

Why Resilience? Why Now?

What have we learned

Migrant Resilience

- Profound critique of individualistic views of resilience
 - All migrants face challenges, although some migrants face more challenges than others, at least in first five to ten years of living in Canada (Successful immigrants, Migrant women, International students)
 - Retrospective analysis indicates migrants learn from failures as well as success (International students during pandemic, Immigrant entrepreneurs)
 - Social relations are key to integration (Family members, Immigrants in Ottawa public housing)
 - Institutions of all types make a difference (Churches, ISAs, Volunteers)
- Emphasizes relational and dynamic notion of resilience as learned capacities

Institutions Building Migrant Resilience

Institutions that promote resilience tend to be:

- Bottom up
- Diverse in size, mandate, funding
- Collaborative
- Address social inequality and transform places
- Immigrant-serving agencies, neighbourhood groups, faith groups, grassroots organizations
- An ecosystem with diverse actors trying to collaborate and cooperate
- Mission-driven
- Advocate as well as provide services

Questions and More Questions

- How does resilience influence integration over the long run, 10 years and more?
- Local institutions matter, but what happens with online and digitalized services? How do pre-arrival services influence resilience?
- What can the analysis of resilience teach us about how to combat the impacts of racism, sexism, and other forms of discrimination on migrant integration?
- How do we ensure that the lessons about the characteristics of an institutional ecosystem that promotes resilience are not lost?