

Globalization, Settlement and Post-Settlement of Older and Emerging Portuguese- Speaking Communities

11th International Metropolis Conference
Paths & Crossroads:
Moving People, Changing Places
2-6 October 2006
Lisboa, Portugal



Presenters

- **Fernando Nunes**
 - Assistant Professor, Department of Child and Youth Study
 - Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Canada
- **Debbie Pacheco**
 - Project Manager, Viva Health
 - Portuguese-Canadian National Congress, Toronto
- **Cristina Santos**
 - Clinical Director
 - Abrigo Centre, Toronto
- **Cidalia Pereira**
 - Past President
 - Portuguese Interagency Network, Toronto
- **Ilda Januario**
 - Senior Research Officer
 - Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto
- **Diane Cohen Reis**
 - Master's Candidate, University of Ottawa

Purpose

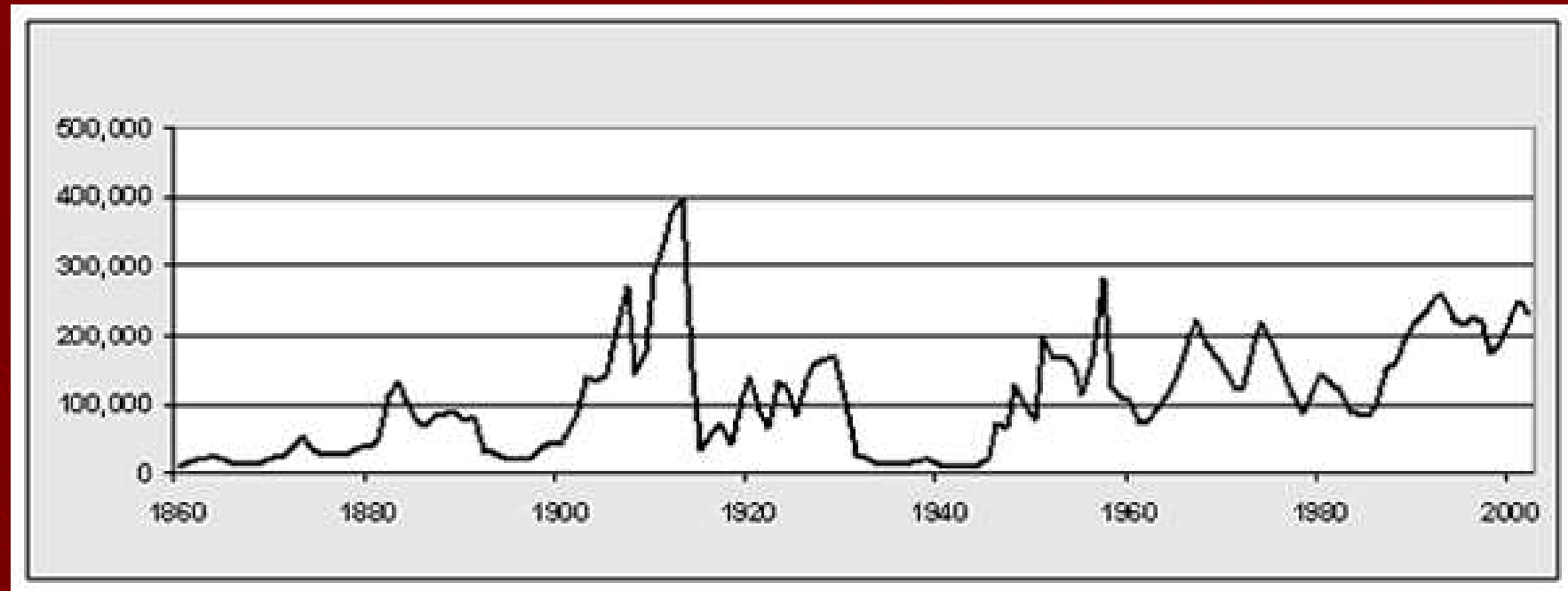
- ▶ Discuss the effects of modern-day globalized patterns of migration on the **settlement patterns, social service provision and government policy**, affecting older and recently-emerging immigrant Lusophone communities

Factors Accompanying Globalization

(2nd Half of 20th Century)

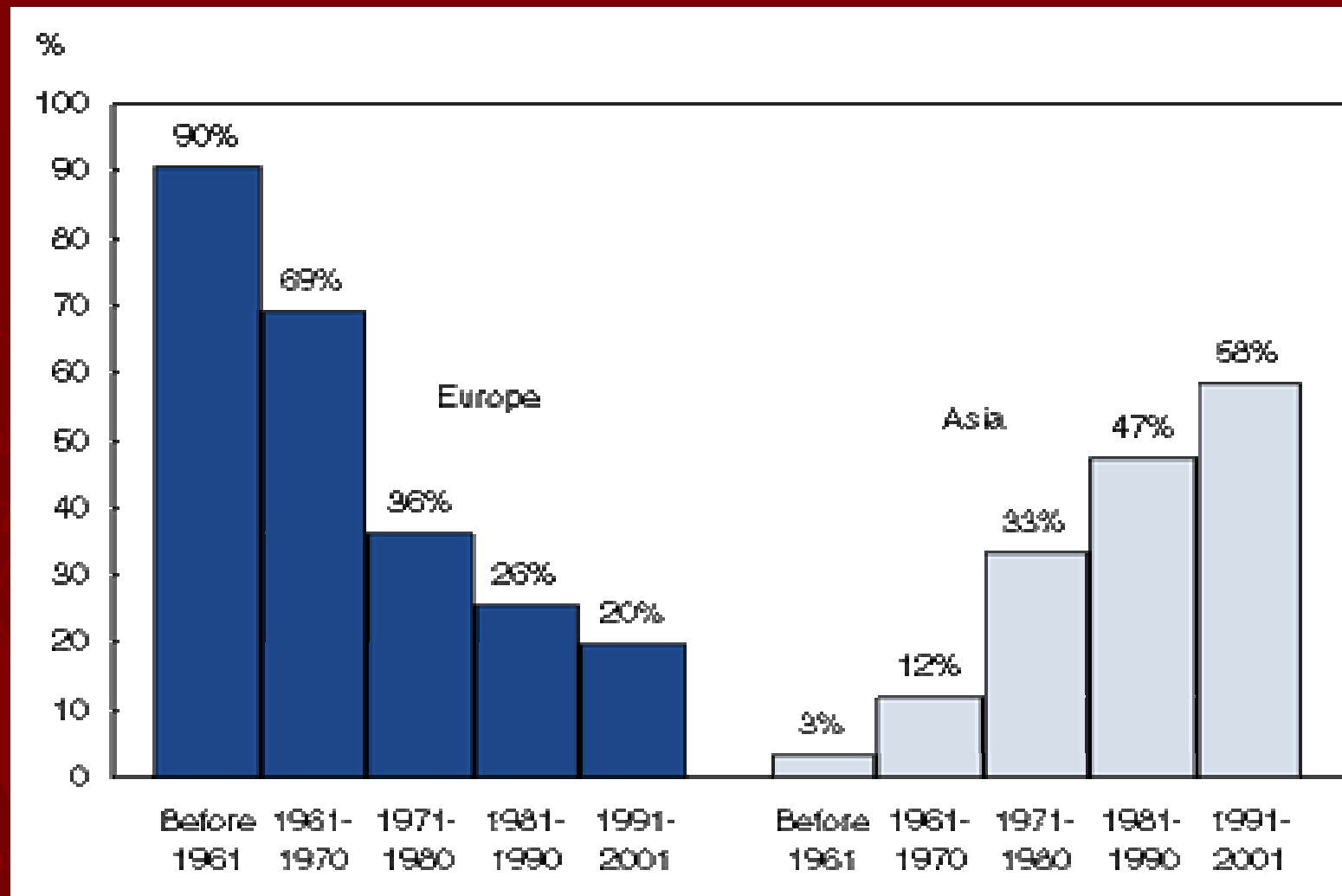
- ▶ End of direct colonial control
- ▶ Termination of the cold war
- ▶ Beginning of more liberalized and diverse economic trade
- ▶ Increase in education levels in many developing nations
- ▶ Influence of new communication technologies
- ▶ Encroachment of neoconservative forms of conceptualizing settlement services (end of century)

Immigration to Canada Historical Perspective (1860-2002)



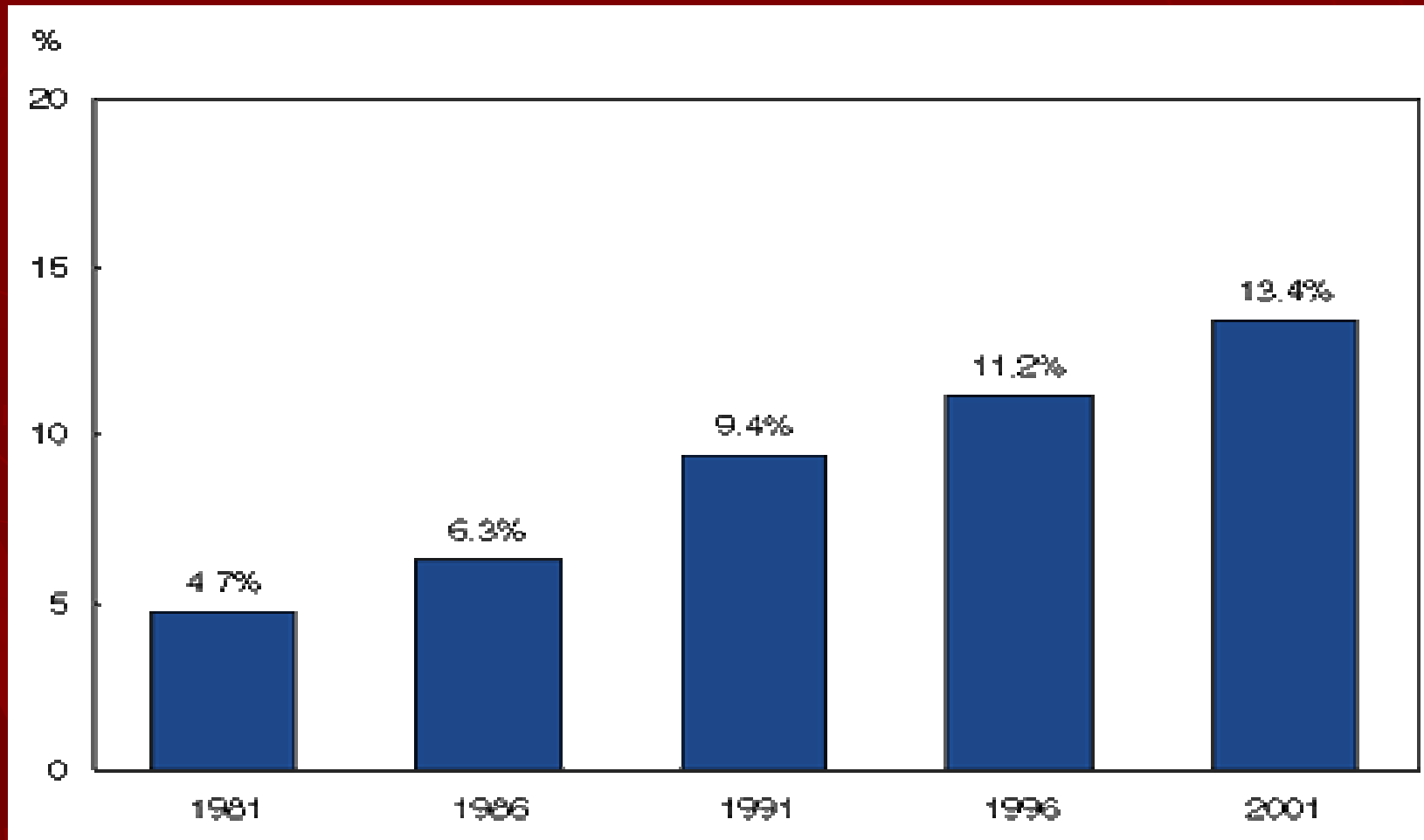
►Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada "Facts and Figures 2002 Immigration Overview, retrieved Sept. 29, 2006 from http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/pub/facts2002/immigration/immigration_1.html

Proportion of immigrants born in Europe and Asia by period of immigration, Canada, to 2001

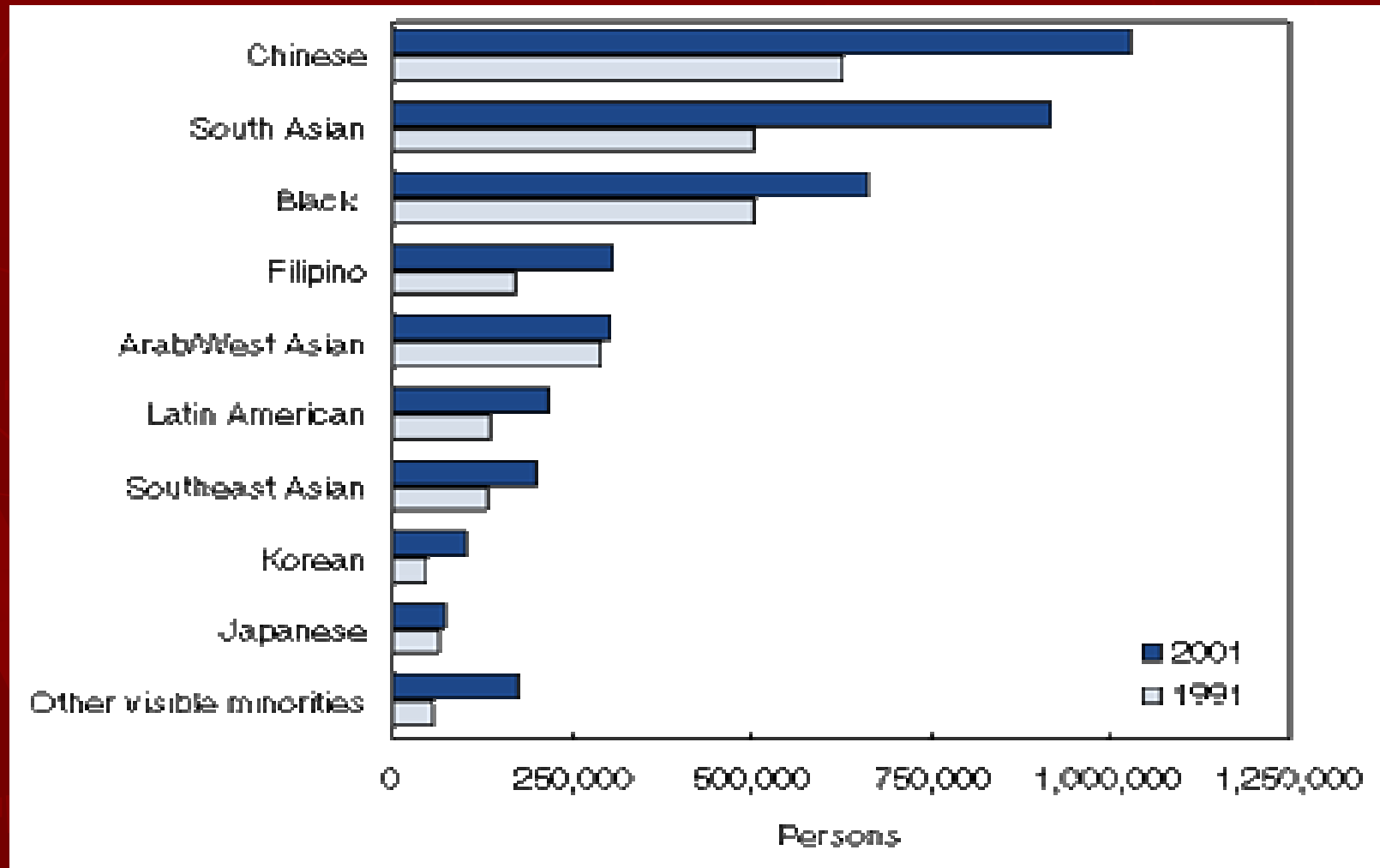


Source: Statistics Canada, Census data

Visible Minorities in Canada 1981-2001



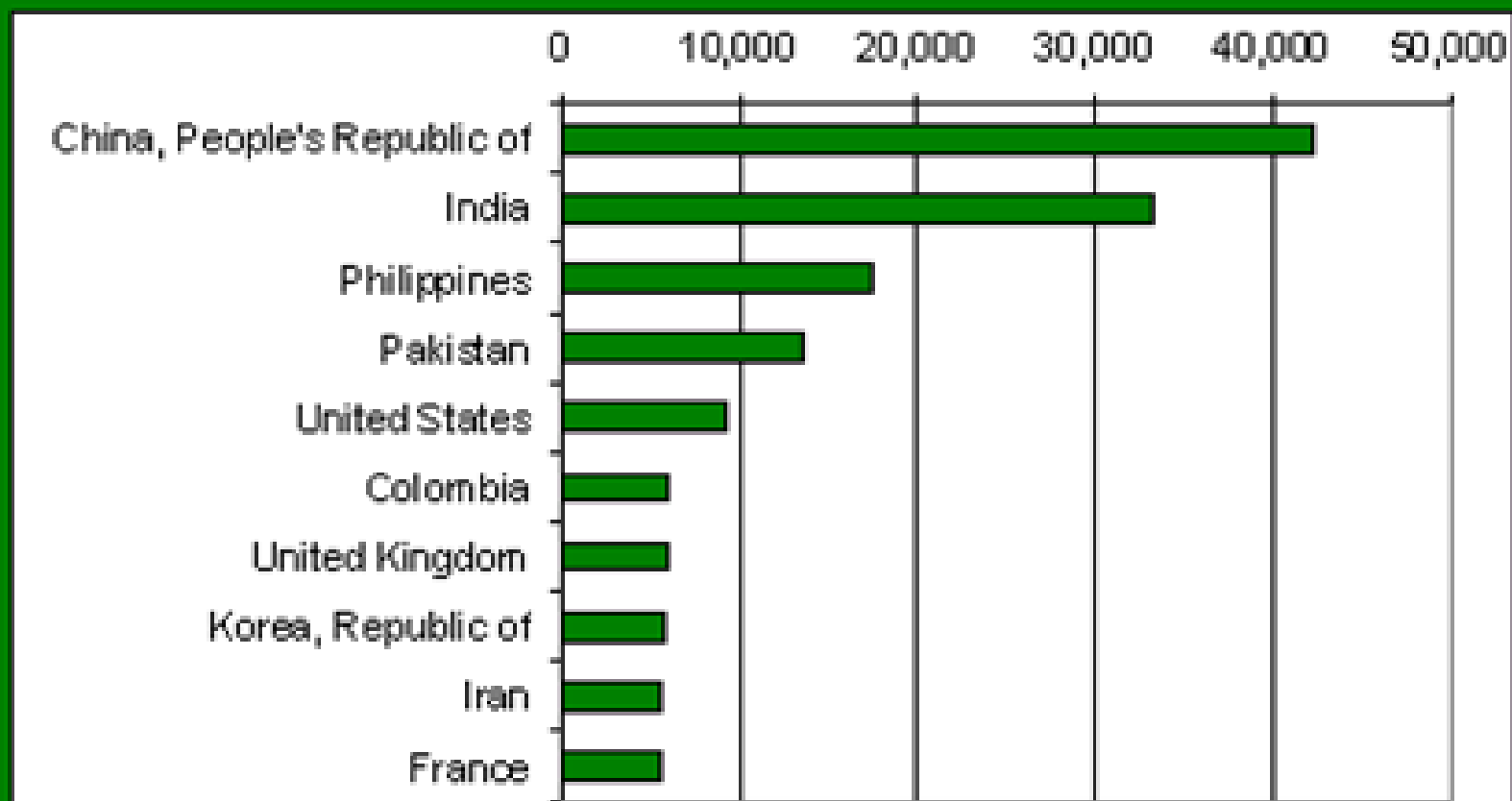
Visible Minority Groups in Canada 1991- 2001



Top Ten Ethnic Groups in Canada 2001

2001		
	Number	%
Total population	29,639,030	100.0
Canadian	11,682,680	39.4
English	5,978,875	20.2
French	4,668,410	15.8
Scottish	4,157,215	14.0
Irish	3,822,660	12.9
German	2,742,765	9.3
Italian	1,270,369	4.3
Chinese	1,094,700	3.7
Ukrainian	1,071,055	3.6
North American Indian	1,000,890	3.4

Chart 1: Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries, 2005



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2006). 2005 Immigration Overview. *The Monitor*, Issue 2.
Downloaded from: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/monitor/issue13/05-overview.html>. Sept. 29, 2006.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2006). 2005 Immigration Overview. *The Monitor*, Issue 2. Downloaded from: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/monitor/issue13/05-overview.html>. Sept. 29, 2006.

Influences of Globalization on immigration

- ▶ **Ease of communication and travel promotes maintenance of linkages to homeland**
- ▶ **Lessens “culture shock”**
- ▶ **Promotes responsibility of governments in country of origin**

QuickTime™ and a
QuickDraw decompressor
are needed to see this picture.



Ship "Saturnia"

First official Boatload of Portuguese Immigrants



Portuguese and Lusophone Immigrants

Canada	Total Immigrant & Non-Permanent Resident, 2001	Immigrant Population	Before 61	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-01	91-95	96-01
Portugal	155,770	153,535	10,775	44,590	55,400	31,990	10,785	7,905	2,875
Angola	2,470	1,785	10	40	615	450	670	245	425
Brazil	13,455	11,700	500	1,090	1,765	2,345	5,995	2,630	3,370
Cape Verde	325	320	0	10	110	95	115	100	15
East Timor	40	40	0	0	15	10	15	0	10
Guinea Bissau	50	25	0	0	10	10	10	10	0
Mozambique	890	865	10	30	380	255	185	115	65
Sao Tome & Principe	20	20	0	0	0	0	15	10	10
Total with POB data	5,647,125	5,448,480	894,465	745,565	936,275	1,041,495	1,830,680	867,355	963,325

2001 Canadian Census, Immigration Population and Period of Immigration

Issues to Consider Luso-Canadians

- ▶ High percentages of Portuguese-Canadian youth are dropping out
 - Are integrating into an underclass in Canada, U.S. and Britain
- ▶ Community continues to use settlement services, into 2nd and 3rd generations
- ▶ Community has a negligible and often disparaged profile in Canadian society

Commonalities amongst Lusophones

- ▶ Language
- ▶ Common cultural traditions, ex. Carnaval
- ▶ Emphasis on the family
- ▶ Similar religious background
 - Moderated, in some cases, by other beliefs
- ▶ Intertwined historical linkages

Differences Amongst Lusophones

- ▶ Visible vs. invisible minority status
- ▶ Education levels
- ▶ Immigration status
- ▶ Occupational categories
- ▶ Rural vs. urban origins
- ▶ Racial heterogeneity vs. homogeneity
- ▶ Refugee origins
- ▶ Separation from extended family
- ▶ Differing interpretations of historical events

Issues

Non-Portuguese Lusophones

- ▶ Many live within the Portuguese-Canadian community
- ▶ Are served by its institutions
- ▶ Encounter racism from both Portuguese-Canadian, as well as mainstream communities

Questions to Raise

- ▶ What is integration?
 - How do we measure it?
- ▶ Does a common language imply ease of service from settlement services?
- ▶ Should the Portuguese be considered visible or invisible minorities?
- ▶ What is the criteria upon which the designated groups of the Canadian government's employment equity policy are determined?

Brief on Undocumented Workers

Portuguese-Canadian National Congress

CROSS-CANADA HEARINGS
ON CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

**UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS § AN ISSUE OF PARTICULAR
RELEVANCE TO CANADIAN RESIDENTS OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN**

Orlando da Silva Santos B.A. LL. B. M.B.A.

MADE IN CANADA § DEPORTATION OF NON-CITIZENS

Katherine da Motta Ponte
Barrister and Solicitor

Marshall E. Drukarsh
Barrister and Solicitor
Certified by the Law Society of Upper Canada
as a Specialist in Citizenship and Immigration Law

PORTUGUESE CANADIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Toronto, March 30, 2005

Portuguese-
Canadian
National
Congress
Working Paper on
Deportees

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (LZW) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.