



Social Fabric of Canada

Dr. Walter Dorn

30 September 2010



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 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
- 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



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

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

GREAT! TORONTO EDITION • TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2007

GLORIOUS! HIGH 5! 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 ISAAC AND 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 elections in the next election.

The 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 rolled 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 outreach, one-on-one meetings at "major ethnic events"

With their struggles to win over 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 committee to create the

A Sample Outreach Strategy - Thornhill

- Total population - 116,640
- Visible minorities - 33,675 (29%)
 - Chinese 12,610
 - South Asian 6,596
 - Black 2,665
 - Filipino 2,530
 - West Asian 2,355
 - Korean 2,660
- 79% of visible minorities are viewed as CPC accessible communities

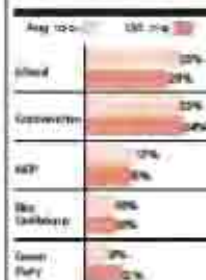
A Sample Outreach Strategy (cont'd)

- Religions
 - Catholic 25,000
 - Protestant 16,560
 - Christian Orthodox
- Languages
 - English 71,425
 - Non-English

No poison pill in Throne Speech

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

NEWS PAGE 44-B



Minority territory

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

NEWS PAGE 44-B

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)



www.uppercanadahistory.ca/finna/que6p4b.jpg

- 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



Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe



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)





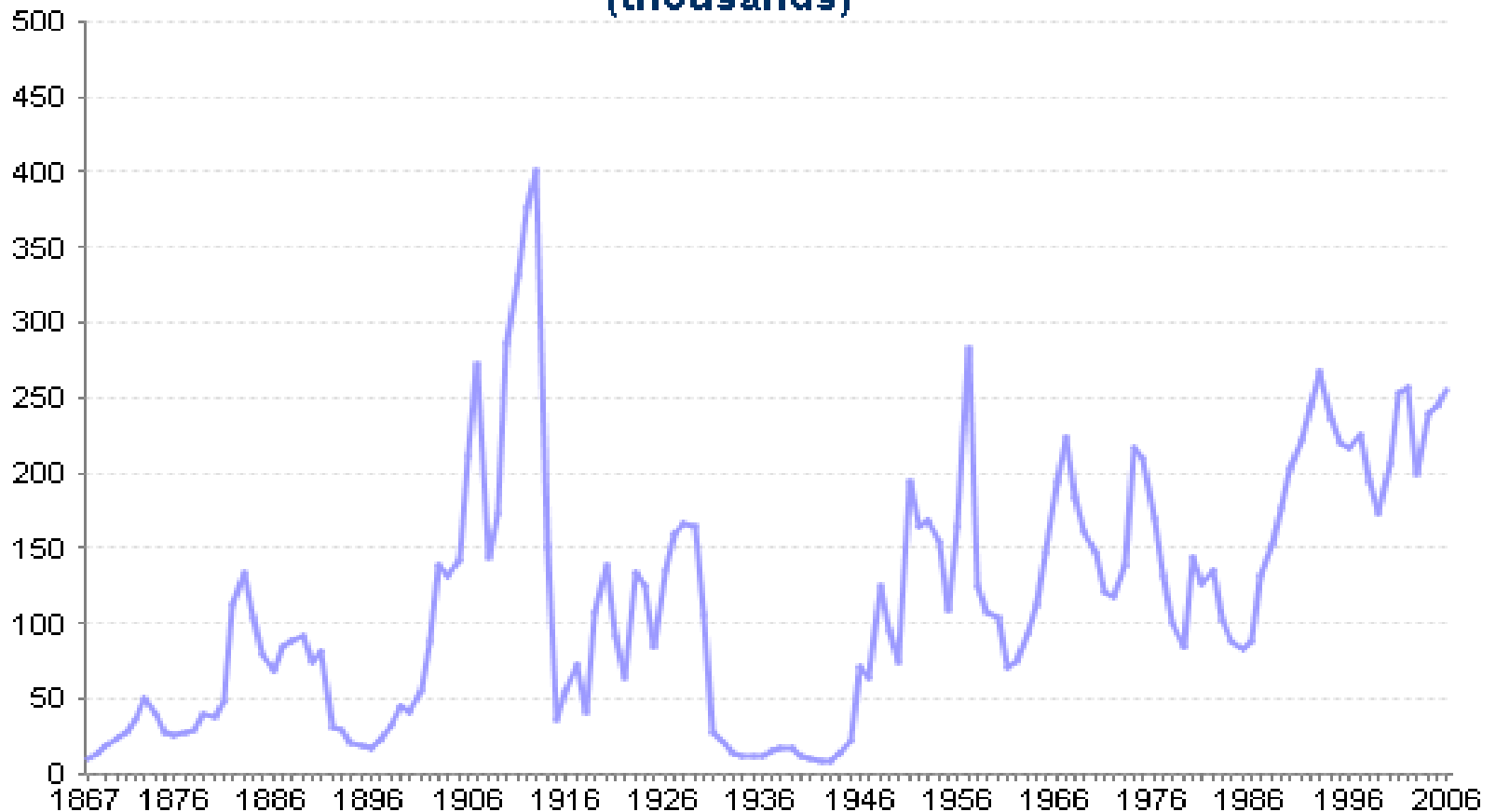
*German immigrants in
Quebec City in 1911*

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

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

Immigration

Annual number of immigrants since Confederation, 1867-2006
(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)

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 to whom these presents shall come OR
whom the same may in any way concern.

GREETING:

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.
IT IS OUR WILL that 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



Elizabeth II
John G. Chisholm

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-septième jour de mai l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-deux, le trentième

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Le registraire général du Canada

Le premier ministre du Canada



GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

DIEU PROTÈGE LA REINE



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)
- 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



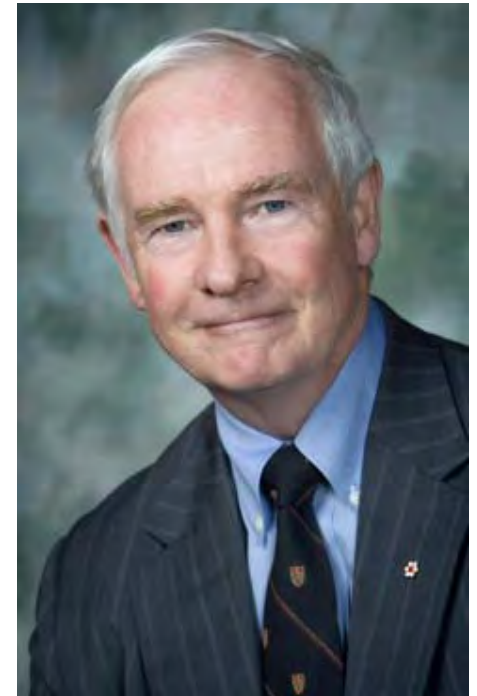
Adrienne Clarkson
1999-2005

(first non-white;
first immigrant)



Michaëlle Jean
2005-2010

(first black;
first refugee)



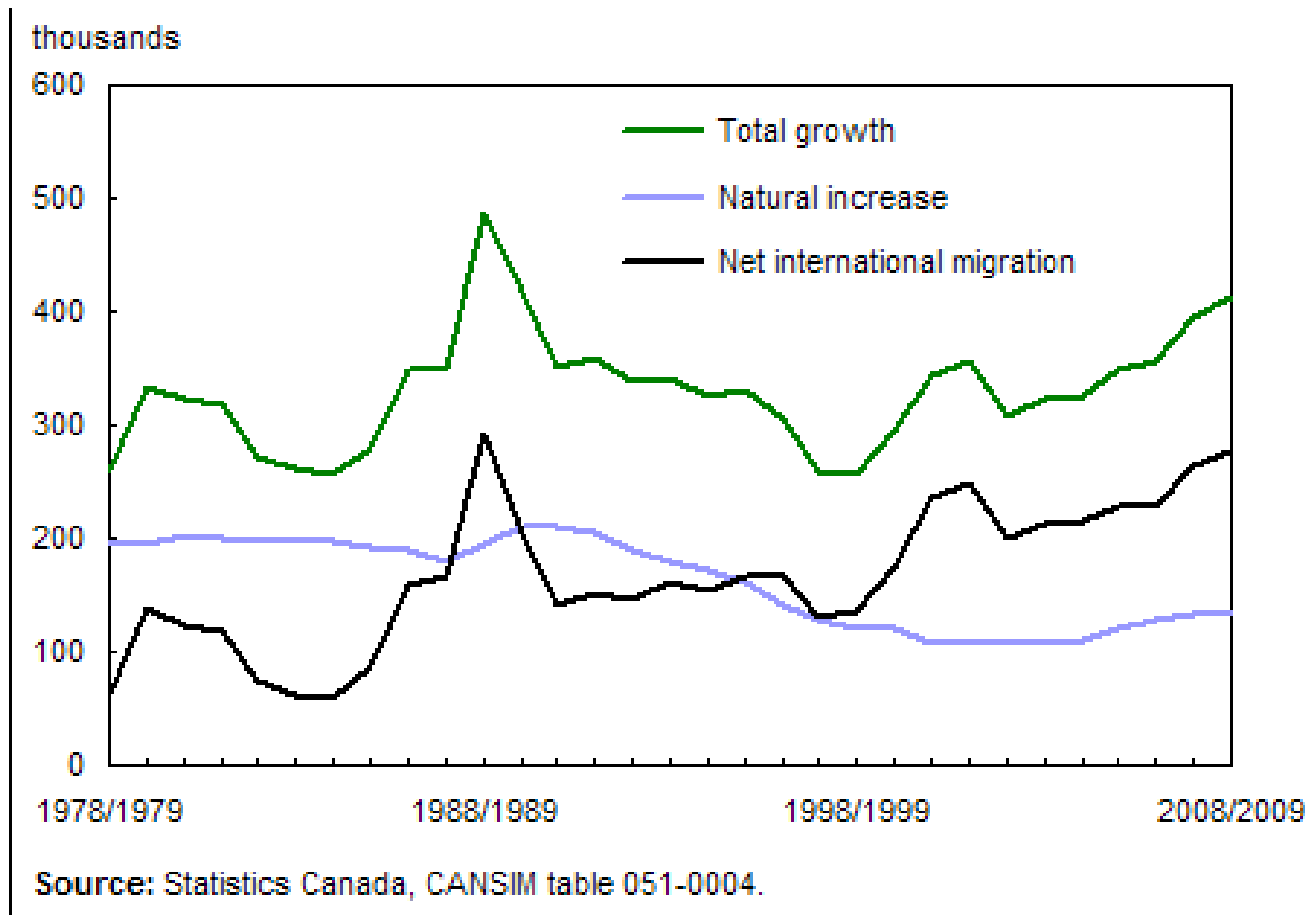
David Lloyd Johnston
1 Oct 2010-



III. Demographics / Statistics

Numbers also tell a story

Population Growth



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

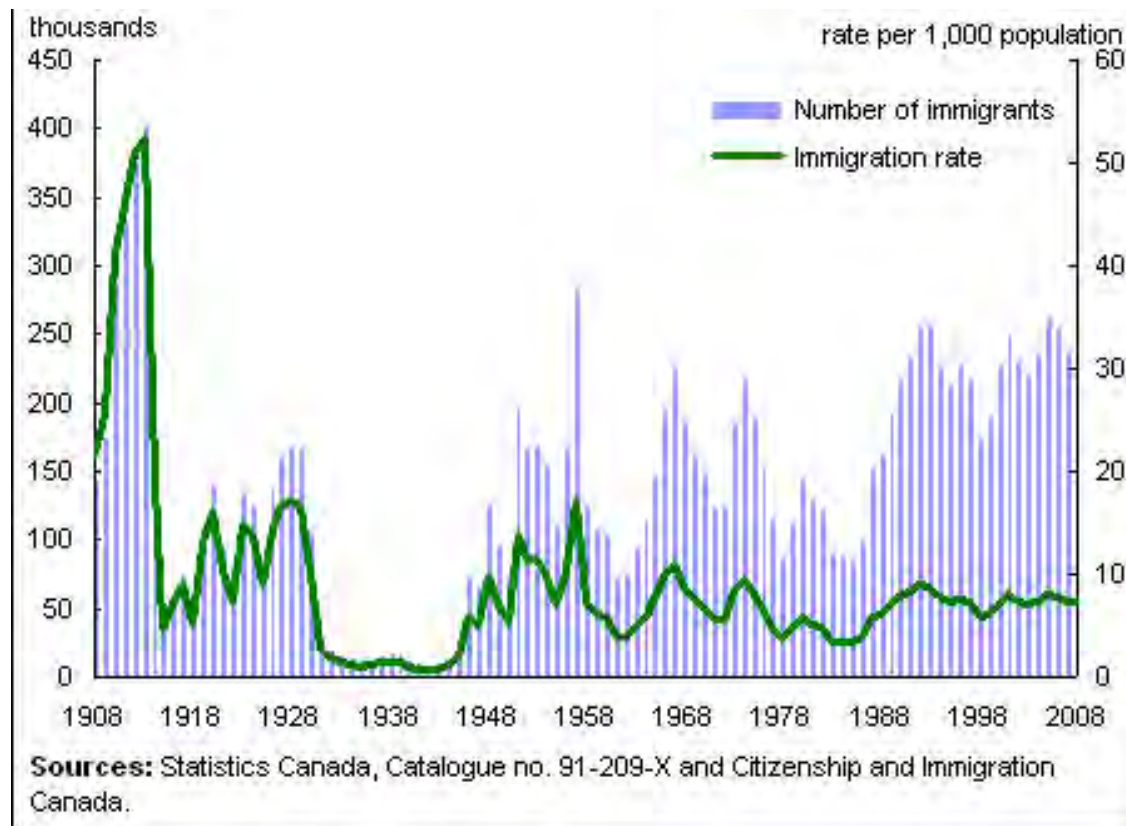
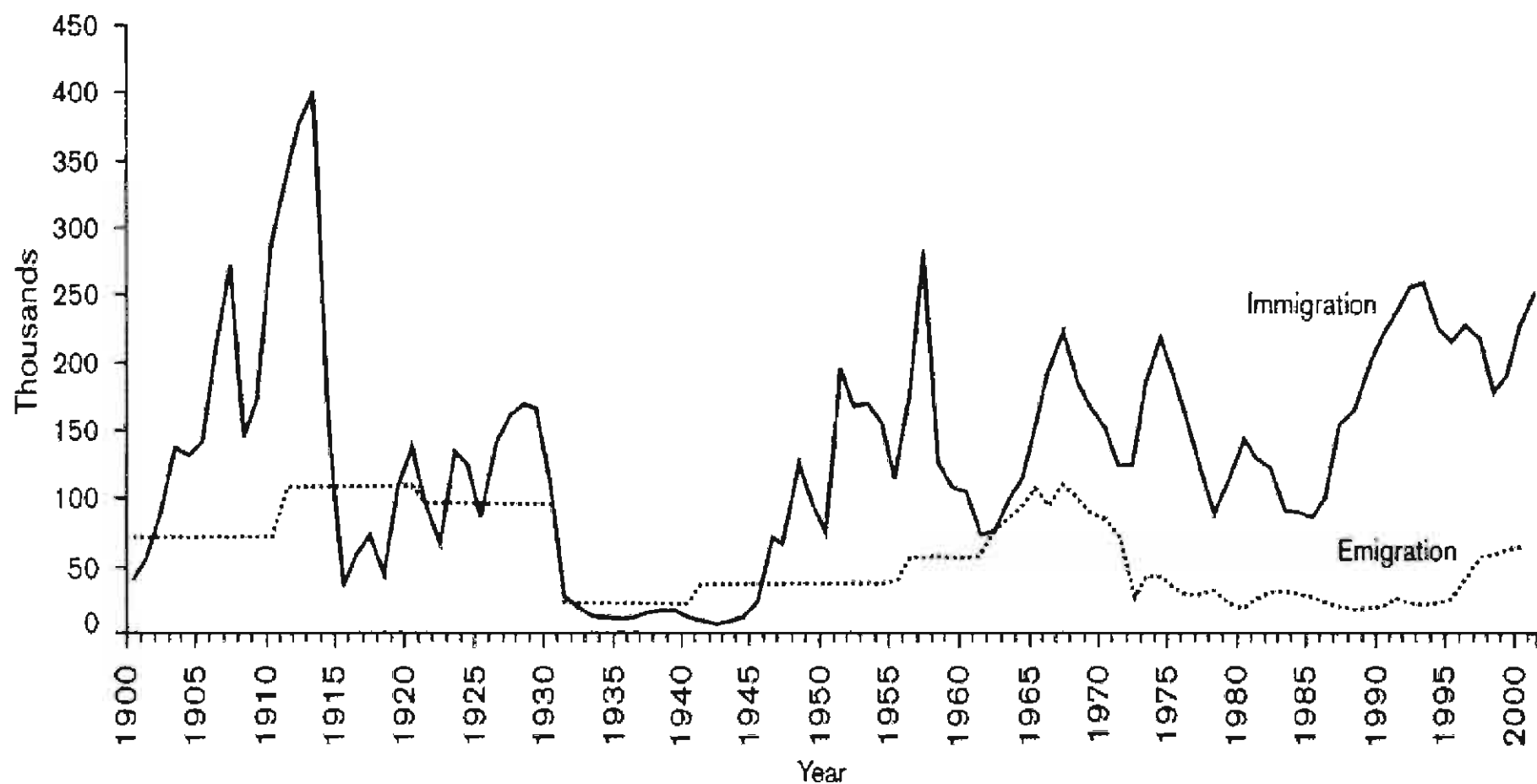


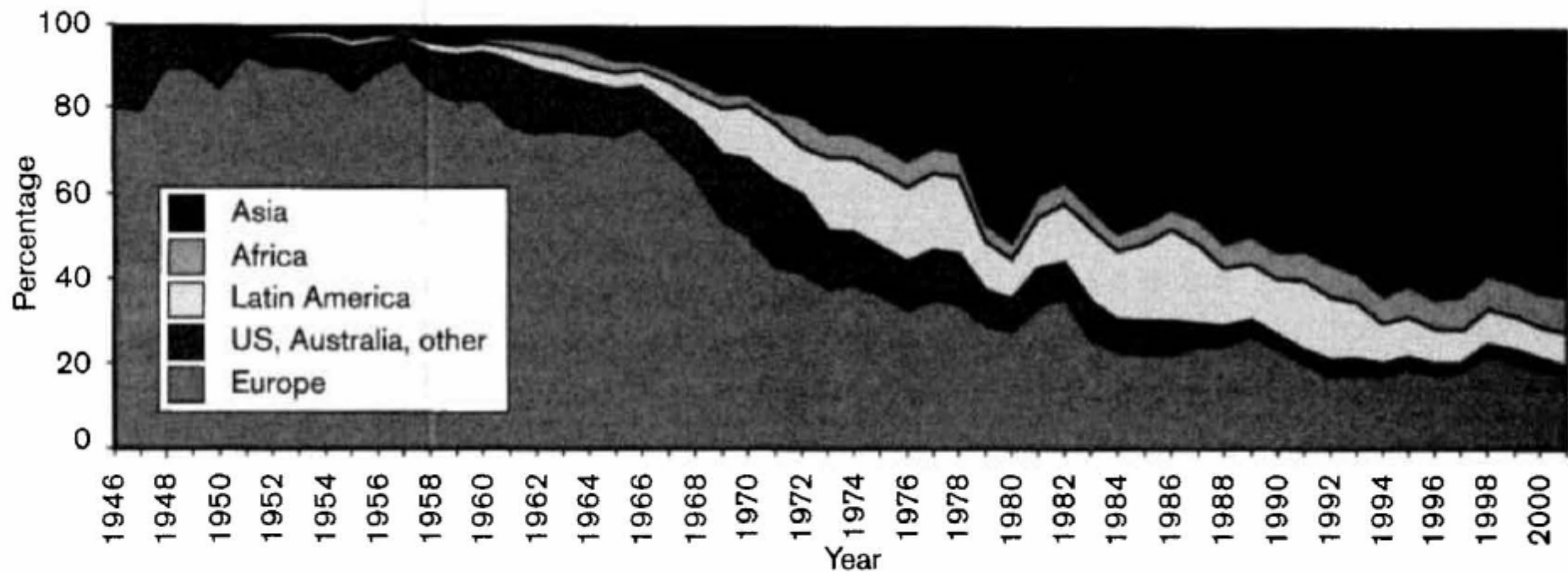
Figure 5.1 Annual Immigration and Emigration, 1900–2001, Canada



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

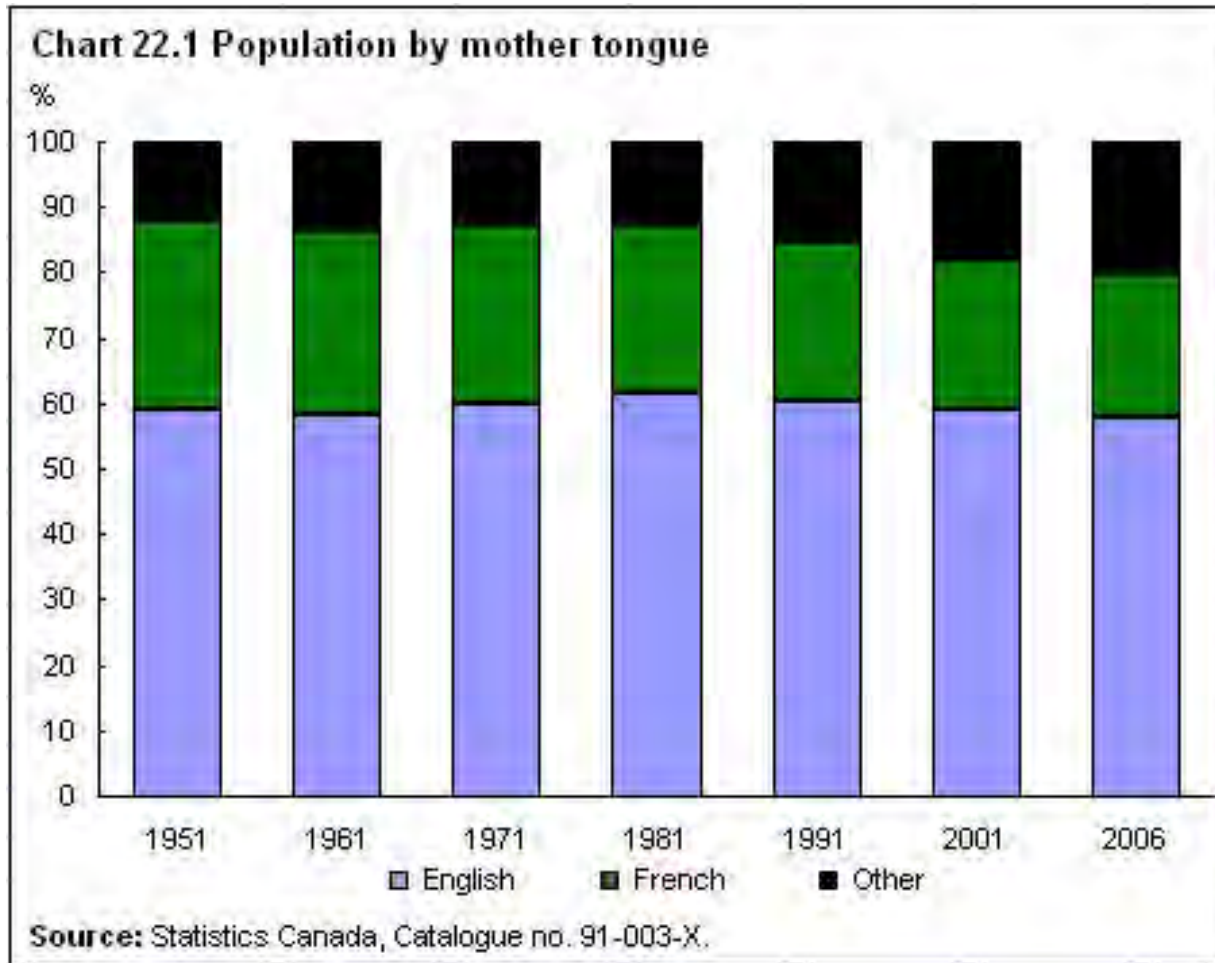
Changing Sources of Immigrants

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.

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.
- "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%

Citizenship

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

Canadian Citizenship

Updated 2004 Edition
ExtraPassport™



ExtraPassport.com/Canada

Ethnic Origin

(Over 1 million, allowing multiple responses)

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

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)

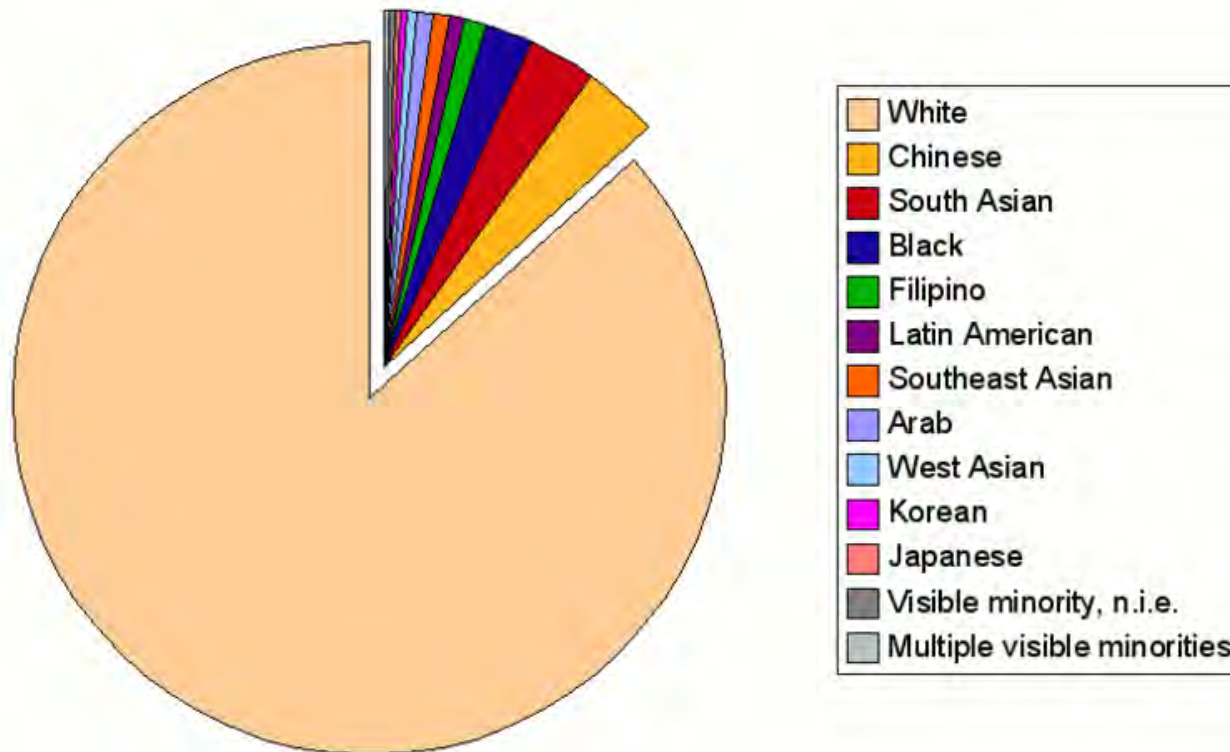
Language

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

	1941	1961	1981	2001
<i>Top 10 in 1941</i>				
German	322	564	516	438
Ukrainian	313	361	285	148
Yiddish	130	82	31	19
Polish	129	162	127	208
Italian	80	340	531	469
Norwegian	60	40	19	9
Russian	52	43	31	95
Swedish	50	33	17	9
Finnish	37	45	33	22
Chinese	34	49	224	854
<i>Top 10 in 2001</i>				
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



Auto-déclaré

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

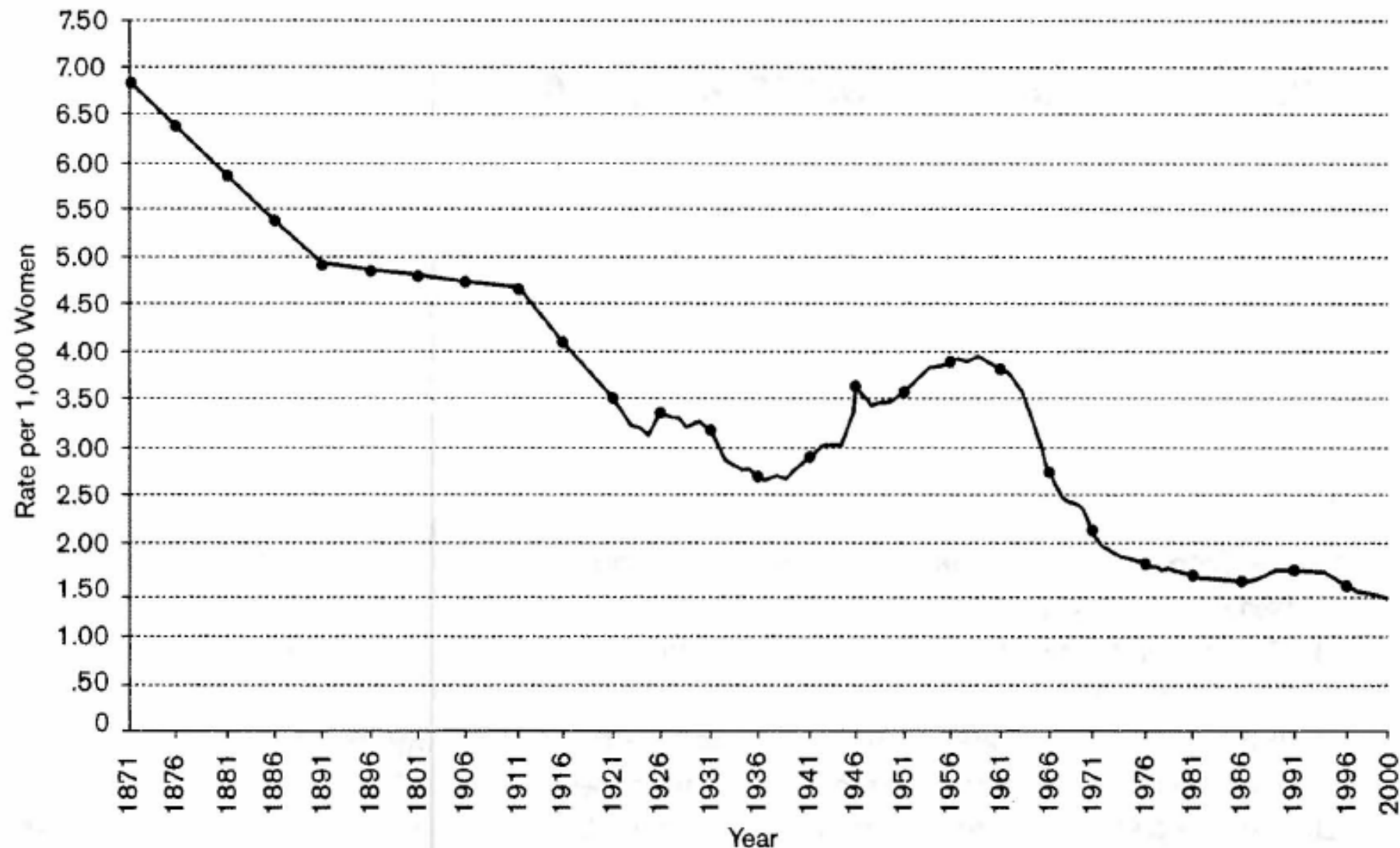
- New France: 30-35 years
 - 1867: 42 years
 - 1901: 48 years
 - 1951: 68 years
 - 2001: 77 years
 - 2010: 81 years
-
- Female more likely to live 5 years longer.

Table 3.1 Life Expectancy, by Sex, Canada, 1831–1999

Year	Male		Female		Difference in Years, Males–Females
	Years	Average Annual Growth	Years	Average Annual Growth	
1831	38.2	—	39.8	—	-1.56
1841	39.3	0.11	41.2	0.15	-1.94
1851	40.0	0.07	42.1	0.08	-2.11
1861	40.3	0.03	42.6	0.05	-2.29
1871	41.4	0.11	43.7	0.11	-2.27
1881	43.4	0.20	45.9	0.22	-2.50
1891	43.9	0.04	46.5	0.06	-2.66
1901	47.1	0.33	50.1	0.36	-2.97
1911	50.9	0.37	54.2	0.41	-3.28
1921	55.0	0.41	58.4	0.43	-3.41
1931	60.0	0.50	62.1	0.36	-2.06
1941	63.0	0.30	66.3	0.43	-3.27
1951	66.4	0.34	70.9	0.46	-4.50
1961	68.4	0.20	74.3	0.34	-5.82
1971	69.6	0.12	76.6	0.23	-6.99
1981	72.0	0.24	79.2	0.26	-7.13
1991	74.6	0.26	81.0	0.18	-6.35
1999	76.3	0.17	81.7	0.07	-5.40

Sources: Bourbeau et al. (1997: 72-81); Martel and Bélanger (1999: 165); Statistics Canada (2002i).

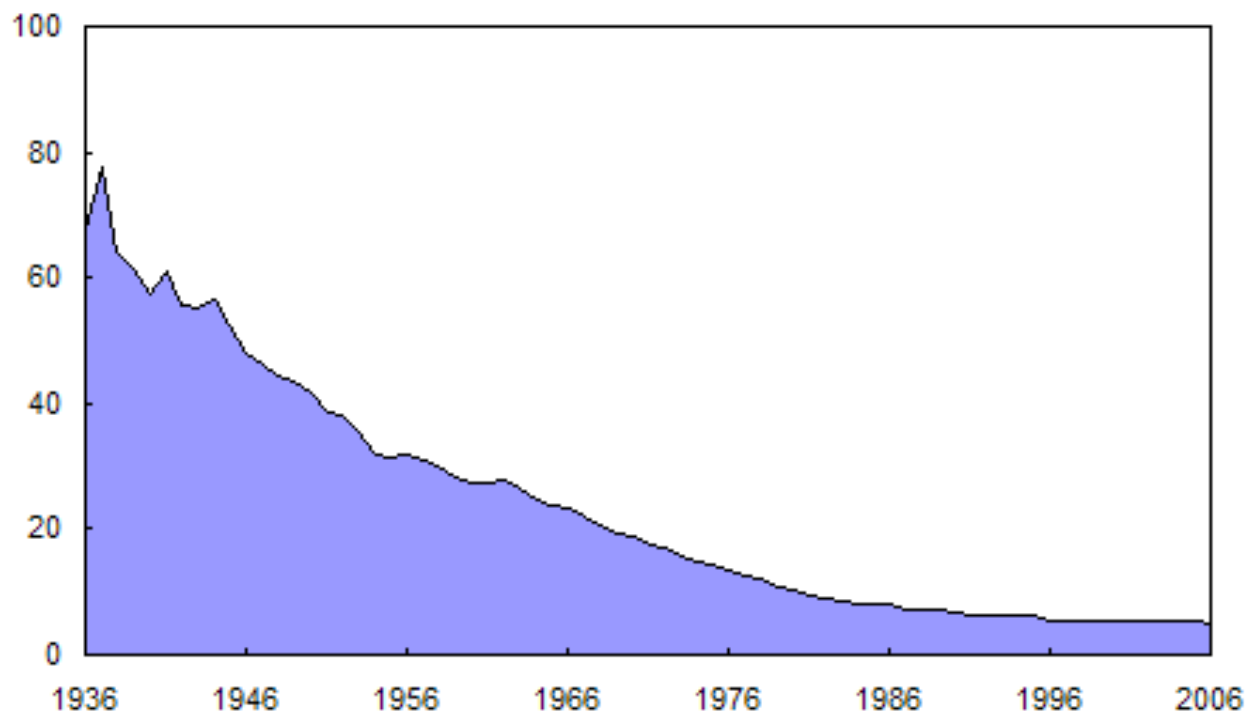
Figure 4.1 Total Fertility Rate, Canada, 1871–2000



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

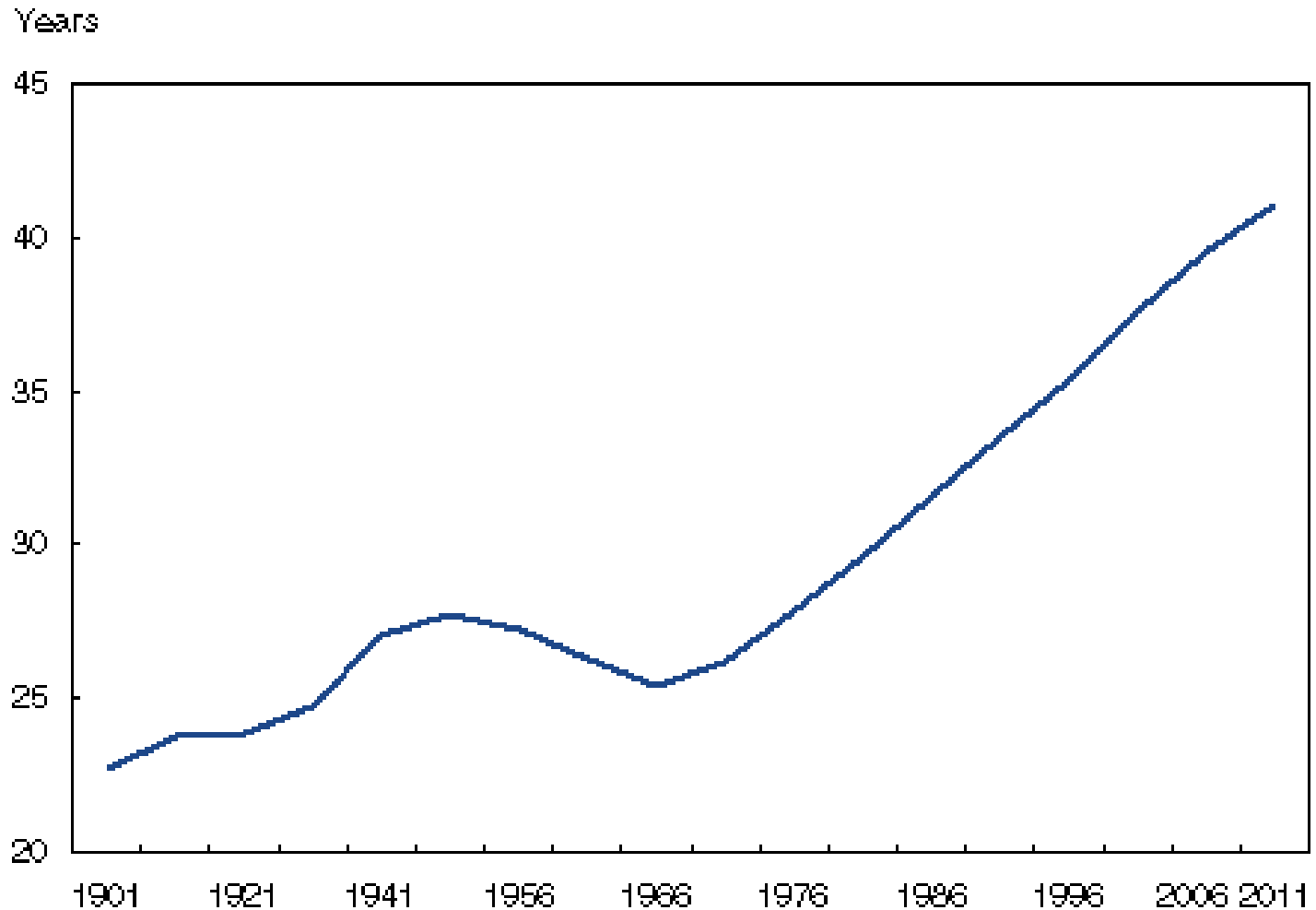
Chart 4 Infant mortality

deaths per 1,000 live births



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

Median Age, 1901-2011

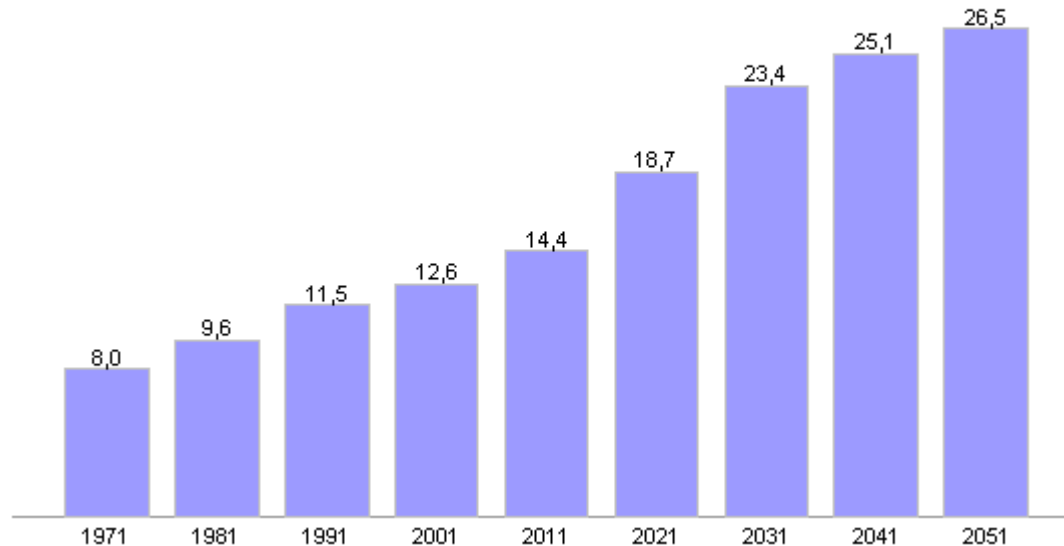


Leading causes of death

		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	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	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

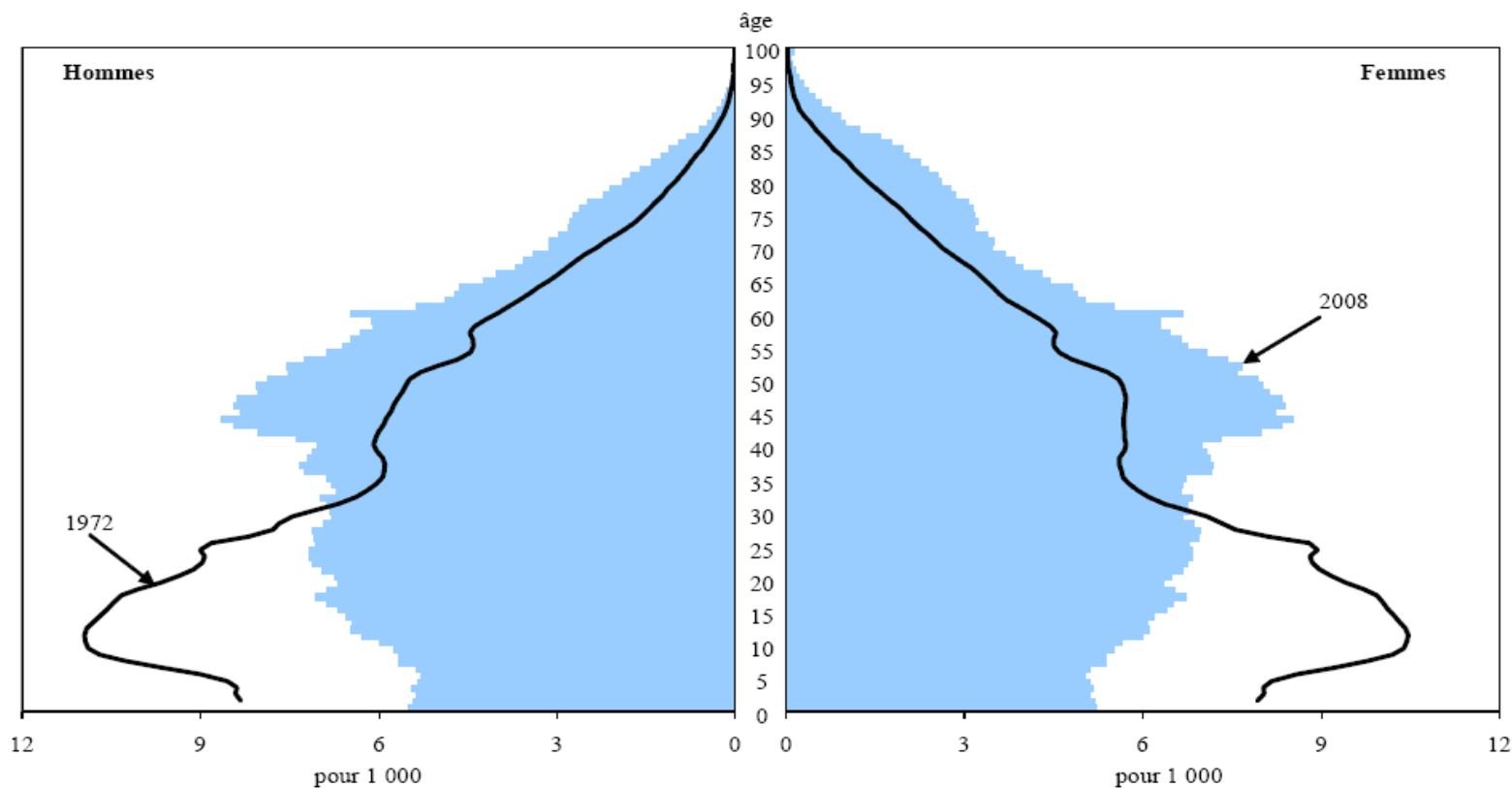
Population de 65 ans et plus, Canada, 1971-2051
(en pourcentage)



medium-growth and medium-migration trends scenario

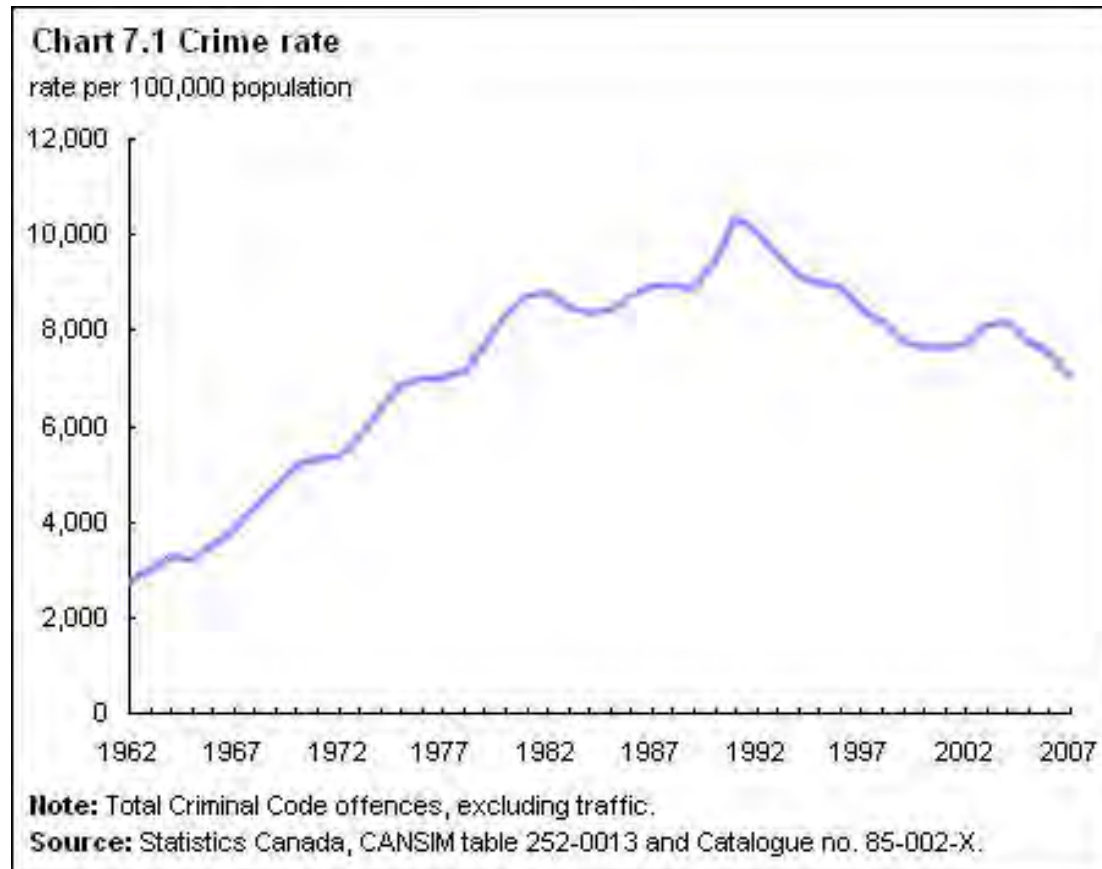
Population Pyramid

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



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

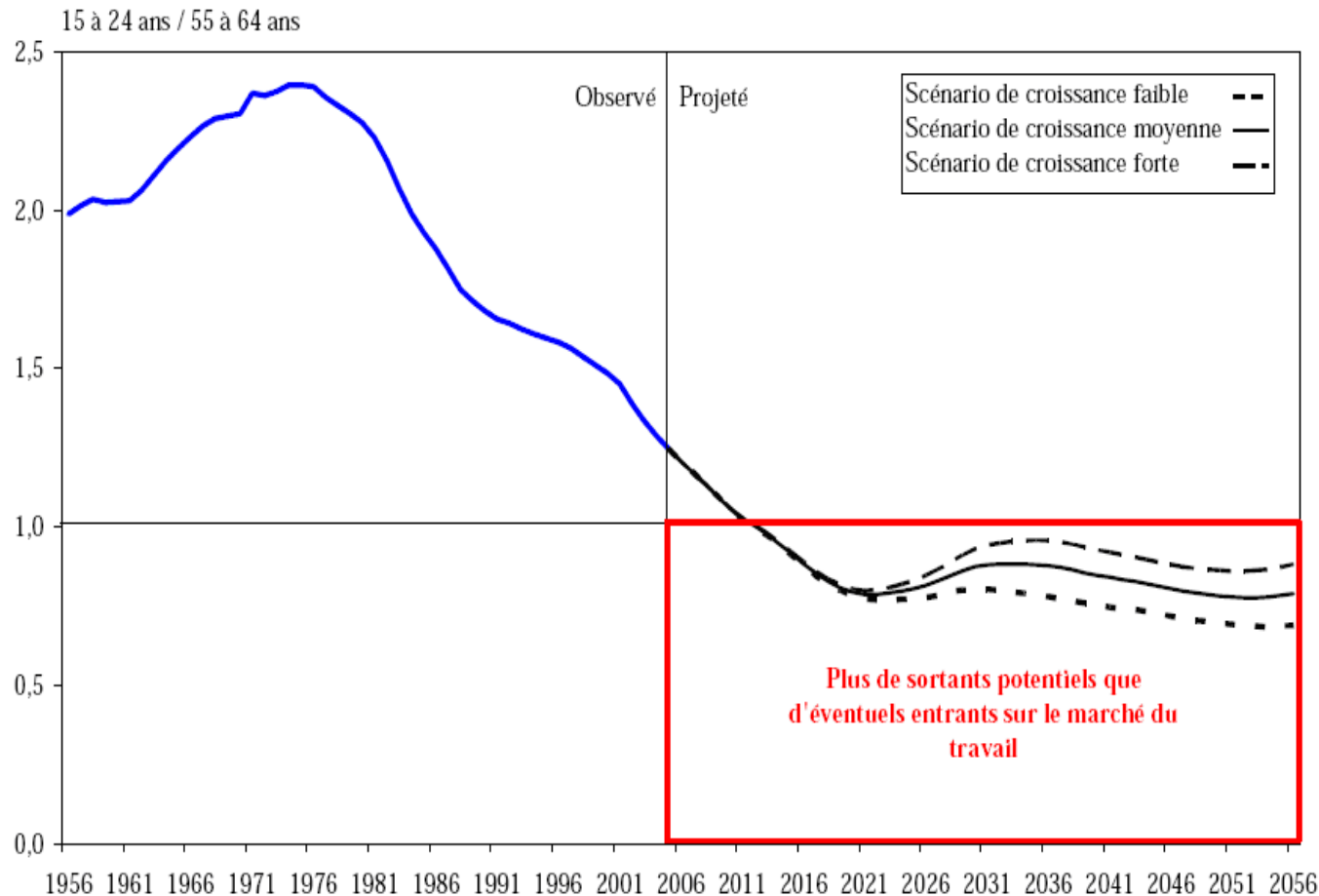


IV. Implications, Challenges & Conclusions

(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

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”



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

The census debate ...



	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
1 Copy the NAME of each person in the same order as in Step B . Then answer the questions for each person. The questions refer to each person's situation on May 10, 2011 unless otherwise specified.	Family name	Family name
	Given name	Given name
2 SEX	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
3 DATE OF BIRTH AND AGE Day Month Year Example: <input type="text" value="23"/> <input type="text" value="02"/> <input type="text" value="1974"/> If exact date is not known, enter best estimate. For children under the age of 1, enter 0. Age <input type="text" value="37"/>	Date of birth Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Date of birth Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	<input type="radio"/> Never legally married <input type="radio"/> Legally married (and not separated) <input type="radio"/> Separated, but still legally married <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never legally married <input type="radio"/> Legally married (and not separated) <input type="radio"/> Separated, but still legally married <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Widowed
4 MARITAL STATUS Mark "X" one circle only.		
5 Is this person living with a common-law partner? Common-law refers to two people who live together as a couple but who are not legally married to each other.	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
6 RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON		<input type="radio"/> Opposite-sex husband of Person 1







QUESTIONS?