Social Studies 9: Chapter 5 - Immigration Laws and Issues

***Chapter issue: How well do Canada’s immigration laws and policies respond to immigration issues?***

***Chapter task: Informational storyboard 🡪 What factors should shape Canada’s immigration policies: economic, political, health, or safety?***

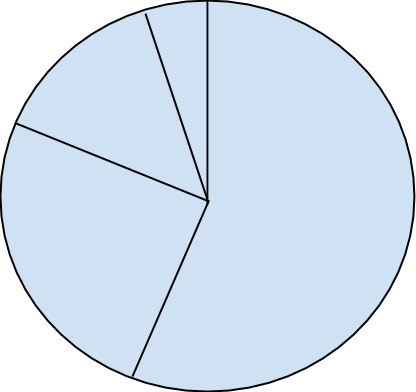
Section 1: What criteria does Canada use when accepting immigrants and refugees?

Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| immigration |  |
| demographic |  |
| Labour force growth |  |
| refugee |  |
| accord |  |

Immigration and Refugee Protection Act

* Dates from .
* Most recent law dealing with immigration in Canada
* Establishes of who can come to Canada permanently from other .
* Also lays of the objectives of those categories.



(write in the different categories of immigrants and their corresponding %’s)

***What are some of the objectives of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (2002)?***

***List them below:***

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***Critical Thinking Pit-Stop:*** *What are the underlying values reflected in the objectives of the act? What do they mean for citizenship and identity in Canada?*

**How does immigration aim to meet the needs of Canada’s workforce?**

Source Analysis: pg. 168

What benefits of immigration does this source identify for Canada? (list two)

This source says......

1.

2.

LAW vs. POLICY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LAW =  POLICY = | Pictures/words to remember this..... |

**The points system:**

* Dates from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Applies only to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants. (economic immigrants: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* Refugee’s and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants do not have to qualify under the point system
* Economic immigrants make up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group of immigrants to Canada

**Health Factors for Immigrants:**

* Potential immigrants must have proof they are in good health. People may be refused entry if:
  + Their health could put the health of other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at risk
  + They have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ condition that could endanger public safety (ex. Mental disorder)
  + Their health could put an “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” on Canada’s health services – for example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* none of these apply to immigrant entering Canada as refugees or as family-class immigrants.

**Immigration Laws: Past and Present**

* No one is eliminated based on race or country of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the past, Canada has favoured immigrants of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ancestry and restricted immigration from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*\***Pit-stop: Chinese Immigration assignment**

**Refugees in Canada: Policy**

*Refugees* is one of the categories of immigrants established under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*How policy on refugees evolved:*

* Canada signed the U.N Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* During the 1950s and 1960s, Canada offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to refugees in response to specific world crises.
* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canada made refugees one of its immigration categories. The change meant that Canada accepted refugees steadily, instead of crisis by crisis.

**Objectives of Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, 2002:**

Read the Case Study on pg. 179: Answer the following question

*Q: Why do you believe issues related to security affect immigration? Give a few reasons to support your opinion.*

**Summary of Factors Related to Immigration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Economic** |  |
| **Political** |  |
| **Health** |  |
| **Security** |  |

Section 2: How do individual and collective rights of Canadians influence immigration laws and policies?

The Singh Decision

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The Facts | The Results | Differing Opinions (pg. 182) |
|  |  | *Which opinion do you agree with? Put a star beside the one you agree with most.* |

**How does immigration involve the collective rights of Aboriginal peoples?**

**Aboriginal Perspective**: Aboriginal peoples are partners in Canada. They have an impact on the creation of immigration policies.

**ISSUES**: when there are such conditions of poverty, poor education, health problems and employment for Aboriginal peoples, immigrants can be seen as creating more problems as Canada seeks to fill skilled jobs partly through immigration, and many immigrants fill education and training spaces. First Nations leaders argue we should be improving the quality of life for those within our country before we seek to encourage others to come to our country

**What challenge and opportunities does immigration pose for Franco-Albertan communities?**

In 2006, Canada established a five-year plan to help Francophone communities in minority settings attract French-speaking immigrants.

*To what extent does this plan meet the needs of Francophones in Alberta, who are in a minority setting?* Read the comments on pg 185 to form your own opinion below:

Section 3: How do provinces and territories influence immigration laws and policies?

*Using pg. 188 - 191, answer the Critical Challenge Pit-Stop questions below:*

1. One objective of the immigration and Refugee Protection Act 2002 is to share the economic benefits of immigration across all regions of Canada. Based on the map and chart, how well has Canada achieved that goal?

2. Why might immigrants to Canada not choose to settle in Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver?

3. Why might they choose other cities in Canada? Why might they choose to settle in rural areas?

**Provincial Nomination Program**: (pg. 189)

* Under the Provincial Nomination program, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can “nominate” a percentage of immigrants Canada selects each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The means, that Alberta can specify that it needs immigrants with particular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The program also allows some provinces to set up their own immigration offices in foreign
* Governments in Canada can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants to settle in particular places or work in particular jobs. The Provincial Nomination Program increases the likelihood that immigrants will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the provinces whose labour needs match their skills.

Question:

1. What issues related to immigration might economic changes create?

2. What type of workers is Alberta looking for/need? (use research and pg. 190)

3. What challenges face Alberta without enough immigrants? How can Aboriginal peoples be part of a solution to meet labour shortages? How do these questions connect to your quality of life as someone living in Alberta?

**The Canada-Quebec Accord** (pg. 191)

* The Canada-Quebec \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a specific agreement with Quebec.
* Under the accord, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can nominate the percentage of immigrants to Canada that corresponds to its population within Canada
* The accord also allows Quebec to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants who settle in Quebec to send their children to ­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools.
* Under the Canada-Quebec Accord, Quebec seeks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_whose first language is French. Every year, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of French-speaking immigrants to Canada settle in Quebec. Overall, more non-Francophone immigrants settle in Quebec that Francophone immigrants.

***Critical Challenge Pit-Stop pg. 191***:

1. Based on this information, how does the Canada-Quebec Accord attempt to strengthen the French language in North America? Consider what you learned about the rights of official language groups under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in Chapter 4. How does the accord reflect those rights?