

The Socio-Structural Barriers Impacting the Work participation of Refugees: A Systematic Mixed Studies Review

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LIFE LONG INTEREST IN ADDRESSING SYSTEMIC OR STRUCTURAL ENABLERS FOR HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Scholarship on research : Positive rehabilitation and health sciences-special focus on populations in disadvantage

Scholarship of teaching: Community engaged or service learning; also called public scholarship

Scholarship of service: Avail time and other resources to practical engagement for solutions with populations in disadvantage

RESILIENCE WITH REFUGEE STATUS

Transitioning to and living in refugee status requires survivorship attributes and skills

Restore, maintain and augment meaningful functioning

Claim responsibility over own life outcomes

Be of assistance to others or to resource the self
-engage in resource-ing processes

Work participation critical to personal
resource-ing for survivorship

SYNOPSIS

INVESTIGATION ON THE SOCIO-STRUCTURAL BARRIERS IMPACTING THE WORK PARTICIPATION OF REFUGEES

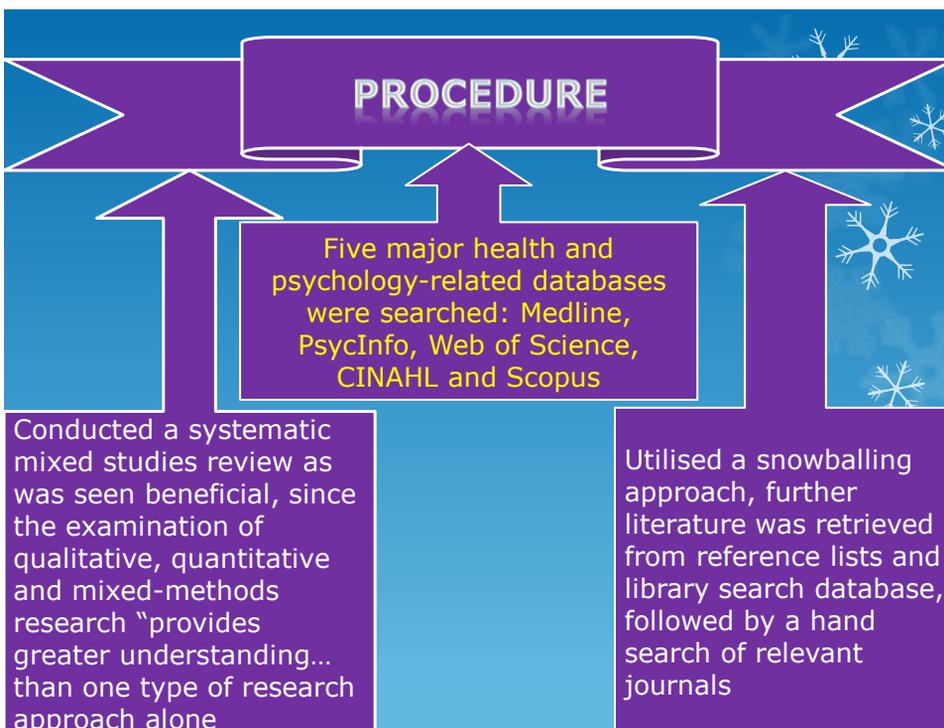
There are various refugees statuses:

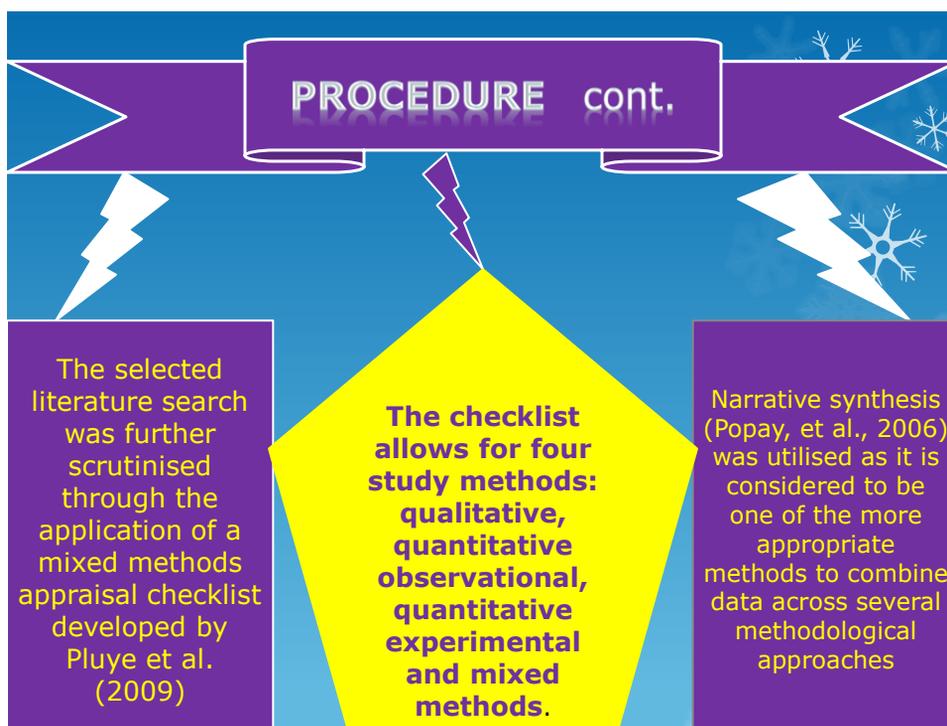
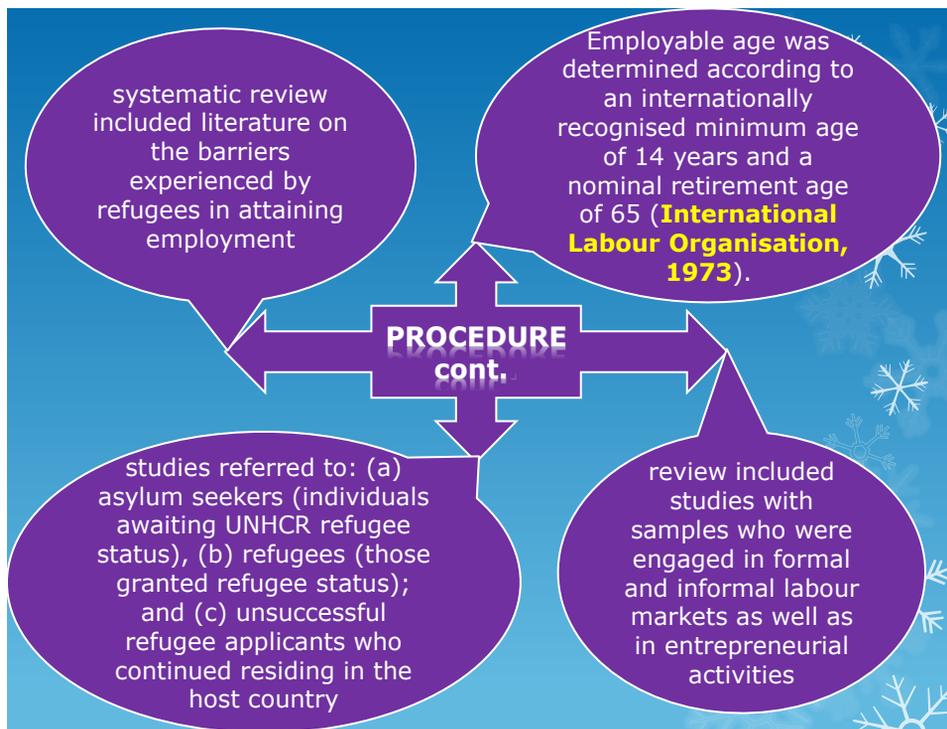
- asylum seekers; refugees; unsuccessful refugee applicants ; documented, undocumented
- international transferability of skills is a significant structural barrier facing many immigrants
- lack of recognition of existing qualifications and experience in the host country
- expressed job-dissatisfaction due to a perception of being over qualified for the job

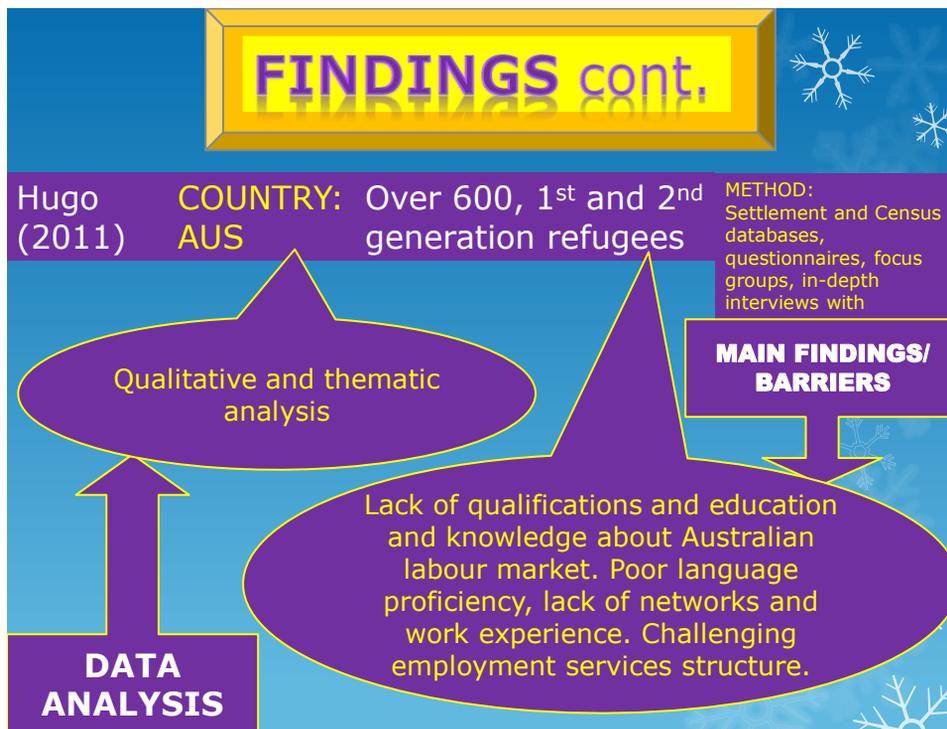
SYNOPSIS: continued

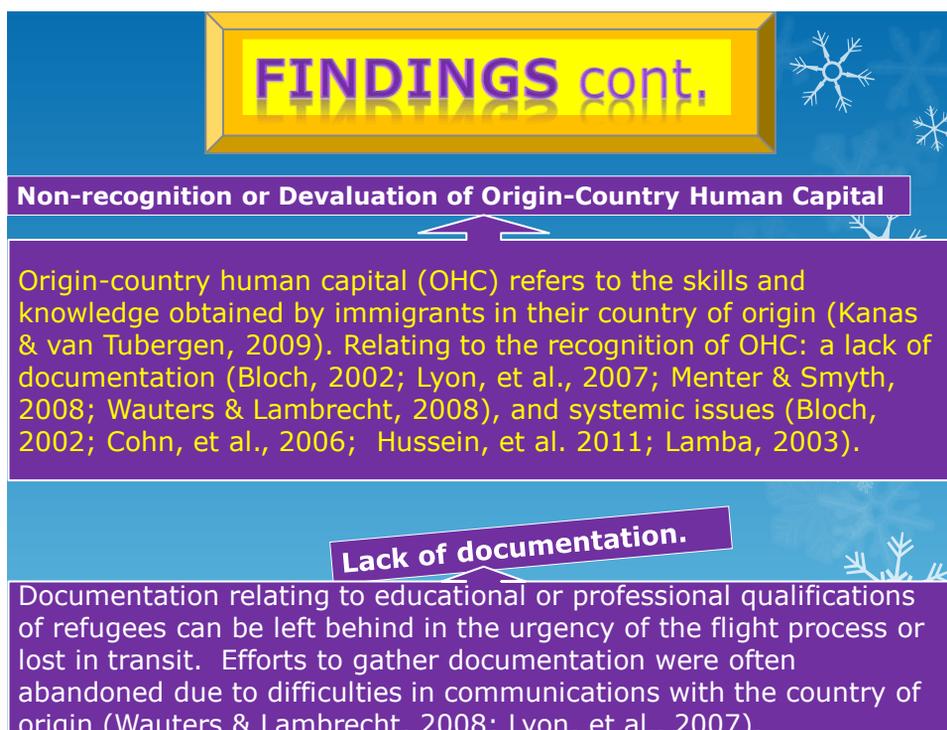
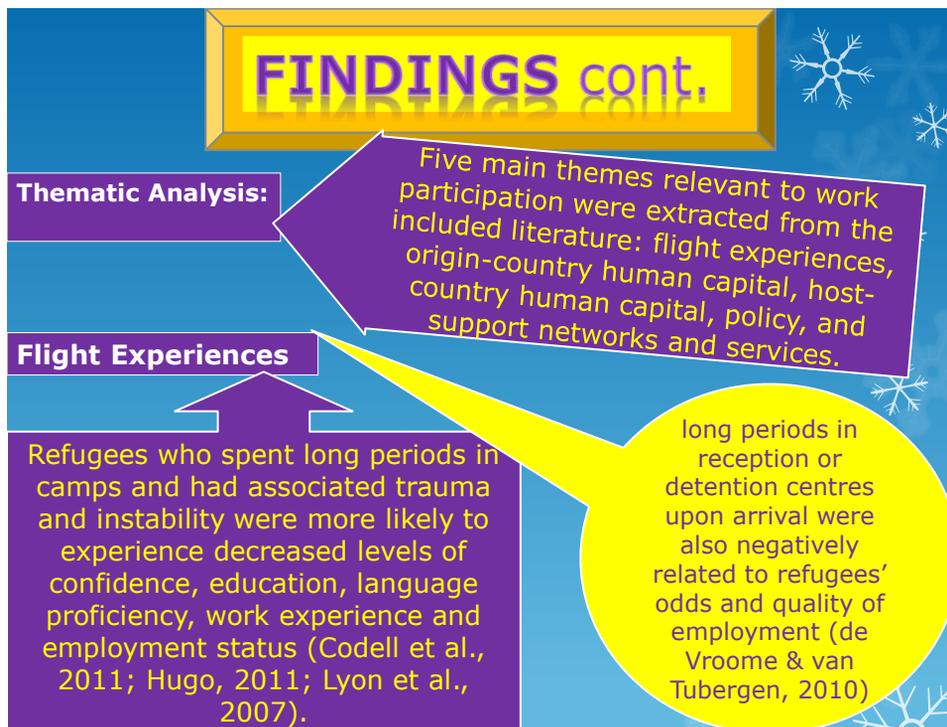
INVESTIGATION ON THE SOCIO-STRUCTURAL BARRIERS IMPACTING THE WORK PARTICIPATION OF REFUGEES

- language proficiency as an obstacle for many refugees seeking employment
- Cultural insensitivity within support services can impede refugees' attempts to overcome the challenges they face in finding appropriate employment
- The impact of psychological or other health-related conditions resulting from lack of employability









FINDINGS cont.

- Systemic issues arise out of the requirements, policies and procedures of governments and institutions. Menter & Smyth (2008) reported that refugee teachers in Scotland experienced difficulties relating to the assessment of international certificates and the rigidity of the re-qualification process.
- A number of studies indicated that the origin-country educational and professional qualifications and experience of refugees carried less value in the host country (Bloch, 2002; de Vroome & van Tubergen, 2010).
- Colic-Peisker & Tilbury (2006) found that 55% of refugees with university and post-graduate qualifications experienced difficulties attaining high skilled employment and were performing cleaning and factory work.
- Host-country human capital is the skills and knowledge gained within the host country (Kanas & van Tubergen, 2009). It surfaced as a barrier in nine of the studies, particularly in relation to language proficiency
- the origin-country educational and professional qualifications and experience of refugees carried less value in the host country (Bloch, 2002; de Vroome & van Tubergen, 2010).

FINDINGS cont.

Conclusion

- The evidence suggests that many refugees have survivorship qualities and which could be assisted by the removal of barriers to their resourcing for participation in the host country economy.
- Some resource-ing depletion systemic barriers have a flow on effect on other survivorship enablers.
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- Structural interventions likely would enhance survivorship among people with refugee status

THANK YOU

