

Marriage Migration in Northern British Columbia

The Negotiation of Place and Identity among Foreign Brides

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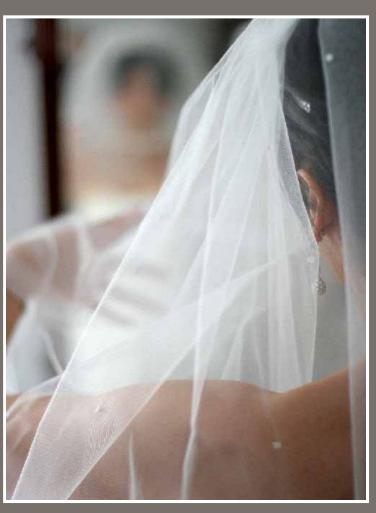
Source: www.coryparris.com



- Introduction to Foreign Brides
- Study Context
- Introduction to Marriage Migration
- Research Questions
- Conceptual Framework
- Research Design & Methodologies
- Conclusion & Value of Research



Who are Foreign Brides?



- A woman who participates in a transnational correspondence relationship that requires her to emigrate from her country of origin for the purpose of marriage.
- Predominant Areas of Origin: (Kojima 2001; Belleau 2003a; Constable 2005a).
 - Asia: Philippines
 - Eastern Europe
 - South America

Source: www.southcarolinaceremonies.com



Why 'Foreign Brides'?

- Traditionally, "Mail-Order Brides".
- Offensive, degrading, and derogatory (Constable 2003a).
- Active agents (Constable 2003a; Piper & Roces 2003).
- Agency shaped by "gendered geographies of power" (Mahler & Pessar 2001).
- "Power is best understood in terms of location and circumstance, rather than as something some have and others do not" (Constable 2003b).



Study Context



- Source: www.gettyimages.com

- Growing number of foreign brides in Northern BC (Aldaba- Ferguson et al. 2006).
- Resource Economy: (Hanlon & Halseth 2005; Markey et al. 2007).
 - Oil & Gas
 - Forestry
 - Agriculture
- Regionalization= new questions



Study Context



- Service Reduction
- & Economic Restructuring

(Hanlon & Halseth 2005; Halseth & Ryser 2007; Markey et al. 2007).

- Study Communities:
 - Prince George
 - Fort St. John
 - Dawson Creek
- Distinct Experiences

(Hanlon & Halseth 2005; Nolin & McCallum 2007).



Methods of Introduction



A FOREIGN AFFAIR Introductions and Tours





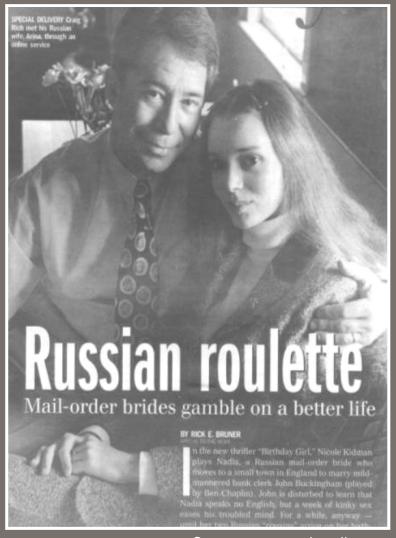


- Traditionally:
 - Pen Pal Correspondence
- Contemporarily:
 - > Introduction Agencies
 - Online Profiles
 - Romance Tours
 - Chat Rooms
- 10,000 websites



Why Marriage Migration?

- LOVE (Constable 2005a; Mix & Piper 2003; Constable 2005a; Lauser 2008).
- Social Mobility (Kojima 2001; Belleau 2003b).
 - Stability for self and family
 - Escape lower statuses
- Bilateral Sexism (Belleau 2003a).
- Remittances
 - "Unpaid labour of love" (Lauser 2008).



Source: www.volgagilr.com



Spousal Sponsorship in Canada

- Sponsorship: Family Class
 - 48% of family class are female spouses or partners (CIC 2007).
 - No legal control or documentation = unmonitored and unknown (Belleau 2003b; Pehar 2003).
 - Hidden nature of marriage migration= increased vulnerability



Source: CIC 2009



Equitable Sponsorship?



Source: www.educationtimes.com

Sponsorship Agreement

- Vulnerability: Privatization of sponsored person's basic needs (Coté et al. 2001).
 - Inequitable Power Dynamic
 - Dependency
 - Abuse
- Sponsorship Debt (Coté et al. 2001; Merali 2009).
- Language Proficiency (Coté et al. 2001; Merali 2009).



Effects of Marriage Migration?



Source: www.gettyimages.com

- Relationships based on the objectification of identity characteristics (Langevin & Belleau 2000).
- Engender unrealistic or contradictory expectations (Belleau 2003).
- Dislocation from socio-cultural systems of knowledge and understanding (Massey 1994; Gupta & Ferguson 1997).
- Vulnerable negotiation of place and identity in both public and private spheres.



Primary Research Questions:

- How do the physical, social, and cultural landscapes of a northern community affect the settlement and integration experiences of foreign brides?
- Are transnational linkages present and how does that effect place making skills and negotiation of identity in a new environment?



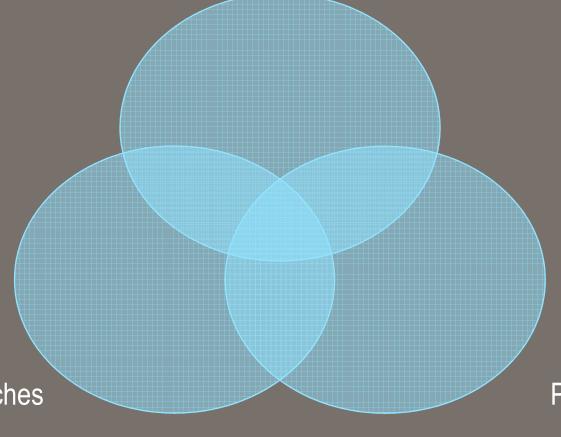
Supplementary Research Questions:

- What types of services are available to foreign brides to aid in settlement and integration to northern communities? (education, employment, wellness)
- How have foreign brides' perceptions of social inclusion/ social exclusion shaped their mobility, construction of identity, and place making strategies?



Conceptual Framework

Transnationalism



Feminist Approaches

Place & Identity



Research Design

- Fieldwork: May-November 2009
- Exploratory Case Study
- Qualitative Field Methods:
 - Snowball Sampling through "Women, Migration, Marriage"
 - Semi-Structured Interviews
 - Multiple meetings with each participant



Source: "Women, Migration, Marriage" Project



Research Design

Media Analysis *

- Five Year Period
- Prince George Citizen
 - & Alaska Highway News

Photovoice*

- Photography
- Journaling
- Photo- Elicitation Interviews



Source: Kitty; Photovoice Project



- Qualitative Methods After Fieldwork:
 - Transcription of Interviews
 - Participant Verification
 - Latent Content Analysis
 - Thematic Coding: Descriptive & Analytic

Thesis: synthesis of individual, particular experiences



Methodological Approach to Writing

- "Ethnography of the Particular" (Abu-Lughod, 1991).
 - Understanding everyday, lived experiences
 - Socio-cultural knowledge is inscribed in actions, words, and bodies.
- "Transnational Ethnographies" (Nolin, 2006).
 - Transmigrants are shaped by their experiences across space and time.



- Respectfully understand the individual and particular experiences of foreign brides
- Advancement of knowledge in a vastly understudied area
- Pertinent to policy makers and community organizations
- Enhanced wellness



- Dr. Catherine Nolin
- Northern BC Immigration Network
- Immigrant and Multicultural Services Society (IMSS)
- UNBC Community Development Institute
- UNBC New Emerging Team (NET) Project
- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)