigator of a SSHRC-funded project on "Gendering Violence and Precarity in Forced Migration: Asylum Seeking Women in the Eastern Mediterranean" and co-PI of an interdisciplinary NFRFE two-year project on "Visual Analytics for Text-Intensive Social Science Research on Immigration." Dr. Tastsoglou has served as president of RC 32 (the

Research Committee on Women in Society) of the ISA (2010-2014), elected member of the ISA Research Council (2014-2018), chairperson of the Department of Sociology and Criminology at Saint Mary's University (2006-2012), and International Development Studies Coordinator (2017-2021). She is the recipient of the Saint Mary's University President's Award for Excellence in Research (2021). [More information about Evangelia Tastsoglou](#)

Abdie Kazemipur, Vice-President, *University of Calgary*



Abdie Kazemipur is professor of sociology and *Chair of Ethnic Studies* at the University of Calgary. Prior to joining the U of C, he was the *University Scholar in Social Sciences* at the U of Lethbridge and the *Stephen Jarislowksly Chair in Culture Change* at Memorial. He has also been the founding academic director of Statistics Canada Research Data Centres at Lethbridge and Memorial universities, and is currently the academic director of the University of Calgary RDC. In 2021-22, he served as president of Canadian Sociological Association. His research is on the socio-economic experiences of immigrants in Canada, and the socio-cultural developments in the Middle East. His most recent books include: *Sacred as Secular: Secularization under Theocracy in Iran* (2022, McGill-Queen's University Press) and *What Went Wrong: The Decline of Community in Iran* (2022/in-press, Aghar Publisher). His research has been funded by SSHRC, and his contributions have been recognized through the 2015 *John Porter Award* by Canadian Sociological Association for his book, *The Muslim Question in Canada* (2014, UBCP); and

the 2018 *Researcher Award* by Canadian National Metropolis (for his contributions to immigration research in Canada). For more information, see his web site: www.abdiekazemipur.com.

Henry P.H. Chow, Secretary / Treasurer, University of Regina



Henry Chow is a Professor and Graduate Program Co-ordinator in the Department of Sociology and Social Studies at the University of Regina. Professor Chow obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto in 1997. Prior to his appointment at the University of Regina, he taught at the University of Calgary in Alberta (1997-1999) and Trent University in Ontario (1996). From 1999-2011, he served as an adjunct professor in the Department of Sociology at Calgary.

Professor Chow's primary teaching and research interests are in the areas of immigration and multiculturalism, immigrant and refugee settlement, criminology and criminal justice, social gerontology, the sociology of education, the sociology of religion, quantitative analysis, and survey research methods. His publications appear in His peer-reviewed publications appear in *Alberta Journal of Educational Research, Australian Journal of Environmental Education, Canadian Ethnic Studies, Canadian Journal of Criminology, Canadian Journal of Higher Education, Death*

Studies, Ethnicity and Health, Electronic Journal of Research in Educational Psychology, International Journal of Academic Research in Education, International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences, International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory, International Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences, and Education, International Journal of Research in Sociology and Anthropology, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Journal of Identity and Migration Studies, Journal of International Migration and Integration, Journal of Penal Law and Criminology, Journal of Population and Social Studies, Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management, Prairie Forum, Social Indicators Research, and Social Psychology of Education: An International Journal.

Yoko Yoshida, Member-at-Large, Western University



Yoko Yoshida is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Western University in London, Ontario. Prior to joining Western, she worked at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia and was the Academic Director of the Atlantic Research Data Centre (2012-2016). She also served as the Vice-President of the Canadian Population Society (2019-2020). Her research interests primarily focus on the areas of immigration and immigrant's integration in Canada. Over the years, her research has explored the economic and non-economic contribution of immigrants to Canada and immigration trends in smaller regions in Canada. Her recent research examines the economic outcomes and retention of immigrants in Atlantic Canada and the impacts of pre-landing Canadian experience and immigration policies on those outcomes. She is also a member of the Child and Youth Refugee Research Coalition, analyzing the adulthood transition of refugee and immigrant youth and economic conditions of refugee families. She works closely with academic and non-academic partners across settlement services sectors, promoting data-based policy and program

planning through workshops and providing regional data.

Shibao Guo, Ex-officio, *Werklund School of Education, University of Calgary*



Shibao Guo is Professor in the Werklund School of Education at the University of Calgary. He specializes in citizenship and immigration, Chinese immigrants in Canada, ethnic and race relations, comparative and international education, and adult and lifelong education. His research has been funded by a number of organizations, including the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, International Organization for Migration, and Education International. He has numerous publications including books, journal articles, and book chapters. His latest books include *Revisiting Multiculturalism in Canada* (Sense Publishers, 2015, with Lloyd Wong), *Work, Learning and Transnational Migration* (Routledge, 2016), and *Spotlight on China: Chinese Education in the Globalized World* (Sense Publishers, 2016, with Yan Guo). He is past co-president of the Canadian Association for the Study of Adult Education (2009-2011) and a former Associate Editor of the *Canadian Journal for the Study of Adult Education* (2008-2011). Currently he serves as Co-editor of *Canadian Ethnic Studies* and Vice-President of Comparative and

International Education Society of Canada. He also edits two book series published by Sense Publishers – *Transnational Migration and Education* and *Spotlight on China*.

The Local Organizing Committee

Min-Jung Kwak, Associate Professor – Saint Mary's University



Dr. Kwak is an economic and social geographer with broad research interests in immigration and settlement studies. She has conducted research projects on education migration, immigrant entrepreneurship, immigrant healthcare accessibility and transnational migrant family experiences. Dr. Kwak is the co-editor of the book: "Outward and Upward Mobilities: International Students in Canada, Their Families and Structuring Institutions". She is currently working on several collaborative projects including the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS) funded project entitled "the Korea in the world and the world in Korea studies", the SSHRC Insight Grant (IG) project, "Intellectual Migration: the US, China and Canada Dynamics" and the most recent SSHRC COVID Partnership Engagement Grant project, "the Socio-economic Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Nova Scotia" working with ISANS (Immigrant Services Association of Nova Scotia) . In collaboration with the colleagues in 8 universities in North America, Dr. Kwak contributes to the AKS project by collecting and redefining Korean-Canadian Studies. For the SSHRC IG project, she is collaborating with the colleagues in the US, China and Canada to investigate the motivation of highly educated individuals and the dynamics of global knowledge and human capital flows. Over the years, Dr. Kwak has worked with various immigrant groups in major Canadian cities and in particular she has developed significant research partnerships with Korean-Canadian and Chinese-Canadian communities.

Cathy Conrad (Suso), Professor – Saint Mary's University



Cathy Conrad (Suso) is Professor of Geography and Environmental Studies in Nova Scotia, Canada, but shares her time with the Gambia, West Africa, where she is on a life-long journey of learning. After a transition from research on water security and community-based monitoring, her work focuses on West African migration, specifically involuntary immobility and containment development. Her more recent research is focused on investigating environmental and adaptive migration with a special focus on the gendered dimensions. Recent publications include "Totally *napse*: aspirations of mobility in Essau, the Gambia", "Backway or bust: causes and consequences of Gambian irregular migration" and "Involuntary Immobility and the Unfulfilled Rite of Passage: Implications for Migration Management in the Gambia, West Africa". Cathy Conrad (Suso) is currently the principal investigator on SSHRC Insight Development Grant "Women and children on the move: Irregular migration journeys from West Africa", which recently brought her back to the Gambia to conduct interviews and focus groups with Gambian women to better understand the female migrant journey. This current area of focus leads to her ongoing research titled "We Do Not Want our Sisters to Suffer: Female Migrant Journeys from the Gambia, West Africa".

Serperi Sevgür, PhD, Postdoctoral Fellow – Saint Mary's University



Dr. Sevgür is an interdisciplinary scholar with a background in Sociology, Psychology and International Development Studies, with research and teaching interests in contemporary political economy and international migration. Her research examines issues of feminization of work and migration in the context of local and global inequalities, particularly in Post-Soviet spaces, in addition to gender dynamics, and family relations across transnational spaces. She is actively engaged with subjects of migration and integration in Canada by taking part in research projects which evaluate settlement programs, and in forums that are designed for knowledge transfer and policy formulation.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2022

Registration 4:30 - 6:30 PM

Welcome: Dr. Evangelia Tastsoglou, Conference Chair 6:30 - 8:30 PM
Opening Prayer and Smudge: Elder Debbie Eisan
Welcoming Remarks: Dr. Madine Vanderplaat, Interim Vice-President, Academic and Research

Reception Loyola Conference Hall

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2022

Greetings: Dr. Evangelia Tastsoglou, Conference Chair 8:45 – 9:30 AM
Opening Remarks: President Dr. Robert Summerby-Murray
Greetings: Dr. Rohini Bannerjee, Associate Vice President, Diversity Excellence

McNally Auditorium

Keynote 1: Dr. Anna Triandafyllidou 9:30 – 10:15 AM
Moderator: Dr. Abdie Kazemipur **McNally Auditorium**

Break 10:15 – 10:30 AM
McNally Auditorium

Session 1: Global Migration Landscape: Theoretical and Practical Considerations**Rm Loyola 177**

Chair: Shibao Gao**Omid Asayesh and Abdie Kazemipur**

Homo Emigraturus: The Emergence of 'Subjective Migration' Phenomenon and Its Consequences,
With a Special Focus on Iran

Ather Akbari

Regionalization of Immigration: Some Rationale and Best Practices Across Advanced Countries

Larissa Sweeney

The Role of the Environment on Irregular Migration in The Gambia, West Africa

Session 2: Economic Prospects of Immigrant and International Students**Rm Loyola 188**

Chair: Adam Perry**Monina Febria**

The Future of Work = Immigrant Youth

Shawna Garrett

Bridging the Gaps, Nova Scotia's Study and Stay™ Programs Championing International Student
Supports in Nova Scotia in a Rapidly Changing Global Environment

Abdul-Bari Abdul-Karim

The Experiences of Internationally Educated Immigrants and Former International Graduate
Students in the Canadian Labour Market

Yoko Yoshida, Michael Haan, Shane Goodwin and Ina Palii

Post-Landing Earnings Trajectories of Immigrants with Pre-Landing Canadian Experience: Sub-
National Analysis

Session 3: Navigating Ethnic Identity**Rm Loyola 174**

Chair: Norine Verberg**Emma Foong**

Navigating Dual Cultural Body Image Standards as First-Generation Immigrants

Nazilla Khanlou, Fernando Nunes, Luz Maria Vazquez, Attia Khan and Lisa Seto Nielsen
Exploring the Complexity of Narratives in the Cultural Identity Negotiation and Integration of Asian- and Latino-Canadian Youth

Monetta Bailey
The Impact of Public Discourse on Race and Racism on Identity Formation and Actions of Racialized Individuals

Session 4: Politics on Immigration and Diversity

Rm Loyola 187

Chair: Tania Das Gupta

Henry P.H. Chow
An Exploration of University Students' Attitudes toward Immigrants and Perceived Impact of Immigration Using Logistic Regression

Rosa Orlandini, Kevin Manuel and Alex Cooper
Who's not counted: an Examination of the Ethnic, Racialized and Indigenous identities in Statistics Canada data

Vic Satzewich and Lily Yousefi
'Where would I propose the line should be drawn in Asia to cover peoples of the white race?': How Syrians, Armenians and Lebanese in Early Post WWII Canada Claimed Whiteness

Lunch 12:00 – 12:45 PM
McNally Auditorium

General Meeting and Lifetime Achievement Award 12:45 – 1:40 PM
McNally Auditorium

Keynote 2: Dr. Daiva Stasiulis 1:45 – 2:30 PM
Moderator: Dr. Christina Gabriel **McNally Auditorium**

Break 2:30 – 2:45 PM
McNally Auditorium

Session 1: Regional and Spatial Dimensions of Immigrant Settlement**Rm Loyola 177**

Chair: Zhenxiang Chen

Lindsay Finlay

The Places We'll Go: How Have Canadian Rural Settlers Changed Over Time?

Sinisa Vukicevic and Meng Ma

Research on Immigrants' Ethnic Segregation in the Metro Vancouver region

Marie-Laure Diah

L'intégration socioprofessionnelle en contexte d'immigration : récits de vie des personnes immigrantes et particularités régionales

Michael Haan, Yoko Yoshida, Yuchen Li and Lindsay Finlay

Who Uses the Settlement Services and Why? Examination of iCare-IMDB Linked Data

Session 2: Focus on Education: Immigrant, Refugee and International Students**Rm Loyola 188**

Chair: Cathy Holtmann

Christina Gabriel and Luisa Veronis

"Ambivalent Mobilities? A Social Resilience Lens to the Experiences of International Students in Canada"

Xavier St-Pierre

À l'école des colons: Analyse de la mise en scène du rôle du personnel enseignant dans les rapports entre Autochtones et non-autochtones

Ratna Ghosh

Understanding the Effectiveness of Education Services for Young Adult Syrian Refugees in Quebec

Rabindra Chaulagain

Defining a Refugee and Production of Refugeeeness: Importance of Critical Refugee Studies

Session 3: Experiences of Ethnic Groups

Rm Loyola 174

Chair: Peruvemba Jaya

Uliana Morozovskaia and Veronika Makarov

Cultural and Linguistic Attitudes of Russian-speaking Immigrants in Canada

Neela Hassan

The Inadmissible “Other”: A Case Study of Canada’s Special Immigration Measures for Afghans

Shaima Ahammed and Sophie Yohani

Suffering, Resilience & Altruism: Counselling Afghani Human Rights Defender-Refugees

Tania Das Gupta and Dr. Sugandha Nagpal

Indian Im/migrants: Degraded Labour, Precarious Work, yet Model Minority?

Session 4: The Impact of COVID-19 (Part I)

Rm Loyola 187

Chair: Shanti Fernando

Shibao Guo and Yan Guo

Combating Anti-Asian Racism during COVID-19: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Rita Dhungel and Hellen Gateri

Understanding Experiences of Immigrant Service Providers Amidst COVID 19 Pandemic

Rita Dhungel, Karun Karki, and John Wang

COVID 19 Escalated Pre-existing Injustice: Immigrants and Refugees Living with HIV in Alberta

Shanti Fernando

Discussant

Session 1: Gender and Migration**Rm Loyola 177**

Chair: Sandy Petrinioti

Cathy Conrad (Suso)

Female Migrant Journeys from the Coast of West Africa

Peruvemba Jaya

Feminism/s: Postcolonial Feminist and Transnationalist Feminist Approaches in the Study of Immigrant Women

Nancy Spina

Decolonizing Italian Canadian Studies: Re-imagining Narratives of Italian Immigrant Women in Halifax

Session 2: Experience of Migrant Workers**Rm Loyola 188**

Chair: Serperi Sevgür

Jana Borrás

Essential but Excluded: The Experience of Migrant Care Workers in Canada

Rania Abdulla

How do Internationally Trained Healthcare Workers perceive their Integration into the Canadian Workplace?

J. Robichaud, C. Deveau and M. Tabuka

Les travailleurs étrangers de la municipalité de Clare (NS)

Warren Clarke

Mapping the Experiences and Struggles of Un(der)employed Immigrant Afro-Caribbean Black (ACB) Young Men

Session 3: Panel - Ethnic Diversity, Intersectionality, and Cultural Vitality: Topmost in Forming Local, National, Planetary Community

Rm Loyola 174

Chair: Mohita Bhatia

Dr. Andrew McGilliray

What Media Representations Show: Advocating for (more) Uniformity or Diversity?

Dr. Jacqueline McLeod Rogers

What Current (Critical) Theory Explores: Defining and Deciding the Vibrancy of Diversity

Dr. Helen Lepp Friesen

What Students Say: Enthusiasm for Dialogue Sharing Diversity

Jennifer Elrick

The Middle-Class Character of Canadian Multiculturalism and its Consequences

Session 4: Book Launch - Politics on Immigration and Diversity

Rm Loyola 187

Yasmeen Abu-Laban, Christina Gabriel, Ethel Tungohan, Shanti Fernando, Alexandra Dobrowolsky, Lyubov Zhyznomirska, Shibao Guo, J. Adam Perry

Containing Diversity: Canada and the Politics of Immigration in the 21st Century (Authors Meet Readers)

Banquet Dinner

**6:15 – 8:15 PM
McNally Auditorium**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2022

Keynote 3: Dr. Margaret Abraham

Moderator: Dr. Evie Tastsoglou

9:30 - 10:15 AM

McNally Auditorium

Break

10:15 – 10:30 AM

McNally Auditorium

TIMESLOT 4 PARALLEL SESSIONS

10:30 – 12:00 PM

Session 1: Settlement Experiences in Atlantic Canada

Rm Loyola 171

Chair: Min-Jung Kwak

Yuchen Li, Michael Haan, Yoko Yoshida

Short-Term Retention Rates of Economic Immigrants in Atlantic Provinces: Evaluation of the Atlantic Immigration Program

Carolina Tytelman

“Nobody speaks Spanish here but us”: The Spanish-speaking Community in St. John’s, Newfoundland

Susan M Brigham, Claire Brierley and Sylvia Calatayud

School Interrupted: Refugee Youth and their (Learning) Journeys in Nova Scotia

Min-Jung Kwak

Discussant

Session 2: Economic Experiences of Racialized Canadians

Rm Loyola 174

Chair: Ethel Tungohan

Doriane Intungane, Jennifer Long, Hellen Gateri and Rita Dunghel

Investigating Systemic Barriers facing Precariously Employed Racialized Edmontonians

Amos Nkrumah

Black Entrepreneurship in Canada

Vibha Bhalla

The Invisible Truckers: South Asians and the Canadian Trucking Industry

Gabriel Nimoh

The Experiences and Challenges of Black Entrepreneurs in Halifax, NS

Session 3: Gender, Violence, and Migration

Rm Loyola 176

Chair: Shiva Nourpanah

Joceline Chabot and Sylvia Kasparian

Female Humanitarian Workers dealing with Gender Based Violence after WWI: The Case of Women Survivors of the Armenian Genocide

Catherine Holtmann

The Strengths of Migrant Women Survivors of GBV and Public Service Providers

Philomina Okeke-Ihejirika

Intimate Partner Violence Interventions within Immigrant Populations: A Scoping Review of the G7 Nations, Including Canada

Stefani Vasil

“I Came Here and it Got Worse Day by Day”: Examining the Intersections Between Migrant Precarity and Family Violence among Women with Insecure Migration Status in Australia

IRCC Data Announcement

12:00– 12:30 PM
McNally Auditorium

Lunch

12:30 – 1:15 PM
McNally Auditorium

Keynote 4: Dr. David Scott Fitzgerald

Moderator: Dr. Yasmeeen Abu-Laban

1:15 – 2:00 PM
McNally Auditorium

Session 1: Experiences of Ethnic Groups: Ukrainians in Canada**Rm Loyola 171**

Chair: Alexandra Dobrowolsky

Sandra Sawchuk and Alexandra Cooper

A Census Profile of Ukrainians in Canada, 2001 – 2021

Natalia Khanenko-Friesen and Jennifer Fedun

Ukrainian Immigration to Canada after 1991 and Russia's War in Ukraine: A Change of Tide?

Jars Balan

Canada as a Haven for Refugees from Ukraine: Lessons Learned from the Past and about the Current Refugee Crisis

Lyobov Zhyznomirska

Assessing the impact of the CUAET visa policy on Canada's humanitarian and labour migration policies: The federal-provincial dynamics

Session 2: Panel - Understanding Immigrant and Refugee Integration in Rural Nova Scotia**Rm Loyola 174**

Chair: John Shields

J. Adam Perry

Settlement is not about 'Services', it's about Relationships

Jordan MacDonald, Norine Verberg, and Sarah McKnight

Community Connections: The Utilization of Sponsorship Group Personal Networks by Refugee Newcomers to support Social Integration and Employment Transitions

Kenzie MacNeil, Norine Verberg and Jordan MacDonald

Complex Post-Secondary Experiences of Adult Refugees resettled in Rural Nova Scotia

Linda Darwish

Religion and Forced Migration: Making Meaning for a New Beginning

Session 3: Panel - Interdisciplinary Research in 'Immigrant' Representations in Mainstream Canadian Media

Rm Loyola 176

Chair: Howard Ramos

Serperi Sevgur and Evangelia Tastsoglou

Constructing Canadian National Identity after World War II: A Newspaper Discourse Analysis

Mariano Masionnave

Computer-Assisted Text-Intensive Social Science Research on Immigration

Eugena Kwon, Evangelia Tastsoglou and Meylin Zink Yi

The Impact of Covid-19 On the Mental Health of Immigrants, Refugees, And International Students: A Scoping Review with Directions for Research

Howard Ramos

Discussant

Session 4: Panel - The Rights of Children and Youth Partnership: Strengthening Collaboration in the Americas

Rm Loyola 187

Chair: Fernando Nunes

Veronica Escobar Olivo

Re-Building the "American dream": Central American Youth and Migration

Daniel Sanchez Morales

"I just want to belong somewhere": Latinx Youth's Experiences in Canada's Education System

Dr. Marsha Rampersaud

"It's not a system that's built for me": Black Youths' Unbelonging in Ontario Schools

Laura Perez Gonzalez

"Parents don't know the they have the option to say no": The Experiences of Caribbean and Latin American Parents Navigating Special Education in Ontario

Break

3:45 – 4:00 PM
McNally Auditorium

Session 1: Religion, Migration, and Ethnicity**Rm Loyola 171**

Chair: Rabindra Chaulagain

Lucan Johnson, Fernando Nunes, and Shane Theunissen

The Role of Religion/Spirituality in Fostering Resilience Among At-Risk Youth in the Halifax Metropolitan Region

Eve Lemaire, Xavier St-Pierre, Corina Borri-Anadon, and Sivane Hirsch

Documenter la diversité ethnoculturelle, religieuse et linguistique dans les régions du Québec : apport et limites pour soutenir les milieux scolaires

Ovgu Ulgen

Understanding Pluralism through the Lens of Language and Recognition: Francophone and Hipanophone Jewish Immigrants in Canada

Session 2: The Impact of COVID-19 (Part II)**Rm Loyola 174**

Chair: Cathy Conrad (Suso)

John Shields, Valerie Preston, and Jayesh D'Souza

Settlement Services and the Pandemic: Adaptation and Drawing Lessons from the Crisis

Aya Morash and Maria Cain

Improving Vaccination Uptake among Immigrant Populations

Min-Jung Kwak, Eugena Kwon, Andrew Leverman, and Yujiro Sano

The COVID-19 Pandemic & Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Nova Scotia

Cathy Conrad (Suso)

Discussant

Session 3: Family and Migration**Rm Loyola 176**

Chair: Susan Brigham

Harshita Yalmarty, Megan Gaucher, Ethel Tungohan and Asma Atique

"We all know the benefits": Justifying the Role of Grandparents in Canadian Nation-Building

Emmanuel Kojo Kyeremeh, Godwin Arku, and Bridget Osei Henewaah Annor

The Social Networks of Family Class Immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area: A Qualitative Account

Nancy Mandell, Janice Phonepraseuth, Larry Lam, and Jana Borrás

Is Settlement a 'Family affair'? Families as Sources of Support and Stress during Newcomer Settlement

Posters

David Chown and Jennifer Chown

Sara Corning Poster

Evangelia Tastsoglou, Pallabi Bhattacharyya, Myrna Dawson, Chantelle Falconer, Cathy Holtmann, Mia Sisic, and Lori Wilkinson

GBV-MIG International Poster

Sandy Petrinioti, Evangelia Tastsoglou, Chara Karagiannopoulou

Gender Based Violence in Migration: Linking "Lived Experiences" to Border Management and Migration Governance. Asylum Seeking Women in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Morgan Poteet

Salvadoran-Canadians Belong Through Stories: Photovoice Projects from the Diaspora

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Dr. Margaret Abraham
Hofstra University

**Toward a Contextual Global Approach:
Addressing Violence Against Immigrant Women**

For decades, social scientists, feminist sociologists, activists and anti-violence movements have drawn attention to the global problem of gender-based violence. Tackling this problem is key to dealing with issues of equality and social justice. Although gender-based violence is a worldwide problem, cutting across cultures, boundaries, time, and political systems, addressing the social, economic, and political contexts matter. Drawing upon a *contextual global sociology*, this presentation considers some of the persistence and change in addressing gender-based violence against immigrant and ethnic minority women, especially during the recent global pandemic. Structural and cultural factors and the framing of domestic violence, particularly the role of the state will be critically examined to explain the consequences on abused immigrant women's lives, their families, and communities. Gender and intersectionality at the micro, meso and macro levels in examining the causal factors of gender-based violence and vulnerability of immigrant women but also their resilience and agency will be discussed. Issues of language, ethnicity, religion, nationality, class, and citizenship status are analyzed. The presentation concludes with some questions and suggestions on ways to help mitigate the ongoing gender-based violence against economically marginalized and racialized women that is integral to ensure equality, social justice, and social change.

Dr. David Scott FitzGerald
University of California, San Diego

Remote Control of 'Unhealthy' Bodies: Uncovering the Origins of Externalization

Remote controls have multiple origins around health, security, and deterrence of irregular migrants and asylum seekers. Over time, controls accrete and are deployed for new purposes. This presentation reconstructs the remote controls of migration based on health restrictions using 1) sanitary passports, 2) pre-embarkation inspections, and 3) quarantine in liminal "barbican" spaces. Many of the earliest forms of international cooperation around health included remote control using sanitary passports issued in advance of travel. At the same time, the US government sanctioned passenger shipping companies if they transported inadmissible passengers, thus pushing migration control to ports of embarkation in Europe and Asia through a process of de facto deputization. A mix of embarkation state authorities,

disembarkation state liaison officers, and private actors screened intending migrants for disease according to US regulations before they left the docks abroad. Less scrutiny for the wealthy took place at the same time as enhanced scrutiny for the poor. In addition to transatlantic and transpacific remote controls, the United States made Canada a buffer state for U.S.-bound passengers arriving at Canadian ports. The Covid-19 pandemic pushed remote control efforts abroad with new vigor in ways that sharply reduced international migration of all types, including flows of asylum seekers and resettled refugees. The ability of governments to accomplish this task so quickly was based on a latent infrastructure of remote control.

**Dr. Daiva Stasiulis
Carleton University**

**Canadian Intersectionality:
Navigating Methodological Nationalism and Transnationalism**

This paper addresses the ways in which an intersectionality sensibility has informed Canadian migration and ethnic studies. It is attentive to the fraught relationship between methodological nationalism and transnational perspectives in intersectional theory. Intersectionality frameworks within Canadian critical race and migration scholarship seek to understand the distinctive character of Canadian society, state, culture, inequality, and forms of belonging. They both interact with and diverge from the origins story of the “race, gender, class” conception of intersectionality in foundational work by U.S. Black feminist scholars. The talk is organized to address two lines of inquiry. The first is historical and addresses the specificity of Canadian intersectional thought. Notable here are its roots in feminist movement adoptions of anti-racist politics of the 1980s in global cities attracting highly diverse immigration, Canada’s formation as a dual white settler colony (with the pre-eminence of the ‘national question’ in Quebec), and regional histories of migration, racialization, Indigeneity, settlement and diasporas. These factors have shaped intersectional thinking of Canadian scholars to focus on oppression of (im)migrant and racialized women, and on social forces of nationalism, ethnicity, language, religion and cultural differences, class relations, settler colonialism and Indigeneity. The second part of the talk addresses more contemporary trends, suggesting the deployment of intersectional thinking in directions that unsettle the imaginary of Canada as a tolerant, multicultural and exceptionally humanitarian country of settler immigration. An intersectional lens in Canadian migration studies is key to understanding the growing patterns of temporariness, conditionality and hierarchy of non-citizenship statuses of a growing number of migrants and refugees. The talk concludes with a discussion of the utility of an intersectional lens in illuminating systemic and heightened forms of privilege, oppression, and group trauma, and polarized politics during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

**Dr. Anna Triandafyllidou,
Toronto Metropolitan University**

Sustainability and Resilience in Migration Governance for a post-Pandemic World

Stalled mobility in COVID-19 times has both deepened the precarity of temporary workers and created new challenges for settled migrants. It has also created unprecedented challenges for origin, destination and transit countries. As the pandemic seems to be shifting to a more manageable epidemic, considering how migration and mobility has changed during these two years presents an opportunity for reflection so as to 'build back better'. This paper starts by discussing the notions of resilience and sustainability in migration governance with a special focus on the turn towards temporary migration in the last 10-15 years around the world. The paper compares between destinations (and regional migration systems) that favour openly temporary migration like for instance the UAE, those that privilege long term migration openly but allowing silently for significant temporary and two step migration like Canada and Australia, and those in-between that actually do not proactively manage immigration but allow for both long term and temporary moves to take place and adjust afterwards. Through a critical analysis of these different approaches, the paper traces the contours of a sustainable and resilient migration governance approach. The features of such a system bring together different elements of existing approaches among those studied alongside several reflections and recommendations arising from research and not yet implemented anywhere. The presentation will conclude with some reflections on the Canadian immigration approach going forward.

TIMESLOT 1 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1: Global Migration Landscape: Theoretical and Practical Considerations

Omid Asayesh and Abdie Kazemipur
University of Calgary

Homo Emigraturus: The Emergence of 'Subjective Migration' Phenomenon and Its Consequences, With a Special Focus on Iran

The current research on international migration suffers from a narrow conceptual focus on immigrants – i.e., those who desire to migrate and then carry out their desires -- while ignoring a much larger category, that is, those who desire to migrate but cannot do so. The significant recent increase in the number of Iranians who desire to migrate to another country, particularly Canada, and the inability of a large proportion of them to carry out their desire has generated a new but fast-growing sub-population. We have called this new sub-population Homo Emigraturus ('about to leave') – a group whose different lifestyle, mindset, type of work, and pattern of social and civic engagement make them distinct from both immigrants and non-immigrant sub-populations. Their strong desire to migrate, combined with their inability to do so, has resulted in what we have called 'subjective migration.' We examine the distinct experiences of this group in the case of Iran through the data from 41 face-to-face interviews conducted in the summer and fall of 2021, as well as the data from social media (particularly Twitter) in the period 2020-21. The findings show that living as Homo Emigraturus has enormous consequences for one's emotional well-being, career path, economic planning, intimate relations, and social and civic engagement. Besides the above implications for individuals, the growth in the size of the Homo Emigraturus sub-population has also altered the country's social and cultural landscape, affecting the lives of even those who do not wish to migrate.

Ather H. Akbari
Saint Mary's University

Regionalization of Immigration: Some Rationale and Best Practices Across Advanced Countries

Major immigrant-receiving nations have introduced policies to direct settlement of newcomers towards smaller regions and away from historic destinations such as larger urban centres. This acknowledges that the economic and social impacts of immigration have been uneven within receiving countries. This paper examines how these measures have been designed and implemented in five advanced economies

including Australia, Canada, Germany New Zealand and the United States. Theoretical rationale for the voluntary choice of destinations by newcomers within the host country is found in the literature on interprovincial migration. Government involvement in directing immigrants to non-traditional destinations is based on the sources of market failure and the desire of central governments to maintain regional balance in economic development. Refugees are a special case, and often involve governments and community-based organizations as sponsors

Larissa Sweeney
Saint Mary's University

The Role of the Environment on Irregular Migration in The Gambia, West Africa

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified that African countries will be disproportionately affected by the environmental impacts of climate change and will face a direct risk to food security, water supply and economic livelihoods with global warming of just 1.5°C to 2°C (2018). With increased pressure and acceleration from changing systems, migration is increasingly used as an environmental adaptation method (Warner et al., 2009). Specifically, The Gambia faces a high rate of irregular migration compared to other African countries. Between 2009 and 2019, over 46 199 migrants crossed the Mediterranean and entered Europe from The Gambia, representing 3.85% of the population – the highest per capita rate of irregular migration in Africa (Jammeh, 2019). The already high level of migration, paired with high risk for environmental issues, makes The Gambia an ideal case study.

This paper draws upon 21 semi-structured interviews with Gambian natives to understand if migration is being used as an adaptation method. Specifically, this study looks at how people are adapting to climate change and how many people are indicating migration as a method of adaptation without being prompted. This study also explores involuntary immobility, and whether Gambians are becoming “trapped” due to a lack of legal migration opportunities. Preliminary results indicate that Gambians are migrating both internally and internationally through irregular methods, though not only due to environmental and climatic stressors but due to a myriad of compounding factors.

Session 2: Economic Prospects of Immigrant and International Students

Monina Febria

World Education Services

The Future of Work = Immigrant Youth

Research shows that graduates from higher education experience higher rates of employment, higher earning potential and improved well-being (Rae 2018). First-generation immigrant youth attend university at a rate of approximately 57 percent compared to 38 percent for their non-immigrant counterparts (Rae 2018: 6). Yet, immigrant youth experience higher levels of unemployment and lower rates of sustained labour market integration when compared to their Canadian counterparts (Shields and Lujan 2018).

During the critical transition from higher learning to employment, there appears to be some disconnect between education and employment liftoff. This presentation will look at immigrant youth (ages 17-30) and discuss some of the challenges they face in the educational system and labour market in Canada. Drawing from secondary research and lived experience from immigrant youth themselves, we highlight best practices that can improve and support immigrant youth in their career “liftoff”.

Shawna Garret

EduNova Co-operative Ltd.

Bridging the Gaps, Nova Scotia’s Study and Stay™ Programs

Championing International Student Supports in Nova Scotia in a Rapidly Changing Global Environment

This session provides an overview, results, and findings from the award-winning Study and Stay™ - Nova Scotia program. Over the past six years, the Study and Stay™ - Nova Scotia program has provided support to more than 400 students representing more than 60 different nationalities. The program has successfully retained an average of 86% of the graduates in Nova Scotia one-year post-graduation. Program alumni have started their careers in meaningful jobs aligned with their study plans and are thriving as new Nova Scotians. This session offers a review of the tools and practices that have been employed successfully to support international students’ transition into the workplace using a six-pillar approach.

During the implementation of this program, we experienced a global pandemic, and the world has changed inextricably in a plethora of ways, many of which we do not yet understand. This session will provide an overview of what students, alumni and employers are reporting has changed, and as a result, how the supports they need have changed. This session also will provide an overview of the planned Study and Stay CONNECT program to be launched this year, the new methods and approaches that will be

incorporated based on lessons learned from the past six years of the program, and how best to respond to new challenges in student-centred services and programs for diverse populations using an eight-pillar approach, in a rapidly changing, pandemic-affected global environment.

Abdul-Bari Abdul-Karim
University of Manitoba

**The Experiences of Internationally Educated Immigrants and Former International Graduate Students
in the Canadian Labour Market**

Immigration to Canada has historically made a significant and positive contribution to the development, growth, sustainability, and quality of the Canadian labour force despite the myriad of problems many newcomers face. As reported by the Conference Board of Canada (2019) and the Ontario Ministry of Finance (2014), immigration contributes to the greatest portion of economic and labour market growth of the country. Compared to their Canadian-born and trained counterparts, immigrants are more highly educated but they experience long-term downward social and economic mobility. Many recent immigrants express disappointment at local employers' failure to recognize their educational credentials and credit their overseas work experience.

This paper uses Human Capital Theory and Critical Race Theory which provide the most comprehensive arguments in identifying immigrants' challenges in the foreign credential evaluation processes. HCT provides useful framework in explaining the effects of one's place of education on her/his labour market outcomes, whilst CRT explains the role of institutionalized racism in immigrants' labour market outcomes. The paper uses the 2011 Canadian National Household Survey to investigate the processes of foreign credential recognition. This research is necessary because it helps direct policy aimed at addressing inequities in the labour market and creating evidence-base of knowing if highly skilled workers are in their appropriate professions. This paper examines the job-skills match rates among immigrants working in one of the 31 self-regulated professions in Manitoba, by addressing the main research questions: what are the barriers to immigrants' foreign credential recognition and access to regulated professions in Manitoba?

Yoko Yoshida, Michael Haan, Shane Goodwin, Ina Palii
Western University

**Post-Landing Earnings Trajectories of Immigrants with Pre-landing Canadian
Experience: Sub-National Analysis**

Since the early 2000s, Canadian immigration policies have increasingly shifted toward two-step immigration because it has been seen as an effective strategy to improve the labour market outcomes

and integration of economic immigrants. Immigrants with prelanding experience (PLE) in Canada, as a temporary foreign worker and/or an international student, are expected to have a smoother transition to the labour market and have earnings advantages because of their previous experience with the Canadian employers and local institutions prior to landing.

Existing research, focusing on national level results, has reported that earning advantages associated with the PLE varies across the types of experiences and skill levels of immigrants. Those with high skill work experience have earnings advantages over those without PLE. The labour market advantages are limited or even absent for former temporary workers with low skill level experience and international graduates without Canadian work experience.

Levels of immigration and labour market conditions, however, vary considerably across regions. Smaller provinces, such as Atlantic Canada, are in greater need of labour across all skill levels, which may affect PLEs economic outcomes and integration after landing permanently.

Using a latent growth modelling approach to the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB), this study estimates the advantage of pre-landing characteristics of Canadian immigrants on post-landing earnings trajectories of newcomers. Describing the regional variations, the paper considers impacts of socio-demographic conditions on the earning trajectories of immigrants with PLEs and its implication for regional-focused immigration policies.

Session 3: Navigating Ethnic Identity

Emma Foong
University of Windsor

Navigating Dual Cultural Body Image Standards as First-Generation Immigrants

Asian Canadians are the fastest growing minority group in Canada (Lee, 2015; Statistics Canada, 2018) and eating disorder cases among this group have risen dramatically (Golden, 2016). Previous research has shown that more Asian Canadians than in the past are experiencing body dissatisfaction, which can lead to the development of an eating disorder (Brady et al., 2017; Cummins & Lehman, 2007). Research has found that Asian Canadian individuals often feel a “double bind” or double standard regarding their body (Brady et al., 2017, Yokoyama, 2007). Specifically, they find themselves caught between two competing worldviews of beauty and ideal body image since they are socially encouraged to adopt beauty standards from two different cultures. This can take a toll on their mental, emotional, and physical health (Brady et al., 2017; Frederick et al., 2016).

This proposed study will explore how first-generation Asian Canadian men and women

self-identify when it comes to the boundaries of culture and understanding their own body. This study will seek explore how first-generation Asian Canadian men and women construct their identity while being situated and located in two different cultures. This study will be the first in Canada to link cross cultural identity with body image and by extension eating disorders among first-generation Asian Canadian individuals. This study seeks to inform Canadian educators and others about mental health awareness as well as mental illness that first-generation Asian Canadian men and women face.

Nazilla Khanlou, York University
Fernando Nunes, Mount Saint Vincent University
Luz Maria Vazquez, York University
Attia Khan, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)
Lisa Seto Nielsen, York University

Exploring the Complexity of Narratives in the Cultural Identity Negotiation and Integration of Asian- and Latino-Canadian Youth

Background: Identity, diversity, and inclusion are constantly reshaping in the face of global migration. Adaptation to such changes can have significant impact both on youth and their families. New inquiry is needed that examines the experiences of youth in our Canadian multicultural context, to better understand complex integration issues.

Objectives: We analyzed the understandings and experiences of Asian and Latino youth regarding how their cultural identity has been influenced by exclusion, inequitable access and racism.

Methods: Two focus groups and 4 individual interviews were conducted with 15 youth (aged 18-24, immigrants or descendants from Asia and Latin America) as part of a qualitative, community-based study. Analysis included coding guided by grounded theory.

Findings: The following themes impacted on youth identities and integration processes: 1) Identity domains related to faith, race, family, and immigration history; 2) Lack of Representation, Invisibility, Racism; and 3) Dissecting Multiculturalism and Global Migration

Discourses. Discussion & Conclusion: For youth, cultural identity is a complex and changing concept. Youth regarded the negotiation of their identities as a way to adapt to their challenging multicultural context. Youth inserted their gendered, minority, and youth identities within mainstream multicultural narratives, to make immigrant youth experiences visible. Narratives highlighted the intersection of multiple factors that cut across systems levels, interwoven by experiences of racial discrimination, gender inequality, and indeterminate belonging, thus demonstrating the complexity of immigration and identity.

**Monetta Bailey
Ambrose University**

The Impact of Public Discourse on Race and Racism on Identity Formation and Actions of Racialized Individuals.

This study investigates the impact of public discourse on race and racism on the identity formation and actions of racialized immigrant individuals in Canada. The sociology of knowledge suggests that people socially construct and act upon their world through language. As such, public discourse, which represents a way of knowing about the social world, impacts both identity formation and social action. Whether institutional discourse, such as policies and guidelines, or public discourse, such as everyday discussions or media messages, discourse is a means by which people gain knowledge about a topic. Institutional and public discourse over the past five years have increasingly framed immigration of racialized individuals as a social problem. In addition, there has been an increase in racist discourse in both mass and social media. Current discourse is guided by both objective data, such as media reports on increase in police reported racialized hate crimes, as well as a constructionist view, focusing on the ways in which racialized immigration has been increasingly constructed as a problem in society. This paper will discuss the impact of public discourse on race and racism on racialized/immigrant individuals in Canada. The data presented comes from focus groups conducted as part of a larger study which addressed how individuals interact with larger discourses to guide their identity and govern their behaviour and practices.

Session 4: Politics on Immigration and Diversity

**Henry P.H. Chow,
University of Regina**

An Exploration of University Students' Attitudes toward Immigrants and Perceived Impact of Immigration Using Logistic Regression

The most recent Canadian Census revealed that a total of 1,212,075 new immigrants had permanently settled in Canada from 2011 to 2016. These recent immigrants represented 3.5% of Canada's total population in 2016. A majority (60.3%) of these new immigrants were admitted under the economic category and slightly more than a quarter (26.8%) of them were admitted under the family class to join family already in the country (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Doubtlessly, the arrival and settlement of immigrants can have significant social, cultural, and economic consequences for the host country. While Canada is a nation of immigrants, historically there have been periods when immigration has been viewed with antagonism. As the negative attitudes and behaviour of the dominant group members could have devastating effects on minority and immigrant communities

(e.g., Edge & Newbold, 2013; Jagire, 2019; Noh & Kaspar, 2003; Vang & Chang, 2019), it is vital to explore public attitudes toward immigrants and immigration.

Drawing on the integrated threat theory (Stephan & Stephan, 2000) which brings together a variety of theoretical perspectives that have been employed to understand the role of threats and the self-categorization theory (Turner et al., 1987) which posits that the social categorization of people into out-groups and an in-group stimulates a motivation to perceive or achieve a sense of positive group distinctiveness, this paper explores attitudes toward immigrants and the impact of immigration on national unity, security, and economic growth in a sample of university students using binary and multinomial logistic regression (Chow, 2020).

Rosa Orlandini, York University
Kevin Manuel, Toronto Metropolitan University
Alex Cooper, Queen's University

**Who's not counted: an Examination of the Ethnic, Racialized and Indigenous Identities in Statistics
Canada data**

Recent events such as #BlackLivesMatter, #landback, inflation, and COVID-19, has highlighted the need for published data that reflects the diversity of Canadian society. But does the data exist? Finding data on ethnicity, racialized populations, immigrant, and indigenous populations in Canada can be a complex process when conducting research, and it can be even more of a challenge when looking at it through an anti-racist, Indigenous, and/or intersectional perspective.

One source of data is the Census of Canada which has been collecting socio-demographic data since 1871. However, census taking is connected to colonialism and the Census collection of racial, ethnic, or Indigenous data has changed throughout the years and from Census to Census. Another source of data are several surveys from Statistics Canada, which may have variables that researchers want, but the researcher must employ different lines of inquiry to find data they need.

This presentation will detail how the Census of Canada has asked questions about ethnicity, racialized and Indigenous identities over time. It will also highlight tips and methods researchers can use to find “hard-to-find” ethnicity, racialized, and immigration data from the 2021 Census, previous censuses, and key surveys from Statistics Canada. The presenters will also share an online guide they created to help librarians and researchers answer ethno-racial data questions within the Canadian context.

Vic Satzewich and Lily Yousefi
McMaster University

'Where would I propose the line should be drawn in Asia to cover peoples of the white race?': How Syrians, Armenians and Lebanese in Early Post WWII Canada Claimed Whiteness

David Roediger's now classic 1988 study of how the Irish became white has prompted considerable research on other groups that have claimed whiteness. This paper asks how, in early post-World War Two Canada, Syrian, Armenian and Lebanese communities claimed whiteness in the context of Canada's racially restrictive immigration regulations that defined 'Asiatics' as inadmissible. But, it also examines why they were not successful in their claims making. Using so-far untapped archival records, this paper shows that Canadian immigration authorities were unwilling to redefine the racial status of these three groups out of fear that doing so would provide a wedge for other groups of 'Asiatics' to claim the ability to migrate to Canada. The paper shows that identity claims about successful and unsuccessful claims to whiteness are not simply based on the effectiveness of the claims makers themselves, but also on those who receive and evaluate those claims. Those who evaluate those claims, and officially grant the status of whiteness, also take into account other social relationships and the interests of potential other groups to cross racial lines. In this case, Syrians, Armenians and Lebanese could be regarded as experiencing collateral damage in the politics of whiteness at the time. While Canadian immigration authorities seemed to accept the white identity claims of these groups, they were nonetheless unwilling to grant them one of the privileges of whiteness—namely the ability to migrate to Canada on a basis equal to that of other white immigrants.

TIMESLOT 2 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1: Regional and Spatial Dimensions of Immigrant Settlement

Lindsay Finlay

The University of Western Ontario

The Places We'll Go: How Have Canadian Rural Settlers Changed Over Time?

An increasingly key consideration in Canadian immigration policy is rural settlement patterns. As Canada's largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs) continue to see increases in overall population, smaller and mid-sized communities face greater challenges in attracting and retaining newcomers as a means of economic and population improvements. As such, it is becoming increasingly important to look at the characteristics of individuals who opt for rural settlement in order to improve the outcomes of future attraction initiatives. While a substantial body of literature looks at the movement of immigrants and native-born Canadians across the country, far fewer look at the characteristics that positively predict rural settlement. This study helps to close the knowledge gap by investigating these characteristics and how they change over a 25-year period, using two identical logistic regression models and a pooled cross-sectional model based on the 1991 and 2016 Canadian Census. Overall, age, lower levels of education and income, as well as non-immigrant and non-visible minority statuses lead to higher propensities for rural living. However, the general trend is a move away from rural settlement in favour of larger cities.

Sinisa Vukicevic, Metro Vancouver

Meng Ma, Metro Vancouver

Research on Immigrants' Ethnic Segregation in the Metro Vancouver region.

International migration in our era of globalization has become a very complex issue for all levels of Government, however, immigration has a higher impact on local and regional authorities. The constant increases in immigration have two significant consequences: increasing ethnocultural diversity and growing concentrations of immigrants in metropolitan areas. These changes present both challenges and opportunities to municipalities. Although they have no jurisdictional authority over federal immigration policies, they are nevertheless responsible for the provision of services and social and physical infrastructure to facilitate and support immigrant settlement and integration. This paper will not analyze general immigration figures. It will focus more on the spatial distribution of immigrants and their ethnic clustering, at the municipal level and within regional urban centers. Research demonstrates that "immigrants' decisions on the choice of residential location are strongly influenced by the presence of

family, friends and other people of the same ethnicity”. Like other Canadian metropolitan regions, Metro Vancouver is facing strong ethnic clustering. This study applies publically available and custom cross-tabulated tables released by Statistics Canada to analyze the distribution of immigrants by place of birth at regional, municipal, and sub-municipal levels. The sub-municipal areas refer to Urban Centres (UCs) and Frequent Transit Development Areas (FTDAs) proposed by Metro Vancouver. The spatial distribution of future immigrants is important for municipal planning (services and housing) and regional and municipal population projections.

Marie-Laure Dioh
Université du Québec en Outaouais

L'intégration socioprofessionnelle en contexte d'immigration : récits de vie des personnes immigrantes et particularités régionales

La politique québécoise de régionalisation attire de plus en plus de personnes immigrantes hors des grands métropoles. Mais, leur réalité reste méconnue. La présente communication décrit plus spécifiquement le vécu des personnes immigrantes dans la région des Laurentides, loin de la métropole montréalaise, mais attirante du fait des besoins croissants de main-d'œuvre et du faible taux de chômage (ISQ, 2019; Emploi-Québec, 2018). Elle répond aux questions suivantes : Qu'en est-il du parcours d'intégration des immigrants qui y sont établis ? Quels sont les obstacles qu'ils rencontrent ? Quelles sont les opportunités qui s'offrent à eux ? Sont-ils mieux intégrés socialement et professionnellement que les immigrants dans le reste du Québec ? Les récits de vie des immigrants rencontrés, travailleurs qualifiés et réfugiés, soulignent de nombreux obstacles pour intégrer durablement le marché de l'emploi et la société d'accueil. Ils soulignent entre autres, des emplois de basse qualité, des services publics inexistantes et un manque d'ouverture de la part de la population locale. Force est de constater que les défis d'intégration restent entiers, malgré les politiques et programmes gouvernementaux, et les pratiques d'accueil locales. Les résultats de recherche permettent de mieux comprendre les enjeux liés à la régionalisation et les pratiques visant à favoriser un établissement durable en région. Ils suggèrent d'adapter les politiques, programmes et pratiques en visant une approche plus personnalisée, tout en encourageant un travail de concertation entre les acteurs de terrain pour permettre une meilleure continuité dans les services.

Michael Haan, Yoko Yoshida, Yuchen Li, Lindsay Finlay
Western University

Who Uses the Settlement Services and Why? Examination of iCare-IMDB Linked Data

The delivery of immigrant settlement services costs Canadian taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars every year. Delivered by teams of settlement service agencies and workers across the country, the

settlement sector has no doubt made it easier for hundreds of thousands of newcomers to start their new lives in Canada.

As important as the settlement sector is, there have been very few evaluations of its effectiveness and efficiency. It appears that this is starting to change. In his 2020 mandate letter, Marco Mendicino, then Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship, was instructed to “[w]ork with the provinces and territories to ensure a renewed focus on the delivery of high-quality settlement services to ensure the successful settlement and integration of new Canadians. This will require a rigorous approach to data in order to accurately measure outcomes.”¹

The following year, Statistics Canada released the iCARE-IMDB pilot project, data that consist of settlement service data linked immigrant landing and tax records.

In this presentation, we will present some initial results of the service use uptake from the iCare-IMDB. In particular, this paper focuses on the delivery of settlement services in rural Canada. As the smaller regions are increasingly try to attract immigrants, the settlement services of immigrant are expected to play a crucial role. This paper will examine whether there are differences in service use uptakes across regions in Canada and how such use affects the settlement and retention patterns.

Session 2: Focus on Education: Immigrant, Refugee and International Students

Christina Gabriel, Carleton University

Luisa Veronis , University of Ottawa

“Ambivalent Mobilities? A Social Resilience Lens to the Experiences of International Students in Canada”

Canada has turned to recruiting growing numbers of international students as part of its broader neoliberal ‘managed migration’ strategy designed to realize economic goals and regulate mobility. In response, Canadian universities have come to the fore not only as key players in the active recruitment of students from abroad, but also as institutions implicated in enforcing migration and settlement policy, and by extension shaping student mobility and experiences. In this paper we draw and build on the analytic concept of “social resilience” to probe the role of universities in developing structures and mechanisms that promote and/or hinder international student resilience. Our qualitative case study concentrates on two Ontario universities located in the same city, Ottawa, to develop a comparative analysis of student experiences both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our 36 qualitative interviews focus on the actual experiences of international graduate students originating from a diverse

range of countries as they navigate various paths at two Canadian universities – from pre-arrival to arrival, and during their degree to their future plans after graduation. In focusing on the student-migrant subject and how a range of structures (e.g., family, on-campus/off campus networks, employment, services and resources) are implicated in social resilience, this paper offers a counter narrative to familiar neoliberal policy rationales which discursively construct international students as human capital to be harnessed.

Xavier St-Pierre

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

À l'école des colons: Analyse de la mise en scène du rôle du personnel enseignant dans les rapports entre Autochtones et non-autochtones

Alors que l'importance d'inclure les perspectives des Autochtones dans l'ensemble du système éducatif et pour tous les élèves a été soulignée dans la dernière décennie par différents rapports (CERP, 2019; CVR, 2015), l'éducation des non-autochtones relativement au colonialisme demeure un sujet peu étudié (Côté, 2021). Au Québec, l'école dit devoir aborder les réalités autochtones (MEQ, 2020) sans que cela se reflète de manière formelle dans la formation du personnel enseignant. Cette absence s'inscrit dans une «relation [trouble] des Québécois-es blanc·hes au colonialisme» (Melançon, 2021, p. 176) qui se manifeste dans un discours qui tend à atténuer le rôle historique et contemporain du Québec dans le processus d'exclusion des Autochtones (Cornellier, 2016).

Cette communication propose de poser un regard sur les rapports sociaux liés au colonialisme de peuplement (Coulthard, 2018) dans un contexte scolaire non-autochtone à partir d'une analyse du rôle (Goffman, 1973) du personnel enseignant au Québec. Ainsi, les analyses d'entretiens avec 6 personnes enseignantes non-autochtones montrent d'une part que les participant·e·s reconnaissent le contexte favorable à l'inclusion des perspectives autochtones, mais d'autre part, que celle-ci semble seulement liée à la présence des élèves autochtones dans la classe. Pourtant, les résultats révèlent que les personnes enseignantes considèrent leur identité comme neutre, que l'identité des non-autochtones en tant que «colon» n'est pas nommée et que leur blancheur n'apparaît pas comme une limite à leur neutralité. La communication permettra ainsi de discuter de l'effacement des colons de la situation coloniale et du rôle de l'éducation dans les relations entre colons et Autochtones.

Ratna Ghosh

McGill University

Understanding the Effectiveness of Education Services for Young Adult Syrian Refugees in Quebec

This paper is based on a research project which explored the positive and negative experiences, support needs and psychological well-being of young adult refugees who had aged-out of the school system and enrolled in adult education in Quebec. We used mixed methods. For qualitative data we used Narrative

methodology through 29 interviews with students (in Arabic, English or French), and 12 with practitioners (in French). We obtained quantitative data through a survey.

The Quebec government invests considerable money and effort in adult education and francization programs to enable immigrants and refugees integrate into Quebec society. Unfortunately, some problems prevent smooth transition. We identified problems with methods of teaching, and structural barriers that are impediments to young adults from non-western cultures. In addition, practitioners pointed out the lack of communication among the three ministries involved with refugees, their education and employment.

We made several recommendations to the government that would on the one hand, make the adult education experience smooth for a highly motivated group of students who are in a hurry to get their credentials and get on with further training. On the other hand, they would make the government efforts to integrate them into society more successful.

The research findings are applicable to all newcomers to Quebec, Canada, and other regions of the world that welcome young adults who cannot obtain their high school diplomas due to traumatic experiences and disruptions.

**Rabindra Chaulagain,
Acadia University**

**Defining a Refugee and Production of Refugeeeness:
Importance of Critical Refugee Studies**

This paper is a part of my Ph.D. dissertation, and it attempts to respond to some critical questions that guide its inquiry concerning the construction, production, reproduction, and discursive formation of refugees as defined by certain qualities and characteristics treated as to some degree as inherent, that I refer to collectively as refugeeeness. Refugeeeness is a legal, social, and political idea constructed by and within the domain of international refugee regimes. Further, refugeeeness is a political construct that begins with the discursive definition of refugees as objects of humanitarian intervention and gradually moves beyond, concerning itself also with people's subjective experiences relating to the history of their flight from the country of origin. This paper thus critically discusses the production and discursive formation of refugeeeness and how important it is to unsettle these productions and perpetuation of subjects through a new approach known as critical refugee studies.

Session 3: Experiences of Ethnic Groups

**Uliana Morozovskaia and Veronika Makarova,
University of Saskatchewan**

Cultural and Linguistic Attitudes of Russian-speaking Immigrants in Canada

Cultural and linguistic (linguacultural) experiences are an important part of acculturation (Berry, 1997). In Canada, the number of Russian speaking immigrants from post-Soviet countries has been on the rise (Statistics Canada 2016). However, there are few studies addressing this group (Makarova, 2020; Safdar et al., 2011), and none of them examined linguacultural attitudes. To fill in these gaps, our study was designed with specific goals of describing the participants' linguacultural attitudes and language use in immigration and examining the connections of these parameters with demographic/socio-economic variables (home country, gender, age, province of residence, education, and employment). The tools employed in the study were a survey (Likert scale and short open-ended questions) and a written narrative of lived immigration experiences (6 long answers), informed by "Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada" (Statistics Canada, 2005). One hundred participants completed the study. The quantitative analysis involved descriptive statistics, Kruskal-Wallis tests, and Pearson correlation. The qualitative analysis included themes and key-words extraction.

The results demonstrate high levels of acculturation by the target group that correlate with gender and the time spent in Canada. An active use of Russian negatively correlates with multiple acculturation parameters, employment, province of residence, and positively - with age. English proficiency positively correlates with additional mother tongues. The importance of learning English and Canadian culture correlates positively with additional mother tongues, is more important upon immigration, but home languages and cultures get prioritized later.

**Neela Hassan
University of Waterloo**

The Inadmissible "Other": A Case Study of Canada's Special Immigration Measures for Afghans

In response to the recent political crisis in Afghanistan, the Canadian government promised to welcome 40,000 refugees and vulnerable individuals to Canada under the Special immigration Program for Afghans (CSIPA). The program is designed to resettle Afghan refugees through three pathways: a special immigration program for Afghan nationals who assisted the government of Canada, a special humanitarian program focused on resettling individuals who fear prosecution under the Taliban regime, and a special family reunification program for Afghan interpreters who came to Canada under immigration programs in 2009 and 2012. This paper examines the requirements and application

assessment process of these special immigration programs and the repercussions their requirements can have for individuals who attempt to migrate to Canada from Afghanistan. The findings of this study suggest that Canada's immigration policies toward Afghan refugees are ambiguous and disconnected from reality on the ground, which not only makes the migration process irregular and unpredictable for applicants but also leave them in a liminal legal limbo. Drawing on Foucault's concept of modern racism and biopolitical border practices that understand racism as a mechanism of the modern state for governing population, this study argues that the ambiguity and impracticality of CSIPA requirements are strategic and demonstrably serve the interests of Canada's discriminatory immigration politics, which determine the desirability of migrants based on their race and ethnicity.

**Shaima Ahammed and Prof. Sophie Yohani
University of Alberta**

**Suffering, Resilience & Altruism:
Counselling Afghani Human Rights Defender-Refugees**

Recently, the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) introduced the global refugee stream for human rights defenders and activists, recognizing the increased risk of torture, persecution and death that they face at the hands of the oppressive forces. As part of the program Canada welcomed 170 Afghani human rights defender-refugees early this year. Human rights defender (HRD)-refugees represent a special group due to the unique trauma experiences they have endured including relentless exposure to extreme human rights violations such as arbitrary arrest, detention, threats, torture and assassination, years of vicarious trauma and burnout, disenfranchised loss and grief, collective survivor guilt etc (Knuckey et al, 2017; Joscelyne et al, 2015). Additionally, many HRD-refugees have themselves experienced severe human rights abuses and violations, traumatic grief due to loss, displacement etc which has led them to human rights activism and advocacy. While they strive to safeguard their sense of resilience and courage despite the challenges, the loss of meaning and purpose linked to a crisis of professional and personal identity precipitates an existential distress for HRD-refugees. Considering HRD-refugees' unique context and experiences, it is vital to consider a relevant and meaningful counseling approach that addresses themes of suffering, resilience and altruism in HRD-refugees' narratives. Based on the authors' experiences and reflections from counseling HRD-refugees, this presentation will discuss the value of a trauma-informed liberatory psychotherapy approach that emphasizes conscientization, testimonios and acompañamiento. The presentation will also highlight themes of resilience, and posttraumatic growth (PTG) that is frequently implied in literature related to counseling human rights defenders.

Dr. Tania Das Gupta, York University
Dr. Sugandha Nagpal, O.P. Jindal Global University

Indian Im/migrants: Degraded Labour, Precarious Work, yet Model Minority?

Are Indian migrants of today model migrants? Asian migrants in settler colonial societies such as Canada have been positioned as ‘model minorities’ by anti-racist scholars and activists (Upadhyaya, Yalamarty, Rangwala). At the same time, Asian migrants have been subjected to racial capitalist exploitation, systemic state racism as well as to popular racisms, recently re-surfacing in the context of Covid19. How do we reconcile these seemingly contradictory realities? What is lost and gained when we categorize all Asian migrants as model minorities? We want to explore the notion of ‘model minority’ in the context of our research in the South Asian diaspora in the Greater Toronto Area, most recently presented by Das Gupta in her book *Twice Migrated, Twice Displaced* (2021) as well as in our collaborative research on Punjabi international students. The objective of our paper will be to problematize the notion of ‘model minority’, understand its antecedents and develop hopefully a deeper, more nuanced and complex understanding of the concept with specific reference to Indian im/migrants today.

Session 4: The Impact of COVID-19 (Part I)

Shibao Guo and Yan Guo
University of Calgary

Combating Anti-Asian Racism during COVID-19: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Canada is often held up internationally as a successful model of immigration. Yet, Canada’s history, since its birth as a nation one hundred and fifty-five years ago, is one of contested racial and ethnic relations. Its racial and ethnic conflict and division resurfaces during COVID-19 when there has been a surge in racism and xenophobia across the country towards Asian Canadians, particularly those of Chinese descent. They have been spat on, verbally abused, and physically attacked. They are shamed and blamed for the spread of the virus despite the fact that they have the lowest infection rates in Canada. They are shouted to “go home” although some of them are born in Canada who have never visited their ancestral lands. Using critical discourse analysis, this paper critically analyzes incidents that were reported in popular press during the pandemic pertaining to anti-Asian and anti-Chinese racism and xenophobia. The analysis reveals that there has been a significant rise of reported hate crimes perpetrated against Asian and Chinese Canadians resulting primarily from ignorance, fear, and misinformation related to the global pandemic. The findings show how deeply rooted racial discrimination is in Canada. The study also reveals that the anti-Asian and anti-Chinese racism and xenophobia reflects and retains the historical process of discursive racialization by which Asian Canadians have been socially constructed as biologically inferior, culturally backward, and racially undesirable. To combat and eliminate racism, we propose a framework

of pandemic anti-racism education for the purpose of achieving educational improvement in post-COVID-19.

Rita Dhungel, University of the Fraser Valley
Hellen Gateri, MacEwan University

Understanding Experiences of Immigrant Service Providers
Amidst COVID 19 Pandemic

By recognizing the gaps in scholar activities, and the need of critical understanding on the experiences of the service providers working with immigrants in Alberta amidst COVID pandemic, this qualitative study was designed in collaboration with community-based immigrant serving agencies and MacEwan University in Edmonton. This study was intended to understand the experiences of the service providers on their responses to COVID-19 pandemic as it relates to the services and programs and their delivery to immigrant communities. For the purpose of this study, we conducted online focus groups with service providers providing services to immigrants and refugees and used thematic analyses to analyse the collected data. This study confirmed that the pandemic impacted on services delivery to immigrant community members, who experience literacy problems, language barriers, trust, confidentiality, and technology. This result clearly speaks to the virtual platforms were not conducive for the services, especially for the immigrants and refugees. An understanding of the ways that service providers in settlement organizations responded to the COVID-19 pandemic has the potential to inform policies and planning for future phases of the pandemic, both in Edmonton and other provinces in Canada. In concluding, it is critically important to provide the service agencies with an opportunity to come together in a common platform for critical discussions and knowledge exchange, informing policies and programs to adequately and effectively meet the needs/aspirations of immigrant communities in Alberta.

Rita Dhungel, University of the Fraser Valley
Karun Karki, University of the Fraser Valley
John Wang, University of Calgary

COVID 19 Escalated Pre-existing Injustice:
Immigrants and Refugees Living with HIV in Alberta

The Public Health Agency of Canada estimated that more than 62,000 people were living with HIV in Canada in 2018. According to the 2021 Alberta Health Annual report, a total of 21,702 cases of STIs/HIV were reported in the province of Alberta, making it The Public Health Agency of Canada estimated that more than 62,000 people were living with HIV in Canada in 2018. Alberta is the fourth highest province number of People Living with HIV. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has escalated pre-existing injustice and intensified at heightened risks for severe physical and mental health issues for people,

especially immigrants and refugees living with HIV (IRLH). This presentation examines the intersectional challenges the IRLH experienced during the COVID 19 pandemic from a social determinant of health lens. Methods: Using qualitative and quantitative paradigms a mixed-methods approach, we employed focus group discussions (N=20) and an online survey questionnaire(N=124). 20 people and 124 people attended respectively focus group discussion and the surveys. Both studies centred on the experiences of the IRLH on social determinants of health and its impacts on mental health and social wellbeing, both before, prior to and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results: A total of 124 IRLH participants' responses were captured with a completion rate of 82%. The results indicated that 51.5% reported having issues accessing healthcare services during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 38.4% before the COVID-19 pandemic. We also found the results also showed that about 58% of the survey participants reported having problems finding housing services during COVID-19 compared to 47.5% before COVID-19the pandemic. The results or findings from the qualitative study confirmed the IRLH experienced intersectional challenges such as food security, housing, mental health and psychological wellbeing, unemployment, access to health care, and social services. Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a dramatic toll on the IRLH. Lockdown and associated changes have impeded their access to healthcare and social services. To conduct community-based research focusing on the mental health of IRLH and develop integrative programs is needed.

TIMESLOT 3 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1: Gender and Migration

Dr. Cathy Conrad (Suso)
Saint Mary's University

Female Migrant Journeys from the Coast of West Africa

What motivates a Gambian woman to leave everything they know to confront the trek towards becoming 'illegal'? Although the Gambia is the smallest country on the African continent, per capita, it ranks among the highest contributors of irregular migrants. This paper presents narratives from the Atlantic migration route between West Africa and the Canary Islands in an effort to better understand this aspect of the 'backway' phenomena. I will explore the narratives around female and youth migrants increasingly attempting irregular migration routes in the context of local understandings that more vulnerable migrants will have a better chance of success in seeking asylum.

Peruvemba Jaya
University of Ottawa

Feminism/s: Postcolonial Feminist and Transnationalist Feminist Approaches in the Study of Immigrant Women

Using feminist approaches and methodologies is critical in understanding the experiences of immigrant women. However, it is very important to locate this in the context of postcolonial feminist and transnational feminist approaches and methodologies. In other words, there are multiple feminism/s, and fully studying the experiences of racialized immigrant women needs to be sensitive to their location/s as well as their heritages including the colonial and post-colonial heritages.

Transnational feminism rejects the homogeneous and universal construction of women's experiences (Grewal and Kaplan, 1998). This is important as women's experiences in different parts of the world is particular, historical and contextual, and must take into account also the relationship/s of women to their locations but also in the context of global movements and across different countries. Postcolonial feminism (Mohanty, 1984) arose as a reaction to the universalizing and generalizing quality of feminist approaches.

I will conduct a systematic review of feminist scholars in the study of immigrant women in the Canadian context and examine published works on Canadian immigrant women in the past twenty years.

My research questions are: How does transnationalist feminist theory and methodology undergird the study of immigrant women in Canada? How does postcolonial feminist theory and methodology appear in the study of immigrant women's experiences in the Canadian context?

The goal is to highlight the relevance of using these perspectives in situating the lived experiences of immigrant women, especially racialized immigrant women in the Canadian context.

Nancy Spina

University of Prince Edward Island

Decolonizing Italian Canadian Studies: Re-imagining Narratives of Italian Immigrant Women in Halifax

The trope of 'erasure' of Italian contributions to the Canadian nation-building project and the struggle for recognition and inclusion are recurring themes in Italian Canadian studies. Yet recently there have been efforts in this field to redirect attention to the complicity of Italian immigration and nation-building narratives with white supremacy and Canadian settler colonialism. Relying on the insights of critical whiteness and settler colonial studies, this paper critically contributes to this debate by analyzing the discursive limits of representing Italian- Canadian women in Canada, and how these representations erase the complicity of Italian Canadian narratives of immigration and integration with the Canadian settler-colonial project. In deploying this line of inquiry, this paper critically examines the experiences of eight Italian Canadian women who arrived in the post-WWII era and settled in Canada, highlighting how their narratives of identity, agency, gender and Italianness mirror those generally found in Italian Canadian studies. The paper concludes with consideration of implications for decolonizing Italian Canadian ethnic studies.

Session 2: Experience of Migrant Workers

Jana Borrás

York University

Essential but Excluded: The Experience of Migrant Care Workers in Canada

Care work plays a significant role in the contemporary globalized economy. The global demand for care work contributed to the migration of health care workers from the Global South to the Global North, resulting in a serious global health inequity problem (Chaguturu and Vallabhaneni, 2005; Chen et al. 2006; Prescott and Nichter 2014; Runnels, Packer, and Labonté 2016). Canada, an ageing society, has a long history of relying on migrants to fill care worker shortages. Yet, existing studies show that migrant care workers who often have precarious legal status in their countries of work are at risk of experiencing discrimination, marginalization, and exploitation (IOM, 2010). Drawing from in-depth interviews with ten

health care workers in Canada, this research explores how experiences of “deskilling” impact economic incorporation by addressing the question, “how does the non-recognition of foreign credentials and work experience affect the employment trajectories of migrant care workers?”. The goal of this presentation is twofold. First, to underscore how precarious legal status is a source of exploitation and labour market segmentation (Goldring and Landolt, 2011) using the experiences of migrant care workers. Second, to highlight how most participants face economic and employment precarity despite a high level of education and professional qualification upon arrival to the host country. To conclude, I emphasize that the precarious legal status trajectories of migrant care workers and the non-recognition of foreign credentials and work experience are key barriers to economic incorporation in Canada.

Rania Abdulla
University of Ottawa

How do Internationally Trained Healthcare Workers perceive their Integration into the Canadian Workplace?

Canada relies heavily on immigration to fill vacancies, stimulate the economy and grow its population. However, immigrants such as foreign-trained health professionals (IEHPs) face under-utilization and over-qualification that makes their move to Canada futile. These professionals face discriminatory barriers such as the discovery that their qualifications do not meet the standards of the destination country, the lack of Canadian experience, and marginalization. So how likely are foreign-trained health professionals going to get jobs in Canada in this sector, and how do they perceive their integration into the Canadian labour market? I undertook this research to understand the essence of the problem that resides in institutional racism and goes beyond the cultural dissonance arising from the barriers to communication, the feeling of devaluation and marginalization felt by IEHP. I used a mixed convergent-parallel method. It involves the collection of qualitative and quantitative data on the same phenomena. To examine the socio-demographic characteristics, I presented cross-tabulations and a logistic regression that determined the likelihood of employment of IEHPs in the health sector. The methodology of rooted theory has been applied to the qualitative part to understand the discriminatory attitudes and practices experienced through the process of reaccreditation to which these immigrants are subjected. The results were then converged to draw a conclusion on deskilling and discrimination impeding the transition and demoralizing the IEHPs and their families.

J. Robichaud, C. Deveau, M. Tabuku and K. Gaha*
Université Sainte-Anne

Les travailleurs étrangers de la municipalité de Clare (NS)

Depuis 2009, l'une des problématiques les plus récurrentes pour les entreprises Canadiennes est la pénurie de mains d'œuvre. Aucune province n'est épargnée. Pour faire face à la situation problématique et assurer leur développement, les provinces ont mis en place différentes stratégies. Pour les provinces de l'Atlantique, « l'immigration est l'un des principaux piliers de leur stratégie de croissance » (Traisnel et al. 2020 : 13). Pour mieux comprendre la situation en Nouvelle-Écosse, nous nous sommes intéressés particulièrement aux entreprises de la municipalité de Clare.

A travers notre recherche qualitative, nous avons d'abord voulu cerner les besoins, les difficultés et les obstacles rencontrés par les employeurs locaux. Nous avons commencé notre enquête en discutant avec différents organismes : CÉDÉNE, Communauté accueillante de Clare, Immigration Francophone Nouvelle Écosse... Ces échanges nous ont permis de mieux comprendre le marché du travail de la municipalité de Clare. Ensuite, pour identifier le profil des travailleurs étrangers, nous avons contacté les 13 employeurs désignées de cette municipalité. A partir des échanges courriels et des entrevues, nous sommes en mesure d'identifier le profil des travailleurs étrangers de ces entreprises. Après avoir pu identifier le profil type du travailleur étranger qui vient s'installer à Clare, nous allons formuler nos recommandations pour aider les travailleurs actuels et futurs à faire face aux défis et difficultés rencontrés en région rurale. Enfin, nos recommandations vont permettre d'attirer d'autres employés étrangers et de faciliter leur installation et leur intégration dans la municipalité.

Dr. Warren Clarke
The University of Manitoba

Mapping the Experiences and Stuggles of Un(der)employed Immigrant Afro-Caribbean Black (ACB) Young Men

There are undeniable differences between Black males and their masculinities. Through an intersectional approach, there can be an appreciation of the heterogeneity of Black men and boys. It is particularly important when studying racialized groups that are often treated as homogeneous. This study considers how immigrant marginalized Afro-Caribbean Black (ACB) male youth utilize youth employment training programs (YETPs) in three Canadian cities (Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto). These young men are often marginalized through their encounters with racial discrimination, lack of social capital, and their lived experiences as newcomers to Canada, which are significantly different from those of white, middle-class young men in mainstream Canada or first and second-generation Canadian ACB young men. My study found that these young people are consistently met with racism, sexism, classism and anti-immigrant

sentiments from employers who partner with YETPs, who presume immigrant ACB male youth are ‘not good for business.’ The study also found that YETP counsellors unintentionally reinforce class, race, and gender-based exclusions for ACB young men, lowering their likelihood of success in the job market. Young ACB men recognize the social exclusions they experience in these settings and also take responsibility, as neoliberal subjects, for their own so-called ‘failures’ to find meaningful paid employment. I suggest that this reinforcing constellation of experiences leaves immigrant young ACB men in marginalized positions that are strikingly similar to those that Canadian-born and marginalized ACB men have been forced to inhabit historically in Canada – that is, low-paying and menial labour that ultimately degrades their humanity and sense of self.

Session 3: Panel - Ethnic Diversity, Intersectionality, and Cultural Vitality: Topmost in Forming Local, National, Planetary Community

We will use theory and empirically-based evidence presented as video clips, drawn from sessions with students representing a culturally diverse spectrum and experience to question why and how to revitalize multiculturalism in Canada, as well as, by implication, in the emergent formations of world order and planetary governance. Several recent critiques have denounced Canadian multiculturalism practices and policies as a settler-inflected strategy to promote, first, colonial and, more recently, neoliberal advantage and claims; another criticism is that multiculturalism has exhausted its energy and fails to engage public support or ballast a civic imaginary. Our presentation will redefine multiculturalism through the lens of intersectionality, arguing that identity is at once positioned and fluid, and that recognizing provisional positions and differences opens new cultural spaces. Of the stated conference bullet points, we take aim at “Ethnic diversity and cultural vitality.”

We propose first to review current theory that both critiques and recommends a revitalized forms of diversity and multiculturalism. In a second move, we propose to explore diversity and inclusion from the perspective of undergraduate students at a diverse inner-city University in Canada, as representative of young people in broader Canadian society. Finally, we will connect theory and interview materials to broader discourse trends as found across an array of popular national media attitudes toward diversity, inclusion, and multiculturalism. Overall, we are urging the need for dialogue about ethnic diversity in mainstream culture and in education—in post-secondary institutions—so that discussion and action does not devolve to polarization that encourages the casting of difference not as dispositional and fluid but as immovable and divisive.

Dr. Andrew McGillivray
University of Winnipeg

What Media Representations Show: Advocating for [more] Uniformity or Diversity?

While our focus groups express support for multicultural institutions and policies, popular media representation is mixed, with some outlets articulating enthusiasm for multiculturalism and others taking a more critical position. This paper outlines editorial attitudes across a selection of major Canadian daily newspapers on topics related to multiculturalism to determine the degree and distribution of support for multicultural pluralism within the traditional forum of news media.

Dr. Jaqueline McLeod Rogers
University of Winnipeg

What Current [Critical] Theory Explores: Defining and Deciding the Vibrancy of Diversity

Whereas a recent award-winning article by Daniel McNeil announced that Canadians find multiculturalism “a bit boring” and banal, this presentation argues that the concept can be rejuvenated or “reinvented” – taking into account elements of mobility and intersectionalism that lead to a rejuvenated understanding and practice of a more fluid and open form of multiculturalism: one that sponsors energetic diversities and thus contributes to making healthy, integrated and engaging communities.

Dr. Helen Lepp Friesen
University of Winnipeg

What Students Say: Enthusiasm for Dialogue Sharing Diversity

This part of the presentation will address the findings of research we conducted on the topic of interest in multiculturalism in university. In small focus group settings, we explored what undergraduate University students, as representative of young people in broader culturally diverse Canadian society, think about multiculturalism, cultural identity, diversity, and inclusion.

**Jennifer Elrick
McGill University**

The Middle-Class Character of Canadian Multiculturalism and its Consequences

This paper reflects on the legacy of multicultural citizenship in light of evolving insights into the quality of membership it envisions and its potential for inclusion and exclusion. It focuses specifically on challenges posed by the rise of what scholars have called “neoliberal multiculturalism” and “middle-class multiculturalism.” While there are subtle differences between these two contemporary iterations of multiculturalism, they both point to increasing socio-economic selectivity in who is considered a full member of the Canadian national collective. While ethnically and culturally inclusive, a multicultural citizenship that reserves full membership for individuals who display middle-class traits and/or demonstrate economic utility in a globalized economy can have negative societal consequences. It has the potential to erode socio-economic solidarity and public support for immigrants who tend to be defined in terms of their lack of economic utility, like family immigrants and refugees.

Session 4: Book Launch - Politics on Immigration and Diversity

Yasmeen Abu-Laban, University of Alberta

Christina Gabriel, Carleton University

Ethel Tungohan, York University

Shanti Fernando, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Alexandra Dobrowolsky, Saint Mary’s University

Lyubov Zhyznomirska, Saint Mary’s University

Shibao Guo, University of Calgary

J. Adam Perry, St. Francis Xavier University

Containing Diversity: Canada and the Politics of Immigration in the 21st Century (Authors Meet Readers)

Panel:

In *Containing Diversity: Canada and the Politics of Immigration in the 21st Century*, (University of Toronto Press 202), Abu-Laban, Tungohan, and Gabriel examine the shifts that have taken place in immigration, citizenship and multiculturalism in Canada over the first two decades of the twenty-first century. They suggest there has been a disturbing retreat from premises that guided these policies between the 1970s to 1990s. They point to how recent policy shifts show that a process that they call “containing diversity” is taking place. “Containing diversity,” the authors hold, can be witnessed when considering how changes to citizenship and immigration are shifting away from the ideal that Canada consists of a multicultural community built on immigration and diversity. Through chapters discussing Canada’s policies

humanitarian, family-class, economic and multicultural policies, the authors illustrate how increasingly, policies and discourses are premised on the notion of Canada as a gated community that needs to be insulated from the “risks” and “threats” purportedly posed by “others,” be they citizens or non-citizens.

To unpack these arguments, this proposed “authors meets readers” panel will engage with an interdisciplinary group of researchers to address key themes of the book. Panelists will be encouraged to reflect on the authors’ arguments and how these resonate with their own research on immigration discourses, policies, and praxis.

TIMESLOT 4 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1: Settlement Experiences in Atlantic Canada

Yuchen Li, Michael Haan, and Yoko Yoshida
Western University

Short-Term Retention Rates of Economic Immigrants in Atlantic Provinces: Evaluation of the Atlantic Immigration

Economic immigrants are selected based on their ability to become economically established in Canada and contribute to the country's economy. Therefore, understanding whether economic immigrants remain in their intended destination is critical for non-traditional immigration destinations like Atlantic provinces to make future policies that can attract and retain immigrants to enhance regional economic development. The Atlantic Immigration Program (AIP) is a federal immigration program launched in 2017 to recruit immigrants to meet specific labour market needs in Atlantic provinces by involving employers in the selection process and settlement planning. These measures are considered to increase retention rates. Yet, no previous studies have systematically analyzed whether immigrants under the AIP have a higher retention rate than other economic programs in Atlantic Canada. Using the 2020 Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB), this study examines how the AIP improved the first-year retention rates of immigrants who arrived in Atlantic provinces between 2017 and 2019. We will use the logit regression model to compare the retention rates of AIP immigrants with other economic immigrants and explore how their pre-landing experience and human capital skills affect their retention rates. The findings of this study will provide implications and recommendations for policymakers to develop immigration programs that effectively recruit retainable immigrants for Atlantic Canada.

Carolina Tytelman
Memorial University

"Nobody speaks Spanish here but us:" The Spanish-speaking Community in St. John's, Newfoundland.

This paper focuses on the strategies of the Spanish-speaking community in the city of St. John's (NL) to maintain their language and culture. The province of Newfoundland and Labrador has one of the lowest rates of immigration in Canada. While most immigrants live in the St. John's metropolitan area, they only

represent about 4% of its population. The latest available census information (from 2016) ranks Spanish in the fourth position among the non-official languages more often spoken at home in this area.

Taking into account this minority status in a linguistic context dominated by English, this qualitative research-based paper specifically explores language maintenance, transmission and loss of the Spanish language among Hispanic families. This research includes both parents that are raising their children in more than one language (bilingual Spanish-English, or trilingual or multilingual) and monolingual (only English).

This paper shows the links between parents' perception of the importance of maintaining their language and culture of origin and their children's Spanish competence. It discusses some of the formal and informal strategies used by parents to enforce intergenerational transmission of Spanish, including classes, trips to their countries of origin, and exposure to Spanish-speaking media, among others. Finally, it shows the importance of the concept of "community" for the maintenance of the Spanish language among migrant families.

Susan M Brigham, Claire Brierley and Sylvia Calatayud
Mount Saint Vincent University

School Interrupted: Refugee Youth and their (Learning) Journeys in Nova Scotia

Many of the refugee youth who arrive in Nova Scotia face significant challenges, including lack of proficiency in English, low educational attainment due to interrupted schooling, social isolation, and discrimination as well as structural economic problems, and mental health issues. This qualitative study involved 25 refugee youth (age 16-26), who migrated to Canada as government assisted refugees, and reside in Halifax. We conducted one-to-one virtual interviews (using Microsoft Teams) with the participants between February and April 2022.

We examine the research participants' narratives through the theoretical framework of positional identities (Holland, Skinner, Lachicotte & Cain, 1998), which sheds light on the socially constructed nature of language and social interactions within lifelong learning contexts. In this presentation we discuss how the participants draw on their own cultural and linguistic resources and their agency to navigate, interact, and occupy cultural and educational realms. In addition to the theme of English language proficiency we highlight the complex challenges they face with particular focus on the sociocultural aspects of the new schooling context that impact their positional identities, sense of belonging and access to higher education.

We conclude with recommendations for collaborative lifelong learning programs in Nova Scotian schools, settlement agencies, and communities that could further support the participants' aspirations for advancing their integration and educational trajectory.

Session 2: Economic Experiences of Racialized Canadians

Doriane Intungane, MacEwan University

Jennifer Long, MacEwan University

Hellen Gateri, MacEwan University

Rita Dunghel, University of Fraser Valley

Investigating Systemic Barriers facing Precariously Employed Racialized Edmontonians

This study explores the strategies used by government-sponsored programs, such as employment agencies and settlement agencies, to address systemic barriers to employment for racialized individuals (both immigrants and Canadian-born) in Edmonton. It focuses on explaining the integration process into the labour market now that many institutions agree that diversity, equity, and inclusion are needed in the workplace. Questions about discrimination against racialized immigrants in the Canadian labour market have been raised and studied before (Ertorer et al., 2020). However, it is essential to re-examine this problem, considering racialized Canadians were more negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2021), and when evaluating Corporate Canada's actions following their public support of anti-racism campaigns like Black Lives Matter (Canadian Center for Diversity and Inclusion, 2021; Ng & Lam, 2020). As this research will make clear, employment agencies (operating in Edmonton with a minimum of ten years' experience) explain the struggle of racialized Edmontonians in finding and retaining a job, identify the unconscious bias of employers, and the lack of issue recognition as the main barriers. While some agencies still do not consider racialization a barrier to employment, this study that finds other agencies use different strategies by to educate employers, employees, and job seekers about the Canadian work culture and help normalize workers' cultural differences

Amos Nkrumah

Mount Saint Vincent University

Black Entrepreneurship in Canada

Entrepreneurship is one of the avenues for the economic integration of Black immigrants into the Canadian labour market. Immigrant entrepreneurs contribute significantly to the Canadian economy by investing and creating jobs for the country. The propensity of immigrants to take an entrepreneurial path depends on many factors such as a lack of recognition of foreign credentials, segregated labour markets, discrimination and racism in paid employment, and the work-life balance (Li 2000; Light 2004; Nkrumah 2018). Significant differences exist between immigrant entrepreneurs in Canada in terms of the attention they have received from academic and non-academic perspectives. Many studies have been conducted on immigrant entrepreneurs from Asia and the Middle East (Wong and Ng 1998; Li 2000; Wong and Ho

2006), but immigrant entrepreneurs of specifically African descent, Black entrepreneurs, have received relatively little attention in the literature (Uneke 1996; Nkrumah 2018). This presentation seeks to explore the experiences of Black entrepreneurs, specifically, to explore the nature or types of their businesses; to examine the challenges/barriers that they face; and examine the coping or survival strategies of Black entrepreneurs.

Vibha Bhalla
Bowling Green State University

The Invisible Truckers: South Asians and the Canadian Trucking Industry

Canadian trucking industry is increasingly becoming diverse with the entrance of new immigrants in the past twenty-five years. This paper draws attention to South Asian truckers who currently form approximately a fifth of Canadian truckers. Using Road Today: Canada's magazine for South Asian truckers, (a trade magazine which was established in 2004 in the Peel region of Ontario), the paper provides a brief history of South Asian truckers' migration and the Canadian immigration policies which facilitated this migration. In addition, the paper highlights the challenges South Asian truckers face, from racism during the Freedom Convoy protests to labor issues such as wage theft. Furthermore, the paper accentuates various south Asian truckers' organizations in Canada and the ways they are resolving problems. In doing so, the paper intends to make South Asian truckers visible in the larger discourse on Canadian trucking industry.

Gabriel Nimoh
Saint Mary's University

The Experiences and Challenges of Black Entrepreneurs in Halifax, Nova Scotia

For many marginalized groups, entrepreneurship is highly regarded as a vehicle towards upward mobility, allowing greater access to wealth and power in the society (Butler 1991; Light 1972; Wingfield 2008). Black entrepreneurs are making an incredible contribution to the economy of Canada; they innovate, create wealth and jobs. However, for a very long time, Black Canadians have been subjected to historical inequality and a culture of Anti-Black racism that has prevented them from growing and scaling up their businesses (Pitch Better, 2021). In Nova Scotia, there are over 21,000 Canadians who identify as being of African descent (Statistics Canada, 2020) yet, the multi-generational effect of slavery has continued to have long-lasting negative impacts on their livelihoods (Cooper, A.et. al, 2019). Moreover, when it comes to starting businesses and working for businesses within the Canadian economic system, Black Nova Scotians remain disadvantaged (Harvi, 2021).

This paper draws upon 17 semi-structured interviews with Black immigrant business owners (N=12) and Canadian-born Black entrepreneurs (N=5) in Halifax. Specifically, the study examines the motivational factors which prompt Black women and men to start their own businesses, the challenges they encounter in creating and managing their businesses, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on their businesses as well as their coping strategies. The study also explores the intersectionality of the challenges faced by Black entrepreneurs along the demographic factors of gender, country of origin and migration status.

Session 3: Gender, Violence, and Migration

**Joceline Chabot and Sylvia Kasparian,
Université de Moncton**

Female Humanitarian Workers dealing with Gender based Violence after WWI: The Case of Women Survivors of the Armenian Genocide

Related to the suggested theme of migration and gender-based violence, we propose this paper on our research on gender and humanitarian work after the first World War in the Caucasus related to the Armenian genocide by the Ottoman Empire. Recently, the gendered approach to genocidal phenomena has renewed questions highlighting the intersectionality of violence that strikes women both because they are women and because they belong to a group as such¹. In this perspective, we are interested in the issue of feminicide in connection with the Armenian genocide. We describe feminicide as a continuum of violence suffered by Armenian women. Based on testimonies of female humanitarian workers, nurses, doctors, who worked in the field, and the archives of the NER and AWH we will try to analyze the corpora to highlight what these humanitarian workers had to say concerning the gendered violence committed against the Armenian women. Our questioning concerns both aspects of the discourse and practice of these workers: the words and traces of this violence on the one hand, and their interventions vis-à-vis the victims of this violence and the way in which they conceive their role as women and professionals on the other.

**Catherine Holtmann
University of New Brunswick**

The Strengths of Migrant Women Survivors of GBV and Public Service Providers

Often when using an intersectional framework for research on gender based violence (GBV) against migrant women in Canada, the focus is on how the intersecting social structures create inequalities and vulnerabilities. However, the intersections experienced by migrant women in specific contexts can also

enhance strengths and foster resiliency. Considering intersectionality in the context of global migration introduces the possibilities for complex inequalities in which valued differences become the source of strengths (Walby 2009). This paper is based on the analysis of 43 qualitative interviews with individuals who provide government, settlement or GBV violence services to immigrant and refugee women across Canada. Most of these individuals are women and some have had experiences of migration and/or GBV. The analysis utilizes a social ecological approach in highlighting how migrant women's experiences of GBV at the relationship level are embedded in community- and societal-level conditions. The preliminary findings show how migrant women's individual strengths inspire GBV service providers at the community level. There are also examples of collaboration between migrant women and service providers that enhance culturally sensitive interventions at the community level which are made possible through federal funding.

Philomina Okeke-Ihejirika
University of Alberta

Intimate Partner Violence Interventions within Immigran Populations: A Scoping Review of the G7 Nations, Including Canada

Funded by Women and Gender Equality (WAGE) Department of the Federal Government of Canada, this paper presents for discussion, the rationale, data collection, report and academic publication of above scoping review. In the face of a gross sparsity of data on the experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Canadian immigrant populations and a dire need to address the problem, WAGE sought for a ground-breaking inquiry that focuses on interventions in comparable contexts that could inform Canadian support systems and service provision. Using Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) five stages of scoping reviews (development of research questions, literature search, article selection, charting and extracting the data, and finally collating, summarizing, reporting the results) we identified 21 out of over 5000 peer reviewed publications in English language from 2000-2020, which addressed IPV intervention in immigrant and refugee communities (Africa, Asia, the Middle East, South America) to the G7: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States. In presenting the study and its findings, we will highlight key messages with particular respect to significant gaps in existing intervention programs and services as well as implications for further research, public policy, practice and community engagement.

Stefani Vasil
Monash University

"I Came Here and it Got Worse Day by Day": Examining the Intersections Between Migrant Precarity and Family Violence among Women with Insecure Migration Status in Australia

Women from diverse ethnic backgrounds migrate to Australia in significant numbers each year, residing in urban and regional locations on a range of visas. While for some, migration is intended to be temporary, for others, the granting of a visa is the first step towards permanent settlement or obtaining formal citizenship. Drawing on interviews with 23 professional stakeholders and 18 victim-survivors living in Victoria, Australia, this paper examines how “migration status” shapes women’s vulnerability to and experiences of family violence. In their research with migrants in Canada, Goldring, Berinstein, and Bernhard (2009) position “migration status” as a legal category defined by the state that refers to a way of being present in a particular jurisdiction and is associated with limits on rights and access to services. I seek to contribute to this body of scholarship by investigating the experiences of a specific sub-group of migrants; that is, victim-survivors with a range of “insecure migration statuses,” who arrive in Australia for the purposes of marriage, education, and employment and experience family violence. I draw on the lens of “precarity” to interpret women’s experiences and seek to generate further insight into the structural and systemic factors that influence the dynamics of family violence against migrant women in Western multicultural societies, such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, US, and UK, as well as their efforts to ensure their safety and survival.

TIMESLOT 5 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1: Experiences of Ethnic Groups: Ukrainians in Canada

Sandra Sawchuk, Mount Saint Vincent University
Alexandra Cooper, Queens University

A Census Profile of Ukrainians in Canada, 2001– 2021

The conflict between Russian and Ukraine has opened the door to a fifth wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, thanks to an emergency program authorized by the Canadian government. Some of these temporary residents may ultimately decide to stay, as opportunities for permanent residency will be supported (Refugees and Citizenship Canada Immigration, 2022).

The first three waves of Ukrainian immigration to Canada occurred between 1891 and 1952 (Library and Archives Canada, 2012), with almost 250,000 people settling across the country, particularly in the prairie provinces. One hundred years after the first Ukrainian arrived in Canada, Ukraine gained independence from the Soviet Union, sparking a fourth wave that brought an additional 25,000 Ukrainians to Canada between 1991 and 2001 (Satzewich et al., 2006).

This presentation will use data from the 2021 Census of Population to provide an up-to-date sociodemographic profile of Ukrainians in Canada covering the twenty year period since the end of the fourth wave. This work is part of a larger project focused on mapping the migration of Ukrainians to and across Canada using historic census data.

The Census of Population is Canada's most important sociocultural dataset, allowing us to understand Canada as it was, and as it may be. The geographic information collected by the census allows for a detailed analysis of the movement of Ukrainians across time and space, tracing migration patterns from the earliest settlers through to the spread of the Ukrainian diaspora as it exists today. Should a fifth wave occur, we will find the evidence in the 2026 census.

Dr. Natalia Khanenko-Friesen and Jennifer Fedun
Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies

Ukrainian Immigration to Canada after 1991 and Russia's War in Ukraine:
A Change of Tide?

Traditional scholarship contends that Canada has seen four “waves” of Ukrainian immigration, commencing in 1891 and working in fits and stops up to the present day (Luciuk & Kordan, 1989). The invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and the migratory surge caused by the ongoing war now presents Canada with a potential “Fifth Wave” of Ukrainians. However, this wave is particularly unique in the individuals’ access to and status in Canada, particularly through the Government of Canada’s creation of the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET)¹ measures. The extraordinary uptake of such temporary residence programs, and the unpredictable possibility of these Ukrainians’ Canadian residency statuses shifting from temporary to permanent via other immigration streams, has underscored the necessity for government units, NGOs, and Ukrainian Canadian ethnocultural organizations to comprehend past Ukrainian migration and settlement trends.

As scholars with a keen interest toward post-1991 Ukrainian immigration to Canada, we have mobilized research in intergenerational and inter-immigration-wave dynamics within Ukrainian communities in Canada. Building upon the work of smaller-scale qualitative investigations (Shostak, 2004; Satzewich, Isajiw, & Duvalko, 2006; Lynn, 2014), we have used the Immigrant Longitudinal Database via Statistics Canada’s Research Data Centres as a comprehensive source of macro-data on residency status, labour market participation, and settlement patterns, amongst other variables, and have tracked and analyzed 30 years of post-Soviet Ukrainian migration to Canada. We will present a longitudinal analysis of elements of Ukrainian newcomer life in Canada since 1991, integrating descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. We will then address the rapid response policies of the Canadian and provincial governments toward presently-displaced migrant Ukrainians, with particular scrutiny of how specific Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs) have retained or lost Ukrainian newcomers over several decades, and how these historical trends might inform present attraction and accommodation of Ukrainians fleeing war.

1. Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugeescitizenship/news/2022/03/canada-ukraine-authorization-for-emergency-travel.html>

Jars Balan
University of Alberta

**Canada as a Haven for Refugees from Ukraine:
Lessons Learned from the Past and about the Current Refugee Crisis**

Canada has provided a home for immigrants from Ukrainian lands seeking not only economic opportunities and political freedom but often refuge from bloody conflicts and devastation that drove them overseas. Four major waves of immigration from Ukraine have occurred over the 130-year history of Ukrainian settlement in Canada—1892-1914; 1924-1939; 1947-1953; and 1989 to the present—with a distinct fifth wave now arriving as a result of Russia’s unprovoked invasion of Ukraine. My presentation will provide a summary overview of these different waves and the motivations behind them, before discussing how the current refugee crisis has been engineered by Russian aggression and its implications for Canada and the Western world at large. It will specifically focus on Russia’s weaponizing of forced immigration as a means of destabilizing rival nations, undermining the international order created at the end of the Second World War, and clearing a path for the full implementation of a genocidal program that is intended to eliminate nationally conscious Ukrainians from their homeland. The ultimate goal is to undo the collapse of the Soviet Union and to forever bind historical Ukrainian territory to a revived imperial Russian dictatorship. In conclusion, it will deal with how the Ukrainian Canadian community has responded to this refugee crisis and the challenge that it poses to the democracies of the West.

Lyubov Zhynomirska
Saint Mary’s University

Assessing the impact of the CUAET visa policy on Canada's humanitarian and labour migration policies: The federal-provincial dynamics

In response to the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, the Government of Canada introduced a special visa to allow Ukrainians and their family members to seek safety in Canada. This visa is called “Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel” (CUAET). Besides granting its holders entry into Canada, the visa allows acquiring a free open work permit and/or a study permit. As of August 31, 2022, about half a million Ukrainians applied to receive CUAET, with around 60,000 of the applicants having arrived in Canada thus far. The federal government introduced free 14-day hotel stay and a onetime financial assistance for Ukrainians but it allowed and enabled the provinces and territories to design their own regime of protection available to war-displaced Ukrainians. As a result, the scope of the protection that CUAET-holders can rely on, varies between the provinces. Although CUAET does not provide a refugee status to Ukrainians in legal and policy terms, it has evolved through implementation into a temporary protection status for Ukrainians with access to settlement support and partial access to social, financial and health services that are usually extended to refugees in Canada. My presentation answers two key questions: how does the temporary protection given to Ukrainian CUAET-visa holders

differ from the full refugee protection that has existed thus far in the Canadian humanitarian protection regime? What are the implications, if any, of this protection schema for the future of Canada's refugee regime and the distribution of responsibilities the between federal and provincial levels of government in the immigration policy realm? Drawing on comparative empirical analysis of provincial responses and on the scholarship on the evolution of federal/provincial responsibilities in Canada's refugee policy since the 1980s, I argue that federal and provincial responses to Ukrainian humanitarian migration have created a situation when Canada's response to the real-time human displacement is labour-market dependent and driven by the communities' capacity to provide settlement support. The analysis is undertaken along two dimensions, specifically: the private/public partnerships and federal/provincial distribution of resources and responsibilities.

Session 2: Panel - Understanding Immigrant and Refugee Integration in Rural Nova Scotia

**J. Adam Perry
St. Francis Xavier University**

Settlement is not about 'Services', it's about Relationships

Grounded in interviews with immigrants and refugees who have lived in rural Nova Scotia for more than one year, this presentation explores immigrant and refugee's perceptions of successful integration into rural communities. The presentation will focus on two predominant themes that arose from participant narratives: the centrality of building relationships and the importance of established immigrants supporting recent arrivals.

**Jordan MacDonald, Norine Verberg, & Sarah McKnight
St. Francis Xavier University**

Community Connections: The Utilization of Sponsorship Group Personal Networks by Refugee Newcomers to support Social Integration and Employment Transitions

This paper explores how Nova Scotia private sponsorship of refugee volunteers share their personal networks and social capital with refugee newcomers through the relationships they develop. Refugee newcomers leverage this shared personal network to deepen their community integration, orient quickly to resettlement services, and gain employment opportunities.

Kenzie MacNeil, Norine Verberg, & Jordan MacDonald
St. Francis Xavier University

Complex Post-Secondary Experiences of Adult Refugees resettled in Rural Nova Scotia

Drawing on in-depth interviews with former refugees and resettlement volunteers, this paper explores the opportunities and barriers faced by newcomer adults seeking post-secondary education in rural Nova Scotia and how these experiences inform their current and future work aspirations.

Linda Darwish
St. Francis Xavier University

Religion and Forced Migration: Making Meaning for a New Beginning

This presentation examines the role of religion in refugee journeys. Employing narrative analysis of interviews demonstrates how religion offers a rich reservoir of meaning that refugees draw on retrospectively to ascribe meaning to different stages of the journey, and how similar experiences shape the construction of communal narratives. This underscores the importance of understanding the entirety of the refugee journey to questions of integration.

**Session 3: Panel - Interdisciplinary Research in 'Immigrant' Representations in
Mainstream Canadian Media**

This panel presents substantive and methodological findings from our two projects on visual analytics for text-intensive Social Science research on immigration, funded by NFRF-E and NSERC respectively. Our projects are interdisciplinary and bring together a team of sociologists with a team of computer scientists with the objective of developing new, cutting-edge computer science methodology to utilize in social science media research on immigration and refugee issues. Text-intensive research in social sciences relies on the retrieval, organization, conceptualization and summarization of large amounts of text, with the aim to obtain insights on social science research questions. Typically, social science researchers can only read and annotate limited amounts of text, hence the amount of text data must be constrained by limiting the scope of the research question and / or making claims based on a limited amount of materials analyzed qualitatively. Moreover, retrieval of relevant text data is carried out by key term searches, which risks missing relevant documents using unanticipated vocabulary, and including irrelevant documents simply because they happen to include the search terms.

Papers in this panel present preliminary work from these project which introduces a novel methodological paradigm which is being developed by computer scientists and employs state-of-the-art natural language processing (NLP) and visual analytics (VA), to enable social scientists, to retrieve and make sense of large document collections. This trainable tool will be used to facilitate, expand, and produce semantically nuanced text-intensive research in Social Sciences. More generally, the panel will provide the particulars of a quantitative methodology used in managing 'big data' to answer qualitative research questions. More specifically, the panel will introduce the application of this new computer science tool on mapping and understanding the changing immigrant and refugee representations in the major Canadian national newspaper 'Globe and Mail' from 1844 to 2017.

Serperi Sevgur and Evangelia Tastsoglou
Saint Mary's University

**Constructing Canadian National Identity after World War II:
A Newspaper Discourse Analysis**

During the decade following the end of Second World War, Canada accepted around 150,000 refugees from several displaced camps in Europe. Mostly of Baltic and Eastern European origins, these Displaced Persons were brought to Canada as part of 'bulk labour' schemes to fill labour shortages in major Canadian industries. Admitting such immigrants came on the heels of major changes on uneven, prohibitive and racist immigration policies which marked official Canadian immigration policies until then. Based on systematic examination of 522 Globe and Mail articles published between the years of 1946-1962, this paper outlines the Canadian mainstream narrative around the discriminatory and restrictive selection and citizenship processes that displaced persons were subjected to as condition of their admission to Canada. Building on the premise that mainstream media, especially newspapers, used to be major instruments in nation building (Anderson, 1983), our paper shows the construction of a Canadian national identity against an 'other', embodied by displaced persons. The Canadian identity consisted of benevolence, hospitality, and superior cultural, political, legal, economic, and social lifestyle. In this context, the construction of the 'other' reflected definitions, characteristics and expectations which, though ridden by contradictions, devalored the displaced persons' skills, obscured their contributions to Canadian economy and promoted Canada's capitalist development.

Mariano Maisonnave
Dalhousie University & Universidad Nacional del Sur Bahía Blanca

Computer-Assisted Text-Intensive Social Science Research on Immigration

We live in an era in which the increasing volume of available data is (and will) shape almost all aspects of our daily lives, and doing research is no exception. New opportunities and challenges emerge for text-

intensive social science research endeavors because of the growing availability of text data. In this context, we propose using Computer Science (CS) tools, particularly, Visual Analytics (VA), Machine Learning (ML), and Natural Language Processing (NLP) tools, to support the data collection process of a text-intensive social science research effort on immigration. Using our proposed methodology, we explore the following research questions. (1) Could CS tools speed up the process of text-intensive research on immigration? (2) Could such tools allow researchers to tap into the semantics of corpora several orders of magnitude larger than previously possible? (3) Would this enable researchers to answer research questions previously not possible (because they can only read and annotate limited amounts of text)? (4) Would computer-assisted corpora exploration allow the spur of novel social science research questions? Our methodology shows promising results to support the four research questions. This is achieved by enabling the user an effective exploration of the search space for relevant literature and through the use of ML and NLP to automate the process of identifying relevant texts. Our proposed methodology enables the partial automation of the data collection process, which facilitates building a large set of relevant literature. Our future work involves assisting in the next steps of a text-intensive research effort. i.e., the organization, summarization, and thematization of this large set of relevant literature.

Eugena Kwon, Trent University
Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University
Meylin Zink Yi, Saint Mary's University

The Impact of Covid-19 On the Mental Health of Immigrants, Refugees, And International Students: A Scoping Review with Directions for Research

The outbreak of the pandemic has significantly impacted Canadian's mental health, and major shifts have been reported in the way individuals perceive and cope with their mental health and well-being. The pandemic has caused a significant rise in need for mental health resources and support due to an increase in anxiety, depression, mood disorders, substance use and other associated mental health disorders. In addition, realistic economic and health-related concerns about the future are being reported. As COVID-19 continues to unravel, many Canadians continue to struggle with financial security, coping with exponentially increased and conflicting work and care demands and living in compromised safety situations because of domestic or IP violence. Furthermore, certain populations are more affected than others. For example, immigrants, refugees, and international students have disproportionately been impacted by the pandemic. Using Arksey and O'Malley framework (2005), the goal of this scoping review is to provide a broad scope of academic literature on the impact of COVID-19 on immigrants, refugees, and international students' mental health, but also identify knowledge gaps, and outline areas of priority for future research.

**Session 4: Panel - The Rights of Children and Youth Partnership: Strengthening
Collaboration in the Americas**

**Dr. Marsha Rampersaud, Veronica Escobar Olivo, Laura Perez Gonzalez, Daniel Sanchez Morales, Dr.
Henry Parada
Toronto Metropolitan University**

The Rights for Children and Youth Partnership (RCYP) is a seven-year interdisciplinary international research project which explores factors that protect or hinder children and youth rights in Central America, the Caribbean, and their diasporas in Canada. Focused on youth migrating from Central America and the Caribbean regions, the proposed panel will centre generally on Caribbean and Latin American migration and integration.

**Veronica Escobar Olivo
Toronto Metropolitan University**

Re-Building the “American dream”: Central American Youth and Migration

The first presentation will focus on the experiences of Central American youth leaving Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. Through a coloniality lens, the presentation will interrogate the difficult realities that drive youth to migrate irregularly.

**Daniel Sanchez Morales
Toronto Metropolitan University**

**“I just want to belong somewhere”:
Latinx Youth’s Experiences in Canada’s Education System**

The second will focus on issues of settlement once Caribbean and Central American youth have arrived in Canada; in particular, the two presentations will discuss experiences of (un)belonging inside Ontario school systems through a lens of critical race theory (CRT). The findings of the two studies indicate that both Caribbean and Central American youth continuously feel unheard and unsupported in the education system.

Dr. Marsha Rampersaud
Toronto Metropolitan University

“It's not a system that's built for me”: Black youths' unbelonging in Ontario schools

The third presentations will focus on issues of settlement once Caribbean and Central American youth have arrived in Canada; in particular, the two presentations will discuss experiences of (un)belonging inside Ontario school systems through a lens of critical race theory (CRT). The findings of the two studies indicate that both Caribbean and Central American youth continuously feel unheard and unsupported in the education system.

Laura Perez Gonzalez
Toronto Metropolitan University

“Parents don't know that they have the option to say no”: The Experiences of Caribbean and Latin American Parents Navigating Special Education in Ontario

Lastly, the fourth presentation will focus on the experiences of Caribbean and Latin American parents interacting with the education system through facets of Disability Critical Race Theory (DisCrit). Specifically, how parents navigate special education language, processes, and the intended and unintended implications for their children in Ontario schools. Ultimately, the panel session will examine the trajectory of these youth, both in their countries of origin and once they have migrated, to interrogate the adverse experiences of youth in various contexts and the lack of agency youth have globally.

TIMESLOT 6 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1: Religion, Migration, and Ethnicity

Lucan Johnson, Fernando Nunes, and Shane Theunissen
Mount Saint Vincent University

The Role of Religion/Spirituality in Fostering Resilience Among At-Risk Youth in the Halifax Metropolitan Region

The current research investigated 'The Role of Religion/Spirituality in Fostering Resilience Among At-Risk Youth in the Halifax Metropolitan Region.' Five (5) racialized female youth (4 African-Nova Scotian and 1 Filipino-Nova Scotian) between the ages of 19 and 25 participated in this study. They were recruited using purposive and snowball sampling methods. Participants were from two low-income areas in the HRM, and attended, or were attending university and/or gainfully employed. A phenomenological approach was used as a framework for conducting this research. Bronfenbrenner's Social Ecological model was utilized as a theoretical framework for analyzing the results. Thematic analysis and in vivo coding were used for analyzing the data. The results have indicated that religion/spirituality plays an important role in helping some racialized at-risk female youth to develop resiliency. The findings also showed that resilience in these youth was not simply a product of individual qualities or traits, but also the result of supportive relationships from others such as peers, friends, parents, close family members, religious leaders, and other church members.

Eve Lemaire, Xavier St-Pierre, Corina Borri-Anadon and Sivane Hirsch
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Documenter la diversité ethnoculturelle, religieuse et linguistique dans les régions du Québec : apport et limites pour soutenir les milieux scolaires

Des clés pour mieux comprendre la diversité ethnoculturelle, religieuse et linguistique en milieu scolaire » (Borri-Anadon et Hirsch, 2021), qui présente 17 portraits régionaux, vise à soutenir les milieux scolaires dans leur compréhension des dimensions historiques, médiatiques et démographiques de la diversité ethnoculturelle, religieuse et linguistique ainsi que de leurs incidences en milieu scolaire dans leur contexte régional. En effet, la population de chacune de ces régions du Québec se compose de façon spécifique d'une diversité historique incluant des Premiers Peuples, le groupe majoritaire et des communautés anglophones, à laquelle se sont ajoutées des personnes issues des diverses vagues migratoires plus ou moins récentes. Nous présenterons, dans un premier temps, l'outil. Puis, en nous

intéressant aux spécificités régionales à travers une typologie des régions selon leurs caractéristiques diverses (Hirsch et Borri-Anadon, sous presse), nous discuterons de l'utilité des informations qu'il contient pour les acteurs et actrices du milieu scolaire, notamment afin de soutenir les finalités de l'éducation interculturelle et inclusive, soit de mettre en œuvre des pratiques d'équité à l'égard des élèves issus de l'immigration, autochtones et racisés et de favoriser la participation de tous à une société sans discrimination. Enfin, nous exposerons certains enjeux qui se sont présentés dans son élaboration, tels que le choix des données présentées et leurs limites, le risque d'exacerber des inquiétudes quant à la capacité de prendre en compte la diversité à l'extérieur de la métropole montréalaise ainsi que le déséquilibre entre les initiatives d'équité et de vivre-ensemble qui témoigne de la centration sur l'Autre.

Ovgu Ulgen
University of Montreal

Understanding Pluralism through the lens of Language and Recognition: Francophone and Hispanophone Jewish Immigrants in Canada

Following the decolonization in North Africa, there was a substantial wave of Jewish emigration from North Africa to Canada, especially to Québec. The majority of this immigration to Canada from North Africa took place during the 1950s and 1970s. Whereas francophone North African Jews understandably chose Montréal as their destination, most of the hispanophone Jews from northern Morocco settled in Toronto. How do these immigrants navigate their difference in two Canadian cities? How do different anglophone and francophone pluralist contexts help us grasp their identity formation through the interplay between language, religion and ethnicity?

In this paper, French language forges a bond between first-generation North African Jews and the majority population in Québec while they navigate their difference between the Franco-Québécois and their coreligionists, Anglo Ashkenazim. This linguistic bond between the immigrants and the majority, which helped the process of community institutionalization through cultural repertoires, made them recognized in Québec. In Toronto, however, intercommunal dynamics do not map onto one another in which immigrants find the need to navigate their difference between their coreligionists and the English Canadians. This situation, forming, as I discuss in this paper, spatial recognition gap, leads to lesser negotiation in the intercommunal relations in Toronto. Borrowing the term "recognition gap" from Michèle Lamont, rather than the appearance of a rapprochement between the immigrants and the majority through language like in Montréal, I highlight how the first-generation and 1,5 generation hispanophone Moroccan Jewish participants concretize their ethnic attachments and thus maintain their separate identities in Toronto.

Session 2: The Impact of COVID-19 (Part II)

John Shields, Ryerson University

Valerie Preston, York University

Jayesh D'Souza, York University

Settlement Service and the Pandemic: Adaptation and Drawing Lessons from the Crisis

In Canada, governments fund nonprofit community-centred service providers to deliver immigrant settlement and integration services. This 'Canadian settlement model' has been viewed internationally as a 'best practice', but the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated some of its fundamental weaknesses. Although government funders, settlement agencies and many migrant populations successfully made the transition during COVID-19, the pandemic brought to light deeply rooted and persistent problems with the state's approach to supporting immigrant settlement agencies (ISAs). This paper uses the case of Ontario-based ISAs to show how these organizations and their staff pivoted to online services, stabilized organizational resources and capacities, and fostered new collaborations with the assistance of changes in government supports during the pandemic. The paper utilizes surveys of Ontario ISAs and their workers as well as focus group interviews with practitioners in the sector to describe and analyse these developments. An emphasis is placed on the lessons learned from the pandemic, including the need for structural changes to government supports to ISAs to create the conditions for adaptive organizations grounded in truly equitable and reciprocal partnerships.

Aya Morash and Maria Cain

Immigrant Services Association of Nova Scotia (ISANS)

Improving Vaccination Uptake among Immigrant Populations

The "Improving Vaccination Uptake among Immigrant Populations" project was developed to improve immigrants' access to information and vaccinations as well as provide additional support to immigrants facing barriers. Project staff specifically focused on Covid-19 vaccines (adult, pediatric and boosters) but also addressed hesitancy towards vaccines in general. During this session, we will provide an overview of the project and share our strategies, resources and learnings. This project was funded by the Public Health Agency of Canada from December 2021 – March 2023.

Min-Jung Kwak, Saint Mary's University
Eugena Kwon, Trent University
Andrew Leverman, ISANS (Immigrant Services Association of Nova Scotia)
Yujiro Sano, Statistics Canada

The COVID-19 Pandemic & Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Nova Scotia

To respond to the dire demographic and economic needs, the province of Nova Scotia has been keen on attracting new immigrants with entrepreneurial skills and mindsets. Despite its strong policy interests, there has been a lack of scholarly attention paid to the experiences of immigrant entrepreneurs in the province. This study examines the experiences of immigrant entrepreneurs in the province and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on their business operation and wellbeing. In partnership with ISANS (Immigrant Services Association of Nova Scotia), the multi-disciplinary research team examines the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrant entrepreneurs in Nova Scotia paying particular attention to their vulnerabilities, coping strategies and adaptation process. Recognizing the importance of various endogenous and structural factors into play in shaping the experiences of immigrant entrepreneurs, we present our research findings drawn from 156 online survey responses and 30 in-depth interviews.

Session 3: Family and Migration

Harshita Yalamarty, York University
Megan Gaucher, Carleton University
Ethel Tungohan, York University
Asma Atique, York University

"We all know the benefits":

Justifying the Role of Grandparents in Canadian Nation-Building

This paper examines the role accorded to immigrant parents and grandparents in the discursive construction of the ideal Canadian family and nation. Since the mid-1990s, the Canadian government has limited parent/grandparent sponsorship through a variety of means as part of the broader trend of de-emphasizing family reunification in favour of economic immigration. One such method is Canada's 'Super Visa' program. Introduced in 2011, the Super Visa permits parents/grandparents to come to Canada as visitors for up to two years at a time. The program has received criticism for its high sponsorship costs, as well as long waiting times and perpetuation of temporary status and sponsor dependency for parents/grandparents. We use a gendered and racialized lens to analyze Canadian parliamentary debates and committee proceedings around the Super Visa program, focusing on arguments in support of parent/grandparent migration in the context of multiculturalism and migrant belonging. We find that proponents of family reunification counter the notion of migrant grandparents as an unproductive drain

on social services, by arguing that grandparents are an important component of families in various ethnic minority cultures. Grandmothers, especially, are touted as providing much needed and culturally informed care services, which enables immigrants' participation in the national economy. By upholding cultural values of 'respect for elders' and enabling non-nuclear family reunification, parent/grandparent migration is understood as conducive to establishing "roots" in Canada. We argue that these racialized, gendered justifications reveal that Canadian multicultural values are used to support family reunification only in so far as these enable the economic productivity of Canadian immigrant-citizens.

Emmanuel Kojo Kyeremeh, Godwin Arku, and Bridget Osei Henewaah Annor
Ryerson University

The Social Networks of Family Class Immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area: A Qualitative Account.

This paper investigates the nature of social networks among Ghanaian family class immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) of Canada. Drawing on qualitative data with 29 participants from this recent group of immigrants, we contribute to the growing interest in the role of social networks in the integration process. Unlike other studies which assumes that immigrants with some form of social networks would be able to access ties easily, we capture the complexities involved in forming ties outside of their familial support. In doing so, we interrogate some dimensions of the role of social networks among this group of immigrants. Firstly, we examine how Ghanaian family class immigrants access social ties that contributes their economic integration as well as their maintenance of transnational ties. Second, we examine the various types of support that they derive from these networks and factors that leads to accessing these support. Finally, we consider immigrants' perception about their networks as it pertains to support provision. Do they possess quality networks that play an important role in their integration? The implications of these for integration are discussed.

Nancy Mandell, Janice Phonepraseuth, Jana Borrás and Larry Lam
York University

Is Settlement a 'Family affair'?

Families as Sources of Support and Stress during Newcomer Settlement

Migration alters family relationships yet the role of families and households as units of resilience for newcomers is often overlooked in settlement studies. Drawing on interview data with South Asian and Chinese youth, adults and seniors, we explore the different ways in which families both support and hinder individual newcomers as they struggle to meet the structural, economic, cultural, and social challenges they encounter. Specifically, we detail the ways in which families, both in Canada and abroad, act as sources of emotional, financial and instrumental support for differently aged family members. Conversely, we explore the negative impact of settlement on family relationships as family roles and

processes are reconfigured. Settlement challenges particular to one family member affect all family members, revealing the multifaceted strategies activated by family units in response to addressing integration barriers. We conclude that settlement is a complicated and multidimensional family affair, impacting and altering family units and relationships among its members.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

**David Chown, Jennifer Chown
Sara Corning Society**

Sara Corning Memorial Poster

The Sara Corning Memorial Committee proposes a poster session during the CESA 26th Biennial Conference in Halifax. The session will align with the Conference theme of "Immigration Politics, Refugee Crises, and Ethnic Dynamics in a Changing World Order: Canada and Beyond". It will feature several display panels and a wide range of resource materials and publications describing the heroic relief work of Nova Scotia native and Red Cross nurse Sara Corning from 1919-1930 in Greece, Armenia and Turkey, and why her humanitarian example resonates a century later. Significantly, 2022 marks the 100th anniversary of the massacre and resettlement of thousands of Greek and Armenian orphans and adult refugees when the city of Smyrna was destroyed by Ottoman forces, and where Sara Corning walked hundreds of orphans to safety through that conflagration.

The main posters will describe Sara Corning's life of service chronologically. Additional material will focus on human rights, ethnic cleansing, forced migration, genocide, humanitarianism, and refugee resettlement, including Canada's historic role.

Jennifer Rodney Chown and David Chown, founders of the Sara Corning Memorial Committee, and founders and co-chairs of the Sara Corning Society from 2016-2021, will provide additional background information. Over the past decade Jennifer has compiled the most extensive body of research ever into Sara Corning. This material will eventually be published in a book that will shine a light on the heroism of the only Nova Scotia woman who served for more than a decade in what was then the most dangerous region of the world, and became a hero to Greeks and Armenians in Canada and internationally.

Evangelia Tastsoglou, Pallabi Bhattacharyya and Mia Sisic, Saint Mary's University)

Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Chantelle Falconer, Dalhousie University

Cathy Holtmann, University of New Brunswick

Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba

Policy Responses to Gender-Based Violence in the Context of Migration

The series of five posters draws upon findings from the international Gender-Net Plus Consortium - funded research project Violence against Women Migrants and Refugees: Analyzing Causes and Effective Policy Response (GBV-MIG project: <https://gbvmigration.cnrs.fr/the-project/>). The findings, deriving from five countries / five research teams, pertain to policy responses to gender-based violence (GBV) in the context of migration. More specifically, our findings include: 1. Migrant women's experiences in the context of each country 2. Good practices 3. Policy deficits 4. Policy changes required and 5. State responses. The five posters are similarly formatted to facilitate comparisons. The Canadian project (<https://www.smu.ca/gendernet/welcome.html>) was funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).

Migration and asylum policies play a role in creating conditions of risk and vulnerability to gender-based violence, but they also might work to prevent GBV in the context of migration and to provide better services for survivors. In the GBV-MIG project we examine how gendered and racialized representations of migrants and refugees and “culturalist” discourses, minimizing the role and forms of structural violence and criminalizing migrants and refugees, contribute to creating risks of both physical and symbolic violence. At the same time, limited conceptions of GBV and human rights in law and policy, and the absence of gender and intersectional understandings of legal and policy frameworks result in limited protection of migrants and refugees from GBV. Our research is directed at making policy recommendations aiming to reduce risk and vulnerability to GBV in the context of migration.

**Sandy Petrinioti, Saint Mary’s University; Panteion University
Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary’s University
Chara Karagiannopoulou, Panteion University**

Gender Based Violence in Migration: Linking “Lived Experiences” to Border Management and Migration Governance. Asylum Seeking Women in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The poster presents findings of a three-year research project investigating the nexus of precarity and gender-based violence faced by women asylum seekers in the Eastern Mediterranean. It focuses on a “stage” of the migration journey which precedes arrival at the European external border (Greece) through a maritime route (the Aegean sea) and examines the “lived experiences” of migrant women in a “transit country” (Turkey) at a time when the EU-Turkey agreement had come into effect (post 2016). This qualitative study based on interviews with 35 women from four linguistic groups (Dari, Farsi, Arabic and French), sheds light on questions such as: what motivates women to embark on these uncertain journeys, what are the factors which propel them onward, what strategies do they use to counteract the deterrence and filtering accomplished by state border regimes, what is the personal cost of mobility in terms of violent encounters and harm sustained. The report links the experiences of these asylum seeking women with border management and migration governance by looking at border crossing “from the bottom up”, and by giving voice to and recognizing the agency of the actors themselves.

**Morgan Poteet
Mount Allison University**

Salvadoran-Canadians Belong Through Stories: Photovoice Projects from the Diaspora

This paper analyzes a collection of Photovoice projects from Salvadorian-Canadians about a broad range of experiences in Canada. Projects revealed the importance of creating safe spaces, the feeling of being disembodied or lacking a space for Salvadorians to come together in Canada, the complexity of identity for Salvadorians in Canada, the importance of listening to each other, and the feeling that “we gotta move on,” in reference for example to the way the past, in particular past traumas, have become intergenerational. The dialogue among participants was honest, emotional, and at times, humorous. There was an interesting reversal in that while everyone participated, the younger participants spoke more in contrast to other situations where Salvadorians come together, and the older members of the community often dominate conversations. Participants shared their projects with each other yielding a

rich intergenerational dialogue about a range of issues including: issues of community fragmentation and reconciliation among Salvadorians in Canada; the civil war in El Salvador and how Postwar El Salvador is viewed as being “unrelatable”; acknowledging the past and how it influences the present; the fracturing of families; the lack of a space for Salvadorians in Canada (no “casa El Salvador”); the erasure of Indigenous identity in El Salvador; the luxury of being able to process the war as Salvadorian Canadians versus the reality of living with ongoing uncertainty and survival in El Salvador; and memories of El Salvador among Salvadorian Canadians based on artifacts and photos of places they may have never been.

Intersectional data and research is key to IRCC: Immigration system & Outcomes of immigrants



Scan to contact the Data Partnerships Team at Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)



IRCC datasets - Government of Canada Open data portal



Statistics Canada Immigration Portal



MyStatistics— Notifications on customized Immigration related releases



Canadian Data Research Centre Network (CDRCN) – Immigration data sources



Health and Well-being Provincial Repositories including Immigration data



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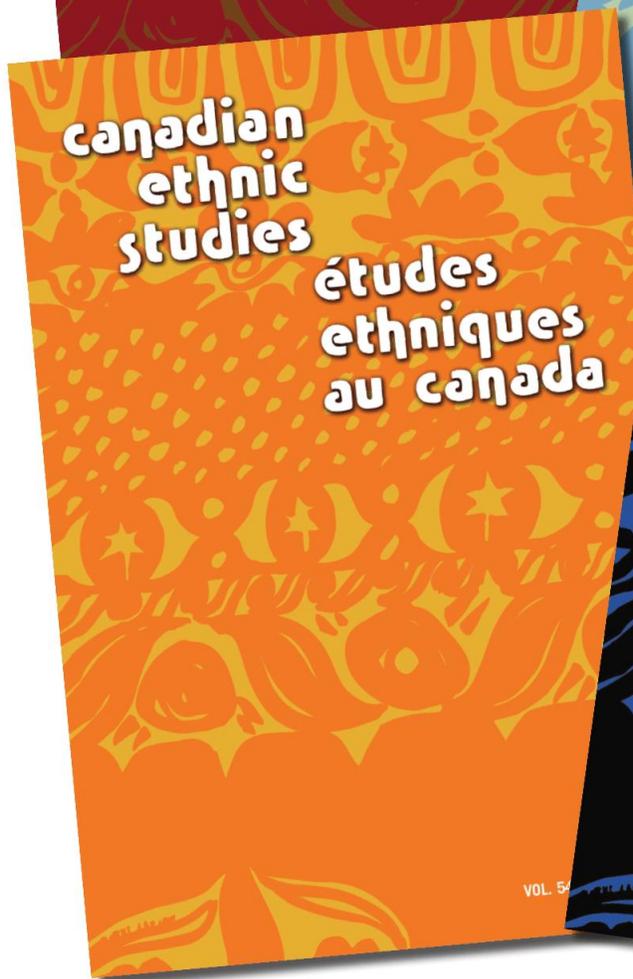
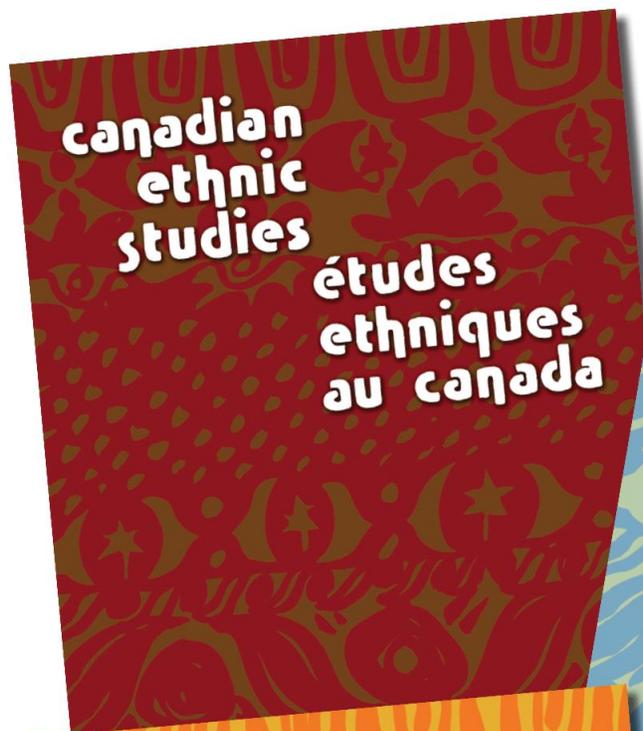
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