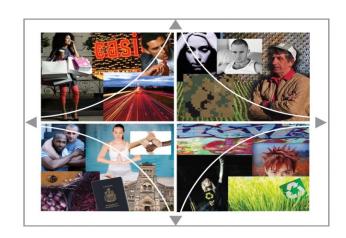
DID IT HAPPEN HERE?

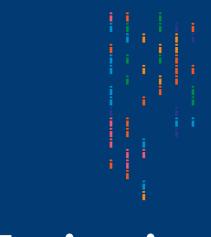
Canadian attitudes towards immigrants, refugees and multiculturalism in the Age of Trump and Brexit



Michael Adams

President Environics Institute for Survey Research

Keynote Presentation
The Centre for Research on Migration and Ethnic
Relations and the Network for Economic and Social
Trends at Western University
November 14, 2019





First, a little background . . .

My professional life has been dedicated to the study of Canada in historical and comparative perspective, through the lens of survey research

Which has led to the founding of the Environics Institute, and a series of books:

- Sex in the Snow
- Better Happy than Rich
- Fire and Ice
- American Backlash
- Unlikely Utopia
- Stayin' Alive
- Committing Sociology
- And now . . Could It Happen Here?

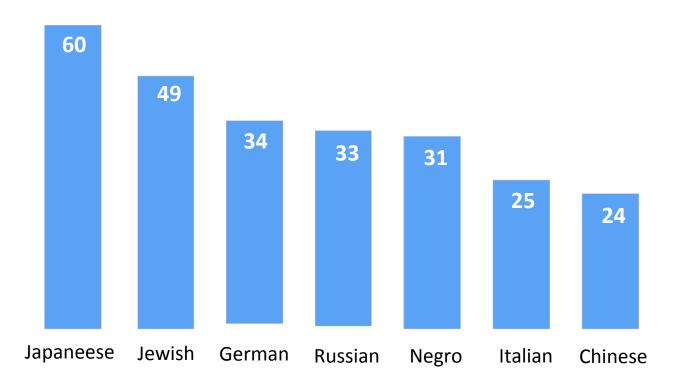
Canada is no stranger to xenophobia

- 1600s today: "Long assault" on Indigenous Peoples
- 1800s: Poor treatment of Irish migrants
- ❖ 1867 1967: Racist immigration policies
- 1930s: Anti-semitism ("None is too many")
- 1940s: Internment of Japanese Canadians
- More recently: Police profiling of racialised minorities

And our racist policies reflected public opinion of the times

1946

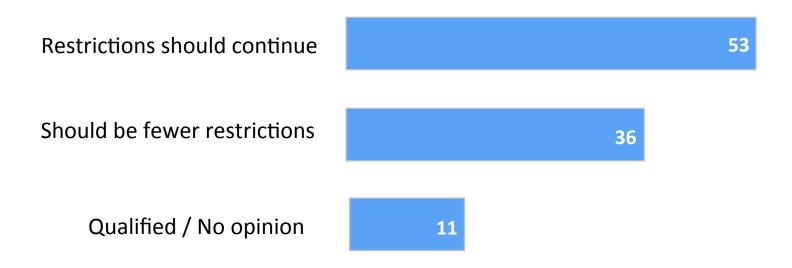
If Canada does allow more immigration, are there any of these nationalities which you would like to keep out?



Even in the early 1960s

1961

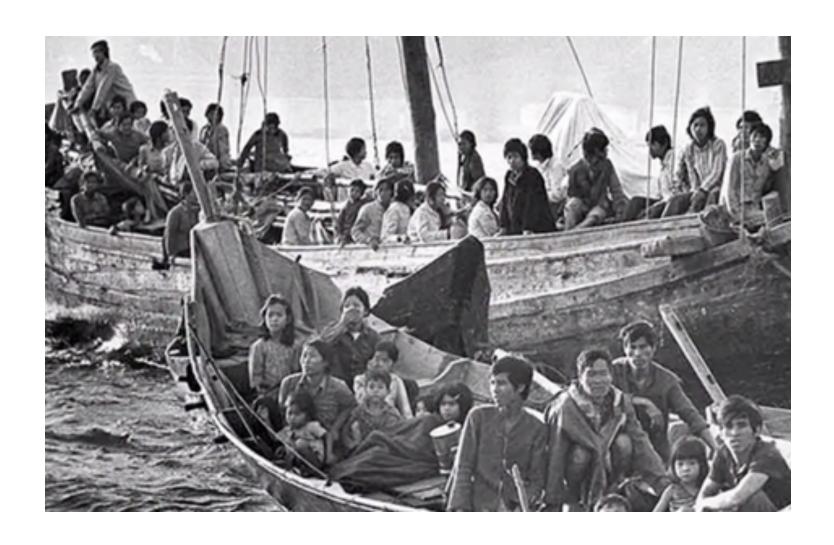
As you know, Canada restricts the admission of non-whites to this country. Do you think this should continue, or do you think there should be fewer restrictions on non-whites?



However, the mid 1960s ushered in more progressive principles and policies – reflecting the rapid evolution of Canadian values

- 1967: Opening the door to point-based/colour blind immigration
- 1971: Canada becomes the first country to adopt 'Multiculturalism' as an official policy, reinforced by the Canadian Multiculturalism Act in 1988

In the late 1970s, Liberal and Conservative gov'ts welcomed 60,000 "boat people" as did Canadians as private sponsors



In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission releases its report and 94 Calls to Action



And in 2015/16, Canada welcomed 40,000 Syrian refugees, inspired in part by the image of baby Alan Kurdi

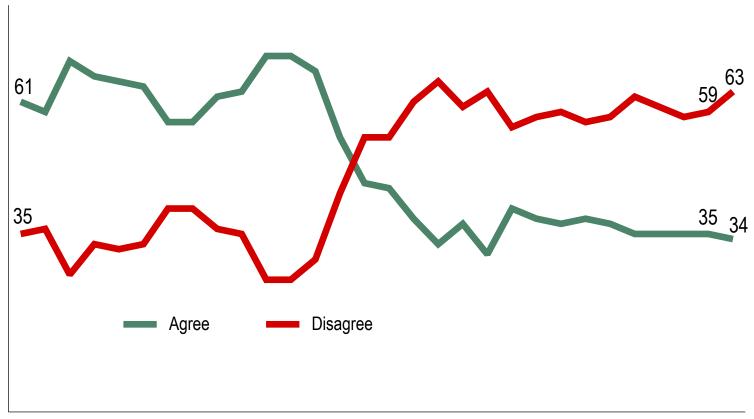


But do average Canadians truly support immigration and the ideology of multiculturalism?

In recent decades there has been a sea change in Canadian public attitudes toward immigration...

1977 - 2019

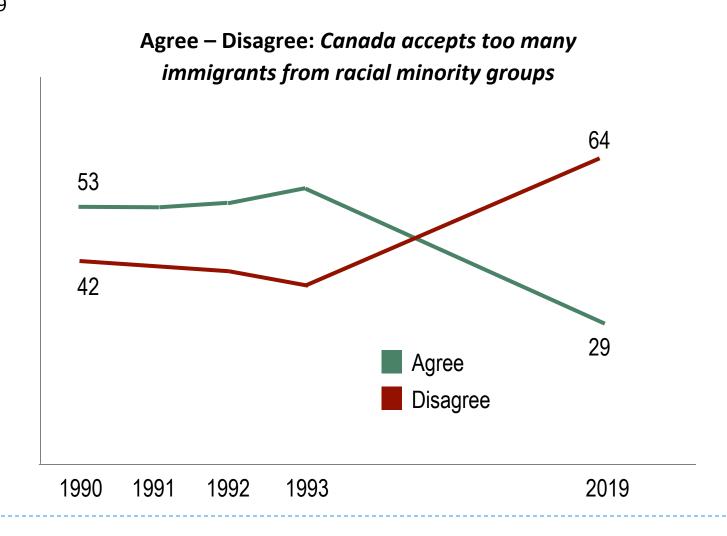
Agree – Disagree: Immigration levels are too high



77 80 83 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 97 98 00 02 03 05 06 08 10 11 12 15 16 17 Feb Oct Apr Oct 18 18 19 19

...and Canadians are also much less likely to oppose immigration from racial minority groups...

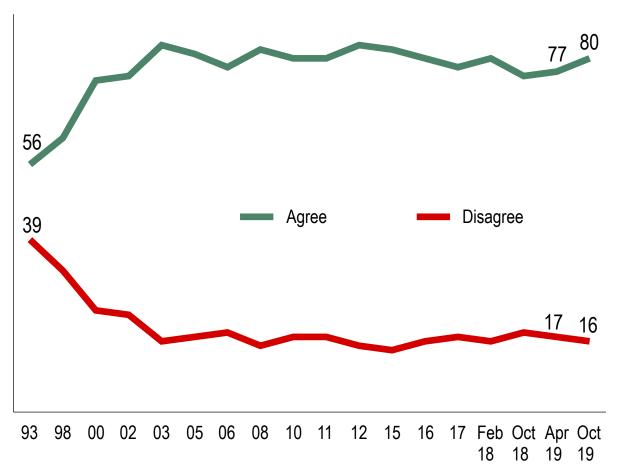
1990 - 2019



...with the vast majority continuing to believe that the economic impact of immigrants is positive

1993 - 2019

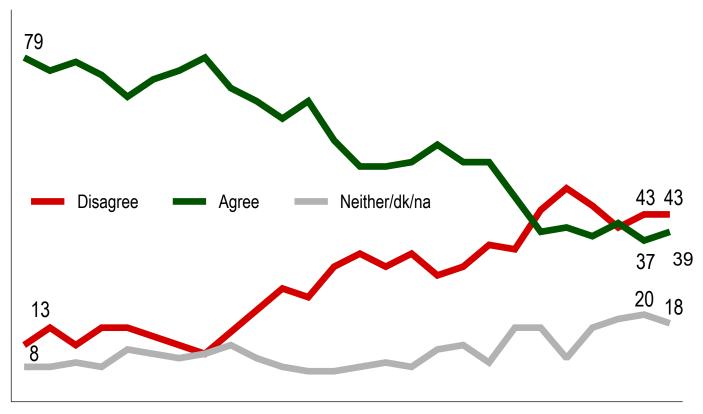
Agree – Disagree: *Economic impact of immigration is positive*



Canadians are less likely than before to believe that many refugees are not legitimate, but opinions remain divided

1987 - 2019

Agree – Disagree: Many refugee claimants are not legitimate

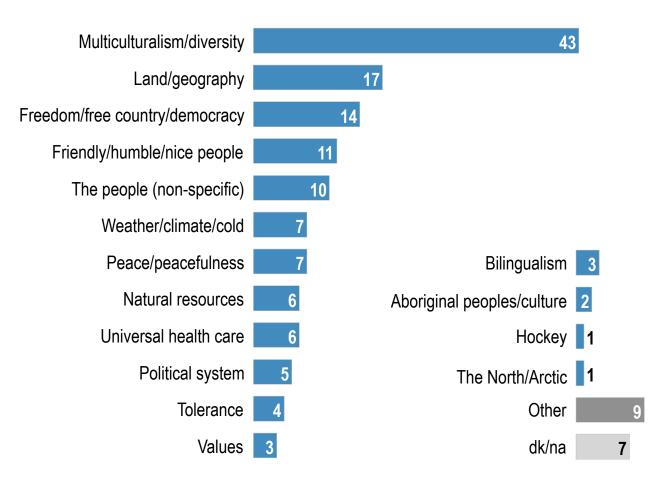


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Canadians now identify multiculturalism and diversity as a defining aspect of what makes Canada unique

2016

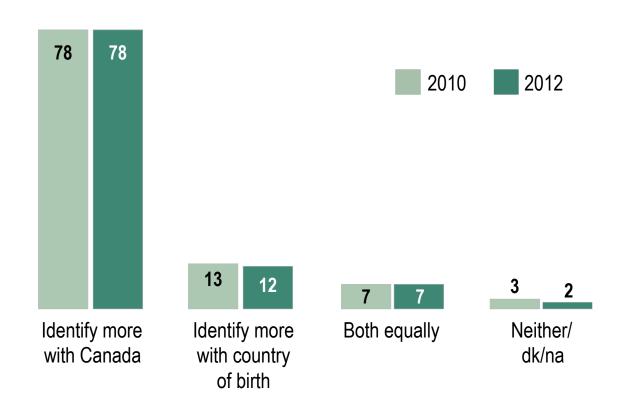




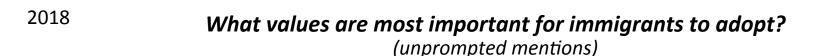
As for immigrants, the vast majority identify more with Canada than with their country of birth

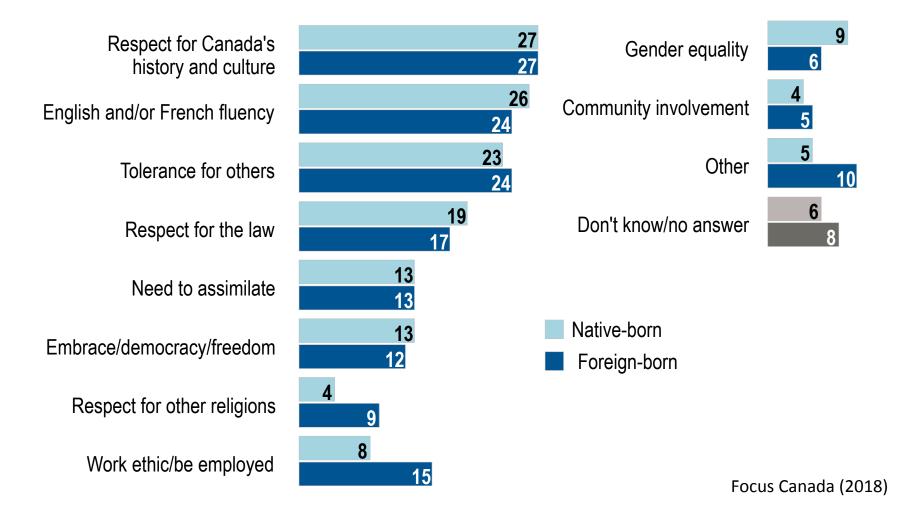
2010 – 2012 Among Canadians born abroad

Immigrant identification with Canada vs. country of birth



Native-born Canadians and immigrants both agree on the values that immigrants should adopt

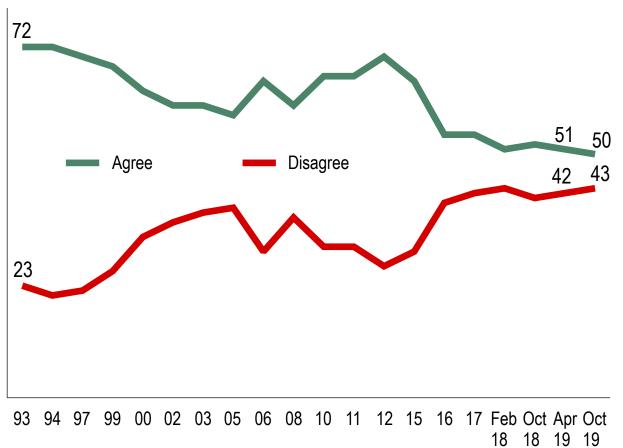




However, the majority (though a declining proportion) of Canadians believe that too many immigrants do not adopt Canadian values

1993 - 2019

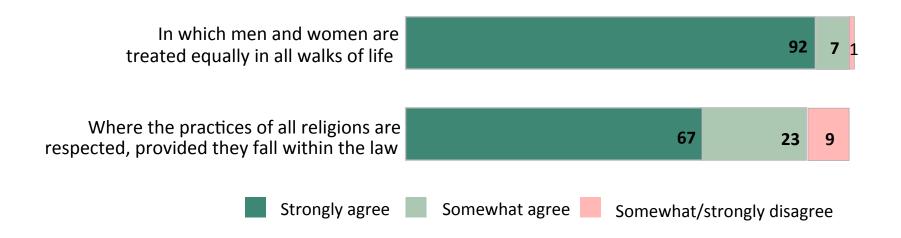
Agree – Disagree: Too many immigrants do not adopt Canadian values



In part because no Canadian value is more important than gender equality, including religious tolerance

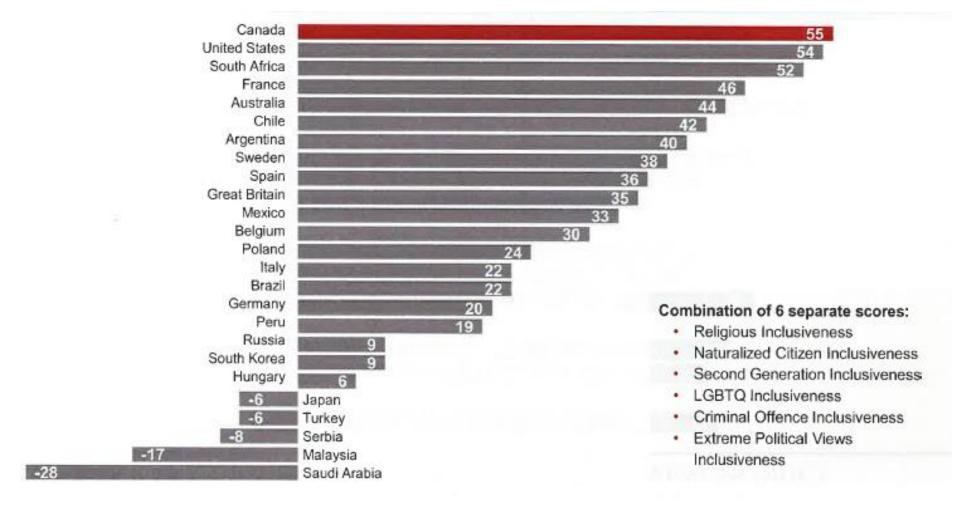
2012

Canada should be a country ...



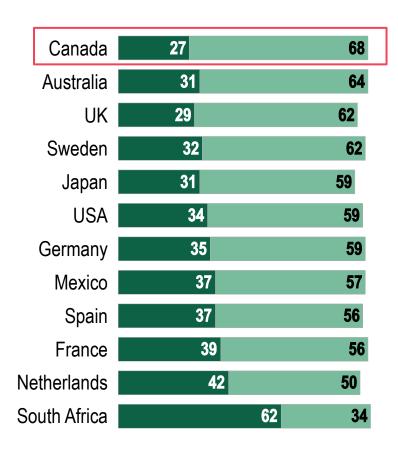
From an international perspective, Canada ranks 1st out of 25 countries in a recent "overall inclusiveness" index . . .

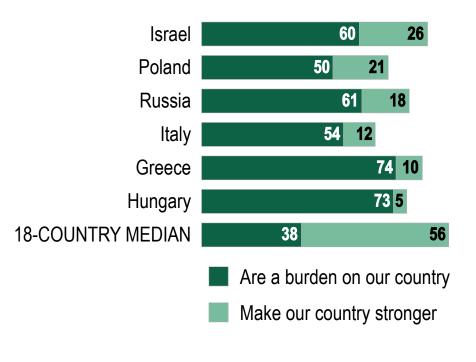
2018



. . . and are among the most likely globally to view immigrants as a strength rather than a burden

2018





Lest we forget our recent history

The early Reform Party tapped into the Eastern establishment's progressive liberalism by giving voice to...



...opposition to relentless efforts to accommodate Quebec, increasing immigration and the ideology of multiculturalism

In 2015, Stephen Harper insists Muslim women show their face at citizenship ceremonies, however...



...Zunera Ishaq asserts her Charter rights in court (and wins)

In 2016, Kellie Leitch, co-author of the barbaric cultural practices snitch line, launches her bid for the Conservative party leadership

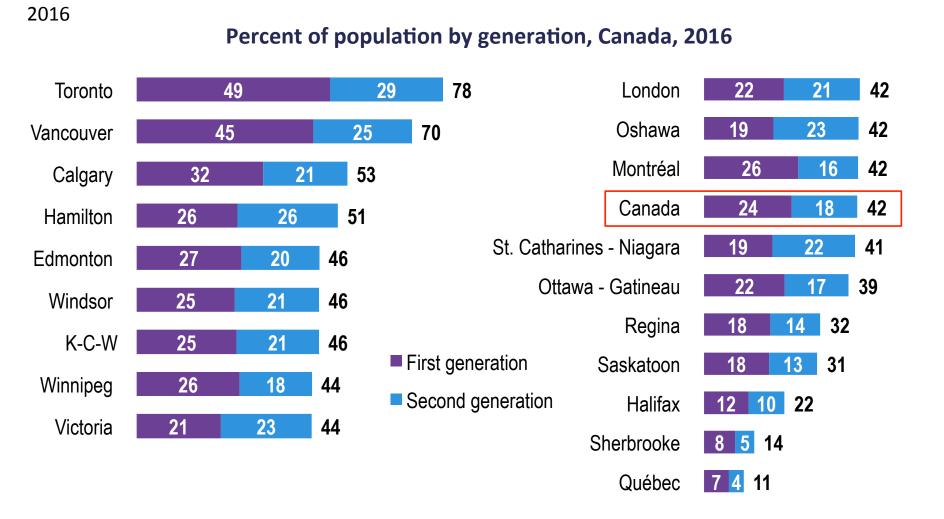


"If you are tired of feeling like we can't discuss what our Canadian values are, then please help me to fight back by making a donation."

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4msHDzO-GQ4

And more recently, the new Coalition Avenir Québec government has introduced a new immigrant agenda, known as Bill 21 So while Canada is not immune to xenophobia, what is it that protects us from a populist tsunami?

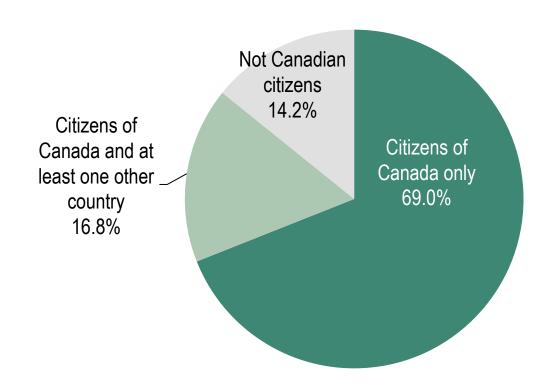
Immigrants matter: At least 2 in 5 in our 12 largest cities - and nearly 80% in the Toronto CMA - are first or second generation



The vast majority (85%) of eligible immigrants become Canadian citizens . . .

2016

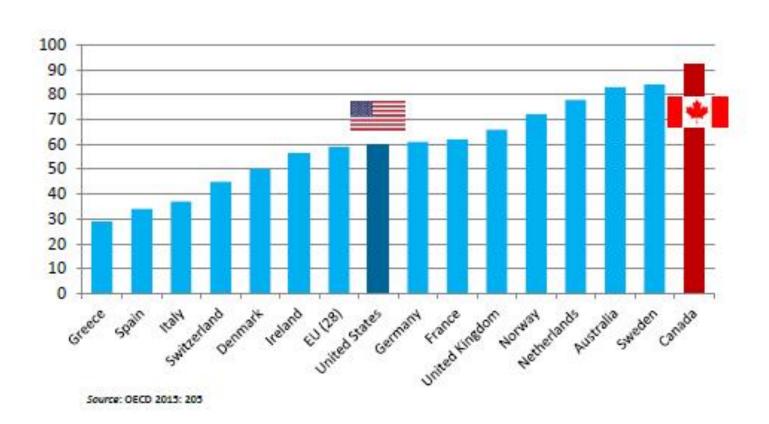
Citizenship status for Immigrants prior to 2012



. . . unlike in many other countries

2015

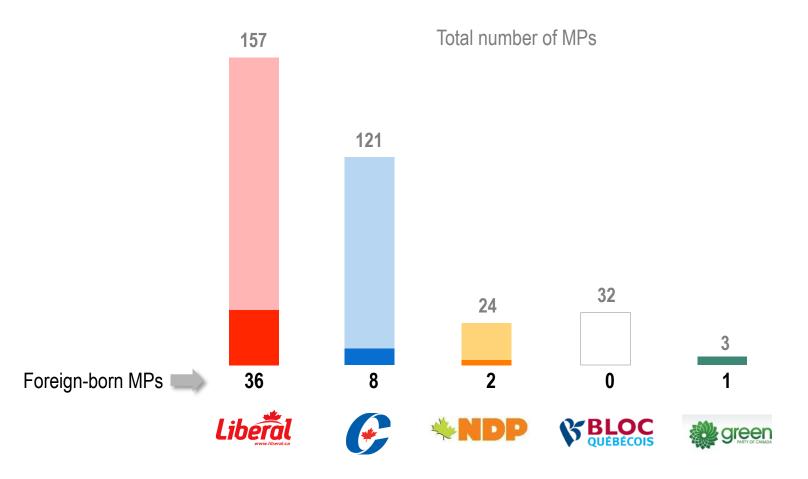
% who have citizenship – working age immigrants with at least 10 years experience



Remarkably, Canadians elected 47 foreign-born MPs in 2019 (including Conservatives); up from 42 in 2011

2019

2019 Parliament – number of foreign-born elected MP's, by party



From the RCMP to 24 Sussex: how soon before Canada's Prime Minister sports a Turban (and totes a kirpan)?





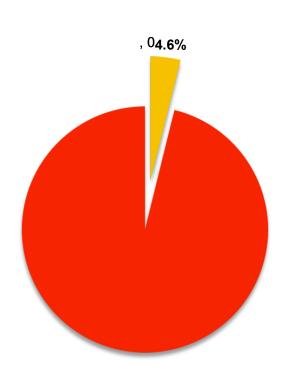




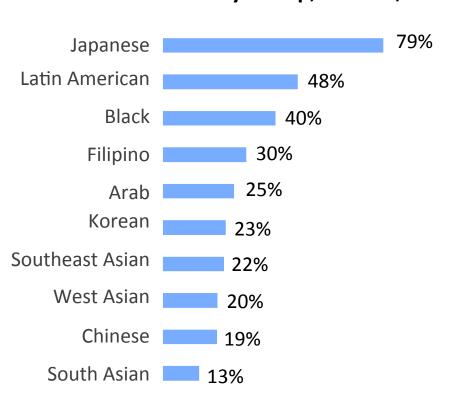
And sometimes we go beyond tolerance of the other: mixed race unions are becoming more commonplace

2011

% of couples in mixed unions in Canada - 2011



Proportion of individuals in mixed unions - Visible Minority Group, Canada, 2011

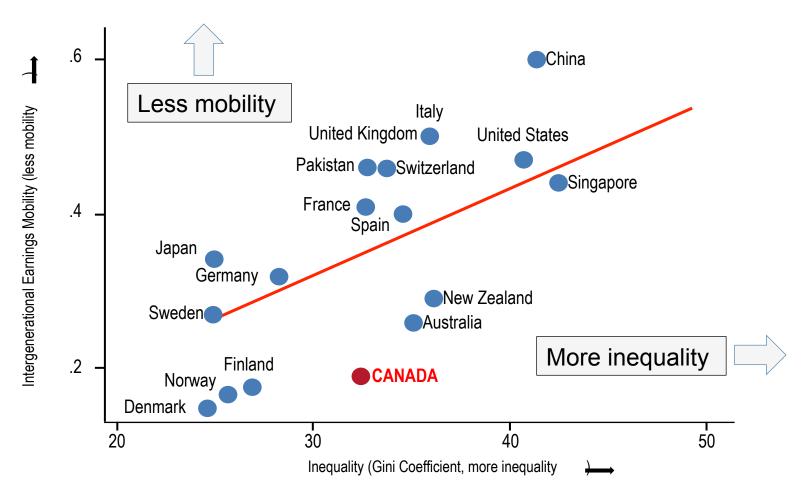


And when it comes to the backlash to globalization and income inequality, Canada is less vulnerable than the USA and many other countries

Canada is closer to Denmark than the USA when it comes to lower inequality and higher social mobility

2018

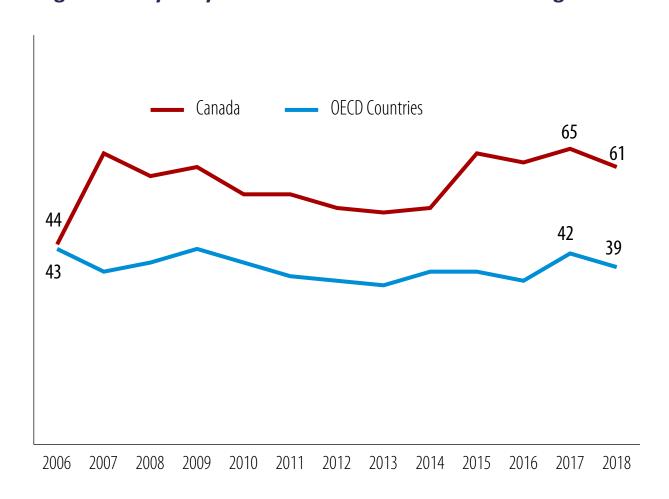
Social immobility and income inequality – selected countries



And Canadians continue to express robust confidence in their national institutions

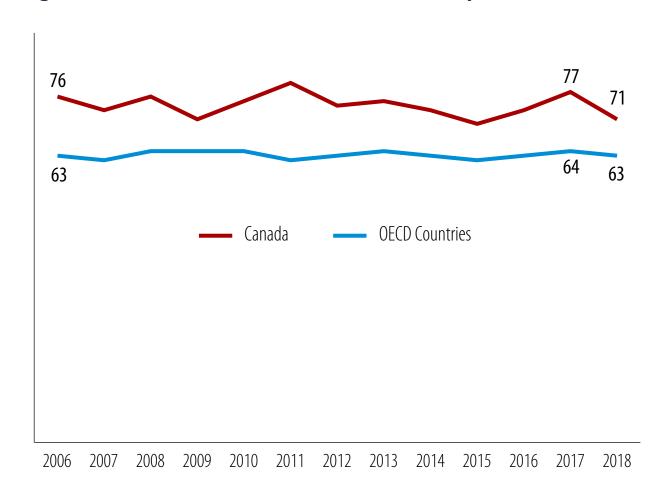
Canadians are more confident in their national government than they were in the past decade, and confidence is higher than in many OECD countries

Percentage who say they have confidence in their national government



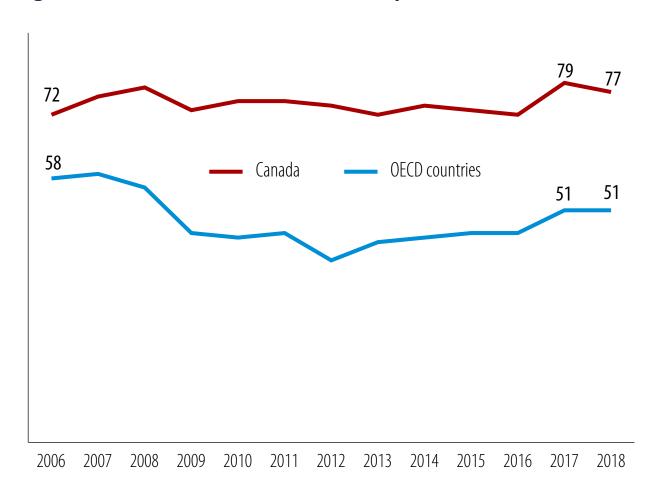
Canadians are more satisfied with the educational system in their country, than are citizens in most other OECD countries

Percentage who are satisfied with the educational system or the schools



Canadians are much more confident in their financial institutions, than are citizens in many OECD countries

Percentage who are confident in their country's financial institutions or banks



So, could it still happen here in Canada?

The Canadian advantage

- Canada has not been devastated by NAFTA or China joining the WTO in 2001
- Enjoys good public healthcare and social programs across the country
- Plus very good public education
- Income/wealth inequality and status anxiety are not as evident as in the USA and Europe
- Lots of evidence that immigrants and refugees are successfully integrating into the economy, education and the workplace – and as citizens



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