

# Immigration

the process of people establishing homes, and often citizenship, in a country that is not their native country

# Refugee

a person who seeks refuge in another country because of the danger or persecution in their home country

# Singh Decision

man arrived in Canada from India seeking refugee status. Canada requested he leave immediately. Singh used Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to declare "every person in Canada has right to safety and security". as long as refugee in Canada, has right to be protected by the government. Decision made: people claim refugee status have hearing which they attend in person; necessities of life provided while waiting for hearing

# IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT (2002)

- most recent in set of laws in Canada about immigration -established categories of who can come from other countries and establish homes -lays out objectives

# IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT OBJECTIVES

1. pursue social, economic + cultural benefits for Canadians
2. respect bi-lingual and multicultural character of Canada
3. share benefits of immigration across all regions
4. reunite families
5. promote successful integration of immigrants into society

## Economic Class

skilled workers,  
business  
people

## Refugee Class

people escaping  
torture, persecution  
or cruel and unusual  
punishment in their  
own countries

## Family Class

spouses, partners,  
children, parents  
and grandparents  
of people living in  
Canada

# Canada's Point System

economic immigrants must take test to determine whether suitable for entry into Canada. implemented in 1967 must score 67 out of 100 to be considered -pre arranged employment -age at time of immigration - years of work experience -years of education -ability to speak french or english

# Past Immigration Laws

immigrants from China: charged head tax (payed a fixed fee) immigrants from India: banned, turned away in 1800s Favoured people from English Ancestry- restricted entry from Asian countries

# THE CANADA-QUEBEC ACCORD

-special agreement with Quebec - Quebec can nominate specific # of French speaking immigrants -Quebec can require immigrants who settle in Quebec to send their kids to french language schools

# Provincial Nomination Program (PNP)

- provinces nominate percentage of Canadas total immigrants to their province - will not require/force to settle in certain place so PNP must provide certain incentives (financial or faster) - help address specific labour shortages in specific provinces

# Immigration and Aboriginal people

-First Nations have expectation to be consulted about major decisions made in Canada - aboriginal people to face health, education and employment challenges linked to poverty - Immigration = negative effect on communities, (hiring immigrants for jobs rather than them)

How many points  
do you need to  
enter Canada as  
an economic  
refugee?

67

