





# MULTI-CULTURALISM

## Sociology

refers to the presence of people from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds

a society characterized by its demographic diversity.

## Government of Canada (2024)

- ensuring that all citizens keep their identities, take pride in their ancestry and have a sense of belonging.

# MULTICULTURALISM- LEVELS AND MEANING

<b>AS FACT</b>	<b>AS IDEOLOGY</b>	<b>AS POLICY</b>	<b>AS PRACTICE</b>	<b>AS CRITICAL DISCOURSE</b>
Descriptive and empirical statement of what is	Prescriptive and projective statement of what ought to be	Explicit government initiatives to foster social equality, cultural diversity, and national interests	Putting multiculturalism into practice at two levels (a) political and (b) minority women and men	Challenge, resist, and transform the distribution of cultural power in society

(Fleras and Kunz 2001:7)



## **MULTICULTURALISM AS FACT**

- Part of Canadian Life
- History of settlement and colonization
- Increased diversity with consistent immigration
- Linguistic diversity
- Canada is one of two countries in the world with a formal commitment to multiculturalism
- More than 250 different ethnicities, Canada is among the most diverse countries in the world.
- 19% of Canadian population is of visible minority
- By 2036- estimated 24%-30% of Canadians will be immigrants.



## 1970'S- MULTICULTURALISM AS PUBLIC POLICY

- Ethnicity multiculturalism (1970's)
- Management of diversity through formal initiatives in the federal, provincial, territorial and municipal domains.
- The formative period
- Celebrating differences
- Culture
- Ethnicity
- Individual adjustments
- Focusing on Prejudice
- Seeking to promote cultural sensitivity
- Mosaic



## 1980'S MULTICULTURALISM AS PUBLIC POLICY

Equity Multiculturalism- "level playing field"

- Canada much more multicultural
- Immigration noticeably changed population composition
- Focus on Fostering equality
- Race Relations- minority/majority separation
- emergence of individuals and groups promoting racist ideas.
- Institutional inclusion- i.e. employment equity
- Response to systemic discrimination- remove social and cultural barriers
- Structure- institutionalization of multicultural policy

ELIZABETH THE SECOND

BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA AND HER OTHER REALMS AND TERRITORIES QUEEN, HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME OR WHOM THE SAME MAY IN ANYWAY CONCERN

GREETING:



Elizabeth R

John Chretien

A PROCLAMATION

Attorney General of Canada.

WHEREAS in the past certain amendments to the Constitution of Canada have been made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom at the request and with the consent of Canada; AND WHEREAS it is in accord with the status of Canada as an independent state that Canadians be able to amend their Constitution in Canada in all respects; AND WHEREAS it is desirable to provide in the Constitution of Canada for the recognition of certain fundamental rights and freedoms and to make other amendments to the Constitution; AND WHEREAS the Parliament of the United Kingdom has therefore, at the request and with the consent of Canada, enacted the Canada Act, which provides for the patriation and amendment of the Constitution of Canada; AND WHEREAS Section 58 of the Constitution Act, 1982, set out in Schedule B to the Canada Act, provides that the Constitution Act, 1982 shall, subject to section 59 thereof come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued under the Great Seal of Canada; NOW KNOW You that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation, declare that the Constitution Act, 1982 shall, subject to section 59 thereof, come into force on the Seventeenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two. OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. At Our City of Ottawa, this Seventeenth day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two and in the Thirty-first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command

Registrar General of Canada

Prime Minister of Canada

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Le registraire général du Canada

Le premier ministre du Canada

ELIZABETH DEUX

PAR LA GRÂCE DE DIEU REINE DU ROYAUME-UNI, DU CANADA ET DE SES AUTRES ROYAUMES ET TERRITOIRES, CHEF DU COMMONWEALTH, DÉFENSEUR DE LA FOI.

À TOUS CEUX QUE LES PRÉSENTES PEUVENT DE QUELQUE MANIÈRE CONCERNER,

SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

Le procureur général du Canada.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, le Parlement du Royaume-Uni a déjà modifié à plusieurs reprises la Constitution du Canada; qu'en vertu de leur appartenance à un État souverain, les Canadiens se doivent de détenir tout pouvoir de modifier leur Constitution au Canada; qu'il est souhaitable d'inscrire dans la Constitution du Canada la reconnaissance d'un certain nombre de libertés et de droits fondamentaux et d'y apporter d'autres modifications; QUE le Parlement du Royaume-Uni, à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, a adopté en conséquence la Loi sur le Canada, qui prévoit le rapatriement de la Constitution canadienne et sa modification; QUE l'article 58, figurant à l'annexe B de la Loi sur le Canada, stipule que, sous réserve de l'article 59, la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 entrera en vigueur à une date fixée par proclamation sous le grand sceau du Canada; NOUS PROCLAMONS, sur l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, que la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 entrera en vigueur, sous réserve de l'article 59, le dix-septième jour du mois d'avril en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-deux. NOUS DEMANDONS À Nos loyaux sujets et à toute autre personne concernée de prendre acte de la présente proclamation. EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons rendu les présentes lettres patentes et y avons fait apposer le grand sceau du Canada. Fait en Notre ville d'Ottawa, ce dix-septième jour du mois d'avril en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-deux, le trentième et unième de Notre règne.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

DIEU PROTÈGE LA REINE



Canada's multicultural landscape

multicultural heritage of Canadians was recognized

The Constitution Act of 1982 included the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

guaranteed fundamental freedoms of conscience, thought, speech and peaceful assembly, official language rights and equality rights without discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origins, religion, sex, age or disability and official language rights.



## 1990'S MULTICULTURALISM AS PUBLIC POLICY

### Civic multiculturalism (1990's-2000s)

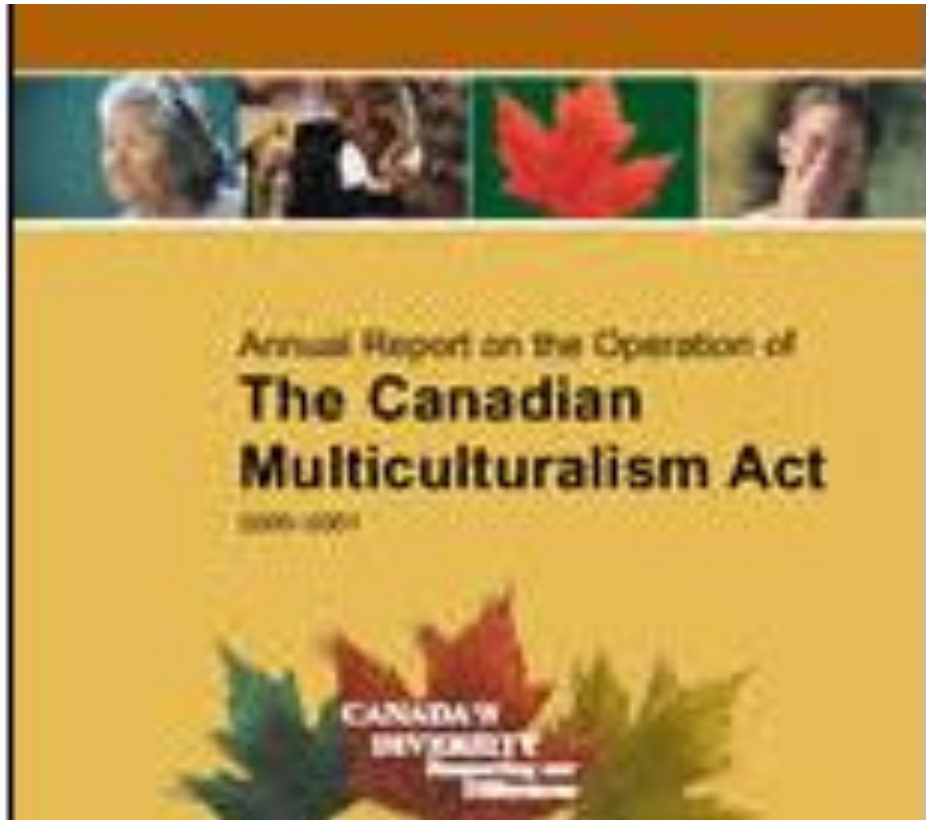
- Focus on Living together
- Society Building
- Citizenship
- Community participation
- Response to Exclusion
- Seeking inclusiveness and Belonging





## 2000'S MULTICULTURALISM AS PUBLIC POLICY

- Diversity and inclusion era
- Canada as a mosaic
- Tolerance
- Religious freedoms
- Restructuring of institutions
- Social cohesion
- Inclusion



# THE CANADIAN MULTICULTURALISM ACT- 1988

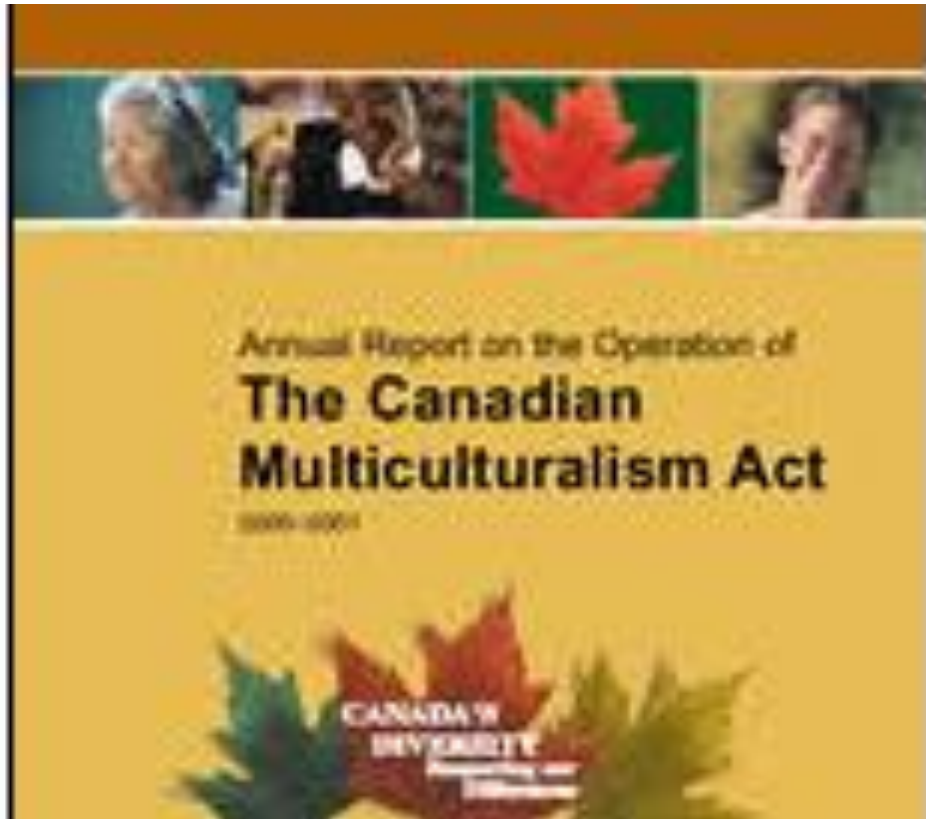
Promote the acknowledgment of and respect for diverse ethnicities, cultures, races and religions, and supports the freedom of these groups to preserve their heritage.

Confirms the rights of Aboriginal people and the status of Canada's official languages.

Sensitive and responsive to the multicultural reality of Canada

Equal opportunities for employment and advancement

Policies, programs and practices enhance understanding of and respect for the diversity



# THE CANADIAN MULTICULTURALISM ACT- 1988

## Access barriers

- Multiculturalism as a positive instrument of change
- Remove barriers that preclude the involvement, equity, and representation of all citizens
- Remove barriers to access to Canadian institutions.
- Increase minority participation in Canada's major institutions
- Decision-making
- Resource allocation



# THE MULTICULTURALISM ACT

## Whole-of-government

- All government agencies expected to provide leadership
- All government agencies expected to take part in the design and implementation
- Accountability and compliance- i.e. annual reports.
- Promoting cross-cultural understanding
- Facilitate attainment of social and economic integration through institutional change
- removal of discriminating barriers.

# MULTICULTURALISM- PROGRAMS



Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism Program

- Department of Canadian Heritage

- Grants & Contributions

  - Public outreach and promotion

  - Support to federal & public institutions

  - International engagement

# MULTICULTURALISM AS A PUBLIC POLICY

## Provincial and Territorial Multiculturalism Policies

All provincial governments - have some form of multiculturalism policy.

Some have enacted multiculturalism legislation

Some have a multiculturalism advisory council

- Quebec- interculturalism
- Nova Scotia





# MULTICULTURALISM AS IDEOLOGY

Fact- what is; Ideology- What ought to be a relatively coherent set of ideas and ideals pertaining to the celebration of Canada's cultural diversity.

Entrenched in beliefs

Multiculturalism in Canada

- Generally, widely accepted public idea, at least in principle
- Canadian identity include bilingualism and multiculturalism.
- Increase in multiculturalism as “Canadian”
- More positive attitudes toward immigration-multiculturalism
- Reduced feeling that immigration levels are too high



# MULTICULTURALISM AS IDEOLOGY- CRITICS

## Policies

Misleading policy

full participation in social, cultural, economic and political realms has not been achieved

multiculturalism is for the private sphere – not public issue

Undermines integration- enclaves, inward-focused mentality

emphasizes differences, rather than “Canadian” values

obligation to accept



# MULTICULTURALISM AS IDEOLOGY- CRITICS

## People

Commodified

divided loyalties

hinders human development - ghetto nation (developing countries)

Displaces 'national' minorities – frustrates their aspirations

fosters inequality among minorities-competition for power and resources

Costly drain of resources

Religious diversity- weakened church-state relations





# MULTICULTURALISM AS IDEOLOGY- CRITICS

## National fabric

Divisive nature- different ethnic backgrounds, intensifies misunderstanding and hostility

threat to the status quo- destroyed homogenous and harmonious past

cultural relativism-political correctness, death of Canadian history

Fragmentation- erodes national unity

Displacement- Canadians becoming "strangers in their own land"

Multiculturalism Has Gone Too Far?

Where to draw the multicultural line?



# MULTICULTURALISM AS PRACTICE

Applications for advancing goals, agendas, and ambitions

- Plays out on the ground
- Nation-wide
- on a daily basis.

Dignity and rights

Power

Privilege

Equity

Change



# MULTICULTURALISM AS PRACTICE- INTERSECTING POLICIES

- Refugee and Asylum Seeking (appeals, 3<sup>rd</sup> country agreements)
- Anti-immigrant/refugee sentiments
- Terrorism and Citizens security (state and citizens)

The points system

The new Head Tax? = \$975 "Right of Landing Fee" ("ROLF") for permanent residence.

Systemic barriers

# VICTIMS OF HATE CRIME

## What is a Hate Crime?

Hate crime is defined as a criminal violation motivated by hate, based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression, or any other similar factor<sup>(1)</sup>

## Police-reported hate crime, 2021<sup>(2)</sup>



**3,360**

Total number of police-reported hate crime incidents in Canada



**22%**

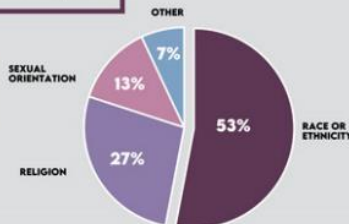
Incidents perceived to be motivated by hate that were reported to the police



**1,251**

Victims of police-reported violent hate crimes in Canada

Majority of hate crimes were motivated by race or ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation



Increases in various types of hate crimes in 2021 were as follows:

**+18%**

EAST/SOUTHEAST ASIAN AND SOUTH ASIAN COMMUNITIES

**+46%**

ARAB AND WEST ASIAN COMMUNITIES

**+67%**

RELIGION

**+64%**

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

COMPARED TO 2019, HATE CRIMES INCREASED 72%

**72%**



60% OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT HATE CRIMES WERE IDENTIFIED AS MEN AND BOYS, WHILE 40% WERE IDENTIFIED AS WOMEN AND GIRLS\*

# MULTICULTURALISM AS PRACTICE- HATE CRIMES

# REFLECTION QUESTIONS

How does multiculturalism play out, or doesn't play out, in the everyday life of Canada?

What are the implications of resisting a multicultural society?