



# **The Social Fabric of Canada**

**Dr. Walter Dorn**  
**20 September 2012**



# Outline

**I. Introduction: the population**

**II. Social fabric in history**

**III. Demographics / statistics**

**IV. Implications, challenges & conclusions**

# Demography is the ...

“study of population—its size, growth, distribution, composition, fertility, mortality and migration.”

– Roderic Beaujot and Don Kerr,  
*Population Change in Canada*

“study of the statistics of births, deaths, disease, etc., as illustrating the conditions of life in communities”

– Concise OED

# Importance for a democracy

- National integrity
- Who is in power
- Government policies and actions

# Importance for Canada



- National Integrity
  - Quebec Referendum 1995:  
49.42% "Yes"; 50.58% "No"
- Who is in power
  - Next election?
  - Election polls (political spectrum, age, region, ethnicity)
- Government policies and actions
  - Opinion polls
  - Defence and foreign affairs
  - Military operations



UNIVERSITY

## 43,000 students rate their schools Our annual university report card

IN TODAY'S GLOBE AND MAIL • VISIT GLOBEANDMAIL.COM/EDUCATION

GREATER TORONTO EDITION • TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2007

CLOUDY, HIGH 15 LOW 10

# THE GLOBE AND MAIL

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

INSIDE THE CONSERVATIVES' ELECTION PLAN

## Tories target specific ethnic voters

• **Short-term goal:** Ethnic outreach team, overseen by the Prime Minister's Office and Jason Kenney, the junior minister for multiculturalism, selects ethnic and religious minorities in 'a focused direct voter campaign'

• **Long-term goal:** 'Replace the Liberals as the primary voice of new Canadians and ethnic minorities'

BY DANIEL GELMAN, OTTAWA

select ethnic and religious groups across Canada are being targeted by a previously unknown Conservative team that is busy gearing for votes in a bid to supplant the Liberals in multicultural ridings in the next election.

That operation's strategic blueprint, obtained by The Globe and Mail, states the "ethnic outreach team" is largely overseen by the Prime Minister's Office and Jason Kenney, the junior minister for multiculturalism.

The documents show the Conservatives have ruled out winning over all ethnic groups, asserting that perhaps as much as a fifth of them are not "accessible" to the Conservative Party.

Overall, the comprehensive strategy involves targeted mailings, one-on-one meetings at "major ethnic events"

With their struggle to win votes in Canada's three biggest cities in 2004 and 2006, Conservatives are convinced that the support of new Canadians is crucial in taking over a number of urban ridings that are currently in Liberal hands.

Mr. Kenney, the Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity, laid out the outreach strategy at a private "political training conference" for Conservatives from across the country in Toronto in March.

He said the goal is to launch a "focused direct voter campaign to build support" for the Conservative Party. He added that over the long term, the Conservatives want to "replace the Liberals as the primary voice of new Canadians and ethnic minorities."

The "outreach team" used a Canadian Heritage government computer to create the initial version of a document

### A Sample Outreach Strategy - Thornhill

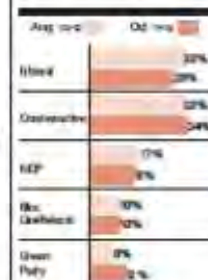
- Total population - 116,640
- Visible minorities - 33,675 (29%)
  - Chinese 12,610
  - South Asian 6,595
  - Black 2,665
  - Filipino 2,530
  - West Asian 2,355
  - Korean 2,660
- 70% of visible minorities are viewed as CPC accessible communities

### A Sample Outreach Strategy (cont'd)

- Religions
  - Catholic 25,000
  - Protestant 15,560
  - Christian Orthodox
- Languages
  - English 71,425
  - Non-official

### No poison pill in Throne Speech

The Harper government is expected to unveil a new and restrained plan for governing today that sources say will not unnecessarily provoke the opposition to bring it down, forcing an election next May. PAGE A4-D



THE CHARTS ABOVE ARE BASED ON THE 2006 CENSUS.

### Minority territory

The Conservatives have gained public support but not enough to give them a majority government, a new poll shows.

NEWS PAGE A4-D

# Importance for the individual

- Personal/national history and identity
- Social environment
- Probabilities
  - Living and dying
  - Health
  - Social welfare



## **II. Social Fabric in History**



# Founding cultures

French

British



<http://www.rideau-info.com/canal/colby2.jpg>



Aboriginal  
(First Peoples)



# Dark points in pre-Confederation social history

- Acadian deportation (1755)



[www.uppercanadahistory.ca/finna/que6p4b.jpg](http://www.uppercanadahistory.ca/finna/que6p4b.jpg)

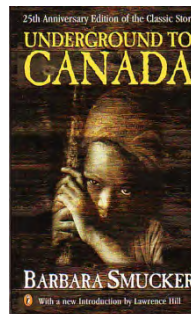
- Slavery (to 1834)

# High point pre-confederation: Anti-Slavery

- Act Against Slavery (1793)
  - Upper Canada
  - First legislation in British Empire with goal of prohibiting slavery
  - Children free after 25 yrs; grandchildren at birth
  - No slave trade
  - Arriving slaves free on the spot
- Simcoe's goal: treat persons equally
- British Slavery Abolition Act (1834)
- Underground railroad to 1862



Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe





# Confederation (1867)

## Dominion of Canada

- Four original provinces (NB, NS, ON, QE)

## Population: 3.4 million

- British Isles: 2.1 million
  - French: 1.1 million
  - German: 202,000
  - Indian: 23,000
- (Census 1871)





*German immigrants in  
Quebec City in 1911*

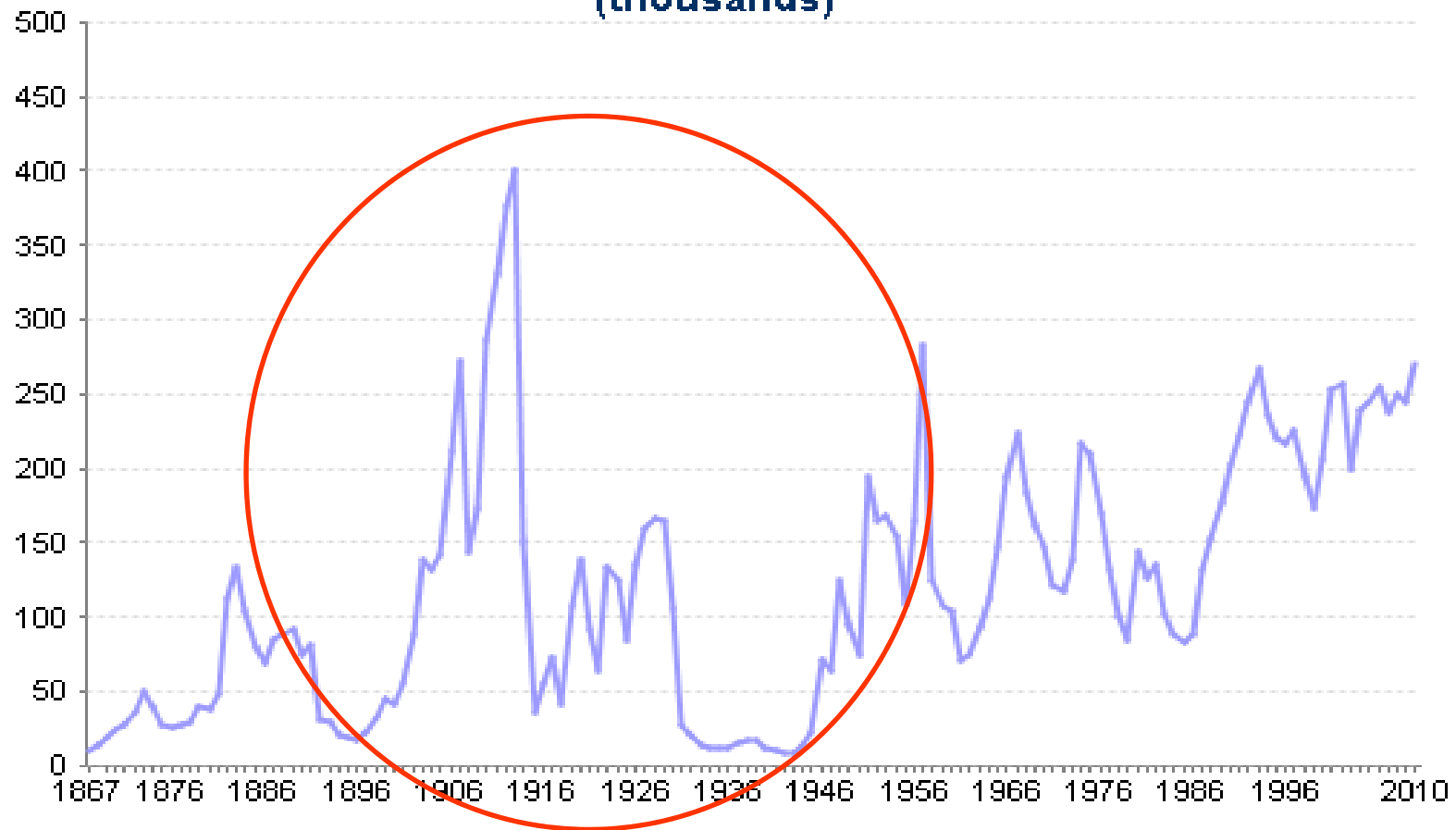
<http://www.onzone.ca/english/ontario/timeline.asp?version=HTML>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:German\\_immigrants,\\_Quebec\\_City,\\_Canada,\\_1911.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:German_immigrants,_Quebec_City,_Canada,_1911.jpg)



# Immigration

**Annual number of immigrants since Confederation, 1867-2010**  
(thousands)



# Dark points post-confederation

- Indian cultural/religious ceremonies outlawed (1884)
  - Residential school system (1840s-1996)
- Chinese immigrant head tax \$100 (1900)
- Passengers of Indian origin on Komagata Maru (Guru Nanak Jahaz) denied entry (1914)
- Albertan law ordering sterilization of psychiatric patients (1928)
- Internment camps for Japanese (also German and Italian) Canadians (1942)

# Welcoming Refuge(es)

- United Empire loyalists (1783)
- Quakers, Mennonites, Doukhobors, Hutterites, Mormons, Jews (before WW I)
- Hungarians (1950s), Czechoslovakians (1968)
- Americans (late 1960s)
- Tibetans, Ugandans, Chileans, Indochinese (1970s)
- Former Yugoslavia, Central America
- Africans, Tamils

Nansen Award 1986 to "The "people of Canada"



# Women's struggle

(women are half the social fabric!)



# Women's rights

- 1918 – Right to vote federally
- 1921 – First woman MP (Agnes McPhail)
- 1929 – British Privy Council reverses the Supreme Court's decision on 'Persons' Case
- 1930 - First female Senator
- 1940 – Women can vote in Quebec
- 1982 – Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Equality Clause)
- 1984 – First woman Governor General



# ELIZABETH THE SECOND

BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA  
AND HER OTHER REALMS AND TERRITORIES QUEEN,  
HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME OR  
BY WHOM THE SAME MAY IN ANYWAY CONCERN.

GREETING:



*Elizabeth II*  
*John Chisholm*

## A PROCLAMATION

Attorney General of Canada



**WHEREAS** in the past certain amendments to the Constitution of Canada have been made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom at the request and with the consent of Canada;  
**AND WHEREAS** it is in accord with the status of Canada as an independent state that Canadians be able to amend their Constitution in Canada in all respects;  
**AND WHEREAS** it is desirable to provide in the Constitution of Canada for the recognition of certain fundamental rights and freedoms and to make other amendments to the Constitution;  
**AND WHEREAS** the Parliament of the United Kingdom has therefore, at the request and with the consent of Canada, enacted the Canada Act, which provides for the patriation and amendment of the Constitution of Canada;  
**AND WHEREAS** Section 58 of the Constitution Act, 1982, set out in Schedule B to the Canada Act, provides that the Constitution Act, 1982 shall, subject to section 59 thereof come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued under the Great Seal of Canada;  
**NOW KNOW** You that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation, declare that the Constitution Act, 1982 shall, subject to section 59 thereof, come into force on the Seventeenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two.  
**OF ALL WHICH** Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF** We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.  
At Our City of Ottawa, this Seventeenth day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two and in the Thirty-first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command

Registrar General of Canada

Prime Minister of Canada

*John Chisholm*

*John Chisholm*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

# ELIZABETH DEUX

PAR LA GRÂCE DE DIEU REINE DU ROYAUME-UNI, DU  
CANADA ET DE SES AUTRES ROYAUMES ET TERRITOIRES  
CHEF DU COMMONWEALTH, DÉFENSEUR DE LA FOI.

À TOUS CEUX QUE LES PRÉSENTES PEUVENT DE QUELQUE  
MANNIÈRE CONCERNER.

SALUT:

## PROCLAMATION

Le procureur général du Canada

**CONSIDÉRANT** qu'à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, le Parlement du Royaume-Uni a déjà modifié à plusieurs reprises la Constitution du Canada;  
**QU'EN VERTU** de leur appartenance à un État souverain, les Canadiens se doivent de détenir tout pouvoir de modifier leur Constitution au Canada;  
**QU'IL EST SOUHAITABLE** d'inscrire dans la Constitution du Canada la reconnaissance d'un certain nombre de libertés et de droits fondamentaux et d'y apporter d'autres modifications;  
**QUE** le Parlement du Royaume-Uni, à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, a adopté en conséquence la Loi sur le Canada, qui prévoit le rapatriement de la Constitution canadienne et sa modification;  
**QUE** l'article 58, figurant à l'annexe B de la Loi sur le Canada, stipule que, sous réserve de l'article 59, la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 entrera en vigueur à une date fixée par proclamation sous le grand sceau du Canada;  
**NOUS PROCLAMONS**, sur l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, que la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 entrera en vigueur, sous réserve de l'article 59, le dix-septième jour du mois d'avril en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-deux.  
**NOUS DEMANDONS À NOS** loyaux sujets et à toute autre personne concernée de prendre acte de la présente proclamation.  
**EN FOI DE QUOI**, Nous avons rendu les présentes lettres patentes et y avons fait apposer le grand sceau du Canada.  
Fait en Notre ville d'Ottawa, ce dix-neuf cent quatre-vingt-deux, le 17.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Le registraire général du Canada

Le premier ministre du Canada







Internet Movie



# Quebec

## Sovereignty / Separation

- Conscription crises (1917 and 1944)
- Quiet revolution (1960s)
  - Secularization (Roman Catholic Church)
  - Social/family norms
  - Welfare system (État-providence)
  - Nationalism (federalist vs separatist)
- October crisis (1970)
- Language laws
  - Federal: Official bilingualism (1982, 1988)
  - Quebec: Bill 101 (1977)
- Migration from Québec
- Bloc Québécois (1991-), “Her Majesty’s Loyal Opposition” (1993-97)
- Referenda
  - 1980: 40.4% to 59.6%
  - 1995: 49.4% to 50.6%
- Clarity Act (2000)



# Multiculturalism

- Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Section 27)

*“This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the **multicultural heritage** of Canadians.”*

- Ministry of Multiculturalism (1973)
- “Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism”

# Historical sketch: Governors and Governors-General



Samuel de Champlain  
1627-1635



Guy Carleton  
1768-78



Victor Cavendish  
1916-21



# Governors General of Canada



Vincent Massey  
1952-1959  
(first native-born)



Georges Vanier  
1959-1967  
(first French-Canadian)



Jeanne Sauvé  
1984-1990  
(first woman)

# Governors General of Canada



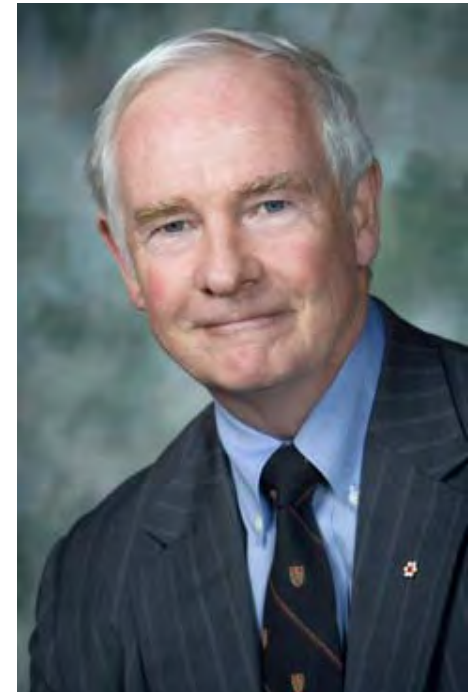
Adrienne Clarkson  
1999-2005

(first non-white;  
first immigrant)



Michaëlle Jean  
2005-2010

(first black;  
first refugee)




David Lloyd Johnston  
1 Oct 2010-



# **III. Demographics / Statistics**

*Numbers also tell a story*



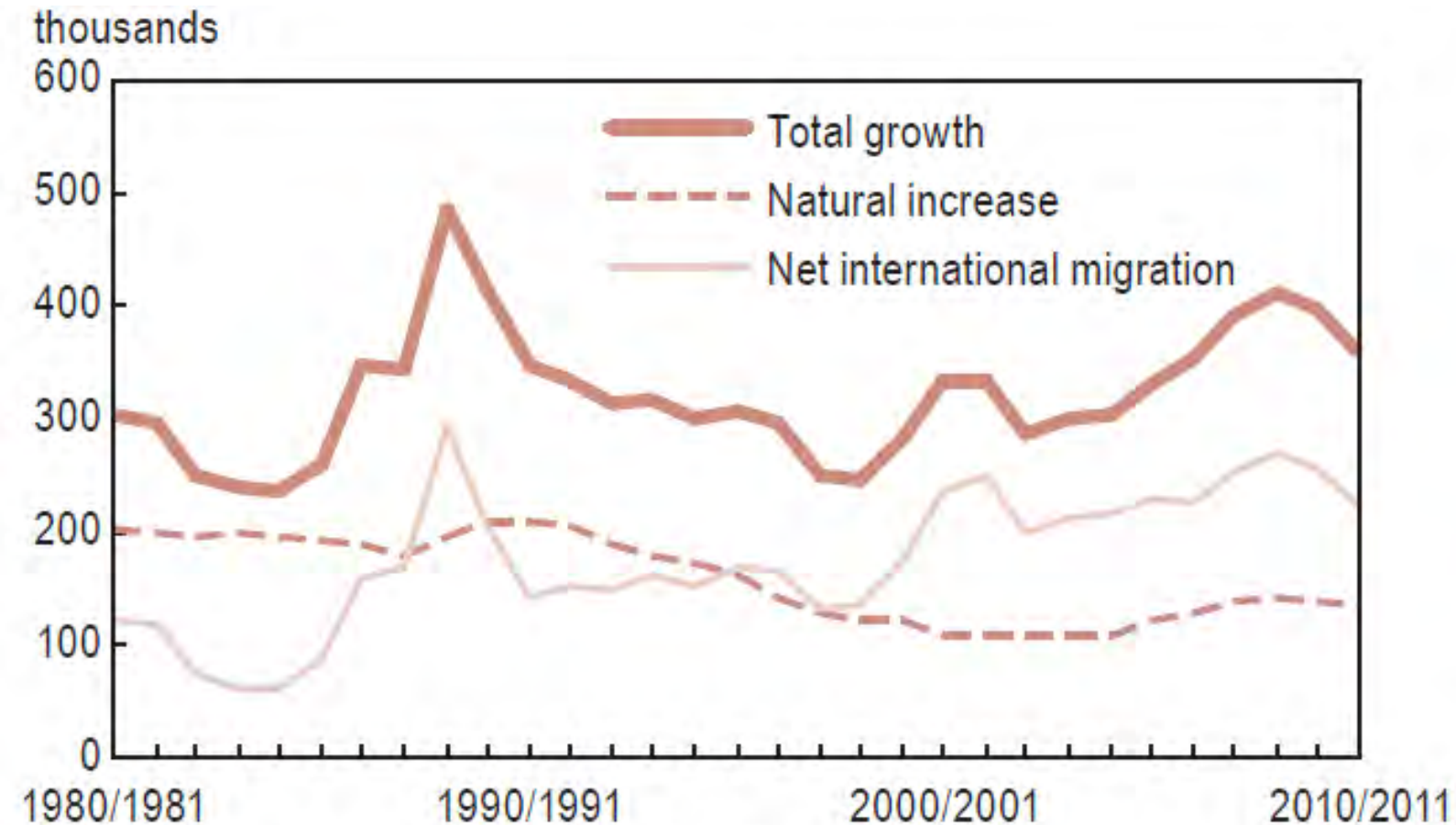
*Population: 34.5 millions  
(2011)*

# Population dynamics

- External
  - .... How many come or go  
(immigration and emigration)
- Internal
  - .... How many are born and die  
(birth and death rates)



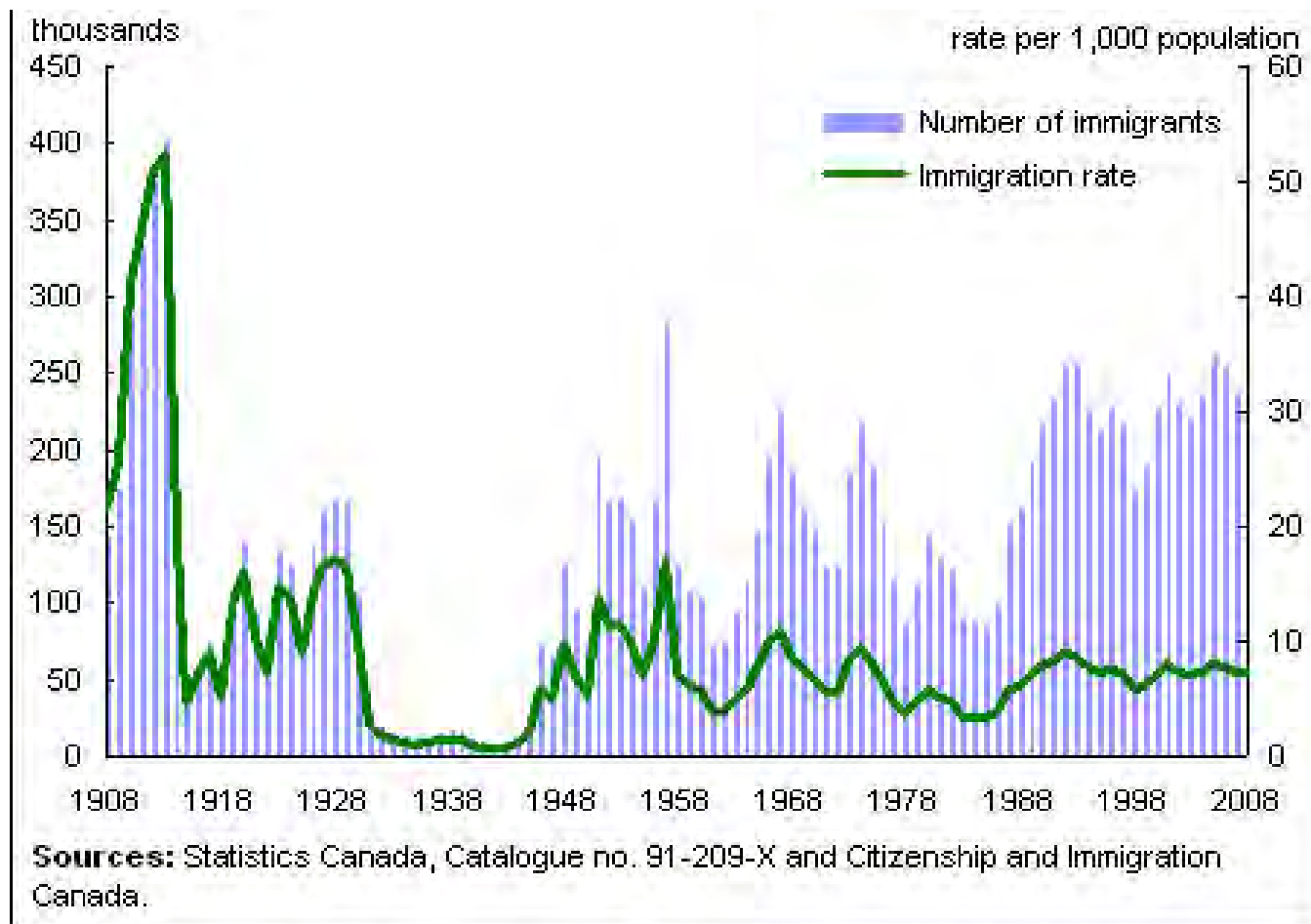
# Population growth



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

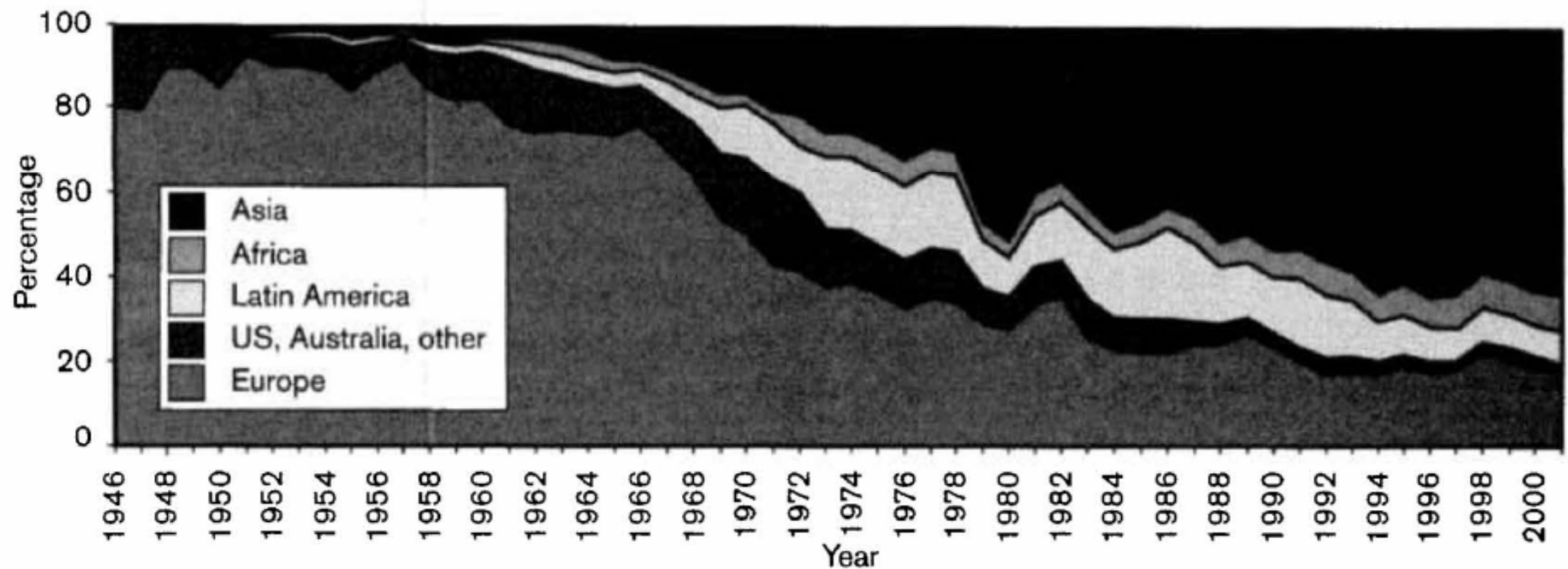
Immigration  
more than  
natural growth

# Immigrants to Canada



# Changing sources of immigrants

**Figure 5.4** Place of Birth of Immigrants, 1946–2001, Canada



**Source:** Special tabulations from Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Statistics, and Facts and Figures from 1946–2001. For 1997–2001, estimates were based on published data for regions defined slightly differently.

# Ethnic origins of Canadians

(For over 1 million, allowing multiple responses)

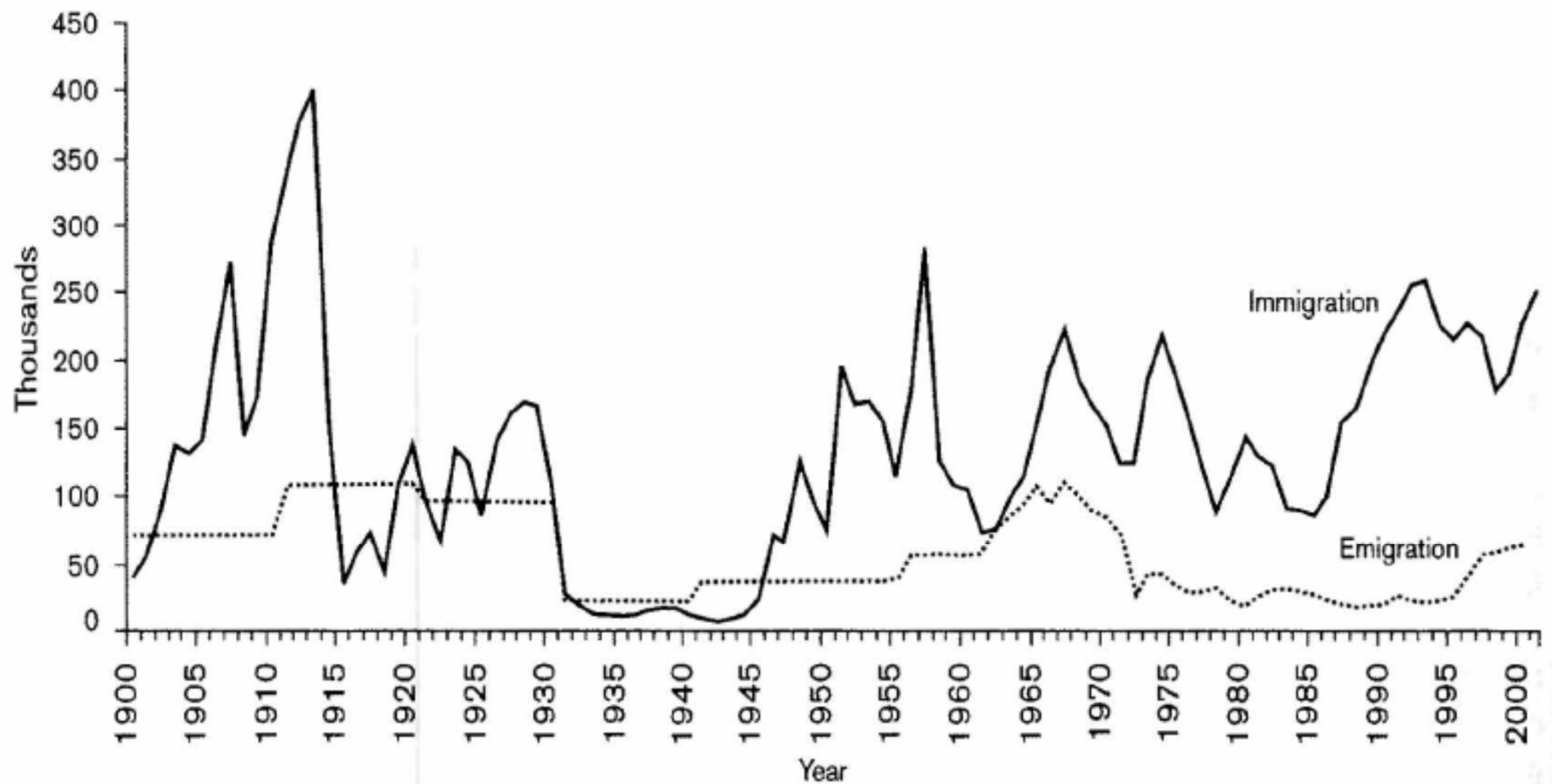
|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| English               | 6,570,015 |
| French                | 4,941,210 |
| Scottish              | 4,719,850 |
| Irish                 | 4,354,155 |
| <b>German</b>         | 3,179,425 |
| <b>Italian</b>        | 1,445,335 |
| <b>Chinese</b>        | 1,346,510 |
| North American Indian | 1,253,615 |
| Ukrainian             | 1,209,085 |
| Dutch (Netherlands)   | 1,035,965 |

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-562/table/t1-eng.cfm>

[http://www41.statcan.gc.ca/2009/30000/tbl/cybac30000\\_2009\\_000\\_t05-eng.htm](http://www41.statcan.gc.ca/2009/30000/tbl/cybac30000_2009_000_t05-eng.htm)

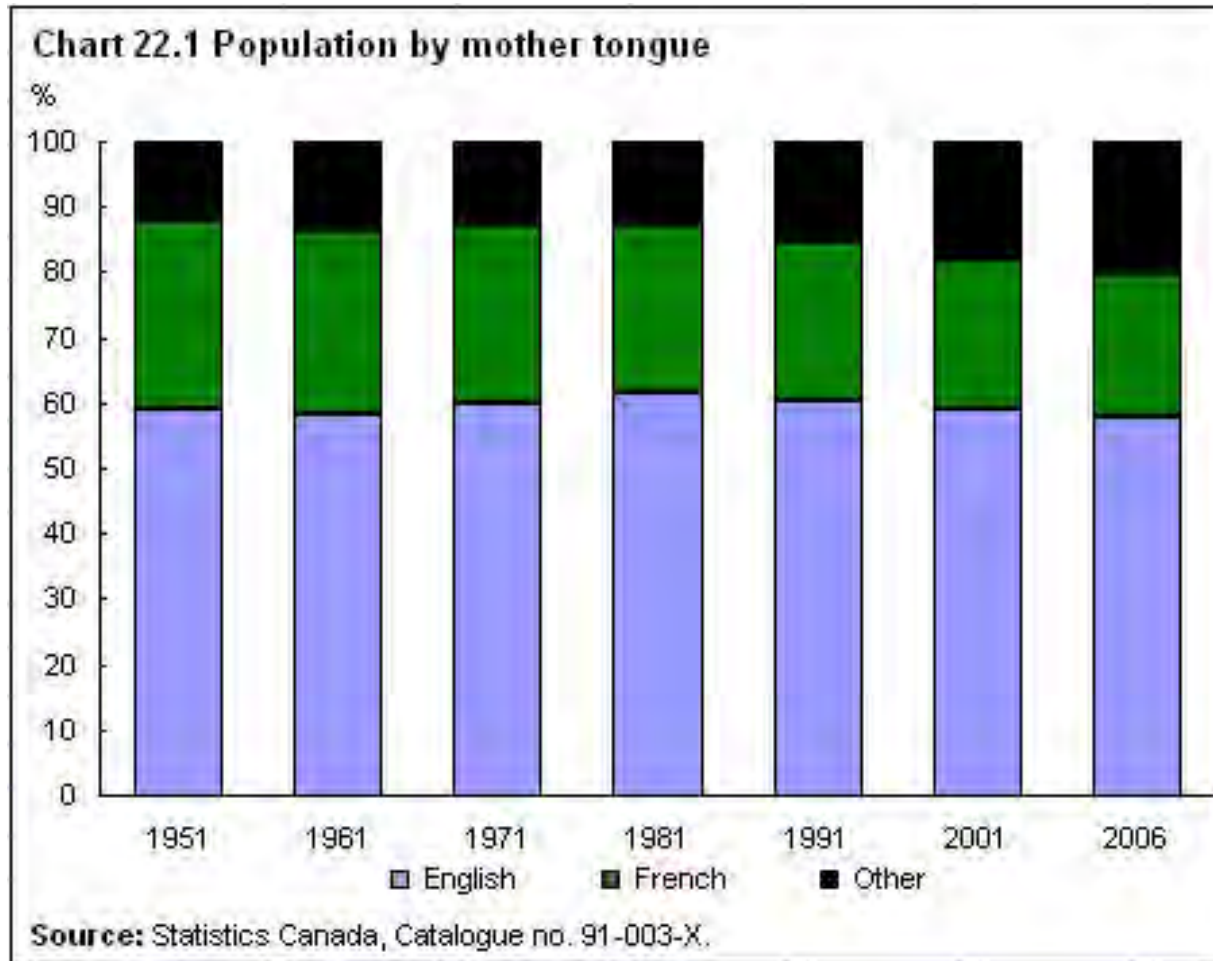
# Emigration .....

**Figure 5.1** Annual Immigration and Emigration, 1900–2001, Canada



**Source:** Dumas (1990b); Beaujot et al. (1989: Figure 1); Bélanger (2002: 10); Citizenship and Immigration (2002b:3).

# Mother tongue



|      | English | French | Others |
|------|---------|--------|--------|
|      | %       |        |        |
| 1951 | 59.1    | 29.1   | 11.8   |
| 1961 | 58.4    | 28.1   | 13.5   |
| 1971 | 60.1    | 26.9   | 13.0   |
| 1981 | 61.4    | 25.6   | 13.0   |
| 1991 | 60.4    | 24.3   | 15.3   |
| 2001 | 59.1    | 22.9   | 18.0   |
| 2006 | 57.8    | 22.1   | 20.1   |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. [91-003-X](#).



# Immigration rates

- One of the highest rates per capita in the world, driven by economic policy and family reunification
- Resentment?

# Citizenship rules

- Born in Canada
- Canadian parent
  - one or two
- Immigration points system
  - Official language
  - Qualifications (education)
  - Investment
- Family unification
- Legitimate refugee

---

## Canadian Citizenship

Updated 2006 Edition  
ExtraPassport™

---



---

[ExtraPassport.com/Canada](http://ExtraPassport.com/Canada)

# Points System (2012)

■ CURRENT 100 POSSIBLE POINTS (67 REQUIRED TO PASS)  
■ PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE 100 POINTS



# Birth and Death within Canada

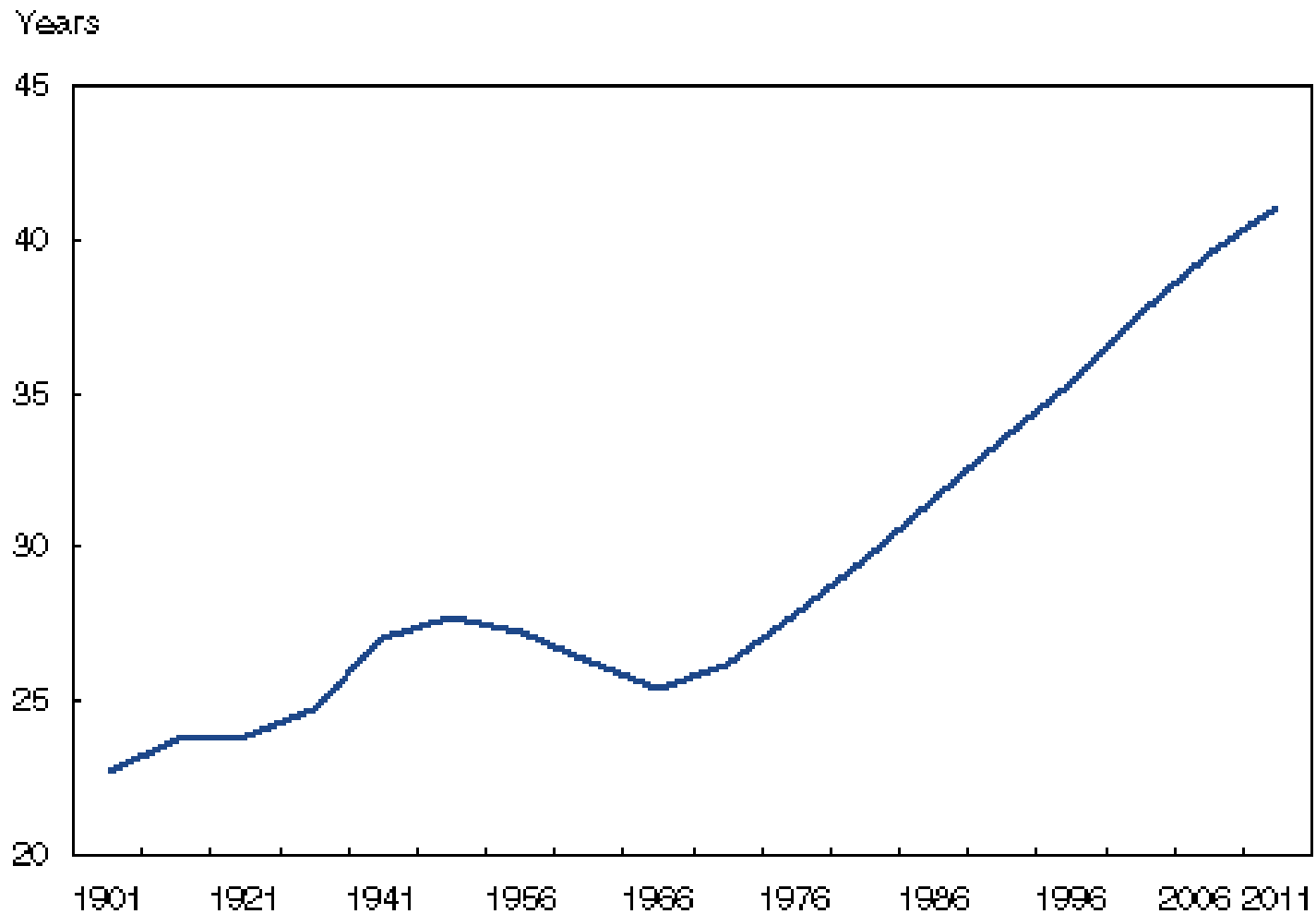


# Life expectancy

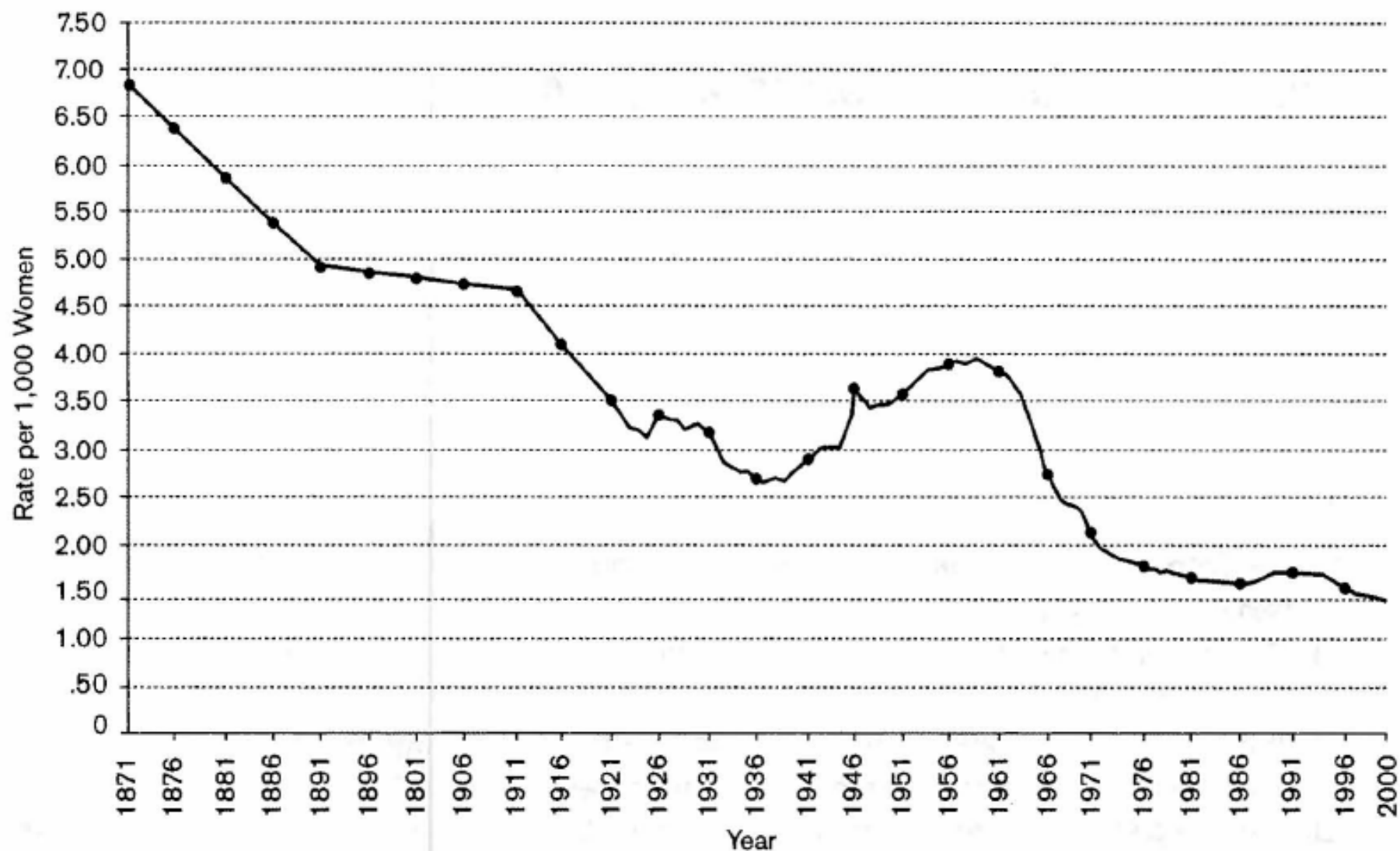
|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| New France: | 30-35 years |
| 1867:       | 42          |
| 1901:       | 48          |
| 1951:       | 68          |
| 2001:       | 77          |
| 2010:       | 81          |

Females live 5 years longer

# Median age, 1901-2011



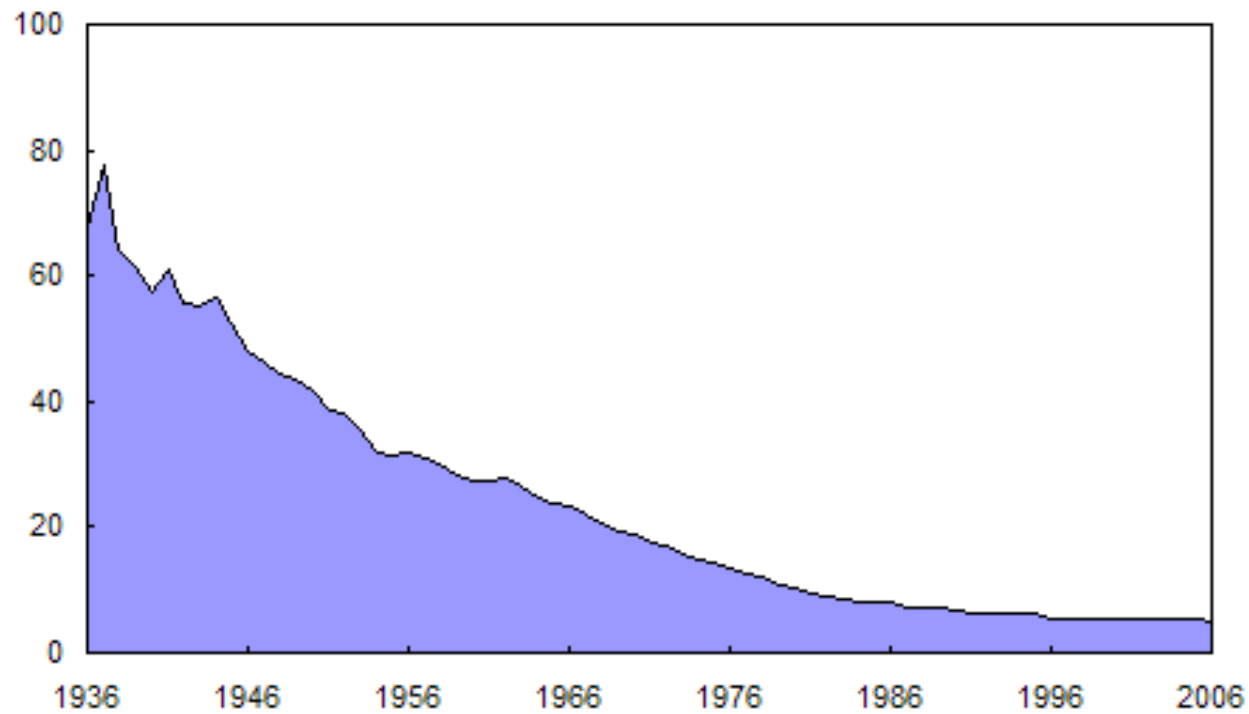
**Figure 4.1** Total Fertility Rate, Canada, 1871–2000



**Source:** Romaniuc (1984: 121–2); Statistics Canada, cat. no. 84–210; Beaujot and McQuillan (1982: 54); and special tabulations from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada.

**Chart 4 Infant mortality**

deaths per 1,000 live births



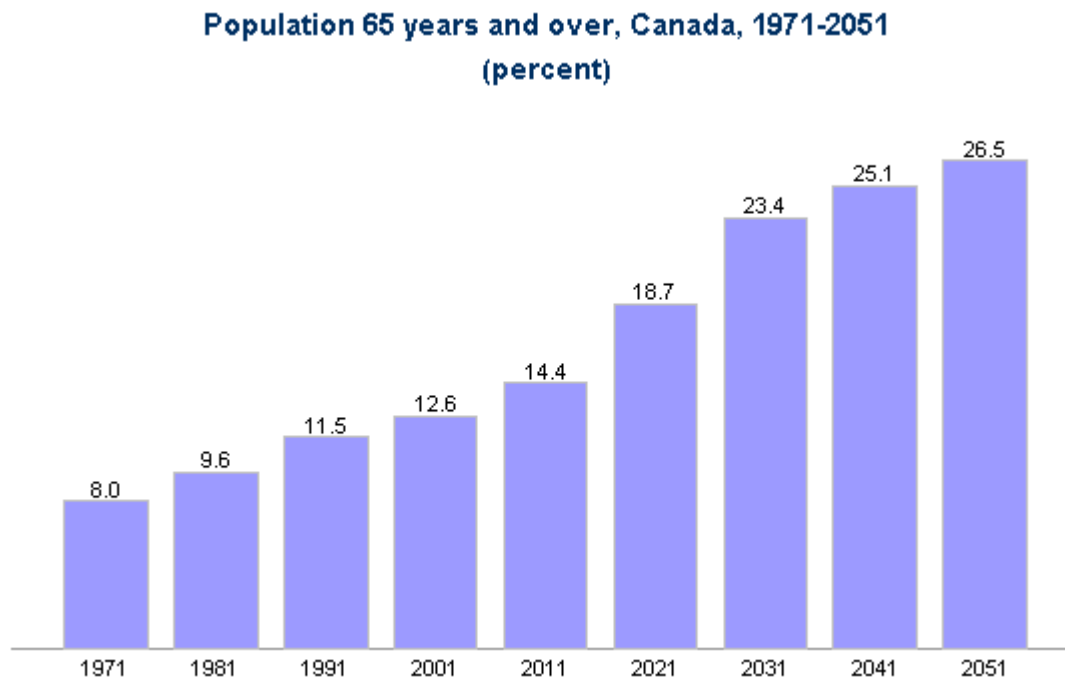
**Sources:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0504 and Catalogue nos. 84-202-X and 84-211-X.



# Leading causes of death

|     |   | Number  | %     |
|-----|---|---------|-------|
| 1   | Malignant neoplasms [CANCER]                      | 67,807  | 29.7  |
| 2   | Diseases of heart [HEART ATTACK]                  | 49,893  | 21.9  |
| 3   | Cerebrovascular diseases [STROKE]                 | 13,805  | 6.1   |
| 4   | Chronic lower respiratory diseases [LUNG DISEASE] | 9,786   | 4.3   |
| 5   | <b>Accidents (unintentional injuries)</b>         | 9,640   | 4.2   |
| 6   | Diabetes mellitus                                 | 7,261   | 3.2   |
| 7   | Alzheimer's disease                               | 5,675   | 2.5   |
| 8   | Influenza and pneumonia                           | 5,152   | 2.3   |
| 9   | Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis       | 3,686   | 1.6   |
| 10  | Intentional self-harm (suicide)                   | 3,512   | 1.5   |
| ... | Total, all causes of death                        | 228,079 | 100.0 |

# Aging population

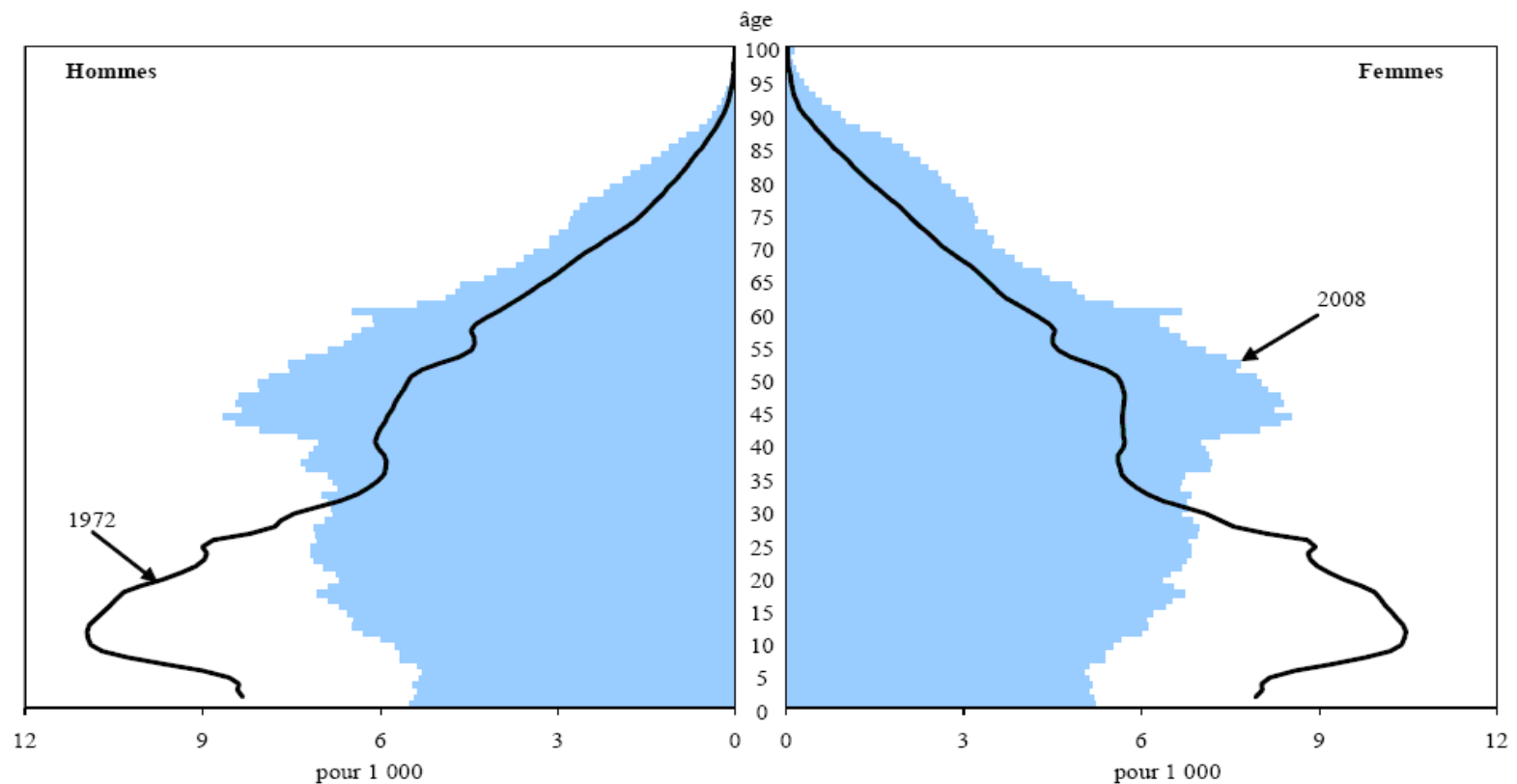


medium-growth and medium-migration trends scenario

# Population pyramid

---

Pyramide des âges de la population canadienne, 1<sup>er</sup> janvier, 1972 et 2008

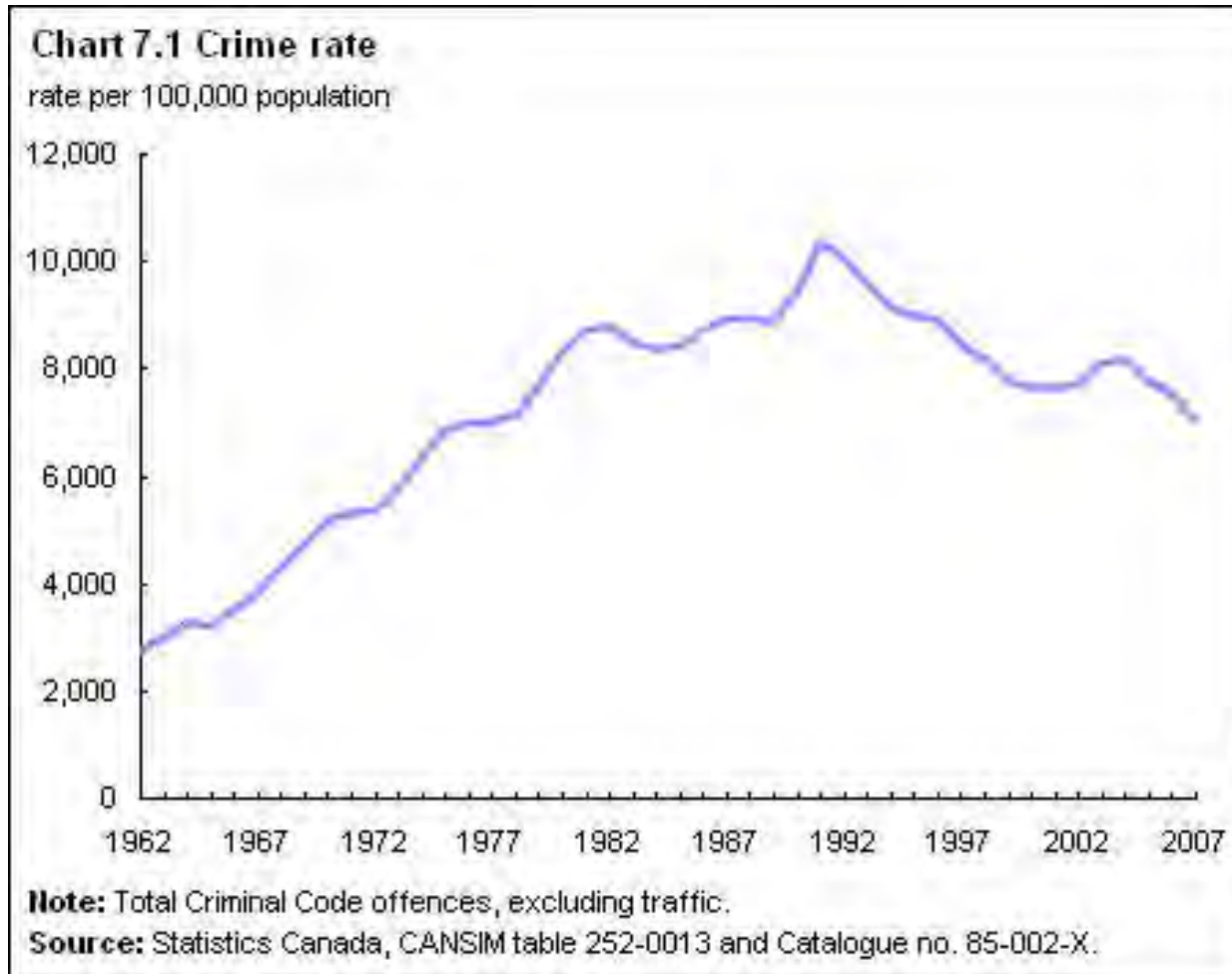


Source: Statistics Canada

# **Quality of Life**



# Crime rate



# Security

- “Satisfied with their personal safety”
  - 95% of the Canadian-born population
  - Immigrants feel safe: 93%

Extra:

- Recently-arrived immigrants also may be more likely to move about within Canada to respond to job opportunities. For example, immigrants in Canada for five years or less have noticeably higher migration rates to **booming Alberta** than non-immigrants. Immigrants who have been in Canada for 10 to 15 years are less likely to move to Alberta.
- difficulties finding jobs
  - For example, university-educated immigrants aged 25 to 54 who arrived in Canada within the previous five years were less likely to be employed in 2007 than their Canadian-born counterparts. This was true regardless of the country where they obtained their degree. Those educated in Western countries generally had higher employment rates than those educated elsewhere.
  - However, the gap in rates between degree-holding immigrants and their Canadian born counterparts narrows the longer an immigrant have been in Canada

# Human Development Index

Data on

- life expectancy
  - education &
  - per-capita GDP (as an indicator of standard of living)
- 
- Canada ranked the highest eight times, followed by Norway at seven times, Japan three times
  - 2011: 6th

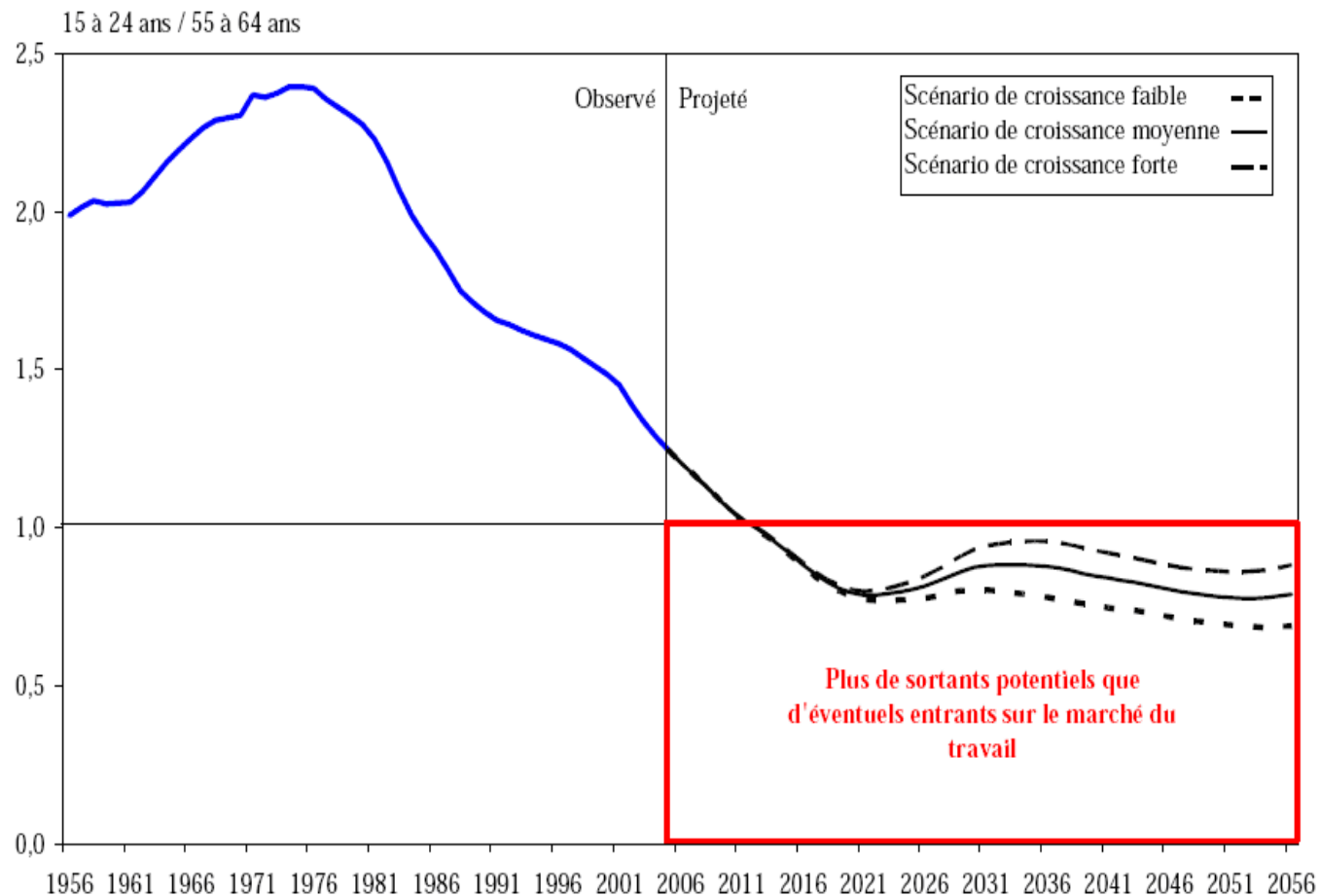


# **IV. Implications, Challenges & Conclusions**

**(selected)**

# Demographics: Diminishing recruiting pool

Nombre de personnes de 15 à 24 ans pour chaque personne de 55 à 64 ans au Canada, 1956 à 2056



CF/DND:  
- Competition  
- Multi-ethnic

Sources : Statistique Canada, 2005, *Projections démographiques pour le Canada, les provinces et les territoires 2005-2031*, numéro 91-520-XIF



# Recruiting



# CF: Women and Minorities

- Recruitment
- Perception
- Strategy
- Operational

|                    | <b>Current CF<br/>(2012)</b> | <b>CF Target<br/>(2013)</b> | <b>Cdn<br/>Workforce</b> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Women              | 15%                          | 25%                         | 47%                      |
| Visible Minorities | 5%                           | 12%                         | 20%                      |
| Aboriginals        | 2%                           | 3%                          | 3%                       |

Source: "Military missing employment equity recruiting targets: Canadian Forces still dominated by white men"  
By Kathleen Harris, CBC News Posted: Aug 2, 2012

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/story/2012/08/02/pol-military-recruiting-targets.html>

# Terrorism/violence and ethnicity

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Front de libération du Québec (FLQ)           | 1963–1970 |
| Air India bombings (Sikh separatists)         | 1985      |
| Oka crisis (Mohawk reserve)                   | 1990      |
| École Polytechnique (gender-based hate crime) | 1989      |
| 9/11 attack (religious extremism)             | 2001      |
| Mosques, synagogues & Jewish schools attacked |           |
| Gurdwaras (Sikh temples) attacked             |           |

## Failed attempts or conspiracies

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Millennium bomber                      | 1999 |
| Group of 18 in Toronto                 | 2006 |
| Ottawa software designer Momin Khawaja | 2004 |

# From problem to solution

- Need for immigrant communities to:
  - Identify and report terrorist plans
  - Actively foster non-violent forms of expression
  - Foster sense of loyalty to a multicultural Canada
- Need for government to identify threats while still preventing human rights violations
  - Maher Arar embarrassment (extraordinary rendition)
- Creating a strong social fabric of Canada
  - Rich ethnic makeup
  - Avoid ghettos

# Conclusions

- Interconnectedness of globalization
  - Isolation impossible
- Social fabric is more than just statistics  
but statistics can help understand and manage the social fabric
- Encourage sense of community, belonging, cultural acceptance, fairness
- Find “unity in diversity”
  - Cultural mosaic worthy of celebration
- “Canadian National Identities”



# The many faces of Canada



Tim Van Horn, <http://celebratecanada.wordpress.com/category/montreal/>







QUESTIONS?