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

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Paths & Crossroads:
Moving People, Changing Places
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Presenters

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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)

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

- 1981: 4.7%
- 1986: 6.3%
- 1991: 9.4%
- 1996: 11.2%
- 2001: 13.4%
## Top Ten Ethnic Groups in Canada 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>29,639,030</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>11,682,680</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>5,978,875</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>4,668,410</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish</td>
<td>4,157,215</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>3,822,660</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>2,742,765</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>1,270,369</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1,094,700</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>1,071,055</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Indian</td>
<td>1,000,890</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 1: Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries, 2005

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

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

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

*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
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as a Specialist in Citizenship and Immigration Law

PORTUGUESE CANADIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Toronto, March 30, 2005
Portuguese-Canadian National Congress Working Paper on Deportees

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