Chapter 4

Migration : People on the Move
• As people move, they take their ideas and ways of life with them.
4.1 First Nations

- There are a number of theories about how the First Nations arrived in Canada.
Some experts believe that the Paleo-Indian groups arrived 10,000 - 12,000 years ago following caribou and bison after the glaciers from the last ice age began to melt. They crossed the Bering Strait into North America from Asia.
Theory 2

- Experts believe that they crossed the Pacific Ocean from Asia to the west coast of the Americas.
Some experts believe they crossed the Atlantic Ocean from Europe
Theory 4

• Many 1\textsuperscript{st} Nations believe that they have lived here since time immemorial
4.2 Why Do People Move

• Geographers divide the reasons for migrating into 2 categories: Push factors and Pull factors.
Push Factors are factors which cause people to leave their current location.

Examples: poverty, unemployment, war, famine, natural disasters, lack of freedoms
Pull Factors are reasons that attract people to move to a new location.

Examples: land, jobs, greater economic opportunities, freedom of religion, safety, more resources.
Assignment #1

Your family must move to another country (other than the U.S.). Do some research to determine:

1. Where will you migrate?
2. What are the pull factors of the new location?
3. What were the push factors that caused you to leave NL?
4. What things will you miss the most? Explain.
5. What do you think will be the main difficulties in adjusting to your new location? Explain.

Present your results to the class in written format or in a technology format or through music – be creative.
4.3 Changing Immigration Patterns

• The Canadian gov’t decides who can and who cannot live in Canada
• Canada’s immigration policy reflects the current economic, social, and political conditions.
• Canada promotes **multiculturalism**.

• **Multiculturalism** is an official policy that recognizes and supports the many cultural customs of different groups living in Canada.
• In the past, Canada was more ethnocentric.
• Ethnocentrism is the belief that your culture and customs are better than everyone else’s.
• Because of ethnocentrism, Canada’s immigration policy was influenced by prejudice.

• **Prejudice** is the belief that all people are not of equal value.
• Immigrants from Britain and the US were given preferential treatment. Others were discriminated against.

• **Discrimination** is unfair treatment because of race, color, religion, etc...
Examples of Canada’s racist immigration policy:

1. African-Americans = not suited to our climate
2. Chinese Immigration Act (1922)
   - Banning most forms of Chinese immigration to Canada
3. Jewish refugees (WW2)
   - Some Jews who did enter Canada were put in prison camps with Germans
Pre - 1945

- Canada had relocated the 1st Nations in the west on reserves. This opened up land for new immigrants.
Canada was eager to settle the vast western frontier and eagerly promoted free land for new settlers from US and Britain and even eastern Europe.
• By the 1920’s most of the Prairies were settled.
• Many new immigrants moved to the cities to work in growing industries.
• Others worked on railroads or mines
The Great Depression of the 1930’s forced the gov’t to change its policy in the face of widespread poverty and unemployment.
Most Canadians opposed immigration fearing a loss of more jobs to newcomers.
Post - 1945

• Canada’s immigration policy was changed after WW2 being more sympathetic to refugees.
• Workers were needed in post war industry boom.
Examples of Refugees Accepted

- 1947-50 WW2 refugees
- 1968-69 Czechoslovakia- 1971-80 Uganda
- 1972 Chile
- 1975-81 Indo-Chinese (Boat people)
- 1999 Kosovo
- 2010 Sri-Lanka
Today’s Immigration Policy

• Canada’s current policy was started in the 1960’s. It aimed to end discrimination.
• By 1976 a system was set up on the basis of a 3 class system
3 Class System

• 1. Family Class – a close relative already living in Canada can sponsor relatives

• 2. Refugee Class – someone fleeing “great personal danger”

• 3. Independent Class – these people are assessed based on a point system
4.4 Debate over Immigration & Refugees

• **Arguments for immigration:**
  - big country & small population (more people are need to develop economy)
  - immigrants provide new ideas and new skills
  - they fill jobs that most Canadians turn down
  - multiculturalism is enriched
• **Arguments Against Immigration:**

1. lack of jobs for bigger population

2. they take jobs away from Canadians

3. Some draw on social welfare programs and services

4. different groups can increase racial tensions within Canada
Arguments for accepting refugees:

- We must honour our commitment to the U.N. to aid “the displaced and persecuted”

- Returning refugees will endanger their lives

- Canada is a big country with lots of room

- People in desperate conditions cannot afford the 2 year wait
Arguments Against New Refugees:

1. Not all claims are legitimate

2. Those without proper ID can cause security threats

3. Refugees can “skip” the line of others waiting to enter

4. Accepting them will promote others in the future

5. Accepting them will encourage “people smugglers”
Immigrating to Canada

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGAsyrYtQQ0
4.5 Changing Migration Within Canada

• For Maritimers, out-migration began shortly after Confederation.
• They sought better jobs or opportunities elsewhere
• The Jay Treaty of 1794 allowed Canadian born 1st Nations to cross the border into the US at will.

• US born First Nations do not have the same privileges if trying to enter Canada
Cod Moratorium (1992)

• The collapse of the cod fishery in NL in the 1990’s led to thousands of NLers losing their jobs overnight.
• The Canadian gov’t responded with the TAGS program.
• Once TAGS ended, thousands of NLers left NL to find work elsewhere.
• **Outmigration** is the movement away from an area.
3 reasons why outmigration from NL:

A. Recession
- mines closed, economy slumped, loss of jobs

B. Cod Moratorium
- cod fishery closed due to possible extinction of the cod stocks. Many people affected and jobs and careers ended as a result
C. TAGS program

- some fishermen did “under the table” jobs and hurt other professionals.

- End of Tags meant fishermen had no options but to leave the province to find work.

- Took seats from other young people who wanted a secondary education thereby forcing young people to leave to find work on the mainland.
Effects of outmigration:

• less people to collect taxes from

• gov’t revenue declines as a result

• many gov’t services have to be cut back or eliminated

• when people leave, there is less money circulating in local businesses and less people hired to work in these industries

• Atlantic Canadian governments receive less transfer payments from the federal gov’t for health and education programs
Outmigration has a number of effects on Atlantic Canada:

**Brain Drain** Young educated people who should be the most productive members of society move away. The costs of educating these people is not returned to the area.

**Aging Population** The average age of Atlantic Canadians is rising. These people produce less wealth and increase the demand and costs for health care.
Workers  Some employers are having difficulties finding qualified workers.

Government Money  Transfer payments from the Canadian government are based on population. Fewer people means fewer dollars.

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Actual Spending</th>
<th>Spending Adjusted for Inflation/Population Increase</th>
<th>Increase in Spending</th>
<th>1999 Per Capita Inflation Adjusted</th>
<th>Actual Spending Per Capita</th>
<th>Additional Spending Per Capita</th>
<th>Population</th>
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Total increase $15,602,811,430 $13,068
% increase since 1999 23.7% 65.2%
Actual spending increase divided by inflation increase equals 2.75 times inflation rate
4.6 Emigration

• Emigration means to leave your country to live somewhere else.

• Each year, about 20,000 Canadians emigrate to the US.

• Many Canadians fear that Canada is suffering from a “brain drain” – a loss of highly educated people.
End of chapter 4