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Educational experiences, challenges, and opportunities of the families who come from the former Soviet Union.

Systematic review of the literature: qualitative, thematic and critical analysis

Post-Soviets are a growing and distinct group that is understudied and misunderstood



Draw attention to the group

Analysis of educational life of post-Soviets

Provide a framework for knowledge sharing and partnerships



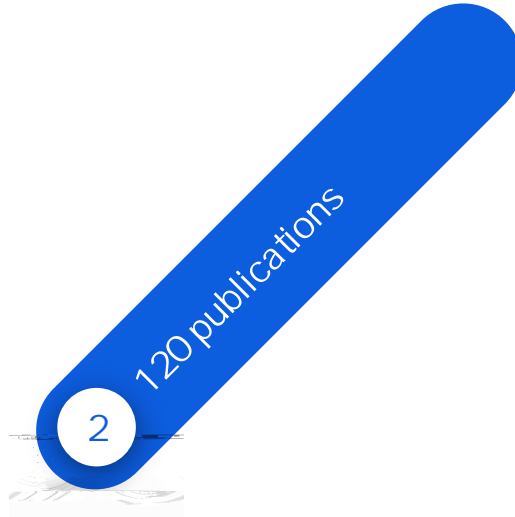
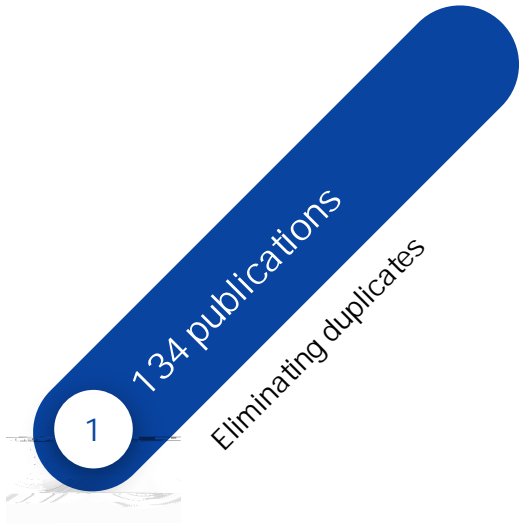
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## Systematic Review of Literature

Research question: What are the experiences of post-Soviet immigrants and refugees in Canadian schools?



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# Major coded themes



# Who are post-Soviets?



# Post-Soviets in Canada

2,219,525 people who have an ethnic origin from a post-Soviet state (Statistics Canada, 2016a)  
240,860 post-Soviet immigrants (Statistics Canada, 2016a)





# Integration challenges

Downward occupational and social mobility  
(Liebert, 2010).

Invisibility as a minorities (Morozovskaia, 2021;  
Sadowski-Smith, 2018).

Being lumped together without aM



# Findings: What do we know?

How do post-Soviet students and families differ



# Findings: Are post-Soviets visible?

Invisibility as immigrants facing prejudice:

Educational struggles are invisible for policymakers and educators and ed



# Implications & Discussion Questions

## Is Post-Soviet a Coherent Macro-level Group

Common orientations to education / identity as a student?

Broad post-Soviet immigrant community





# Implications & Discussion Questions

## Schools and Teacher Development

How do / should schools~ teachers~peers see or treat these “Post-Soviet” youth?

as part of the mainstream due to their whiteness?

as “educationally” distinct?

as benefitting from culturally & linguistically relevant approaches?



**Thank you!**

