Teaching Points

• Define the role of demography in policy analysis.

• Explain how Canadian demographics are changing, leading the “Canadian cultural mosaic” away from one of predominantly European descent.

• Describe the major demographic trends that are driving Canada’s population.

• Examine how demographic trends are likely to develop and identify the implications of current demographic trends for Canada’s national security and domestic, foreign, defence, development, and trade policies.

• Identify the implications of current demographic trends, including the implications of the aging of Canadian society, for the future of the Canadian military, for the Canadian Government and for Canada’s institutions.
Demography is the …

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

– Roderic Beaubot 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
- Government actions
Importance for Canada

• Integrity of the country
  – Quebec Referendum 1995:
    49.42% "Yes"; 50.58% "No"

• Who is in power
  – Next election?
  – Opinion polls and election poll

• Government policies
  – Shift to centre
  – Defence and foreign affairs

• Government actions
  – Military operations
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."

---

A Sample Outreach Strategy - Thornhill

- **Total population:** 116,640
- **Visible minorities:** 33,075 (29%)
  - Chinese: 12,610
  - South Asian: 6,995
  - Black: 2,605
  - Filipino: 2,530
  - West Asian: 2,355
  - Korean: 2,660
- 79% of visible minorities are viewed as CPC accessible communities

A Sample Outreach Strategy (cont’d)

- **Religions:** Catholic 25,000, Protestant 16,980, Orthodox Church
- **Languages:** English 71,425, Non-English

---

No poison pill in Throne Speech

The Harper government is expected to unveil a new and revised plan for governing today that sources say will not unnecessarily provoke the opposition to bring it down, forcing an election.

---

Minority territory

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

---

GREAT DEBATE EDITION - THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2007

GLORIOUS, HIGH & LOW10

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

CANADA’S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

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

IN TODAY'S GLOBE AND MAIL • VISIT GLOBEANDMAIL.COM/EDUCATION
Importance for the Individual

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

I. Introduction

II. Social fabric in Canadian history

III. Demographics / statistics

IV. Implications, challenges & conclusions
II. Social Fabric in Canadian History
Founding cultures

- **French**

- **British**

- **Aboriginal**
  (First Peoples)
Dark Points in Pre-Confederation History

• Acadian deportation (1755)

• Slavery (to 1834)
Pre-confederation High Point: 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**
Population at 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)

www65.statcan.gc.ca/acyb02/1947/acyb02_19470117013a-eng.htm
German immigrants in Quebec City in 1911

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:German_immigrants,_Quebec_City,_Canada,_1911.jpg
Immigration

Annual number of immigrants since Confederation, 1867-2006

(thousands)

http://www4.rhdcc.gc.ca/3nd.3c.1t.4r@-fra.jsp?id=35
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)
Refugees

- United Empire loyalists (1783)
- Quakers, Mennonites, Doukhobors, Hutterites, Mormons, Jews (before WW I)
- Hungary (1950s), Czechoslovakia (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 – 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 whom these presents shall come or
shall the same in any wise concern.

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

IN HER MAJESTY'S NAME, the Attorney General of Canada,

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 desire of Canada as an independent state
that
Canadians be able to amend their Constitution 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 preservation
and amendment of the Constitution of Canada,
AND WHEREAS Sections 8 and 9 of the Constitution Act, 1982, set out in Schedule B to the Canada
Act, provide that the Constitution Act, 1982, shall, subject to sections 9A 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 Proclamation, declare that the Constitution Act, 1982, shall, subject to sections 9A thereof,
come into force on the Seventeenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two

DEAL WHICH Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern
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
Nine Hundred and Eighty-two and in the Thirty
first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Attorney General of Canada,
Prime Minister of Canada.

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 paix.
À tous ceux que les présentes peuvent de quelque
manière concerner.

SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

CONSIDÉRANT qu'à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, le Parlement du Royaume-
Uni a été modifié à plusieurs reprises la Constitution du Canada,
QU'EN VERTU DE LAUR APPARTEINCE À UN ÉTAT SOUVENIR, LES CANADIENS DOIVENT DEVENIR
pour pouvoir 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'APPORTER D'AUTRES MODIFICATIONS,
QUE LE PARLEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI, À LA DEMANDE ET AVEC LE CONSENTIMENT DU CANADA, A
ADOPTÉ EN CONSEQUENCE LA LOI SUR LE CANADA, QUE PRÉVOIT LA RÉFORME DE LA CONSTITUTION
CANADAISE ET SES MODIFICATIONS,
QUE L'article 88, ajouté à l'annexe B de la Loi sur le Canada, stipule que, sous réserve des
articles 80, 144 et 149 constitutionnels de 1982 entrés en vigueur à une date fixée par
proclamation sous le grand sceau du Canada,
Nous démontrons à tous les sujets et à toutes personnes concernées la prise
d'acte de la présente proclamation.

ENFOLUE, NOUS devons rendre les présentes lettres patentes et les avons fait apposer au
grand sceau du Canada.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté,

Le secrétaire général du Canada
Le premier ministre du Canada

THE PROTECTION
CHARTE CANADIENNE DES DROITS ET LIBERTÉS
Quebec
Sovereignty / Separation

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

• 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)

• Secretary of State, Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity
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-
(first non-white; first immigrant)
III. Demographics / Statistics

Numbers also tell a story
Population Growth

http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-581-x/2010000/c-g/desc/desc-c-g3-eng.htm
Population Dynamics

• External
  .... How many come or go
  (immigration and emigration)

• Internal
  .... How many are born and die
  (birth and death rates)
Immigrants to Canada

http://www41.statcan.gc.ca/2009/30000/grafx/htm/cybac30000_000_1-eng.htm#table
Figure 5.1  Annual Immigration and Emigration, 1900–2001, Canada

Source: Dumas (1990b); Beajot et al. (1989: Figure 1); Bélanger (2002: 10); Citizenship and Immigration (2002b:3).
Changing Sources of Immigrants

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

Mother Tongue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

• "in the early 1990s, the old Reform Party was branded 'racist' for suggesting that immigration levels be lowered from 250,000 to 150,000."
  – Globe and Mail
Immigrants

• 20% of total population (2006)

• By province:
  – Ontario 28.3 %
  – British Columbia 27.5
  – Alberta 16.2
  – Manitoba 13.3
  – Quebec 11.5
  – Yukon 10
  – Other under 10%

http://www41.statcan.gc.ca/2009/30000/tbl/cybac30000_2009_000_t01-eng.htm
Citizenship

- Born in Canada
- Canadian parent
  - one or two
- Immigration points system
  - Official language
  - Qualifications (education)
  - Investment
- Family unification
- Legitimate refugee
Ethnic Origin
(Over 1 million, allowing multiple responses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Origin</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>6,570,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>4,941,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish</td>
<td>4,719,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>4,354,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>3,179,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>1,445,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1,346,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Indian</td>
<td>1,253,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>1,209,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch (Netherlands)</td>
<td>1,035,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canadian Population

**Religion:**
- Roman Catholic 43.6%, Protestant 29.2%, other Christian 4.3%
- Muslim 2.0%
- Jewish 1.1%
- Buddhist 1.0%
- Hindu 1.0%
- other 1.3%
- none 16.5%

**Ethnicity:** British/Irish 28%, French 23%, other European 15%, Asian/Arab/African 6%, indigenous Amerindian 2%, mixed background 26%.

**Language:** English (official) 57.8%, French (official) 22.1%, other 20.1% (including Chinese and aboriginal languages).

(2008)
## Language

### Table 10.2 Ranking of Top Ten Heritage Language Groups in Canada, 1941–2001 (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 10 in 2001**

| Chinese        | 34   | 49   | 224  | 854  |
| Italian        | 80   | 340  | 531  | 469  |
| German         | 322  | 564  | 516  | 438  |
| Punjabi        | n.a. | n.a. | 54   | 271  |
| Spanish        | 1    | 7    | 70   | 246  |
| Portuguese     | n.a. | n.a. | 165  | 214  |
| Polish         | 129  | 162  | 127  | 208  |
| Arabic         | n.a. | n.a. | 69   | 200  |
| Tagalog        | n.a. | n.a. | 8    | 174  |
| Ukrainian      | 313  | 361  | 285  | 148  |

*Notes:*
Visible Minorities Still in the Minority
Visible minority growth

- 27% growth 2001 to 2006 (5% in general population).
- 70% born outside Canada (2006)
- 250,000 immigrants (2008)
  - Most settle in Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver
    (social networks, family and friends)

Additional Points
- 8 newcomers per 1,000 people (constant since 1990s)
- 60% newcomers from Asia (including M.E.).
- After WWII, most immigrants from European countries
- Proportion of immigrants:
  - from Africa from 3% (late 1960s) to 11% (early 2000s)
  - from US followed an opposite trend, dropping from 11% to 3%

Birth and Death within Canada
Life expectancy

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

- Female more likely to live 5 years longer.
Table 3.1 Life Expectancy, by Sex, Canada, 1831–1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Difference in Years, Males–Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Average Annual Growth</td>
<td>Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>70.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>79.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>81.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Bourbeau et al. (1997: 72-81); Martel and Bélanger (1999: 165); Statistics Canada (2002i).
Figure 4.1 Total Fertility Rate, Canada, 1871–2000

Source: Romaniuc (1984: 121–2); Statistics Canada, cat. no. 84–210; Beaugot and McQuillan (1982: 54); and special tabulations from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada.
Chart 4 Infant mortality

deads per 1,000 live births

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

http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-581-x/2010000/c-g/desc/desc-c-g4-eng.htm
Median Age, 1901-2011
# Leading causes of death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms [CANCER]</td>
<td>67,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Diseases of heart [HEART ATTACK]</td>
<td>49,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases [STROKE]</td>
<td>13,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory diseases [LUNG DISEASE]</td>
<td>9,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Accidents (unintentional injuries)</strong></td>
<td>9,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>7,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alzheimer's disease</td>
<td>5,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Influenza and pneumonia</td>
<td>5,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis</td>
<td>3,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Intentional self-harm (suicide)</td>
<td>3,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Total, all causes of death</td>
<td>228,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/hlth36a-eng.htm](http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/hlth36a-eng.htm) (2006)
Aging Population

Population de 65 ans et plus, Canada, 1971-2051
(en pourcentage)

medium-growth and medium-migration trends scenario

http://www4.hrsdc.gc.ca/3ndic.1t.4r@-eng.jsp?iid=33
Population Pyramid

Pyramide des âges de la population canadienne, 1er janvier, 1972 et 2008

Source: Statistics Canada
Quality of Life
Crime Rate

http://www41.statcan.gc.ca/2009/2693/grafx/htm/cybac2693_000_1-eng.htm#table
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
IV. Implications, Challenges & Conclusions

(selected)
Demographics: Diminishing Recruiting Pool

Number of people aged 15 to 24 for each person aged 55 to 64 in Canada, 1956 to 2056

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

• Front de libération du Québec (FLQ)
• Air India bombings (Sikh separatists)
• École Polytechnique (gender-based hate crime)
• Mosques, Synagogues and Jewish school in Montreal attacked
• 9/11 attack
• Gurdwaras (Sikh temples) attacked

Failed attempts or conspiracies
• Millennium bomber
• Group of 18 in Toronto
• Ottawa software designer Momin Khawaja

Problem and 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 not possible
- 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 census debate ...
QUESTIONS?