Canada

- Multidimensional in terms of ethnic patterns:
  1. Uni-cultural-British, Anglo Saxon Dominance 1763
  3. Multicultural-since 1972 Official..
Canadian Immigration

History, Characteristics
Canada Ethnic History in Brief

• Contact 1608-1763

• 350,000 Natives vs. 5000 Europeans
• Wilderness, Fur Trade
• Champlain, ie. Penetang
• Some trade, much claiming
Pre-Confederation

• Plains of Abraham
• La Survivance
• Upper Canada 55% English and Lower Canada 35% French
• Two Solitudes
1867-1930’s

- Anglo-centric Orange Order predominant.
- Post-Confederation/Western Settlement
- Influx of Russian, Ukranian, Chinese
- Chinese, Italian, Jewish in urban centers
- prejudice and discrimination
Post World War Two

- Restrictions lifted - holocaust
- More Italian, Jewish, Greek, Northern European
- Italians 731,000, Germans 1.3 million, 385,000 Scand.
- Diversity in Population/Conformity and Assimilation govt’s policy
Establishing the Mosaic

• 1960’s
• Introduction of the Points System
• Immigration less Anglo-centric
• Bi & Bi Commission, Multicultural Official in 1972.
Refocusing current

- Refocusing the Cultural Mosaic
- **Three levels of immigration** - points, family reunification, refugee status
- Increasing numbers of visible minorities South Asia, Caribbean and Asia
- **250,000 immigrants per year**
Ethnic Stage Summary

• Pre Conquest
• Post Conquest
• Confederation
• Western Settlement
• WW2
• 1960s
• Refocusing Mosaic
Immigration

• Immigration is an important way of attempting to understand majority/minority relations in a country.

• CANADA HAS IMPROVED OVER TIME
1867

- At the time of Confederation, Canada’s population was chiefly British (60%) and French (30%) and 20% native.
1981

- By 1981, the combination of declining birthrate and infusion of non-European immigrants saw the **British and French total decline** to 40% and 27%, respectively.
21st century Charter groups

- At the beginning of the 21st century, the proportion of people with British, French, and/or Canadian ethnic origins had dropped to below one-half of the total population (46%).
Anthony Richmond on Canadian Salad Bowl (mosaic)

• Enhanced by the increasing amount of immigrants since WW2 (Richmond, 1982) Canada has been described as a salad bowl in which immigrants are working hard to carve out their place....to adjust to Canada's two dominate groups. French and English. These groups serve as reference groups to many immigrant groups.
Three Forces of Immigration

• Members of Canada’s **three major forces** entered this country **in trickles** and droves over the years,

• Beginning with the arrival of the ancestors of the **Aboriginal peoples** from Asia,

• Followed thousands of years later by **the French** and the **British colonizers**, who appointed themselves the official founders of Canada
Richmond on Immigration

Stages 9 points

1. **The gates opened** at the turn of this century, to allow immigrants from other Europeans countries into Canada,

2. **Initial hostility** from a substantial portion of the public. (nativism, xenophobia)

3. In percentage terms, the influx peaked in **1912 and 1913**, when annual arrivals exceeded 5% of the total population.
Contemporary Trends

4. In recent years, 1991 and 2000, 2.2 million immigrants were admitted to Canada.

5. In percentage terms, the annual intake ranged between 0.6% and 0.9% of the total population in this ten period.
Landed Refugees

6. Equally significant has been the unprecedented influx of landed refugees – from Third World countries – who have requested entry into Canada.
Visible Minorities

7. Patterns of immigration have shifted toward non-traditional sources such as Asia, the Caribbean, and South and Central America.

8. The amount of visible difference in other nations created deep hostilities. But in Canada overt racism is not evident.

• -half of the total population (46%).
Ethnic diversity Survey 2003

• An ethnic diversity survey published by Statistics Canada in 2003 showed that
  1. 21% of the population of British-only ancestry,
  2. 10% reported only French origins,
  3. 8% were Canadian only,
  4. 7% were a mix of these three origins.
Hybridity

- Hybridity refers in its most basic sense to mixture.

- After Canadian, British, and French ethnic origins, the most common ancestries were German, Italian, Chinese, Ukrainian, and North American Indian.
2001 census

• The 2001 census also found that 18.4% of the population was born outside Canada – the highest proportion in 70 years – and that immigrants were increasingly from Asia.

• The visible minority population accounted for 13.4% of the population, up from 4.7% in 1981.
Language diversity

• **Language diversity** is also at the core of Canadian pluralism.

• In 2001, according to **census data**, English dominated as the first language (mother tongue) in 59.1% of the population.

• French came next at 22.9%.
Allophones

- The **allophone category** (having a mother tongue other than English or French) was 18.0%.

- The number of allophones has risen quickly – between 1996 and 2001 it increased by 12.5%. The **degree of diversity** diminished somewhat with regard to the language used at home.
2001 Language

* The 2001 census figures indicated that English predominated in the homes of 67.5% of Canadians, compared with French at 22.0%, and “other” at 10.5%. . .
Mother tongue

- With respect to the other languages, Chinese was the third most common mother tongue, followed by Italian and German, and then by Punjabi and Spanish.
Native Languages

• The three largest Aboriginal language groups were Cree, Inuktitut, and Ojibway. Figures indicated that English predominated in the homes of 67.5% of Canadians, compared with French at 22.0%, and “other” at 10.5%.
Native Language

• The **three largest** Aboriginal language groups were Cree, Inuktitut, and Ojibway
Other Languages

• With respect to the other languages, Chinese was the third most common mother tongue, followed by Italian and German, and then by Punjabi and Spanish.
Public Policy

- **Multiculturalism** have evolved through three developmental phases:
  - Incipient (pre-1971),
  - Formative (1971-1981),
  - Institutionalization (1982 to the present).
I. The Incipient Stage

1. The Incipient Stage (Pre-1971)
The era preceding 1971 can best be interpreted as a time of gradual movement toward acceptance of ethnic diversity as legitimate and integral to Canadian society.
The Incipient Stage & Nation-building

- Nation-building in the **symbolic and cultural** sense was oriented toward the replication of a **British type of society** in Canada.
- Culturally, this was reflected Canada’s political, economic and social institutions.
Prior to 1947 we were British Subjects

- All Canadians were defined as British subjects until the passage of the Canadian Citizenship Act in 1947, and a variety of cultural symbols legitimized the British underpinnings of English-speaking Canada.
Incipent Stage Uniculturalism

• For the most part, central authorities dismissed the value of cultural heterogeneity, considering racial and ethnic differences as inimical to national interests and detrimental to Canada’s character and integrity.
WW2 Influx

• Only the **massive influx** of post World War II immigrants from Europe prompted central **authorities to rethink** the role and status of “**other ethnics**” within the evolving dynamic of Canadian society.
1960s

• Events and developments during the 1960s paved the way for the eventual demise of assimilation as government policy and the subsequent appearance of multiculturalism.
Begin Decolonization

- **Pressures for change** stemmed from the growing assertiveness of Canada’s Aboriginal peoples, the force of Québécois nationalism, and the increasing resentment of ethnic minorities towards their place in society.
II. Formative Period

- The **Formative Period** (1971-1981)

- Leads to RCBB, Multiculturalism in Bicultural Framework,
• In 1969, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism was published.

• **Book Four** of its report, which dealt with the contribution of other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada.
RCBB

• The **Commission** recommended the "integration" (not assimilation) into Canadian society of non-Charter ethnic groups with full citizenship rights and equal participation in Canada’s institutional structure.

• These recommendations hastened the introduction of an innovative ethno-cultural policy.
October 1971

• **Multiculturalism** within Bilingual Framework”

• The key objectives of the policy announced in October 1971 and elaborated upon over the years, were:

• To **assist cultural groups** to retain and foster their identity;
Formative Programs

• To assist cultural groups to overcome barriers to their full participation in Canadian society;
• Policy advocated the **full involvement and equal participation** of ethnic minorities in mainstream institutions,
• Without denying them the **right to identify** with select elements of their cultural past if they so chose); and elaborated upon over the years, were:
Multiculturalism and Language

- To assist immigrants in acquiring at least one of the official languages.

- Implementation of these policy objectives depended on government funding.

- Nearly $200 million was set aside in the first decade of the policy for special initiatives in language and cultural maintenance.
Multicultural Directorate

• Multicultural Directorate within the Department of Secretary of State was approved in 1972 to assist in the implementation of multicultural policies and programs.
Formative Stage cont... 

• **The Directorate** sponsored activities aimed at assisting ethnic minorities in the areas of human rights, freedom from racial discrimination, citizenship, immigration and cultural diversity
III. Institutionalization

• 3. Institutionalization (1982 - Present)

• The 1980s witnessed a growing institutionalization of multicultural policy.
Institutionalization Stage

• **Shifts in policy** coincided with a period of difficulties for race relations in Canada. In large cities, immigration had, over a short period of time, noticeably changed the composition of the population.
Official Multiculturalism Act

- Act for the Preservation and Enhancement of Multiculturalism in Canada was passed in 1988,
- Minor organizational amendments since that time (Multiculturalism & Citizenship Canada, 1991).
Full Fledge Dept of Citizenship

• 1989 institutionalized programs established under the newly created department were:

• **Race Relations and Cross-Cultural Understanding**

• “to promote among Canadians and in Canadian institutions appreciation, acceptance and implementation of the principles of racial equality and multiculturalism”;
Anti discrimination programs

• Another shift was the introduction of anti-discrimination programs designed to help remove social and cultural barriers separating minority and majority groups in Canada. In 1982, multiculturalism was referred to in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. 
Constitution Act, 1982

• Section 27 of the Charter states:

• This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.
Immigration

• From Uniculturalism to Multiculturalism

• From Nation Building under British rule to a new society of UNITY in DIVERSITY

• From overt xenophobia to polite racism under multicultural ideals.
Theoretical Concerns: Immigration

1. **Structural Functional** Porter Thesis

2. **Conflict-Revisionist** Thesis

3. Conflict and **Interactionist-Anthony Richmond**-global apartheid
Vertical Mosaic

• John Porter (1965)

• A controversial thesis—Canada’s emphasis on cultural pluralism hinders minority groups

• Creates `ethnic ghetto cultures’ restricting mobility…

• A functionalist thesis…
Revisionists

• Include Peter S. Li
• Gordon Darroch
• **Canada is primarily a class society-Marxist thesis.**
• Ethnic communities must carve out their own **occupational avenues** for success.
Anthony Richmond

- Richmond’s **Global Apartheid** is both a Conflict and Interactionist term used to observe processes of immigration as a result of capitalism, scarcity and macro social change.
Anthony Richmond On
Global Apartheid

• Apartheid = Apart hood-separate neighborhood- capitalism and scarcity produce uneven conditions throughout the world.

• Those who have seek to maintain their advantage... Immigration Policy...
South Africa

• Apartheid in South Africa - the principle of separation is used as a means of social control…

• The more powerful group (majority) segregates others (minorities) whom they deem to be threatening…. 
Scarcity and Social Control

- **Capitalism** is a system rooted in Scarcity. Some countries are more privileged than others.

- “In search of better life, the best and the brightest are forced to leave the countries that need them the most and seek a better life in the new world.”
Richmond’s Solutions

• a. Coordinated efforts to deter irregular movements
• b. Encourage voluntary repatriation
• c. Harmonize immigration
Richmond’s Solutions

• d. Promote economic development in the third world
• e. Concerted efforts to promote human rights
• f. Equality in sending and receiving countries alike
• g. Large scale planned migration
Globalization increases movement:

- “Contrary to the view that economic growth will remove the need for migration, it must be recognized that emerging global economies built on the capitalist model will increase the need for migration.”
Global Apartheid:

• Global Apartheid: Refugees, Racism and the New World Order (1994)
BR and Fr. Origins

- Of this population of about 22.4 million, nearly one-half (46%), or about 10.3 million, reported only British Isles, French and/or Canadian ethnic or cultural origins.
British ancestry.

• The largest proportion - 21% of the total population aged 15 years and older - was comprised of those of only British ancestry.

• An additional 10% of the total population reported only French origins, including French Canadian; 8% reported Canadian origins; and 7% had a mix of British, French and/or Canadian origins.
Other Europeans.

• The *next largest proportion* of Canada's population was comprised of the descendants of other Europeans. About 4.3 million people, or *about one-fifth (19%)* of those aged 15 and over, had only European ancestry (other than British and French origins).
Non-European descent

- People of non-European descent accounted for 13% of the population aged 15 and over, or 2.9 million.
- The most frequent origins were Chinese and East Indian. (Non-Europeans have origins in places such as Asia, Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean, Australia and Oceania.)
Mixed ethnic heritages

• In addition, 22% of the population aged 15 and over, or 4.9 million, reported other mixed ethnic heritages, or did not know their ethnic ancestry.