



METROPOLIS BRITISH COLUMBIA

Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Diversity

Working Paper Series

No. 07 - 10

May 2007

SURVEYING MULTICULTURALISM RESEARCH:

***An Annotated Bibliography of Metropolis
Working Papers (1996-2007)***

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Metropolis British Columbia

Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Diversity

MBC is supported as part of the Metropolis Project, a national strategic initiative funded by SSHRC and the following organizations of the federal government:

- Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA)
- Canada Border Services Agency
- Canada Economic Development for the Regions of Quebec (CED-Q)
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)
- Canadian Heritage (PCH)
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)
- Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario (FedNor)
- Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSD)
- Department of Justice Canada
- Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)
- Public Safety and Canada (PSC)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- The Rural Secretariat of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Rural Sec't)
- Statistics Canada (Stats Can)

Metropolis BC also receives funding from the Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development (ALMD) of the Government of British Columbia. Grants from Simon Fraser University, the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria provide additional support to the Centre.

Views expressed in this manuscript are those of the author(s) alone. For more information, contact the Co-directors of the Centre, Krishna Pendakur, Department of Economics, SFU (pendakur@sfu.ca) and Daniel Hiebert, Department of Geography, UBC (daniel.hiebert@ubc.ca).



METROPOLIS BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Surveying Multiculturalism Research: *An Annotated Bibliography of Metropolis Working Papers (1996-2007)*¹

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¹ This project is made possible through the support of Canadian Heritage and the Metropolis Project.

SUMMARY OF METROPOLIS WORKING PAPERS ON MULTICULTURALISM: 1996-2007

This project is made possible through a partnership between Canadian Heritage and the Metropolis Project. It is intended to provide a synthesis of all major findings on multiculturalism in the Working Papers Series of the Metropolis Centres in Canada, and to list in an annotated bibliography the main points of each of the working papers on multiculturalism. In addition, references on related working papers that do not deal specifically with multiculturalism have been provided as additional reading under specific subject headings and as appendices. This annotated bibliography and synthesis of working papers on multiculturalism is not meant to encompass all research in any given centre – it is focused strictly on working papers that are not published in other centre journals or project reports.

The intention of this project has been to distill information from over 400 working papers into a manageable, accessible document for those interested specifically in multiculturalism. This brief synthesis of major trends cannot possibly do justice to the excellent scholarship of so many contributors; it is provided as a starting point for those seeking to understand the value of the Metropolis Project, but functions as an introduction to this body of research rather than as a comprehensive conclusion. The summary is structured on the research priorities defined by Canadian Heritage and the research themes that emerge from the large set of working papers themselves. A sense of the intersection between these two organizational strategies is provided below. Above all, this summary is designed to facilitate the rapid dissemination of research results produced through the Metropolis centres to those in government, academia and NGO sectors. Consistent with Metropolis' goals, it fosters

an exchange of information between policy makers, academics, and those in the field, in an effort to improve the lives of all Canadians.

STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT

This project consists of four main parts: an initial discussion, which outlines parameters of the project; a synthesis of Metropolis working papers on multiculturalism, which identifies major trends in the working paper series; Appendix 1: The Centres and their Working Papers, which briefly describes the differences in the centres' approaches to research; and Appendix 2: Annotated Bibliography, which contains the bulk of the work, including details on the papers that relate to the theme of multiculturalism.

Organization of Categories in Appendix 2: Annotated Bibliography

Working papers that engage directly with multiculturalism have been summarized fully, while others relating to, but not directly discussing, multiculturalism have been treated in a more abbreviated form in the sections on additional readings. In each subject category as listed below, there may only be one or two articles dealing directly with multiculturalism, and as such, there may be few full summaries, followed by an extensive list of further readings related to ethnicity but not directly to multiculturalism. The annotated bibliography has been organized into several sections:

- **Section 1**- Theories of Multiculturalism: Debates and Future Directions
- **Section 2** - Theories of Multiculturalism: Attitudes and Approaches to Ethnicity and Integration
- **Section 3** - Population Growth: Diversity Projections, Urban Planning and Settlement Issues

- **Section 4** - Multicultural Participation: The Labour Market and Employment Equity
- **Section 5** - Multicultural Participation: Language Use
- **Section 6** - Multicultural Communities: Social, Educational, and Neighbourhood Services
- **Section 7** - Gender and Multiculturalism
- **Section 8** - Youth and Multiculturalism
- **Section 9** - Individual Ethnic Groups: Assorted Topics

METROPOLIS, MULTICULTURALISM AND CURRENT PRIORITIES FOR HERITAGE

Heritage has established the following research priorities for 2007: Social Inclusion/Exclusion; 2017 Projections Data; Applied Policy Research; Racism, Discrimination and Post-multiculturalism; Religious Diversity; and Security in a Pluralistic Society.

While there is a desire to co-ordinate Metropolis research with the priorities of Heritage, it is difficult to adjust the academic and policy foci of the past into these contemporary categories. Nevertheless, there are several places where overlap occurs naturally, indicating that researchers have been active in these priority areas for some time. In other cases, such as justice and security, neither the pre-9/11 nor the post-9/11 Metropolis working papers make much substantial contribution to this area of interest. On the other hand, because the Metropolis Project has attracted a substantial number of urban geographers, there is a richness of papers on city planning, labour market participation, and neighbourhood engagement. These papers are not easily, nor productively, grouped under a single heading such as Social Inclusion/Exclusion

or 2017 Projections Data; nevertheless, there are opportunities for overlap. To assist those from Heritage who wish to use these Metropolis papers in their current endeavours/areas of research, a brief key is provided below.

- **3.1 Social Inclusion/Exclusion**

- * Multicultural Communities: Social, Educational, and Neighbourhood Services
- * Theories of Multiculturalism: Attitudes and Approaches to Ethnicity
- * Gender and Multiculturalism
- * Youth and Multiculturalism

- **3.2 2017 Projections Data**

- * Population Growth: Diversity Projections, Urban Planning and Settlement

- **3.3 Applied Policy Research**

- * Policy research in individual centers, not provided here

- **3.4 Racism, Discrimination and Post-multiculturalism**

- * Theories of Multiculturalism: Attitudes and Approaches to Ethnicity
- * Theories of Multiculturalism: Debates and Future Directions
- * Multicultural Participation: The Labour Market and Employment Equity

- **3.5 Religious Diversity**

- * IM Research by Micheline Milot (2004, 2002) and Coryse Ciceri (1999)

- * RIIM WP 02-07 *Religion in Migration, Diasporas and Transnationalism*. Steven Vertovec. 2002.
- * CERIS WP #8 *Fate and Faith: Claiming Urban Citizenship in Immigrant Toronto*. Engin F. Isin, Myer Siemiatycki. June 1999.

• **3.6 Security in a Pluralistic Society**

- * RIIM WP 06-21 *Are Cross-Border Movements and Border Security Complements?* Basil Golovetsky. 2006.
- * PCERII WP 09-04 *Canada After 9/11: New Security Measures and "Preferred" Immigrants*. Erin Kruger, Marlene Mulder, Bojan Korenic. 2004.

THE CHALLENGE OF DEFINING MULTICULTURALISM

Multiculturalism as a subject matter is difficult to define due to the broad range of academic and everyday uses the term evokes. In common usage, multiculturalism can indicate almost anything where more than one cultural, racial or ethnic group is present. In this context, multiculturalism is often problematically equated directly with "ethnic" presence.

In academia, multicultural theory refers to a body of work that seeks to understand (among other things) social organization in multi-ethnic communities and nations, group rights versus individual rights, the roots of racism and steps to anti-racism, equality-based participation, and hybridity in an increasingly globalizing world. This list is by no means exhaustive, as multicultural theory reaches into a vast scope of areas from gender to foreign investment, from employment equity to health care. However, at its core, theory on multiculturalism takes as its objective of study the question of how multiple ethnic and cultural groups engage in shared spaces.

Multiculturalism in a Canadian context adds a further level of meaning; here the term refers directly to a diverse but historically identifiable series of policy engagements with diversity management, ethnic group participation and access, anti-racism initiatives, governance issues, and demographic change. At a constitutional and government policy level, Canada has explored and employed multiculturalism to a greater extent than any other Western nation, and, from a simple recognition of the social diversity of multiple ethnic groups, has evolved a series of guiding principles linked to human rights and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

SCOPE OF THE SUMMARY ON MULTICULTURALISM IN METROPOLIS PAPERS:

Setting Intellectual Boundaries

There are approximately twenty-five papers in the Metropolis working paper series that deal specifically and directly with multiculturalism as a subject matter, whether theoretically or as empirical studies of social reality. However, many working papers fail to refer at all to multiculturalism, yet they discuss issues such as ethnic integration, cultural practice, and social belonging. It is not in the scope of this summary to incorporate those papers that deal with multiculturalism indirectly. For the purpose of this summary, multiculturalism is seen in policy terms, and therefore papers that simply deal with ethnic groups or relations between them (i.e., without consideration of multiculturalism as policy) are listed as further readings rather than full summaries, and are not included in the synthesis of papers on multiculturalism. To take multiculturalism to mean anything to do with ethnicity is to employ the term in its most common usage and thereby deprive it of any academically useful level of meaning. Indeed, if all topics related to multiculturalism (ethnicity,

immigration, integration, etc.) were included here, one may as well prepare a summary on the entire Metropolis project! This would hardly be helpful for those wishing to locate working papers that contribute to the discourse on multiculturalism as a specific subject area.

Each of the centres has posted papers that deal with case studies of specific ethnic groups. However, few of these case studies actually engage with multiculturalism as a theoretical or policy framework. Although, in a sense, these case studies testify to the ongoing multicultural heritage of Canadian society, to be included in this summary they must do more than outline a specific situation faced by a particular group: they must make connections/reflections on the situation with a substantial engagement with multiculturalism (as policy, social organization, philosophy, etc.) Papers on ethnic groups that do not address multiculturalism in these ways, and do not already fall into a specific subheading as further recommended reading, are included under Appendix 2: Section 9 - *Individual Ethnic Groups*.

Final Notes on Editorial Choices

The majority of working papers in the Metropolis series can be listed under multiple categories. For example, a paper on Asian women's participation in the labour force could be listed under *Gender and Multiculturalism*, *Individual Ethnic Groups* or *Multicultural Participation: The Labour Market and Employment Equity*. Such frequent opportunities for cross-referencing can easily lead to a veritable rabbit warren of article citations, making it impossible for the reader to easily locate an article, or to identify when they have accidentally sought out the same article multiple times under different headings. Subsequently, in order to reduce confusion in locating articles, the working papers are not cross-referenced; however, key words are provided to assist in making con-

nections to other headings/subject areas. The highest area of potential need for cross-referencing is Section 9 - *Individual Ethnic Groups*. Some papers on specific ethnic groups are found in the main categories – they have not been listed again in the ethnic group categories because they contribute more substantially to further readings in the area within which they are listed.

In Appendix 2, full summaries precede additional readings. Full summaries are organized by date of posting, as are additional readings in each category. In Section 9 - *Individual Ethnic Groups*, the working papers are sorted by ethnic group, beginning alphabetically with geographic region, and followed by group name.

The abbreviation *WP* indicates *working paper*. Working papers are titled with their centre's abbreviation (i.e. AMC indicates the Atlantic Metropolis Centre Working Papers Series.) Under each WP listed, the paper's title, author, date of posting, regional focus, ethnic group focus, and keywords are listed. The term "multiple" under *ethnic group(s)* indicates that the paper refers to a multicultural mix of groups without a specific focus or highlight on any one ethnic or cultural community.

Keywords have been provided in each listing according to the words chosen by the authors in their language of preference. In instances where authors have not provided keywords, a selection has been chosen based on the content of the article. In these cases, keywords are all posted in English, consistent with the rest of the document. All article titles have been left in their original language.

SYNTHESIS OF MAJOR TRENDS IN THE WORKING PAPER SERIES:

Authors in Dialogue about Multiculturalism

This synthesis is not intended to fully discuss each paper on multiculturalism; its purpose is to draw together major themes, and to place the authors' perspectives in dialogue with each other in a way that an annotated bibliography alone could not do.

The idea of multiculturalism in the Metropolis working paper series is both vehemently critiqued and strongly supported by different authors (and sometimes by the same author), as is the case more broadly in academic literature. It therefore comes as no surprise that academics are not of one mind about the policy. However, while Metropolis authors locate significant ongoing challenges for multiculturalism, particularly around ethnic minority participation in the labour market and in settlement issues, the majority of contributors view multiculturalism as a useful (though not fully realized) tool in combating discrimination and pursuing equality.

Vertovec (2006) explores the challenges of multiculturalism in modern times, and his work is a productive place to begin a discussion on contemporary challenges to multicultural policy. Vertovec identifies in Britain what he refers to as an era of *super-diversity*, where multiculturalism is complicated by the multiple affiliations of immigrant and native-born ethnic minorities, intermarriage, increased migration from a greatly increased number of diverse countries of origin, and the fracturing of previously easily identifiable ethnic communities and groups. He claims that British multicultural policy is based on the perception of and interaction with a few easily identifiable, large population-based, ethno-cultural groups such as the Afro-Caribbean community or the Hindu community. Vertovec observes that immigrant and ethnic minority

populations in Britain now comprise an incredibly complex web of myriad relations, making the simplified government interaction with a small handful of clearly defined groups not only obsolete, but also harmful to the future of diversity. Britain, in Vertovec's view, has failed to understand that the situation of diversity has radically altered; the country's multicultural policies are based on out-of-date assumptions about the nature of diversity. The circumstances have become immensely more complex, something Vertovec claims British policy fails to respond to at great risk.

This perspective is mirrored in Mahtani's (2002) work on "mixed race" women in Canada. She finds that the increased hybridity and intensely complex ethno-cultural and national identities are not served by Canada's multicultural policy, which views ethnicity as a static and easily contained category. It is clear that Vertovec and Mahtani both identify increased transnationalism and inter-ethnic marriage as challenges to multicultural policy in its current manifestation. Mahtani posits that the very essence of a mixed race identity, particularly a female mixed race identity, is a productive site from which to reinvent the notion of Canadian multiculturalism. Mahtani contends that Canadian, in its very essence, is becoming a pluralized identity. Mahtani feels that multiculturalism currently denies this, and is therefore more problematic than beneficial; however, she observes that a multiculturalism that embraces this hybridity, as well as the historical narratives of unequal power relations, may prove to be a powerful place from which to question and create a diversity-based, positive, socially-balanced future.

Ley's (2007) work on the differences between the European and Canadian treatment of multiculturalism illustrates Vertovec and Mahtani's cautions about the precariousness of multiculturalism in a system of increased hybridity. Ley compares the retreat away from multiculturalism in Europe to Canada's on-

going commitment to the policy. Ley argues that Britain is blaming multiculturalism for ethnic segregation and isolation, which is read as a fostering ground for terrorist activity. Ley contends that this is a false and damaging reading of the situation – one which fails to take into account more problematic issues the British government is less willing to explore such as its foreign policy, ongoing racial discrimination in the system, and the transnational nature of ethnic affiliations and belongings. Multiculturalism, Ley argues, is an easy scapegoat for the ongoing failure of British policy to adequately address integration, racism and equality.

Using Canada as an example, Ley argues that multiculturalism is a useful tool in combating discrimination and isolation, if used properly. Therefore, in abandoning multiculturalism, Ley believes Britain and other European nations are not only mistaken in their readings about the root causes of ongoing ethno-cultural isolation, but that these countries are also throwing away one of the best tools for coping with these issues. Ley demonstrates the usefulness of multicultural policy in conflict resolution in his article (2005) on the “monster home” conflict in Vancouver, Canada. In that instance, Ley finds that multiculturalism is capable of preventing a dominant white majority from imposing nostalgic readings of the city onto the rights of immigrant populations to make changes. In that specific case, multiculturalism intervened to protect ethnic minority communities from being forced to conform to Anglo-Canadian standards, granting them recognition and authority in public space; multicultural policy was also used to mediate the dispute in such a way that the long-term Anglo-Canadian residents and the newer migration of Chinese-Canadians were able to reach a compromise that satisfied everyone. (It is useful to note in relation to Mahtani’s (2001, 2002) work – which will be discussed below – that Ley refers to the damaging role of the media in exacerbating ethno-

cultural conflict between white and immigrant groups. The successful multicultural policy intervention was only achieved in negotiations between the city and the stakeholder groups behind closed doors, after the media was removed from the situation.)

Ley's contends that it is not multiculturalism itself that is creating isolation and a lack of social integration in Britain, but a failure to adequately practice multiculturalism and therefore to only partially transform society to support diversity. This idea is echoed in Sandercock, Dickout and Winkler's (2004) findings on the Sri Lankan Tamil community in Toronto. Although the authors identified a sense of isolationism and segregation in the Sri Lankan Tamil community, this was caused by a lack of confidence in the strength of multiculturalism; the rhetoric of the policy proved to be far stronger than the actual practice. Sandercock refers to this as a lack of "rich multiculturalism." This is mirrored in the research of Annick Germain (1997, 2000), cited by Sandercock (2003), who claims that Canada contains a "peaceful but distant" interaction between ethnic groups that does not easily encourage a sense of shared belonging in the community, but may help to diffuse potential conflict situations through protocols of polite distance. It would seem from the articles by Ley and Sandercock, Dickout and Winkler that the danger of ethnic group isolation results not from the practice of active multiculturalism, but from a half-implemented weak multiculturalism that does not live up to the language of human rights and equality contained in the policy itself. They provide specific policy recommendations for local, provincial and federal governments to address the gap between the promise of multiculturalism (or what they call the potential of "rich multiculturalism") and the reality of partial citizenship and ongoing discrimination. The gap between weak and strong multiculturalism rests in many cases on the delivery of services to the community, and to the

environment of acceptance created in the general environment through both policy and popular media. As Ley points out, multicultural policy is enacted not only on grand-scale, nation-wide policy levels, but also (and perhaps most effectively) on smaller local levels.

In their review of local level government involvement with multiculturalism, Edgington and Hutton (2002) find that jurisdictional concerns between municipal, provincial, and federal governments often impede the delivery of services. Their review of policies in the Vancouver area shows that while “core areas” such as Vancouver, Richmond, Burnaby, and New Westminster have more programs and policies in place to support multiculturalism, areas towards the Fraser Valley show extremely low levels of what Edgington and Hutton call “multicultural readiness” – the capacity to positively respond to increased diversity in the population. Ley’s article on the Vancouver “monster home” conflict demonstrates the policies Edgington and Hutton refer to, and provides a convincing rationale for supporting Edgington and Hutton’s claim that “multicultural readiness” must be increased at the municipal level of government in order to facilitate integration and a sense of social belonging amongst immigrants. Hiebert’s (2005) projections on the 2017 population of Vancouver correlate with Edgington and Hutton’s recommendations, demonstrating that significant diversity will continue to increase in the Vancouver area, and that policies must be prepared for this shift.

One possible challenge for integrating multiculturalism policies in municipalities may be the lack of diversity in government itself. Both Black (1997) and Simard (2001) find that there is a persistent under-representation of women and ethnic minorities in positions of political influence – a situation Black contends limits the ability of these groups to participate in the equal formulation of Canadian citizenship. Simard examines the ethnic background of

sixteen municipal councils in Quebec in order to determine participation rates, access to voter groups, and percentage of minorities occupying positions of political authority at a local level. Her findings reveal that visible minorities have lower rates of election to municipal government than those of non-visible minority ethnic groups, and women have disturbingly low success rates at being elected for both majority and minority populations. Simard concludes that minority participation rates remain well below the proportional average based on population, particularly in areas outside metropolitan centres. This indicates an urban/rural gap in adapting/responding to increased diversity in population.

The transformation of major Canadian urban areas is the subject of many articles in the Metropolis working paper series. Although not all of these articles deal significantly with multiculturalism, they do engage the topic of increased ethno-cultural diversity and the need for urban planners to respond accordingly. Of these articles, Sandercock (2003) provides perhaps the most useful exploration of this increased diversity in the context of future directions for multiculturalism in Canada.

Like Ley, Sandercock rejects the idea that multiculturalism should be abandoned because it functions to keep ethnic groups divided. In her review of British and Canadian urban planning philosophies around inter-group engagement and cohesion, Sandercock claims that coping with a politics of difference is an unavoidable reality in current times, and as such one should not desire to do away with differences, but instead engage them in productive ways. Multiculturalism, Sandercock finds, is a useful means of dealing with difference. However, Sandercock qualifies this with an appeal for what she terms *multicultural perspective* rather than multicultural policy. Multicultural perspective involves widespread and committed integration of the founding

principles of equality, belonging, and identity that are contained in multiculturalism. Sandercock acknowledges that multiculturalism can have multiple meanings, and therefore multiple policy and ideological implications. She defines useful multiculturalism as two key ideas: the right to difference, and the right to the city. The first, Sandercock argues, must move forward in tandem with the values and practice of human rights; the second is based on the recognition that ethnic groups have a right not only to belong, but also to own, to freely inhabit, to shape, to direct, and to (in short) behave in the city as those who currently enjoy "rights to the city." However, at its core, if multiculturalism is to succeed, it requires as deep a commitment as possible to the higher values of multiculturalism, and a necessary integration of these values across all aspects of Canadian life. In Sandercock's view, the way forward is not to abandon multiculturalism, but rather to practice it to the fullest of its potential.

Saloojee's (2005) review of multicultural policy in Canada comes to the same conclusion. Saloojee contends that multiculturalism is not living up to the standards of equality in democratic citizenship. The error, in Saloojee's view, that is causing multiculturalism to fall short of its potential is the emphasis on group ethnicity and cultural retention. This focus should be set aside in favour of increased emphasis on social integration based on belonging, active participation and equal access, specifically in political and labour market arenas. Saloojee calls on the government at local, provincial, and federal levels to increase their level of involvement, evaluation, and accountability to the core values contained in the notion of multicultural citizenship, and to be more vigilant about ensuring that the emphasis on social integration is based on full participation and human rights.

Social integration is a large issue for many authors in the Metropolis Working Papers Series. However, there are differing views on whether or not full inte-

gration should be viewed as the most desirable end result. Qadeer (2003) contends that not all forms of ethnic segregation should be viewed negatively, as the result of social inequality and discrimination. Many ethnic neighbourhoods have grown organically and provide valuable resources, networking opportunities, and business opportunities to ethnic groups. Neighbourhoods may also be based on other forms of identity identification, such as sexual orientation, national, or linguistic ties. Qadeer argues that not only should one not assume that the presence of ethnic enclaves is automatically negative, one should also not assume that all enclave communities are ethnically or economically-based.

Doucet (2001) looks specifically at Toronto, evaluating its reputation as a multicultural city. Like Sandercock (2003), he rejects the easy equation of cosmopolitanism with multiculturalism, arguing that the presence of increased diversity does not necessitate multicultural engagement. This is interesting given Qadeer's crediting of multiculturalism as a mechanism that has facilitated positive ethnic enclave growth based on social networks as opposed to systemic discrimination. Doucet finds that although Toronto has exaggerated the level of its multicultural success, multiculturalism has played an important role in establishing positive social change. Like many others in the Metropolis working paper series, Doucet contends that multiculturalism, imperfect as it is in its current manifestation, has much to offer and should be pursued more vigorously in order to bring about widespread social change based on equality and belonging.

Both Doucet (2001) and Troper (2000) find the UN declaration of Toronto as the world's most multicultural city to be a myth. Although there is substantial diversity, neither find evidence that the city can lay claim to the title, or that the awarding of the title ever actually took place. However, Troper claims nothing defines Toronto as a city more than its historical and contemporary

engagement with cultural pluralism, despite the fact that this engagement is contested and imperfect. He frames this as Toronto having a love of pluralism and a discomfort with immigrants – a contradiction whereby human beings and cultures are neatly, and falsely, divided from one another.

The engagement between narrative and history, between the perception of culture and the treatment of individuals, is a core struggle for many authors reviewing multiculturalism. While Doucet and Troper both reference Toronto's problematic multicultural reputation, both also locate the media as a culprit in exacerbating social difficulties and misrepresenting diversity in particular ways depending on whether the desired effect is to elevate multicultural Canada or to sensationalize the actions of a particular immigrant group.

Mahtani (w/ Dunn 2001, w/ Mountz 2002) provides two articles that critique the role of popular media in shaping attitudes to immigrant and ethnic group acceptance and integration. Her findings show that negative stereotypes, constant under-representation, and deliberate misrepresentation are key factors in shaping anti-immigrant and anti-minority attitudes in the mainstream. This affects not only public attitudes, but also material considerations; specifically, she considers the treatment of Chinese immigrants and refugees in Vancouver, and Muslim immigrants in Sydney, Australia. In both cases, she and her co-authors demonstrate that negative media depictions have far reaching consequences. In understanding this, Leonie Sandercock's (2003) idea of "right to the city" is particularly useful. According to the two articles on media Mahtani and her co-authors have produced for *Metropolis*, negative depictions create low public support levels, which impact immigrant and ethnic minority access to community development. Because the stereotypes and depictions in the media create a vision of immigrants and ethnic minority populations as the source of civic problems, bringing with them disease, chaos, violence and a

strain on social resources, they are seen as undesirable additions to already-established communities and neighbourhoods, and they are therefore denied what Sandercock terms the "right to the city."

While this goes against the principles of multiculturalism, Mahtani and her co-authors (Dunn 2001, Mountz 2002) find that a deliberate government intervention in the name of multicultural equality can provide a powerful reassessment of media portrayals of immigrants and ethnic minorities, influencing public opinion polls in favour of diversity. She therefore urges the government to become far more involved in media delivery, and more active in utilizing multiculturalism to prevent media abuse in the form of under-representation and misrepresentation of non-white populations.

Mahtani's findings are interesting when placed next to the article by Hiebert, Collins, and Spoonley (2003) about neo-liberalism in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In this article, the authors find that Canada has had an almost unwavering positive public opinion of immigration, unlike Australia and New Zealand. Immigration in Canada is linked in public opinion to economic growth, a way of replacing population because of a low national birthrate, and a means of combating the potential labour shortage caused by the retirement of baby-boomers from the workforce. Hiebert, Spoonley, and Collins find that although these situations exist in all three countries, Canada is the most strongly committed to multiculturalism, the most in favour of immigration, and, in the past two decades, the only one of the three not to have elected far-right leaning politicians who have openly advocated for a white population and a reduction of support for the retention of diverse ethnic group identities.

In addition to the comparison of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Hiebert (2003) conducted a study of the degree to which immigrants felt wel-

come and welcomed others into the Vancouver area. The results of this survey show that for the most part, multiculturalism remains strongly supported by Vancouverites, both newly arrived and Canadian-born. Hiebert did find, however, that the degree of support for immigration and multiculturalism varied with different factors. For example, women were overall less supportive of immigration and more supportive of multiculturalism than men, which Hiebert attributes to the labour market competition for lower wage jobs between women and immigrants, and to the general social attribution of culture preservation to women. An interesting cross-correlation to Mahtani's work on media is Hiebert's finding that the more educated a person is, regardless of gender, the more they are inclined to favourably support immigration; this could indicate that those who are well educated are less susceptible to media tools such as under-representation or misrepresentation, and are overall more inclined to form long-term opinions based on other sources of material.

Hiebert's findings also indicate that native-born Canadians are more accepting of immigrants from diverse parts of the world than are other immigrants, indicating that long-term participation in a society espousing the values of multiculturalism may act to favourably dispose Canadians to diversity and immigration. Interestingly, both native-born and immigrants desired a common Canadian culture, and felt that immigrants should adapt to a Canadian value system; multiculturalism plays a complicating role, ensuring that this common Canadian culture and value system is pluralized. This raises the question of whether or not Canadian values and common culture are more desirable because they are not seen to be singular. In effect, both immigrants and native-born populations desire to be Canadian, and to inhabit a country with other Canadians, but there is a certain plurality and flexibility in what this means that allows for an increased perception of inclusion and inclu-

sivity. Multiculturalism's role in this permits a complexity of interpretation that in other nations might be perceived as mutually exclusive or contradictory. However in Canada, not only does this seemingly contradictory complexity appear to be working, but it also appears to be working fairly well.

Aside from articles on settlement and urban planning, employment studies form the highest area of contributed articles in the Metropolis working paper series; this demonstrates that two main unresolved areas of multicultural engagement are labour market involvement and urban settlement patterns (isolation/integration/restricted access to the city.) Relying on the surveys and projections compiled by Hiebert (2003, 2000, 1997) and others, Pendakur (2005) finds that despite multiculturalism, significant inequalities exist in the labour market for immigrants and visible minorities. Although Pendakur feels a portion of the gap in labour market performance can be explained through factors such as lower educational credentials or ethnic minority labour choices (such as working hours), there is a persistent disparity based exclusively on ethnicity.

Although many of the papers that deal directly with ethnic minority participation in the labour market do not engage with multiculturalism beyond casual references, the findings of these papers speak directly to the fact that multiculturalism still has work to do. In fact, in a survey of over thirty Metropolis Project working papers submitted over the past decade relating to labour market participation, economic situation and ethnicity of immigrant groups, all authors find that ethnicity negatively correlates with labour market performance, resulting from a variety of factors such as unrecognized education credentials, lack of Canadian work experience, and discrimination based on accent. In all research where gender is considered, women fare worst than men in closing the labour market gap, which researchers attribute to the dual obstacles of systemic gender and racial norms, and the additional

family duties many women are expected to bear. According to Creese and Downing (2001), these inequalities are exacerbated by social beliefs about gender, which the authors contend are in part produced by multiculturalism's reading ethnic identity as a gender-neutral term – one that erases women's experience in favour of male norms. Through multiculturalism's approach to ethnicity without gender, women become invisible in the system, as does their experience of inequality.

The consistency of findings and the substantial number of articles relating to ethnic minority labour market performance indicates an immense challenge to Canadian multiculturalism, the seriousness of which cannot be overstated.

Creese's work (2005, 2002) with African women immigrants offers evidence that normative value assumptions about accent, language, and cultural practice hinder women immigrants' ability to participate fully in both the economy and society. Creese (2002) refers to one of the focus group participants who questioned whether multiculturalism was working if it failed to protect her in the job market from discrimination based on accent, not on fluency. Theoretically, under the goals of the multicultural policy and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, discrimination based on cultural practice (within other legal boundaries) is not permitted; by extension, the cultural-linguistic interpretation of pronunciation (accent) should not be a barrier to the workforce or to society simply because an Anglo-Canadian norm of pronunciation has been established. Creese claims (based on the results of these focus groups) that the racialization of language is intensely related to the racialization of a black body; Creese does not extend the research to investigate whether white African immigrant women have faced similar discrimination based on accent.

Of all the papers contributed on multiculturalism to the Metropolis working paper series, none is more negative about the role of multiculturalism than that of Mooers (2005). Mooers argues that multiculturalism embraces diversity in a way that fetishizes "the other" as a commodity, while simultaneously obscuring a vision of the real labour and class inequalities of race relations in a capitalist system. Under this system, multiculturalism acts to enable the capitalist exploitation of immigrant and ethnic labour, while creating an abstract construct of equality based on diversity. While Hiebert, Ley, Sandercock, and Vertovec provide more complex readings of the multiplicities of multiculturalism, the large supply of information about ethnic inequality in the labour market would seem to support Mooers' reading to some extent. What remains unclear in this article is whether or not this inequality would function similarly without multiculturalism; unlike others who differentiate multiple types of multiculturalism, Mooers refers only to multiculturalism in a liberal capitalist system, and does not differentiate between Canadian constitutional multiculturalism, or more limited policies such as British or Australian adaptations, or the de facto multiculturalism without policy acceptance in places such as the United States and New Zealand.

On the whole, authors in the Metropolis working paper series appear in favour of retaining multiculturalism, with the caveat that it should be applied to its fullest potential if it is to be successful. Overall, they do not support the British and Australian trends to back away from multiculturalism, or the idea that multiculturalism is fundamentally responsible for ethnic isolation in geographic or social situations. While all authors make reference to the idea that multiculturalism is part of a system of inequality, they do not, for the most part, appear to support the idea that the system would function to facilitate greater equality if multiculturalism was removed. They therefore give condi-

tional support to the policy, and urge governments at all levels (federal, provincial and municipal) to engage more actively in upholding the human rights and higher values contained in multicultural policy. Many authors refer to the need for multicultural policy to shift its approach to cope with the changing nature of diversity, and to engage populations not as a compilation of well-defined ethnic groups, but as a population of individuals who form myriad attachments to multiple communities, and who are capable of great flexibility in their identity and national affiliations. In this context, urban settlement research, and focus group research with those from racialized groups, is a powerful indicator of what is working in the system and what still needs to be addressed. In summary, Metropolis working papers put forward the idea that multiculturalism should not be done away with; it should be done better.

APPENDIX 1: THE CENTRES AND THEIR WORKING PAPERS

The four original Metropolis centres were formed in 1996, under a joint initiative between the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). Under the grant system, partnerships were established with multiple universities in each of the regions, and research on immigration, settlement, and integration was carried out at centres in Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, and Montreal. In 2004, a centre was established in Atlantic Canada. The centres are often referred to by acronyms that will be used throughout this summary:

- Vancouver – RIIM (Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis)
- Prairie – PCERII (Prairie Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Integration)

- Toronto – CERIS (Joint Centre of Excellence in Research on Immigration and Settlement)
- Montreal – IM (Immigration et métropoles: Centre de recherche interuniversitaire de Montréal sur l’immigration, l’intégration et la dynamique urbaine)

ATLANTIC – AMC (ATLANTIC METROPOLIS CENTRE)

Although there are strong similarities in the website design of the centres, each compiles its working papers in a different way. At RIIM, papers are given an annual designation (06, 07, etc.) and a number counting from 01 at the start of each calendar year; for example, a paper marked 06-04 would indicate the fourth paper posted in 2006. PCERII uses this same system in reverse: a paper listed as 06-04 in this case would indicate the sixth paper posted in 2004. At CERIS, papers are given a number based strictly on the order of posting from the opening of the centre; paper 47 is the forty-seventh paper ever received, regardless of year. The papers are grouped on-line into the year of posting, but this is not indicated in the paper’s designated number. At the Montreal Centre, all research is grouped according to research area, making it easy for the casual viewer to select a research field, but difficult to locate a specific paper based on year of publication. Significantly, there is no working paper series at the Montreal Centre, making it somewhat difficult to include research from IM in this summary on multiculturalism. Working papers at the Atlantic Centre are currently divided into two categories: English and French.

RIIM (Vancouver)

Beginning with four research papers available in 1996, RIIM now posts an annual research pool of approximately twenty working papers and, in some years, an additional special issues section. This amounts to a total contribution to knowledge of *over 240 publicly accessible working papers* as of March 2007. This high publication record is due in part to the longevity of the centre, in part to the number of scholars available to produce papers in the immediate area (Greater Vancouver/Victoria), in part to the international contributions this centre attracts, and in part to the fact that researchers who are given money are required to produce a working paper. Papers are all in English, although there is no official policy that they must be.

CERIS (Toronto)

CERIS (Toronto) boasts fifty-two working papers as of March 2007. In addition to the working paper series, the CERIS centre posts a selection of policy papers, many of which are condensed versions of the working papers. There are currently approximately thirty policy papers posted. As such, it is difficult to compile an exact number of distinct working and policy papers. In this summary, only those policy papers that deal directly with multiculturalism and do not already overlap with a working paper have been included. Where there is overlap, the summary gives a synopsis of the working paper, and cross-references the existence of the policy paper should a researcher/reader wish to locate it. Papers are in English.

PCERII (Prairie)

Papers at the PCERII centre are in English, and there are to date twenty-seven available, beginning in 2003. Prior to this date, PCERII did not post a working paper series and researchers were encouraged to publish their work in regular academic channels. Over the past four years, there have been between four and ten papers posted annually to this site.

IM (Montreal)

Similar to PCERII prior to 2003, IM generally encourages its authors to publish through other academic channels and does not post a clearly identifiable working paper series. The Montreal centre compiles its papers by subject field (domain) rather than by year of paper release. In each domain, working papers, publications, power point presentations, government-funded projects, and conference papers are all presented together under the main heading, followed by a subheading in each domain entitled Master papers and Thesis, and a second subheading of Other Publications.

As stated above, the intent of this project is to identify and summarize working papers at the Metropolis centers that discuss multiculturalism; it is beyond the scope of this particular project to include all forms of research produced by all centres. Due to the fact that only working papers are included in this Metropolis summary, IM appears to have relatively few contributions. However, this should be understood in context, as IM having few posted working papers, rather than as IM having few contributions more broadly. Many of the top scholars on multiculturalism in Canada are connected to the IM centre, but have elected to publish their research results through avenues other than as IM working papers.

AMC (Atlantic)

The Atlantic Centre, which recently opened in 2004, has three papers available to date: two in English and one in French, all from 2006.

APPENDIX 2: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON MULTICULTURALISM:

Metropolis Working Papers Series

SECTION 1

THEORIES OF MULTICULTURALISM: DEBATES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

FULL SUMMARIES:

RIIM WP 07-04 *Multiculturalism: A Canadian Defense*

Author(s): David Ley

Date: March 2007

Regional Interest: Canada, Western Europe

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Canada; Western Europe; Gateway cities; Immigration; Multiculturalism; Segregation; Terrorism

RIIM WP 06-14 *The Emergence of Super-diversity in Britain*

Author(s): Steven Vertovec

Date: September 2006

Regional Interest: Britain, London

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Diversity; Multiculturalism; Immigration; United Kingdom; London

RIIM WP 05-18 *Post-Multiculturalism?*

Author(s): David Ley

Date: September 2005

Regional Interest: Vancouver

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Multiculturalism; Assimilationism; Cultural diversity; Vancouver

CERIS WP #37 *Multiculturalism and Citizenship: Some Theoretical Reflections*

Author(s): Colin Mooers

Date: March 2005

Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Multiculturalism; Citizenship; Difference; Labour;
Fetishism; Capitalism

RIIM WP 03-05 *Uneven Globalization: Neoliberal Regimes, Immigration and Multiculturalism in Australia, Canada and New Zealand*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert, Jock Collins, Paul Spoonley
Date: February 2003
Regional Interest: Canada, Australia, New Zealand
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Immigration; Neoliberalism; Multiculturalism;
Demographics; Political economy; Politics; Public opinion

IM DOMAIN 5: *LES ENJEUX DE LA CITOYENNETE: UN BILAN INTERDISCIPLINAIRE/ CITIZENSHIP ISSUES: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH*

Author(s): Jerome Black, Patrick Glenn, Danielle Juteau, Daniel Weinstock
Date: 1988
Regional Interest: Canada, Western World
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Citizenship; Belonging; Nationalism; Identity;
Diversity; Political Science

**RIIM WP 07-04 *MULTICULTURALISM:
A CANADIAN DEFENSE. DAVID LEY. 2007.***

SUMMARY:

In response to the increasing criticism of multiculturalism in contemporary Western societies, Ley identifies and refutes various underlying philosophies that he feels unfairly blame multiculturalism for other social problems. Specifically, he cites the current European tendency to equate multiculturalism with divisive social environments, cultural and geographic ghettoization, and

a location from which individuals may defend their culture with vehemence, violence and, in extreme cases, terrorism. Ley argues that the reading of multiculturalism as a mechanism for enabling harmful isolation is a tactic used to hide other more harmful but harder to target relationships, such as the link between terrorism and ongoing social discrimination, racialized foreign policy and neo-liberal, pro-white agendas. Multiculturalism, in Ley's view, has become a soft, easy target of blame – one attacked in place of examining deeper, more difficult racialized social and economic relations. He argues that not only is there no clear evidence that multiculturalism fosters the type of social isolation that breeds terrorism, but also that multiculturalism is one of the best philosophies to combat this environment, particularly if pursued with the level of commitment that Canada has demonstrated in the past thirty years.

KEY POINTS:

- Europe has experienced increasing unease about ethnic integration, punctuated by heightened moments of anxiety related to racially specific acts of violence or social rupture.
- As anxiety increases about social integration, multiculturalism is becoming an easy scapegoat, and is being blamed for producing ghettoization.
- Canadian multiculturalism has a lot to offer as a model for Europe; its position as a settler nation places it (along with Australia and the United States) in a relatively unique global position, because settler nations have been forced to cope with increased diversity and issues of reducing white dominance for much longer periods of time. Canada has implemented multiculturalism legally and constitutionally far beyond any other nation, and has placed at the core of the policy the values of equality, acceptance

of diversity, ethnic understanding, anti-racism, and the reduction of barriers in the labour market and in society more generally.

- Canadian attitudes towards immigration remain positive despite the global situation and the trend towards anti-immigrant and anti-immigration discourse in many other Western nations.
- Multiculturalism in Canada has acted as a “governance umbrella” and a forum to discuss racial conflicts before they escalate to open violence. It has also reduced feelings of isolation; in effect, while not perfect, multiculturalism in Canada has for the most part done what it was intended to do, unlike weaker forms of multiculturalism in other countries that do not commit the same level of resources or legal protection to combating white privilege and lingering racial attitudes.
- Multiculturalism in Canada is far from perfect, as evidenced by the arguments from authors such as Neil Bissoondath and Audrey Kobayashi, who claim that multiculturalism has served many purposes in the past that have not furthered genuine equality. However, it is moving in the direction of equal rights now, and is thus closer to providing a positive forum for change and social cohesion.
- Eliminating multiculturalism in Europe without tackling more difficult social factors that produce racialized inequality (economy, foreign policy, historical attitudes) will not produce a reduction in ghettoization, or the violence that springs from that environment, but will instead serve only an Anglo-dominant government agenda seeking an easy explanation for civil strife.

RIIM WP 06-14 *THE EMERGENCE OF SUPER-DIVERSITY IN BRITAIN.* STEVEN VERTOVEC. 2006.

SUMMARY:

According to Vertovec, ethno-cultural diversity in Britain has developed over the past several decades to a point of intense hybridity and complexity. Previously well-defined ethnic groups, such as South Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities, are now connected in myriad ways to other communities; additionally, many new and far smaller immigrant and ethnic groups have emerged. Vertovec argues that Britain's policies around diversity management and services provision are based on a now out-dated model of multiple large, easily defined groups, and as such, are insufficient to cope with the current social situation. In order to look to the future, Vertovec urges a re-examination of policy and approach – one that compensates for the high levels of hybridity, multiple-origination, and emergence of new groups that Vertovec refers to as a condition of unprecedented super-diversity.

KEY POINTS:

- London's 2012 Olympic bid claims that it has become "the world in one city." This identifies a high level of ethno-cultural diversity that is spreading outwards from London to the rest of the country.
- Britain is witnessing a "diversification of diversity."
- Although multicultural policies are designed to promote tolerance and protect ethnic groups' rights to maintain identity, there is a factor of recognition required by the dominant group that is not often extended to smaller, less organized, newer immigrant communities, resulting in an uneven dispersal of multicultural rights amongst groups.

- The past decade has seen a significant diversification in immigrants' countries of origin.
- This situation of increased diversity without the appropriate policy response has resulted in a significant disadvantage and lack of access for ethnic minority individuals and those in smaller groups who cannot claim (or do not desire) affiliation with a larger, well-established ethnic group – one recognized by the system. This has resulted in a stratification of rights, opportunities and membership in society.
- Recognition of *super-diversity* in policy and theory will allow the exploration of: new patterns of inequality and prejudice; new patterns of segregation; new patterns/experiences of space and 'contact'; new forms of cosmopolitanism and creolisation; new 'bridgeheads' of migration; secondary migration patterns; transnationalism and integration; methodological innovation; and research policy nexus

**RIIM WP 05-18 *POST-MULTICULTURALISM?*
DAVID LEY. 2005.**

SUMMARY:

Reflecting on changing directions for multiculturalism, and what he terms "the crisis of multicultural policy" in contemporary societies, David Ley explores the relevance of multiculturalism to the future of Canadian social organization. He begins by examining the critiques and pressures placed on multiculturalism around the world, identifying what he sees as a withdrawal from the multicultural commitment in many Western nations. Despite this "assault" on multi-

culturalism, Ley insists on the ongoing usefulness and unique capacity of multiculturalism to resolve cross-cultural conflicts in globalizing societies. He provides a case study of the “monster house” construction conflict in Vancouver (Canada) as an example.

KEY POINTS:

- Multiculturalism is under attack around the Western world from the political left and right, and from both popular and academic sources.
- There has been a global trend over the past decade towards right wing governments which preference assimilation models over multicultural initiatives.
- Demographic multiculturalism is, and will continue to be, an inevitable reality in urban centres in the global north.
- In Canada, multiculturalism has the potential to be a highly effective social model for dealing with cross-cultural conflicts arising from these demographic realities, and should not be easily dismissed.

CERIS WP #37 *MULTICULTURALISM AND CITIZENSHIP: SOME THEORETICAL REFLECTIONS.* COLIN MOOERS. 2005.

SUMMARY:

In this article on labour and multiculturalism, Mooers questions how multiculturalism can both recognize racial difference in a seemingly pro-equality way, and reinforce the racial inequalities that feed a capitalism labour market and the neo-liberal agenda of globalization. He argues that multiculturalism

is a capitalist tool in this system because it enables recognition of difference in a manner that distorts and hides underlying systems of inequality. Mooers claims that multiculturalism is in fact a fetishistic ideology that complexly identifies and resists what he calls "emancipatory potential." Relying on Bannerji, Mooers claims multiculturalism assists in forwarding capitalist agendas at the expense of genuine equality.

KEY POINTS:

- Liberal capitalism has created a system of citizenship that is both abstract and prescriptive, guiding people to a perception of equality that remains unrealized.
- Multiculturalism aids in this by encouraging the belief that liberal capitalism is capable of promoting inclusivity for all peoples, both dominant and oppressed.
- Rather than actually acting to facilitate inclusion, multiculturalism instead engages in a form of difference recognition that labels "the other" as exotic, different, monstrous and/or fascinating. The very philosophy that drives multiculturalism in a liberal society is therefore based on the consumption of "the other" as a form of commodity, while erasing the visibility of the labour of "the other" in an unequal economic system.
- Multiculturalism creates the appearance of a solid realization of equality based on sensitive recognition of difference, but fails to actually deliver concrete forms of equality. This transfer becomes a game of shadow puppets, where the fantasy of equality proposed by liberal capitalist multiculturalism displaces the reality of racial inequality on an economic and labour level; the dream is taken to be reality through a fetishistic

desire to consume “the other,” and thereby multiculturalism erases the reality of social inequality.

- Through this optic, multiculturalism assists in managing labour flows in favour of capitalist agendas. The dynamics of consumerism, disrupted by multiculturalism, obscure a differentiation between concrete and abstract forms of labour. While racism is not philosophically a necessity of a capitalist system in the same way upper and lower class divisions are, liberal capitalism is inextricably linked to racial divisions of labour. This feeds the economies of Western nations while obscuring inequalities in the labour market with the promise of multicultural equality.

RIIM WP 03-05 *UNEVEN GLOBALIZATION: NEOLIBERAL REGIMES, IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND.* DANIEL HIEBERT, JOCK COLLINS, PAUL SPOONLEY. 2003.

SUMMARY:

Given the similarities in demographic challenges, both historical and contemporary, faced by Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, does it not stand to reason that the immigration and multicultural policies of these three countries would follow a similar track? Not so, say Hiebert, Collins and Spoonley, who trace the development of diversity management/growth in these three countries. They find that despite a shared colonial history, a similarity in declining birthrates, and in economic challenges produced by a retiring generation of baby-boomers, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have significantly different political and policy responses to immigration, and by extension, to the increase of stable diversity within the borders of the nation.

KEY POINTS:

- Canada, Australia and New Zealand have been forced, through the need to grow, to encourage significant immigration in the 20th century, and in the absence of a supply of white labour (which was preferred by each country) from Britain and northern Europe, to open their borders to immigrants from other parts of the world.
- Each country has had multiple stages of immigration that do not correspond directly to each other.
- Canada was the first to embrace multiculturalism and a non-racially based immigration system for both economic and social reasons; Australia felt economic and international pressure to abandon the white Australia policy following Canada and the United States' moves to a more egalitarian system. New Zealand did not abandon its white immigrant policy until the late 1980s.
- Canada implemented a system of multiculturalism in the 1970s that emphasized equality and rights, which it has not backed away from but has continued to strengthen over the years. Australia was quick to emulate Canada's move to multiculturalism, but has never taken it to the same legal or constitutional level, and has, over the past fifteen years, systematically retreated from multiculturalism. New Zealand has never had a policy of multiculturalism, although it has a system of bicultural recognition, including recognition of dual citizenship for Maori; it has yet to deal with immigrant, and specifically Asian and Pacific Islander, diversity.
- Both Australia and New Zealand have elected far right wing political parties/individuals in recent years that have had success in forwarding anti-immigration and anti-diversity agendas. Canada has never elected

a party in recent decades that was openly opposed to immigration, nor one that was opposed to multiculturalism; Canada remains strongly in favour of immigration for economic reasons (although the theory behind these reasons remains somewhat unproven).

IM DOMAIN 5: *LES ENJEUX DE LA CITOYENNETE: UN BILAN INTERDISCIPLINAIRE/ CITIZENSHIP ISSUES: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH. JEROME BLACK, PATRICK GLENN, DANIELLE JUTEAU, DANIEL WEINSTOCK. 1997*

SUMMARY:

This working paper is somewhat unique in that it is actually four small papers on citizenship compiled together: Black's is in English, while the following three are in French. The papers focus on issues of diversity and immigration as they relate to the formulation of Canadian citizenship in the modern era. Black provides a political science perspective, reviewing immigrant and minority participation in the political landscape, and the subsequent shaping of citizenship. Glenn examines citizenship from a legal perspective, with a focus on dual citizenships, complex migrations, and multiple residences. Juteau provides a sociological critique, stressing academic contributions to government discourses in the decision-making process around the recent strengthening of citizenship. Weinstock, using a philosophical lens, discusses citizenship in the context of challenges posed by pluralism in contemporary society.

Of the four papers, only Juteau and Black discuss multiculturalism with any degree of specificity, although Weinstock elaborates extensively on the nuances of cultural pluralism in citizenship debates. Black contends that multi-

culturalism's place in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms represent a political, legislative engagement with citizenship that differs from places such as the United States, where a legal, judiciary-focused engagement with citizenship exists. Black points out that the vagueness of some of these political forays into defining belonging leave dilemmas for the legal profession and compel the formulation and interpretation of citizenship in some instances on a case-by-case basis. Juteau identifies that there are multiple multiculturalisms available in the discourse of citizenship and belonging – something that many academics fail to take into account. Reviewing the work of Wieviorka, Juteau reflects on the complexities of rejecting universalism and making claims to difference, particularly given the different models of multiculturalism, assimilation, democracy, etc. available in a global scope.

SECTION 1

THEORIES OF MULTICULTURALISM: DEBATES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Further Readings:

PCERII WP 08-05 *How Should Canada Redress Historical Injustice? Lessons of the Chinese Head Tax*²

Author(s): Derek Hum, Barry Ferguson

Date: 2005

Regional Interest:

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese

Summary: NO

RIIM WP 04-01 *Commemoration, Redress and Reconciliation in the Integration of Immigrant Communities: The Cases of Japanese-Canadians and Japanese-Americans*

Author(s): Rosa Sevy, John Torpey

² This article was posted on the PCERII website until March 2007; however, it appears that this working paper is no longer listed.

Date: February 2004
Regional Interest: Canada, America
Ethnic Group(s): Japanese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Commemoration; Integration; Internment;
Japanese-Canadians; Japanese-Americans; Nisei;
Reconciliation; Redress; Reparations; War Measures Act

PCERII WP 05-04 *Citizens of the World with Canadian Passports*

Author(s): Gisele Yasmeen
Date: 2004
Regional Interest: Canada, America
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Citizenship; Identity; Transculturalism/
Transnationalism; Nationalism; Unity; Diversity

PCERII WP 09-04 *Canada After 9/11: New Security Measures and "Preferred" Immigrants*

Author(s): Erin Kruger, Marlene Mulder, Bojan Korenic
Date: 2004
Regional Interest: Canada, America
Ethnic Group(s): Fijian refugees, multiple unspecified
Summary: NO
Keywords: National Security; Immigration; 9/11; Canada

RIIM WP 02-07 *Religion in Migration, Diasporas and Transnationalism*

Author(s): Steven Vertovec
Date: March 2002
Regional Interest: Global
Ethnic Group(s): Hinduism, Islam, Judaism
Summary: NO
Keywords: Diaspora; Transnationalism; Religion; Migration;
Minority status; Hinduism; Islam

SECTION 2

THEORIES OF MULTICULTURALISM: ATTITUDES
AND APPROACHES TO ETHNICITY AND INTEGRATION

Full Summaries:

CERIS Policy Paper #14 *Social Inclusion, Anti-racism and Democratic
Citizenship*

Author(s): Anver Saloojee
Date: January 2005

Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Racism; Social exclusion; Access to rights;
Multiculturalism; Democracy; Social justice; Employment equity; Governance

RIIM WP 05-06 *Negotiating Belonging: Bordered Spaces and Imagined Communities in Vancouver, British Columbia*

Author(s): Gillian Creese
Date: January 2005
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Sub-Saharan women (African)
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Belonging; Bordered Spaces; Labour Market; Citizenship; Identity; Gender

RIIM WP 03-06 *Are Immigrants Welcome? Introducing the Vancouver Community Studies Survey*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert
Date: March 2003
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Immigration; Public Attitudes; Multiculturalism; Discrimination; Immigrant Experiences

CERIS WP #20 *Interrogating the Hyphen-nation: Canadian Multicultural Policy and "Mixed Race" Identities* (Also appears as CERIS Policy Paper #5)

Author(s): Minelle Mahtani
Date: October 2002
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Race; Multiculturalism; Mixed race; Identity; Gender

RIIM WP 02-15 *Immigration to British Columbia: Media Representation and Public Opinion*

Author(s): Minelle Mahtani, Alison Mountz
Date: August 2002
Regional Interest: Vancouver, Prince George
Ethnic Group(s): multiple (Chinese)
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Canadian Media; Immigration; Public Opinion; British Columbia; Multiculturalism

RIIM WP 02-06 *Multiculturalism and Local Government in Greater Vancouver*

Author(s): David W. Edgington, Thomas A. Hutton
Date: March 2002
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Multiculturalism; Local Governments; Greater Vancouver

RIIM WP 01-06 *"Adjusting the Colour Bar": Media Representations of Ethnic Minorities under Australian and Canadian Multiculturalism*

Author(s): Kevin Dunn, Minelle Mahtani
Date: January 2001
Regional Interest: Canada, Australia
Ethnic Group(s): multiple (Muslims, Chinese)
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Media representations; Media production; Multiculturalism; Cultural Diversity; Islamaphobia; Ethnic Landscapes

CERIS POLICY PAPER #14 SOCIAL INCLUSION, ANTI-RACISM AND DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP. ANVER SALOOJEE. 2005.

SUMMARY:

Saloojee argues any democratic citizenship that fails to fully utilize the skills potential of racialized subjects is not only socially unjust, but also economically inefficient. Saloojee claims that in order to move forward, Canada must undergo a refocusing of multiculturalism in a new way – one based on social inclusion and labour market participation. The focus must extend beyond the removal of barriers to an active campaign of inclusion designed to produce belonging. Saloojee contends that this is the basis of good anti-racism policy in action. These recommendations require broad-spectrum government adjust-

ments in the delivery of services and programs, as well as the adjustment of policy. A series of policy recommendations are provided.

KEY POINTS:

- Racism is a form of social exclusion based on assumptions of superiority of race, designed to ensure socio-political domination of one group (or groups) over others.
- Exclusion means unequal access to rights, goods and services, the labour market, employment opportunities and wages, and all fields of public life; it results in incomplete citizenship and unequal participation in society.
- Market forces alone do not produce this system of inequality; it is systemic – a structural part of society, based on the perceptions and values of the dominant group(s).
- Poverty in Canada is highly racialized and directly connected to unequal access to the labour market.
- Multiculturalism, though part of the system, offers a potential location from which to revisit issues of unequal rights. However, multiculturalism is still failing to produce widespread value recognition, valued participation and belonging, which Kymlicka defines as the core of democratic citizenship.
- Emphasis in this policy should be shifted away from the cultural protection of group heritage and instead channeled into a focus on increased social inclusion. This would mean new levels of evaluation and accountability around the treatment of race across multiple aspects of society, increased representation, increased skills development and increased participation in the labour market.

RIIM WP 05-06 *NEGOTIATING BELONGING: BORDERED SPACES AND IMAGINED COMMUNITIES IN VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.* GILLIAN CREESE. 2005.

SUMMARY:

Basing her research on interviews with women of sub-Saharan Africa, Creese illustrates that immigrant women of colour remain only partially integrated and included, despite Canada's commitment to multiculturalism. In her research, Creese identifies that this feeling of partial and incomplete belonging results from what she calls "material and discursive forms of exclusion in local spaces," rather than from a sense of cultural difference or an immigrant experience of border crossing. As one interviewee describes the situation of being a black African-origin woman in Canadian society, "You are not in, although you are among." Creese argues that Canada imagines multiculturalism as a powerful equalizer, yet immigrant women, and particularly women of colour, remain absent in the way multiculturalism is envisioned, or appear only in "traditional" conservative cultural roles. She cites the Canadian labour market as a location where the partial, marginalized belonging of immigrant women of colour is clearly visible.

KEY POINTS:

- There is a transition immigrants undergo, where the nation perceives them as "immigrant" or "other" and then eventually as "citizen" or "us." For immigrant women of colour, this transition is perpetually incomplete, resulting in a population of women who feel that they cannot fully belong to (or participate in) the nation.

- This is complicated by multiculturalism in a Canadian context, where the nation claims that there are multiple ways of envisioning “citizen” based on myriad ethno-cultural groups. However, because of the racialized system, European-based immigrants have a far more rapid and central claim to becoming “Canadian,” which produces a hierarchy of belonging amongst cultural and immigrant groups. Those at the margins do not feel they fully belong.
- The interviewees cited consistent and persistent discrimination in the labour market, a lack of opportunity to prove themselves, and an unfair process of evaluating their skills. Many employers require “Canadian” experience, and so women have difficulty getting a first job; they are caught in an impossible situation where they cannot get “Canadian” experience until they already have “Canadian” experience.
- Subsequently many are forced to volunteer time in order to get experience that will be recognized, adding to their financial hardship and providing the nation with a temporary pool of free labour.
- Alternatively, European-based immigrants, particularly those from countries such as Britain and Australia, are seen to have work experience that is close to the Canadian system, therefore they are not required to go through the same difficulties, and they experience a resulting advantage in the labour market. Thus, the degree of familiarity of an employer with an immigrant’s culture is a key determinant in whether or not they are given employment. In this way, although multiculturalism claims to value diversity, not all cultures are valued equally.

RIIM WP 03-06 *ARE IMMIGRANTS WELCOME? INTRODUCING THE VANCOUVER COMMUNITY STUDIES SURVEY.* DANIEL HIEBERT. 2003.

SUMMARY:

In order to determine the degree of acceptance for multiculturalism, and to determine the degree to which people of different ethno-cultural groups feel accepted, Hiebert conducted the 2001-2002 Vancouver Community Studies Survey. This project employed several methods; in this paper Hiebert focuses on a telephone interview of 2000 residents spread across five different Vancouver neighbourhoods. Hiebert's findings reveal what he terms "a widespread acceptance of multiculturalism in general, and a sense that immigration brings more benefits than problems." However, there were indications that this was not spread evenly across all groups, nor did all groups feel equally accepted or equally able to participate. However, Hiebert finds that those born in Canada of any ethno-cultural group are more willing to accept new immigrants from diverse countries of origin, including the Middle East, than immigrants themselves are, indicating that multiculturalism as a value in Canada is somewhat successful in creating open-mindedness about the presence and increase of multiple ethno-cultural groups. However, the majority of respondents (both Canadian-born and immigrant) desired a common Canadian culture, and believed that immigrants should adapt to mainstream Canadian value systems. Complexly, this may indicate a certain multicultural value system and "space" in the mainstream, which is already somewhat pluralized; the majority of immigrant respondents believed their culture was accepted in Canada. Through Hiebert's survey, it is clear that official multiculturalism complicates notions of belonging, leaving room for otherwise contradictory statements to coexist.

KEY POINTS:

- Hiebert begins with a survey of literature on past studies of immigrant acceptance.
- The most difficult data to collect was on income levels. Even with careful questions, very few respondents answered the question on income, making it difficult to provide class analysis of the data received. However, class remains a fundamental determinant of opinion and experience, as evidenced by multiple answers such as those on education, labour market discrimination, refugees, and gender.
- People with university degrees were less threatened and more accepting of immigrants in general and immigrant participation in the labour market.
- Women were less accepting of immigrants than men, which may be a result of perceived competition for similar (lower wage) places in the labour market.
- Women were more accepting than men of the notion of multiculturalism and cultural retention amongst immigrant groups.
- Refugees are the top target of discrimination, and although Canadian-born respondents felt a "moral obligation" to admit them, refugees continue to face the most barriers and were the least accepted group.
- European-origin respondents were more likely to voice concerns over the total number of immigrants, which was connected to perceived pressures on social services in Canada; visible minorities were more inclined to express "significantly less positive attitudes about immigration from different regions of the world."

- Tracking labour market inclusion versus time in Canada versus desire to retain cultural practices revealed a complex series of results around labour market participation/success. Those attempting to assimilate rapidly initially experienced difficulties, but as time went on they appeared to be more included. Those who did not attempt assimilation quickly did not report as much labour market discrimination in their initial experience, although this may be due to ethnic networks of job finding; however, those who did not assimilate initially tended to experience more employment discrimination the longer they were in Canada.

CERIS WP #20 *INTERROGATING THE HYPHEN-NATION: CANADIAN MULTICULTURAL POLICY AND "MIXED RACE" IDENTITIES.* MINELLE MAHTANI. 2002.

SUMMARY:

In this article, Mahtani conducts focus group research with women of "mixed race" identity to determine what the term means to them in the context of multicultural belonging and national citizenship. Many of the interviewees contest the idea of citizenship and belonging under Canadian multicultural policy on the grounds that it is only capable of responding to them as part of one clearly defined group or another; there appears to be little room for hybridity and flexibility. Many of the interviewees argue that they represent a heightened version of multiculturalism – that they are inherently multicultural – and that the policy would be well served by adapting in such a way that it viewed them fully. They contend that the vast majority of Canadians are mixed race or mixed heritage, and that unless multiculturalism moves away from the idea

of a nation comprised of multiple well-defined cultural groups, it will continue to perpetuate racism by only being able to see them partially.

KEY POINTS:

- The interviewees were predominantly from well-educated, upper, and middle class families. It was difficult to encourage participation from those of lower economic groups.
- The idea of a hyphenated Canadianism was rejected on the grounds that it linked to clearly bordered identities and limited the possibility that “Canadian” could mean hybrid identities within lived multicultural realities.
- The idea of nationalism as singular and locally based was contested.
- The interviewees were considered “ethnic” in some places and not in others – they felt the way multicultural policy engaged with ideas of ethnicity prevented them from being fully visible or able to participate at any given moment. Many women felt racialized and read by others as non-Canadian in one aspect of their lives, and non-racialized, accepted and “Canadian” in another. They found this division highly problematic, and lamented daily experiences of racism, particularly around the question “where are you from?”
- The focus on interviewees’ ethnicity was read by some as an obsession on behalf of the nation to identify them by their past, or, more specifically, by their parents’ lives. As a result, they felt continually thrust out of an active, contemporary citizenship.
- Interviewees contended that the self is defined by more than ethnicity or cultural belonging to a group.

- Despite the critique of multiculturalism, many felt that the policy itself offered up space for its own reformation, and was therefore a potentially useful tool for anti-racism if applied in a new way to the issue of hybridity. Interviewees rejected the idea that multiculturalism could successfully fight racism in its current manifestation.

RIIM WP 02-15 *IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA: MEDIA REPRESENTATION AND PUBLIC OPINION.* MINELLE MAHTANI, ALISON MOUNTZ. 2002.

SUMMARY:

Mahtani and Mountz compare media representations of immigrants in major Vancouver and Prince George newspapers, and correlate this to public opinion polls on support for immigrants and multiculturalism. Their findings indicate that there is a mutually symbiotic relationship between the two; newspapers rely on public opinion polls to feed article viewpoints, but articles evoke stereotypes that in turn produce negative opinion polls. Readers scan newspapers for key indicators of the opinions of others, and are influenced by what they perceive (through the newspaper's depiction) as the will of the majority. Ironically, Mahtani and Mountz claim, many readers feel newspapers only influence others – not themselves – thus it is even easier for racial stereotypes to remain unquestioned by individual consumers. The authors conclude with a list of policy recommendations for government, under the rubric of multiculturalism, where they urge a more active role in media production and monitoring. They contend this must be done to reduce racism and increase positive, accurate depictions of ethnic minority communities.

KEY POINTS:

- A number of studies on representations of immigration in the media are reviewed.
- People who are mildly in favour of immigration and multiculturalism can be rapidly influenced by negative media articles, particularly when there are several around a specific topic (or when media outlets feed off each other over a particular story).
- Immigrants and ethnic minorities are either under-represented or misrepresented; media depictions frequently evoke stereotypical images through language choices that create a perception of these groups as violent, dirty, unstable, chaotic and diseased.
- Media providers frequently omit or downplay key facts, and take other facts out of context in order to evoke colonial/racial stereotypes.
- Media often includes details of ethnicity in cases of violence when these details are irrelevant to the story, although this is not done in cases with white perpetrators.
- Positive depictions do exist, and there has been a marked increase in positive and accurate media engagement with ethnic minorities and immigrants through the government's use of multicultural funding and multicultural education of the population. Multiculturalism is a powerful tool for combating media racialization.
- An example of media treatment of immigrants, and the subsequent public response influenced by media, can be seen in the narratives of "boat people" refugees to Vancouver from China in 1999.

- The paper concludes with a series of policy recommendations that fundamentally call on the provincial government to use multiculturalism to take a more active role in media.

RIIM WP 02-06 *MULTICULTURAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN GREATER VANCOUVER*. DAVID W. EDGINGTON, THOMAS A. HUTTON. 2002.

SUMMARY:

This paper provides survey results of local government responses to multiculturalism in the Vancouver area. It explores the historical difficulties of jurisdiction and financial transfers between different levels of government, and notes that municipal level government engagement with multiculturalism is relatively recent. Edgington observes that multicultural services are more prevalent in the core of Vancouver, decreasing significantly as one heads towards the Fraser Valley area. Edgington recommends that municipalities in these regions follow the examples set by Vancouver, Richmond, Burnaby and New Westminster in preparing to receive an influx of immigrants from multiple ethno-cultural backgrounds in the coming years.

KEY POINTS:

- There is an overall shortage of well-documented research on municipal level engagement with multiculturalism.
- The services provided, as well as the policies written and followed, vary significantly from municipality to municipality, leaving some regions

far more “multicultural ready” than others for the shift in immigration trends.

- Vancouver has the highest percentage share of recent non-English speaking minorities in Canada, and the majority of these immigrants have settled in the Vancouver “core” area (Vancouver and Richmond).
- Historically, municipal engagement with multicultural policy has been restricted by both federal and provincial governments, which claimed jurisdiction over the areas of multiculturalism and immigrant settlement services. However, over the past decade there has been a downloading of services to the municipalities. Problematically, there has not always been a matching increase in funding to provide these services.
- NGOs are playing an increasingly important role in settlement services as municipal governments expand their involvement with multicultural policy.
- Multicultural programs appear to be successfully fostering harmony and belonging, equality and inclusivity; however, these programs will need to expand significantly to meet demographic changes.
- Three specific policies are reviewed: *City of Surrey: Intercultural Inclusivity and “Eracism” Forum*; *City of Richmond: Land Use and Housing Conflict*; and, *City of Vancouver CityPlan*.
- Low levels of “multicultural readiness” in the Fraser Valley area will likely prove to be problematic in the future and should be dealt with now in order to avoid difficulties.

- The lack of constitutional obligation at a municipal level to respond to and implement multiculturalism is a problem, as is the perceived and/or real shortage of resources to deliver such programs.

RIIM WP 01-06 "ADJUSTING THE COLOUR BAR": MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS OF ETHNIC MINORITIES UNDER AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN MULTICULTURALISM. KEVIN DUNN, MINELLE MAHTANI. 2001.

SUMMARY:

In this paper, Mahtani and Dunn examine media representations of ethno-cultural groups, specifically the Chinese community in Vancouver and the Muslim community in Sydney. The authors find that persistent negative stereotyping in the media can lead to the disempowerment of these groups, including the loss of rights to build mosques and inhabit public spaces. The authors claim these portrayals are determined by a white-dominant media that seeks to reproduce perspectives on ethnicity that are inaccurate in order to attract and influence dominant-group viewers. They cite under-representation and misrepresentation as tandem tactics for producing and sustaining damaging stereotypes.

KEY POINTS:

- In the media, ethnic minorities are frequently located at the heart of or as the cause of a social problem or undesirable engagement, such as disease, chaos, violence, terrorism, corruption, vice, or social degradation.
- They are economically depicted as expensive to the system – users not givers.

- Media is capable of producing (as well as reflecting) widespread racist sentiments in its viewer-ship, such as Islamophobia in Sydney.
- Those who seek to replicate the status quo in terms of stereotypes control most media sources, and many media sources that are regarded by a white majority viewer-ship as credible are capable of deliberately creating racial conflict with their stories, such as in the case of a CBC documentary on “monster homes” in Vancouver.
- There is a need to conduct more research on the relationship between media production and public attitudes, and there is a need for governments to more successfully employ the tools they have, such as multicultural policy, to combat racial stereotyping.
- The authors conclude with a series of questions about the role of multiculturalism in shaping media discourses of ethnicity, intervening to create alternative representations, and monitoring the production of images/narratives.

SECTION 2

THEORIES OF MULTICULTURALISM: ATTITUDES AND APPROACHES TO ETHNICITY AND INTEGRATION

Further Readings:

CERIS WP #50 *Ethnic Identity of Immigrants in Canada*

Author(s): David Walters, Kelli Phythian, Paul Anisef

Date: October 2006

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigrants; Identity; Ethnicity; Acculturation; Assimilation

RIIM WP 05-23 *I Pledge Allegiance to... Flexible Citizenship and Shifting Scales of Belonging*

Author(s): Katharyne Mitchell, Walter Parker

Date: October 2005

Regional Interest: Canada, America
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Spatial Assumptions; Borders; National Belonging;
Post-9/11; Civic Education

PCERII WP 06-05 *Social Trust, Ethnic Diversity, and Immigrants: The Case of Canada*

Author(s): Abdolmohammad Kazemipur
Date: 2005
Regional Interest: Canada, Quebec
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Social Trust; Urban Populations; Immigrant Populations; Residential Income; Income Inequality; Ethnic Diversity

PCERII WP 01-05 *Individual and Community-Level Determinants of Support for Immigration and Cultural Diversity in Canada*

Author(s): Marlene Mulder, Harvey Krahn
Date: 2005
Regional Interest: Alberta
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigration; Cultural Diversity; Canadian Public Opinion

RIIM WP 04-09 *Ethnicity and Social Capital in Canada*

Author(s): Amanda Aizlewood, Ravi Pendakur
Date: April 2004
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Ethnic Networks; Social Capital; Cultural Diversity; Interpersonal Trust

PCERII WP 04-03 *Deconstructing Canada's Discourse of Immigrant Integration*

Author(s): Peter Li
Date: 2003
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Tolerance; Integration; Policy; Immigration; Cultural Difference

RIIM WP 01-08 *Assimilation, Cultural Pluralism and Social Exclusion Among Ethno-Cultural Groups in Vancouver*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert, David Ley
Date: February 2001
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Assimilation; Cultural Pluralism; Ethnic Enclaves; Economic Outcomes; Traditional and Non-Traditional Immigrant Groups

IM Domain 5: *La representation des groupes ethniques et des minorités visibles au niveau municipal: candidats et élus*

Author(s): Carolle Simard
Date: May 2001
Regional Interest: Quebec
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Elections; Municipal Level; Visible Minority Participation and Election Rates; Gender; Urban/Rural Patterns of Election Results

SECTION 3

POPULATION GROWTH: DIVERSITY PROJECTIONS, URBAN PLANNING AND SETTLEMENT ISSUES

Full Summaries:

RIIM WP 04-12 *The Quest for an Inclusive City: An Exploration of Sri Lankan Tamil Experiences of Integration in Toronto and Vancouver*

Author(s): Leonie Sandercock, Leslie Dickout, Tanya Winkler
Date: May 2004
Regional Interest: Vancouver, Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): Sri Lankan Tamils
Summary: FULL
Keywords: Inclusion; Participation; Multiculturalism; The Right to the City; Identity; Difference; Space

RIIM WP 03-14 *Rethinking Multiculturalism for the 21st Century*

Author(s): Leonie Sandercock
Date: October 2003
Regional Interest: Canada, Britain
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: FULL

Keywords: Multiculturalism; Difference; Identity; Race;
Racialized Liberal Democracies; Agonistic Democracy;
Postcolonial; Cosmopolitanism; Neighborhoods; Micro-Publics;
Everyday; Interculturalism

CERIS WP #28 *Ethnic Segregation in a Multicultural City: The case of Toronto, Canada* (Also appears as CERIS Policy Paper #6)

Author(s): Mohammad A. Qadeer

Date: October 2003

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Residential Segregation; Discrimination;

Multiculturalism; Ethnic

Communities/Enclaves; Neighbourhoods; Toronto Census

Metropolitan Area

CERIS WP #16 *The Anatomy of An Urban Legend: Toronto's Multicultural Reputation* (Also appears as CERIS Policy Paper #11)

Author(s): Michael J. Doucet

Date: April 2001

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Multiculturalism; Urban Settlement Patterns;

Perception of Inclusivity; Marketing Diversity

CERIS WP #12 *History of Immigration since the Second World War: From Toronto "The Good" to Toronto "The World in a City"*

Author(s): Harold Troper

Date: March 2000

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Immigration; History; Public Records; Diversity;

Multiculturalism

RIIM WP 04-12 *THE QUEST FOR AN INCLUSIVE CITY: AN EXPLORATION OF SRI LANKAN TAMIL EXPERIENCES OF INTEGRATION IN TORONTO AND VANCOUVER.* LEONIE SANDERCOCK, LESLIE DICKOUT, TANYA WINKLER. 2004.

SUMMARY:

This paper is part of a series of four dealing with multiculturalism, immigrant settlement and urban planning strategies. While all of the papers mention multiculturalism in some manner, this paper deals significantly with multiculturalism in a way that some of the other papers do not. For reference, the other papers in the series are RIIM WP 03-14, RIIM WP 03-20, RIIM WP 04-17.

This is the third in a series of four papers. Sandercock, Dickout, and Winkler document the Sri Lankan Tamil experience in Toronto and Vancouver, and find that while there is a desire for integration, there is also hesitation, a lack of optimism, and general doubt as to the capacity of multiculturalism to adequately facilitate equal participation for diverse communities in Canadian society. According to the research results, the Sri Lankan Tamil community generally felt more assurance in self-reliance as a community than in dependence on the broader Canadian population/government to watch out for their interests, which led in part to isolationist tendencies. The authors argue that this must be understood in the context of multiculturalism's failure to go far enough in creating an environment conducive to social justice. This has impacted the feeling amongst Sri Lankan Tamils about whether or not they enjoy "rights to the city."

KEY POINTS:

- Canadian multiculturalism has dramatically altered the perception of the country, particularly from the perspective of immigrant expectation.
- The Tamil community in Vancouver is far smaller and very dispersed; in Toronto, it is largely located in a specific ethnic enclave where the vast majority of Sri Lankan Tamils in Canada have come to reside.
- Multicultural citizenship is potentially the fullest form of citizenship in an increasingly globalized world; however, this idea contends that citizenship continues to be handed out by the state, and that citizenship, once conferred, is as full in daily practice as it is in legal terms.
- There is a wide gap between the promise of multicultural citizenship and the practice of multicultural citizenship, experienced most acutely by immigrants of colour, particularly women, youth, seniors, and those of lower economic classes.
- Lefebvre's (1996) idea of "right to the city" is discussed.
- The Sri Lankan Tamil community has immigrated from a complex situation of conflict overseas, which places them in a heightened state of precariousness. The majority are refugees, who face difficult financial circumstances. Nevertheless, in Toronto a distinct neighbourhood has developed, one that provides services, networks and opportunities specific to the Tamil community. This has helped buffer the community from the rest of the city.
- There have been four main stages of settlement in the Toronto area, moving from initial arrival in small numbers to a large central enclave core with services and expansion into other areas of the city.

- There is a multicultural dilemma: funding provides financially stable services for the community, which then means that the community is more easily self-contained, and this does not promote integration; however, this support provides community stability and allows people to inhabit the cultural environment they choose.
- Multiculturalism asserts specific rights on behalf of Canadians, yet it is far more difficult for newcomers to assert these rights for themselves, and virtually impossible for them to enforce and defend these rights in the face of racism and severe economic disadvantage. This indicates that there is a problem with the normative ideal of multicultural citizenship, namely, the gap between the utopian vision of an un-enforced (albeit usefully directed) government policy and the challenges of daily urban lived reality.
- The public face of multiculturalism, where everyone is happily integrated, belies a situation of on-the-ground distrust, racism, and expectation of norms that continually designate insiders and outsiders – those who belong and those who don't. In the face of this, an ethnic enclave, through core numbers, establishes a space of belonging, even if that belonging is partial, non-transportable, and contested. It therefore provides a system of protection, a right to the city, and a right to participation, though limited to a specific geographic region.
- This situation reveals how far multiculturalism still has to travel.
- Recommendations are made for local, provincial and federal governments on implementing a better version of multiculturalism – one more capable of living up to the policy's promise of full and equal citizenship.

RIIM WP 03-14 *RETHINKING MULTICULTURALISM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY*. LEONIE SANDERCOCK. 2003.

SUMMARY:

This paper is part of a series of four dealing with multiculturalism, immigrant settlement and urban planning strategies. While all of the papers mention multiculturalism in some manner, this paper deals significantly with multiculturalism in a way that some of the other papers do not. For reference, the other papers in the series are RIIM WP 03-20, RIIM WP 04-12, RIIM WP 04-17.

In this, the first in a series of four papers on immigrant settlement issues, Sandercock argues that Western multiculturalism is “fatally flawed” because of its engagement with diversity as a static set of cultural groups that remain unchanging in their practices and profiles. Sandercock explores five different approaches to ethnic integration and participation in urban areas in order to uncover new ways of handling multiculturalism. She questions what a sense of belonging might look like, what it means to live with difference, and what it means to be “at home” in Canada. Concluding that a politics of difference is fundamentally linked to issues of belonging and identity that she says “cannot be wished away,” Sandercock determines that she is in favour of retaining rather than abandoning multiculturalism. She clarifies this by speaking in favour of a multicultural *perspective* rather than multicultural programs – a perspective that values belonging of all members of society, and seeks to facilitate that belonging through a reciprocal engagement between groups based on political participation.

KEY POINTS:

- The earlier findings of Sandercock's book *Towards Cosmopolis* – that the normative idea of multiculturalism could be equated with cosmopolitanism for greater social inclusion – was a problematic conclusion.
- Western democracies have always racialized the political and social processes of belonging, which include policies such as multiculturalism. Multiculturalism must therefore be examined more closely before it can be used as the basis for urban planning and other decisions that forward ideas of social belonging and participation.
- An understanding of "difference" is a key component, but it need not be abandoned or viewed in isolation; the way forward is to engage continuously with the paradoxical questions of difference, knowing that they cannot productively be abandoned any time in the foreseeable future, and must therefore form a part of any solid line of questioning.
- A review of five theories of social organization in urban cities is provided.
 1. Sennett claims that the visibly apparent diversity of a multiracial city is a façade, giving an appearance of active engagement that is really tolerant indifference. Sandercock questions whether the desire for active engagement and social cohesion between groups is fundamentally necessary, or just another fantasy. More practically, one might claim that intercultural contact and interaction are necessary for problem solving, but thorough social cohesion is not.
 2. Donald is less moralizing than Sennett and acknowledges that conflict is a key component of life, one which must be recognized in

order to be handled. To that end, cultural sharing is not necessary to resolve conflict, but intercultural, inter-group dialogue is. Sandercock supports this reading, but finds no clues in Donald's work about how multiple ethnic groups are to live together pragmatically in the city.

3. The British Home Office put out a report on social cohesion that called for numerous measures to forward an agenda of social harmony and belonging. Sandercock is highly uneasy with this report on the grounds that it fails to consider any of the historical reasons for inequalities producing conflict amongst groups, namely, a colonial legacy and lingering attitudes of racism amongst the dominant group. For her, there are too many assumptions of value systems already in place for these recommendations to be anything more than a slow assimilation of ethnic practices towards a British value system, as defined by the Blair government.
4. Amin argues that the history of racialized inequality, as well contemporary realities of transnational loyalties, must be included in understandings of belonging. He finds that locality – a tie to specific location – may mean far less to new immigrants than to the established British Anglo community, and that the very assumption of community based on proximity to one another in a singular physical location must be questioned.
5. Germain claims that in Canada there is a “peaceful but distant” engagement between people of different ethnic groups, whereby people pass each other in public spaces, make room for each other politely, but do not engage each other. This does not prevent conflict, but it may help to diffuse conflict; however, it does not easily translate

to a shared sense of belonging. There is no natural engagement with the project of multiculturalism – the social ideals voiced by the policy require far more than simple physical proximity of multiple ethnic groups.

- After reviewing the difficulties located in these five arguments, it can be concluded that multiculturalism is not divisive as some have claimed, but neither is it an automatic solution to social cohesion in its present form.
- Multiple multiculturalisms exist. It is easy to isolate a weak version of multiculturalism and blame it for creating a lack of social cohesion. However, multiculturalism is useful if employed as a perspective across entire systems.
- Multiculturalism as a daily practice should be based and evaluated on two core values: the right to the city, and the right to difference. If these values are recognized, and social systems designed to accommodate them, multiculturalism can be a very useful tool.

CERIS WP #28 *ETHNIC SEGREGATION IN A MULTICULTURAL CITY: THE CASE OF TORONTO, CANADA.* MOHAMMAD A. QADEER. 2003

SUMMARY:

In democratic societies, and in particular in urban centers, racial segregation exists to varying degrees. This is most frequently approached as a problem resulting from discriminatory practices, policies, and economic factors directed by the dominant group's control over political processes. Qadeer contends

that this reading of ethnic segregation in neighbourhoods is often false and fails to take into account the choices made by ethnic groups to live together, as well as the benefits of networking and close geographic association. There is a critical mass required to produce some benefits, and ethnic community living permits many of these benefits to flourish.

KEY POINTS:

- Residential separation needs to be understood in a more complex way; automatic assumptions that neighbourhood separation is necessarily segregation based on enforced social inequality should not be made.
- Racial segregation based on inequality is less sanctioned by social ideology and legal practices in Canada than it is in the United States.
- Segregation, or separation, is not in and of itself undesirable.
- Open discrimination in forming residential communities is now illegal, and these anti-discrimination regulations have changed neighbourhoods in North America.
- Neighbourhood segregation may be based on group identities other than ethnicity, such as a gay community, a linguistic community, or a woman-friendly or child-friendly neighbourhood. Thus, other non-ethnically-based types of personal identification can shape the choice to reside with people who are perceived to be similar in their identities.
- Ethnic enclaves can have historical locations based on discrimination, but may also be elective, and may foster entrepreneurship, provide family support, and (on the whole) function as a supportive social system.
- Canadian multiculturalism has played a key role in this development.

- Multiculturalism used to be a “private affair,” but contemporary multiculturalism is taking cultural practice and ethnic identity increasingly into public spaces, as a matter of public engagement with neighbourhood development and community belonging.
- Economic factors affect the capacity of people to move into specific neighbourhoods; economic recession (housing market downturn) is one means by which ethnic communities who face disadvantages in the labour market may be able to afford to move into more centralized urban neighbourhoods, which they retain even after the overall economy recovers.
- There is a process of forming an ethnic enclave, which begins with a small number of people from one ethnic group congregating in an area, then attracting others who wish to reside in a community of familiar people, until growth reaches a critical mass and ethnic-specific services are established, such as local groceries carrying specific foods and functioning in different languages.

CERIS WP #16 *THE ANATOMY OF AN URBAN LEGEND: TORONTO'S MULTICULTURAL REPUTATION.* MICHAEL J. DOUCET. 2001.

SUMMARY:

According to Doucet, urban legends form a core part of society's understanding of itself, and these narratives are mobilized not only to entertain, but also to reinforce political and social value systems. Toronto has enjoyed a reputation as a remarkably multicultural city, but Doucet contends that this is its own

urban legend – one that glosses over racial and class differences plaguing the city. Demographic diversity alone is not enough to prove multiculturalism. Toronto is definitely Canada’s most cosmopolitan city, but this does not necessitate that it is automatically a multicultural one. Despite the repeated claim that Toronto is the world’s most multicultural city, Doucet finds no evidence to directly support this claim, and he therefore rules the UN declaration of Toronto as the world’s most multicultural city an urban legend, albeit a successfully pervasive one despite its inaccuracy.

KEY POINTS:

- The article provides extensive quotes on Toronto’s multicultural reputation.
- A list of searches through various forms of media is discussed in the quest to find the source of the idea that Toronto is the world’s most multicultural city.
- This legend has helped to define Toronto’s identity as a city, and has been extremely useful in marketing, tourism, and immigrant attraction.
- Toronto has implemented a number of celebrations, policies, etc., based on the ideals of multiculturalism – the city’s engagement with its reputation is not a passive one.
- Despite a high level of media engagement with multiculturalism, the majority of this media remains under the ownership of Euro-Canadians, which would seem to refute the idea of genuine multiculturalism. Diversification of media ownership must increase in order to validate the idea that multiculturalism is indeed working.

- Racial tensions in Toronto have not gone unnoticed, occasionally resulting in violence that appears in the media and produces ruptures in the idea of a harmonized cosmopolitan multiculturalism that is a model for the world. However, these ruptures are often covered over by the claim that Toronto's multiculturalism, though imperfect, is working.
- Multiculturalism has indeed benefited many in Toronto.
- It is time Toronto let go of the myth of being the world's most multicultural city.

CERIS WP #12 *HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR: FROM TORONTO "THE GOOD" TO TORONTO "THE WORLD IN A CITY."* HAROLD TROPER. 2000.

SUMMARY:

This article traces significant policy developments around immigration and ethnicity over the past five decades. Troper finds that despite high levels of diversity in the city, there remain significant barriers of access in policy, and significant geographic boundaries in terms of ethnic segregation, in the city. Troper finds that this is linked to economic circumstances and the ongoing systemic disadvantaging of immigrants, and specifically immigrants of colour. Class barriers and limited access to the labour market are mirrored in the social geography of the city, presenting planners with challenges. However, despite the fact that this engagement is contested and imperfect, Troper concludes that nothing defines Toronto as a city more than its historical and contemporary engagement with cultural pluralism.

Key Points:

- Immigrants have contributed continuously to the economic growth of Toronto and Canada throughout the country's history and have faced ongoing barriers to equal access in the labour market.
- This has impacted immigrant settlement patterns in the city.
- Toronto, while demographically diverse, contains ethnic enclaves that are inconsistent with the positive reputation for progressive multiculturalism the city enjoys.
- Immigration policies from the past fifty years are reviewed, as is Canada's engagement with human rights legislation and citizenship.
- The historical development of multiculturalism, as well as the White and Green Papers, are reviewed.

SECTION 3

POPULATION GROWTH: DIVERSITY PROJECTIONS, URBAN PLANNING AND SETTLEMENT ISSUES

Further Readings:

IM Domain 2: *La repartition spatiale des immigrants a Montreal: apport des indices de segregation residentielle*

Author(s): Philippe Apparicio, Xavier Leloup, Philippe Rivet

Date: 2006

Regional Interest: Montreal

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Residential Segregation; Variables of Segregation; Minorities; Immigrants; Religion; Ethnicity; Euro versus non-Euro Migration Segregation

IM Domain 2: *Conditions de logement des ménages immigrants: Géographie du logement, accession à la propriété et accessibilité financière dans la région métropolitaine de Montréal*

Author(s): Xavier Leloup, Virginie Ferreira

Date: 2005

Regional Interest: Montreal

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Logement; Immigration; Propriété; Accessibilité financière; Montréal; Analyse multiniveau

PCERII WP 05-05 *The Attraction and Retention of Immigrants to Edmonton: A Case Study of a Medium Sized Canadian City*

Author(s): Tracy Derwing, Harvey Krahn, Jennifer Foote, Lori Diepenbroek

Date: 2005

Regional Interest: Edmonton

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigrant Settlement; Attraction and Retention; Information Access; Diversity

RIIM WP 05-14 *Migration and Demographic Transformation of Canadian Cities: The Social Geography of Canada's Major Metropolitan Centres in 2017*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert

Date: June 2005

Regional Interest: Vancouver, Toronto, Montréal

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Social Geography; Visible Minorities; Ethnic Concentration; Social Exclusion; Census Metropolitan Areas; Census Tracts; Population Projections

CERIS Policy Paper #16 *Immigrant Settlement and Social Inclusion in Canada*

Author(s): Ratna Omidvar, Ted Richmond

Date: March 2005

Regional Interest: Canada, Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigrant Settlement; Refugees; Crisis; Insufficient Response to Settlement Needs; Social Inclusion; Civic Engagement

RIIM WP 04-17 *The Quest to Negotiate Equitable Civic Engagement: Response of Toronto's Sri Lankan Tamil Community to Social Development Planning in Canada's Largest Multicultural Metropolis*

Author(s): Leslie Dickout
Date: August 2004
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): Sri Lankan Tamils
Summary: NO
Keywords: Citizenship; Governance; Civic Participation; Social Planning; Sri Lankan Tamils

RIIM WP 03-20 *Integrating Immigrants: The Challenge for Cities, City Governments, and the City-Building Professions*

Author(s): Leonie Sandercock
Date: December 2003
Regional Interest: Canada, urban centres
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigration; Urban Planning; Urban Policy; Urban Governance; Citizenship; Difference; Exclusion; Fear; Everyday Life; Neighborhoods; Intercultural Co-Existence; Racism

PCERII WP 01-03 *The Retention of Newcomers in Second- and Third-Tier Cities in Canada*

Author(s): Harvey Krahn, Tracey Derwing, Baha Abu-Laban
Date: 2003
Regional Interest:
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Secondary Migration; Immigration Policies; Settlement; Immigrant Retention

PCERII WP 02-03 *Attraction and Retention of Immigrants: Policy Implications for Municipalities*

Author(s): Derek Cook, Valerie Pruegger
Date: 2003
Regional Interest: Calgary
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Internal Migration; Immigrant Retention; Immigration Policy; Immigrant Attraction Model; Immigration and Municipalities

PCERII WP 03-03 *Ethnic/Racial Urban Residential Segregation in Eastern Canada*

Author(s): Leo Driedger
Date: 2003
Regional Interest: Quebec, Atlantic Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Residential Segregation; Immigrant Settlement Patterns; Urban Centers; Ethnicity and Race; Social Class

CERIS WP #18 *Ethnoracial Diversity and Planning Practices in the Greater Toronto Area: Final Report* (Also appears as CERIS Policy Paper #12)

Author(s): Beth Moore Milroy, Marcia Wallace
Date: October 2002
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Ethnoracial Diversity; Municipal Planning; Equity; Cultural Assumptions; Public Interest

CERIS WP #14 *Integrating Community Diversity in Toronto: On Whose Terms?*

Author(s): Myer Siemiatycki, Tim Rees, Roxana Ng, Khan Rahi
Date: March 2001
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Diversity; Community Development; Challenges; Newcomer Populations; Municipal Response; Diversity Integration

IM Domain 2: *Immigrants and Cities: Does Neighbourhood Matter?*

Author(s): Annick Germain
Date: 2000
Regional Interest: Montreal
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigrant Concentration; Urban Settlement; Diversity; Multiethnic Neighbourhoods; Residential Segregation

CERIS WP #8 *Fate and Faith: Claiming Urban Citizenship in Immigrant Toronto*

Author(s): Engin Isin, Myer Siemiatycki
Date: June 1999

Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): Muslims
Summary: NO
Keywords: Access; Religion; Discrimination; Islam; Municipal Governance; Land Use

RIIM WP 99-15 *Immigration, Neighbourhood Change, and Racism: Immigrant Reception in Richmond, B.C.*

Author(s): John Rose
Date: May 1999
Regional Interest: Richmond, Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): white (Anglo-European), Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigration; Racism; Social Constructionism; Whiteness

RIIM WP 98-16 *The Changing Social Geography of Immigrant Settlement in Vancouver*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert
Date: September 1998
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): multiple (Asian migration)
Summary: NO
Keywords: Social Geography; Immigration; Residential Segregation; Ethnicity

CERIS WP #3 *Ethnic Malls and Plazas: Chinese Commercial Developments in Scarborough, Ontario*

Author(s): Mohammad Qadeer
Date: 1998
Regional Interest: Ontario
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Development Patterns; Market-Driven; Integration; Urban-Suburban; Malls and Plazas; Patterns of Consumerism; Ethnic Spaces

IM Domain 2: *Montreal: laboratoire de cosmopolitisme entre deux mondes*

Author(s): Annick Germain
Date: 1997
Regional Interest: Montreal
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Diversity; Migration; Ethnicity; Evolution of a City; Linguistic Geography **Section 4**

Multicultural Participation: The Labour Market and Employment Equity

Note: There are no full summaries in this section.

FURTHER READINGS:

*CERIS WP #41 Canadian 'Experiments' in Diversity: The Case of Immigrants with Engineering Backgrounds Who Settle in Ontario*³

Author(s): Gurmeet Bambrah

Date: November 2005

Regional Interest: Ontario, Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Skilled Workers; Immigration; Engineering;

Development; Regulations;

Multiculturalism; Contextual History; Access to Employment

PCERII WP 04-05 Non-Recognition of Foreign Credentials for Immigrant Professionals in Canada and Sweden: A Comparative Analysis

Author(s): Shioa Guo, Per Andersson

Date: 2005

Regional Interest: Canada, Sweden

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigration and Integration; Canada; Sweden;

Politics of Difference; Foreign Credentials Recognition

CERIS Policy Paper #22 Impact of Race and Immigrants Status on Employment Opportunities and Outcomes in the Canadian Labour Market

Author(s): Cheryl Teelucksingh, Grace-Edward Galabuzi

Date: November 2005

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigration; Racialized Groups in Labour Market;

Economic and Exclusionary Discrimination

RIIM WP 05-10 Ethnic Identity and the Labour Market

Author(s): Krishna Pendakur, Ravi Pendakur

Date: May 2005

³ This article contains a detailed history of Canadian policy in regards to immigration and the labour market. It contains a two-page review of relevant multicultural policy decisions. It does not engage significantly with multiculturalism as a social philosophy, nor does it make policy recommendations; its engagement with multiculturalism is more of a backdrop for other situations in the labour market. However, for those interested in the connections between the labour market and multiculturalism in Canada, this article is perhaps the best place to begin in the Metropolis working paper series.

Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Ethnicity; Labour Market Behaviour; Informal Job-Finding Networks

RIIM WP 05-11 *Visible Minorities in Canada's Workplaces: A Perspective on the 2017 Projection*

Author(s): Krishna Pendakur
Date: May 2005
Regional Interest: Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Population Growth; Economic Participation; Access to Labour Market; Barriers

PCERII WP 04-04 *Social Capital of Immigrants in Canada*

Author(s): Abdolmohammad Kazemipur
Date: 2004
Regional Interest: Canada – 14 main cities
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Social Capital; Immigration; Canada; Social Network; Income

CERIS WP #30 *Chinese Immigrants in Canada: Their Changing Composition and Economic Performance*

Author(s): Shuguang Wang, Lucia Lo
Date: March 2004
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Chinese Immigrants; Economic Performance of Immigrants

CERIS WP #23 *Labour Market Outcomes of Immigrant and Racial Minority University Graduates in Canada (Also appears as CERIS Policy Paper #4)*

Author(s): Paul Anisef, Robert Sweet, George Frempong
Date: March 2003
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigrants; Racial Minorities; Economic Participation; Economic Integration; Education Credentials

CERIS WP #21 *Cultural Resources, Ethnic Strategies, and Immigrant Entrepreneurship: A Comparative Study of Five Immigrant Groups in the Toronto CMA* (Also appears as CERIS Policy Paper #2)

Author(s): Lucia Lo, Carlos Teixeira, Marie Truelove
Date: November 2002
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): Polish, Portuguese, Caribbean, Somali, Korean
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigrant Business; Ethnic Economies, Toronto Area; Entrepreneurship; Multi-Group Setting

RIIM WP 02-03 *Cultural Barriers to Labour Market Integration: Immigrants from South Asia and the former Yugoslavia*

Author(s): Harold Bauder, Emilie Cameron
Date: February 2002
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): South Asian, Yugoslavian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Labour Market Integration; Cultural Barriers; South Asian Immigrants; Yugoslavian Immigrants; Greater Vancouver

RIIM WP 00-12 *The Social Geography of Immigration and Urbanization in Canada: A Review and Interpretation*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert
Date: September 2000
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigrant Settlement; Social Geography; Suburbanization; Housing; Urban Labour Markets; Immigrant Identities; Immigrants and Poverty

RIIM WP 00-15 *Cosmopolitanism at the Local Level: Immigrant Settlement and the Development of Transitional Neighbourhoods*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert
Date: September 2000
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Cosmopolitanism; Immigrant Settlement; Neighbourhoods; Social Interaction; Transnationalism

IM Domain 1: *L'entrepreneurship ethnique a Montreal et a Toronto: etude comparative de deux secteurs des quartiers multiethniques de Cote-des-neiges et Parkdale*

Author(s): Sylvie Pare

Date: June 2000

Regional Interest: Montreal, Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Comparative Study; Entrepreneurship; Social Networks; Ethnic Resources; Urban Neighbourhoods; Immigrant Admission Categories/Status

CERIS WP #9 *The Base of Chinese and South Asian Merchants' Entrepreneurship and Ethnic Enclaves, Toronto, Canada*

Author(s): Mohammad Qadeer

Date: 1999

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese, South Asian

Summary: NO

Keywords: Small Business; Comparative Study; Entrepreneurship; Social Networks; Ethnic Resources; Enclave Facilities

RIIM WP 97-01 *The Colour of Work: Labour Market Segmentation in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, 1991*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert

Date: March 1997

Regional Interest: Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Labour Market Segmentation; Human Capital; Participation; Ethnic Clusters

SECTION 5

MULTICULTURAL PARTICIPATION: LANGUAGE USE

Full Summaries:

AMC *Les Immigrants et leur(s) langue(s) dans les provinces maritimes*

Author(s): Annette Boudreau, Sonya Malaborza, Isabelle Violette

Date: 2006

Regional Interest: Maritimes

Ethnic Group(s): multiple, French-speaking

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Multiculturalism; Ethnic Minorities; Immigration;
Language; Identity

RIIM WP 02-20 "*What Colour is Your English?*"

Author(s): Gillian Creese, Edith Ngene Kambere

Date: November 2002

Regional Interest: Vancouver

Ethnic Group(s): African

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Racialization; Social Exclusion; Gender; Accent;
Labour Market Access; Africans; Language Fluency

**AMC *LES IMMIGRANTS ET LEUR(S) LANGUE(S) DANS LES PROVINCES
MARITIMES. ANNETTE BOUDREAU, SONYA MALABORZA, ISABELLE VIOLETTE.
2006.***

SUMMARY:

Using language as a basis for questioning belonging, this article explores how immigrants make the transition to become part of a community, what constitutes French belonging, and what criteria are used to make this assessment. The authors find that French Canadian identity and language are not promoted widely by Canadian embassies in attracting immigrants, which inhibits the growth of French-Canadian communities. The authors claim that language is far more than a simple tool of communication – it is a marker and facilitator of identity. Language participates in shaping social and economic realities, and is a crucial means of transmitting values. As such, the treatment of French language is inextricably linked to the treatment of French culture in a multicultural environment. Language is a fundamental characteristic of daily life; as a result, research must be undertaken to further understand the linguistic and

cultural practices of French-speaking populations in the maritime provinces and, in particular, in New Brunswick where French culture is alive and well.

KEY POINTS:

- The article establishes a link between language, culture, and identity. This connection ties multicultural practices directly to French-speaking culture.
- The article questions how linguistic and cultural practices are formed in daily life through a series of questions about immigration, belonging, and daily practice.
- The position of “minority” is changing as globalization and transnationalism reshape local understandings of identity and linguistic affiliations.
- The article questions how “minority” designated cultures like the French Canadian culture in the Maritimes can attract new immigrants who are willing to participate as minorities.
- In a multicultural environment, French-speaking immigrants find themselves positioned differently than English-speaking immigrants, and are marginalized through linguistic norms, as well as through the narrative of two founding nations. This situation is more pronounced in French-speaking communities than in English ones.
- Urbanization factors must also be considered, as cosmopolitan centers tend to accelerate immigrant movement from French to English environments. Immigration initiatives need to be considered, possibly modeled after the Quebec system, to encourage immigrants to come to and remain in French speaking areas.

- Language must be considered carefully in the context of multiculturalism, not only as a form of national bilingualism, but as a transmitter of cultural practices and value systems, all of which will become part of the Maritime community if immigration increases.

RIIM WP 02-20 "WHAT COLOUR IS YOUR ENGLISH?" GILLIAN CREESE, EDITH NGENE KAMBERE. 2002.

SUMMARY:

Basing their research on interviews with twelve women of African origin in Vancouver, Creese and Kambere find that accent is a barrier to equal participation in society, specifically in the labour market. The dominant Anglo-Canadian group demonstrates preference for a narrow and familiar range of accents constituting fluency in English, and because of this discrimination is perpetuated and the values of multiculturalism ignored. Women of African origin, some of whom speak English as a first language, are frequently told that they do not possess the necessary fluency to perform service sector jobs because they have an accent that is hard for their white employers to understand. The majority of jobs available to women immigrants are either low-level service sector jobs or factory jobs. This situation guarantees the deskilling of African women immigrants, pushing them out of the slightly better service jobs into low wage factory positions where they are not required to communicate. This not only silences women, but also has severe economic results. Through the racialization of language, variations of English language found in white communities are deemed acceptable while those found in black Africa are not.

Because of the subtlety of determining fluency, it is easy for employers to re-inscribe colonial value systems without overtly admitting to practicing racism.

KEY POINTS:

- There is conflict between the interviewees and their potential employers about what constitutes fluency, particularly from those women who were raised in English-speaking African countries.
- The relegation of African accents to the level of insufficient English creates an insider/outsider divide that acts to isolate and disempower African origin women.
- African women identify as a community within Vancouver despite significant national, regional, and cultural differences because they are drawn together by common experiences of discrimination.
- There is an overall lack of research on African origin residents in Canada, and even less on African origin women or African immigrants in Vancouver.
- Child-rearing, family demands, and unpaid labour complicate the situation for many African origin women, many of whom already experience severe labour market discrimination and deskilling.
- The majority of interviewees experienced downward mobility as a result of the devaluation of their language skills by potential employers, who judged them to be insufficiently Canadian to be functional. Many women also found their educational credentials were not honoured in Canada.
- This creates a situation where African origin women are perpetually immigrants and outsiders, regardless of their citizenship status or length of time in Canada.

- Multiculturalism is considered insufficient in this case, as governments do not enforce regulations around what constitutes discrimination. Multiculturalism appears ineffective in reshaping mainstream values and norms, particularly around language use.

SECTION 5

MULTICULTURAL PARTICIPATION: LANGUAGE USE

Further Readings:

IM Domain 1: *Integration linguistique et performance économique d'une cohorte d'immigrants à Montréal: une approche longitudinale*

Author(s): Christine Blaser

Date: 2006

Regional Interests: Montreal

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Economic Performance; Language Use; Immigrants; Ethnicity; Human Capital

CERIS WP #38 *Immigration, Race, and Language: Black Francophones of Ontario and the Challenges of Integration, Racism, and Language Discrimination*

Author(s): Amal Madibbo

Date: June 2005

Regional Interest: Ontario

Ethnic Group(s): Black Francophones

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigration; Francophones; Antiracism; Minorities; Policies; Community organizations; Ontario

RIIM WP 05-02 *Representations of Language among Multilingual Youth in Two Canadian Cities*

Author(s): Diane Dagenais, Patricia Lamarre

Date: January 2005

Regional Interest: Vancouver, Montreal

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Multilingualism; Linguistic Capital; Immigration; Cities; Language Practices; Language Representations

RIIM WP 03-04 *"Do you know your language?" How Teachers of Punjabi and Chinese Ancestries Construct their Family Languages in their Personal and Professional Lives*

Author(s): June Beynon, Roumiana Ilieva, Marela Dichupa, Shemina Hirji

Date: January 2001

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese, Punjabi

Summary: NO

Keywords: Linguistic Identity Representation; Employment Equity in Education

IM Domain 3: *La réussite en français des allophones au collégial: constat, problématique et solutions*

Author(s): Francois Armand, P. Lamarre

Date: 2000 (redone 2002)

Regional Interests: Montreal

Ethnic Group(s):

Summary: NO

Keywords: Comparison of Anglophones and Francophones; French Language Institutions; Education; Diversity; Success Ratios; Recommendations

RIIM WP 00-20 *Some Immigrant Language Lessons from Canada to Germany*

Author(s): Don DeVoretz, Holger Hinte, Christiane Werner

Date: October 2000

Regional Interest: Canada, Germany

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Comparative Study; Canada; Germany; Citizenship; Immigrant Entry; Second Language Acquisition

IM Domain 1: *Usages linguistiques des entrepreneurs ethniques: portrait des groupes immigrants et natifs de la deuxième ou troisième génération*

Author(s): Sylvie Pare, Danielle Juteau

Date: June 2000

Regional Interests: Montreal

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Workspace Language Use; Entrepreneurs; Employees; Multi-Generational Residency; Ethnicity; Labour Market Performance

RIIM WP 99-25 *A Theory of Social Forces and Immigrant Second Language Acquisition*

Author(s): Don DeVoretz, Christiane Werner
Date: December 1999
Regional Interest: Canada, Germany, Israel, United States
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Labour Market; Political, Social, Educational Spheres; Second Language Acquisition

RIIM WP 99-20 *A Case Study of Multilingualism and Educational Choices in Immigrant Families*

Author(s): Diane Dagenais, Catherine Berron
Date: July 1999
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): South Asian
Summary: NO
Keywords: French Immersion; Education; Parents' Experiences of Multilingualism

RIIM WP 99-05 *Performing Carnival: Language Learning in a Punjabi Sikh School*

Author(s): Kelleen Toohey, Bonnie Waterstone, Allyson Jule
Date: February 1999
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): Punjabi Sikh
Summary: NO
Keywords: Social Interaction; Carnival; Social Relations; Production of Language

RIIM WP 97-10 *Speak and Ye Shall Receive: Language Knowledge as Human Capital*

Author(s): Krishna Pendakur, Ravi Pendakur
Date: 1997
Regional Interest: Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Language Use; Human Capital; Bilingualism; Immigration; Linguistic Barriers

SECTION 6

MULTICULTURAL COMMUNITIES: SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

Full Summaries

PCERII WP 01-06 Immigrant and Refugee Serving Organizations in a Canadian City: An Exploratory Study

Author(s): Dan Chekki

Date: 2006

Regional interest: Winnipeg

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: FULL

Keywords: NGOs; Ethnic Organizations; Immigrant Services; Winnipeg

RIIM WP 99-02 Impacts of Immigration on Education in British Columbia: An analysis of efforts to implement policies of Multiculturalism in schools

Author(s): Marvin Wideen, Kathleen A. Barnard

Date: January 1999

Regional Interest: British Columbia

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: FULL

Keywords: Policy Implementation; Multi-Ethnic Classrooms; Multiculturalism; Youth

PCERII WP 01-06 IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE SERVING ORGANIZATIONS IN A CANADIAN CITY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY. DAN CHEKKI. 2006.

SUMMARY:

Many of the problems linked with government delivery of services to immigrant and refugee users results from a lack of research. Ethnic delivery services and NGOs play a critical role in successful services delivery, as well as in information gathering. Chekki contends that they must be better included in government program/policy decisions if the best results are to be achieved.

Community-based NGO programs deliver services in a culturally sensitive way, in keeping with the value systems laid out by Canadian multicultural policy; alternatively, government service delivery often does not. In effect, through lack of understanding about immigrant diversity, the government is failing to meet its own stated goals, while those organizations that are kept at arm's length from the government are more able to forward multicultural aims but are largely under-funded.

KEY POINTS:

- The role of NGOs and ethnic voluntary service organizations is discussed, with a focus on services in Manitoba.
- There is a theory that ethnic service organizations inhibit the process of integration and upward mobility post-migration, because of their tendency to serve and therefore contain immigrants within a specific ethno-cultural environment. Ethnic identity becomes a barrier to success, something contrary to the values espoused by multiculturalism.
- Ethnic service providers create a sense of pride, safety, and belonging for users, but may also inhibit integration into broader society.
- Ethnic enclaves can produce social capital in the form of support networks, job networks, and community identity.
- There are contested theories on whether or not funding ethnic community and voluntary service organizations helps or hinders the process of integration; much of this may rest on how well multiculturalism in general is succeeding.

- Immigrants may be attracted to Canada because they can retain multiple identities under the concept of multicultural citizenship. However, the reality of this remains debated.
- Government services frequently view users as clients; these services would benefit users better if they were perceived as participants, as they are in the community driven and NGO systems.
- Community driven and NGO service providers assist users in overcoming barriers such as racism in the system, and are more adaptable to changes in needs of a community, unlike government services which take a long time to implement, reflect the value systems of the majority, and are slow to adapt to changing circumstances.
- Profiles of different NGOs are discussed.
- Governments provide consultation, but this is not necessarily followed by action or funding; government bureaucracy has a tendency to significantly hinder the process of service delivery.
- Governments should increase funding to major NGOs and community service providers, which are more capable of meeting multicultural goals, function more efficiently, are more adaptable, and provide a strong sense of community between providers and users that is far warmer and more successful than the government client-distributor model.

RIIM WP 99-02 *IMPACTS OF IMMIGRATION ON EDUCATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: AN ANALYSIS OF EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES OF MULTICULTURALISM IN SCHOOLS.* MARVIN WIDEEN, KATHLEEN A. BARNARD. 1999.

SUMMARY:

Immigration has greatly increased the level of cultural diversity in schools, something that is not matched by curriculum and service provision in the learning environment. Increased diversity has also led to a situation where there are commonly several languages spoken in a given classroom, with students only having basic knowledge of English. The language learning needs of these students are not being met by the level of government funding, despite multiculturalism's commitment to assist Canadians to acquire at least one of the country's two official languages. Provincial and local governments in British Columbia have responded to this by offering increased cultural training to teachers; however, this is proving to be unequally implemented and insufficient to meet the demands of increased diversity in the classroom.

KEY POINTS:

- Through increased immigration, students now belong to diverse language and cultural groups, and are only partially able to participate in the Canadian school system.
- Current policies are insufficient to meet these challenges, as are funding levels for language training.
- Teachers are being given additional training in coping with cultural diversity, but this is a small-scale solution for a large-scale problem, requiring a far more advanced and committed coping strategy.

- Schools can play a critical role in facilitating equality and belonging, but if they are poorly equipped to cope with increased diversity, they may also become locations that foster isolation and replicate racialized forms of injustice.
- Governments must make changes to the entire system, not just by attempting “technical adjustments” and small-scale training programs. The system is no longer sufficient to cope with the situation and must be addressed through a system-wide overhaul.

SECTION 6

MULTICULTURAL COMMUNITIES: ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

Further Readings:

AMC Recognition of Credit History for New Immigrants

Author(s): Nabiha Atallah, Sarita Rebilo

Date: 2006

Regional Interest: Nova Scotia

Ethnic Group(s): multiple, new immigrants

Summary: NO

Keywords: Access to Knowledge; Banking Information; Credit History; New Immigrants; Immigrant Entrepreneurs

CERIS WP #46 Child Interrupted: International Adoption in the Context of Canadian Policy on Immigration, Multiculturalism, Citizenship and Child Rights^{4}*

Author(s): Zofia Sonia Worotyneć

Date: April 2006

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple, youth/child

⁴ This article contains a 1- page review of Canadian multicultural policy development and passing references to its impact on child adoption. The main theoretical point made in this section is to question whether children are entitled to the same multicultural citizenship rights as adults, or whether they are citizens-in-waiting. The authors conclude that children should have full multicultural rights, but there is very little discussion on what this actually means in practice, or on the ways in which child rights may differ from adult rights to culture, legal consent, etc.

Summary: NO

Keywords: International Adoption; The Hague Convention; UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; Policy; Legislation; Immigration; Multiculturalism; Citizenship

CERIS WP #43 Mental Health in Public-Health Policy and Practice: Providing Culturally-Appropriate Services in Acute and Post-Emergency Situations

Author(s): Laura Simich, Joanna Anneke Rummens, Lisa Andermann, Ted Lo

Date: January 2006

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): Tamil

Summary: NO

Keywords: Community Mental Health; Cultural Competence; Diaspora Communities; Disaster Response; Emergency Planning; Health Care; Policy; Public Health; Settlement

PCERII WP 03-05 Citizenship Concepts in LINC Classrooms

Author(s): Tracey M. Derwing, Ron I. Thomson

Date: 2005

Regional Interest: British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario

Ethnic Group(s): multiple, new citizens

Summary: NO

Keywords: Citizenship Education; Adult ESL; LINC.

CERIS Policy Paper #23 Social Inclusion of Newcomers to Canada: An Information Problem?

Author(s): Nadia Caidi, Danielle Allard

Date: December 2005

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Newcomers; Social Inclusion; Social Capital; Frontline Information Providers; ESL; Policy Responses to Diverse Needs

CERIS WP #35 Newcomer Services in the Greater Toronto Area: An exploration of the range and funding sources of settlement

Author(s): April Lim, Lucia Lo, Myer Siemiatycki, Michael Doucet

Date: January 2005

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Newcomer Services; Immigrant Service Agencies; Toronto Immigration Settlement; Newcomer Service Funding

PCERII WP 10-04 *Citizenship Education for Adult Immigrants in Canada: 1947-1996*

Author(s): Reva Joshee, Tracey Derwing

Date: 2004

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Adult Immigrant Education; Citizenship Education; Immigrant Integration

CERIS WP #34 *The Two-Tier Settlement System: A Review of Current Newcomer Settlement Services in Canada*

Author(s): Kareem Sadiq

Date: November 2004

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Newcomer Settlement Services; Immigrant Serving Agencies (ISAs); Shadow-State Hypothesis; Two-Tier Settlement System; Supply; Demand; Spatial Mismatch

IM Domain 3: *L'enseignement de la religion a l'école après la loi 118: Enquete aupres des leaders religieux*

Author(s): Micheline Milot

Date: 2004

Regional Interest: Quebec

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Religion in Schools; Religious Leaders; Legal Changes to Education; Catholicism; Protestantism; Political Engagement; Quebec Engagement with Charter of Rights and Freedoms

IM Domain 3: *L'enseignement de la religion a l'école après la loi 118: Enquete aupres des parents, des enseignants et des directeurs d'établissement*

Author(s): Micheline Milot

Date: 2004

Regional Interest: Quebec

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Religion in Schools; Parents; Educational Directors; Legal Changes to Education; Catholicism; Protestantism;

Political Engagement; Quebec Engagement with Charter of Rights and Freedoms

IM Domain 3: *La perception du rôle de l'éducation morale et religieuse en contexte scolaire, chez parents de minorités religieuses*

Author(s): Micheline Milot

Date: 2002

Regional Interest: Quebec

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Legal Perspectives; Religion in Education; Minorities; Public Schools; Parental Expectations; Parliamentary Process in Educational Revisions; Law 118

RIIM WP 99-14 *Health Systems Renewal: 'Writing in' Cultural Plurality*

Author(s): J. Anderson, S. Tang, C. Blue

Date: May 1999

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Diversity; Cultural Systems; Health Care; Care Providers; Policy Review

RIIM WP 98-15 *Immigrant Experiences in Greater Vancouver: Focus Group Narratives*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert

Date: September 1998

Regional Interest: Vancouver

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Community Studies; Family; Focus Groups; Gender; Immigration; Integration; Labour Market; Multiculturalism; Neighbourhood; Networks

SECTION 7

GENDER AND MULTICULTURALISM

***Note: There are no full summaries in this section. Several articles on gender, particular those by Creese and Mahtani, are reviewed in full in other sections. The choice was made to include full summaries in these other areas rather than showing a preference to gender as a defining category, in order to present feminist research as valued and relevant in all fields. However, a list of further readings has been provided in this section to make it easier for those interested specifically in women's experiences to locate articles.

Further Readings:

RIIM WP 06-17 *Economic Insecurity and Isolation: Post-Migration Traumas among Black African Refugee Women in the Greater Vancouver Area*

Author(s): Adrienne Wasik
Date: October 2006
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Black African
Summary: NO
Keywords: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; Gender; Inequality; Loss of Security; Social Connections

RIIM WP 06-08 *Parental Sponsorship – Whose Problematic? A Consideration of South Asian Women’s Immigration Experiences in Vancouver*

Author(s): Arlene Tigar McLaren
Date: June 2006
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): South Asian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Elderly Immigrant Women; Gender Analysis; Immigration Policy and Discourses; Family Class Immigration; Sponsorship; Dependency; Narrative

CERIS Policy Paper #25 *Gender, Immigration and Labour Market Integration: Where We Are and What We Still Need to Know*

Author(s): Evangelina Tastsoglou, Valerie Preston
Date: March 2006
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Gender; Employment; Equity-Based Economic Integration; Immigration; Family Class Immigrants

RIIM WP 06-02 *Creating Politicized Spaces: “Here” and “There”: Lives of Elderly Afghan Women in Metropolitan Vancouver*

Author(s): Parin Dossa
Date: February 2006
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Afghan
Summary: NO
Keywords: Storytellers; Everyday Life; Agency; Migration and Resettlement; Gender

RIIM WP 06-03 *"Witnessing" Social Suffering: Migratory Tales of Women from Afghanistan*

Author(s): Parin Dossa
Date: February 2006
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Afghan
Summary: NO
Keywords: Social Suffering; Witnessing; "Aging" Afghan Women; Testimonial Narrative

PCERII WP 08-04 *International Correspondence Marriages: The Slavic Connection*

Author(s): Marian Rossiter
Date: 2004
Regional Interest: Urban and Rural Alberta
Ethnic Group(s): Slavic women
Summary: NO
Keywords: Mail-Order Brides; International Marriages; Women Immigrants; Canada; International Correspondence

IM Domain 4: *Another Look at the Live-in-Caregivers Program (LCP): An Analysis of an Action Research Survey Conducted by PINAY, the Quebec Filipino Women's Association with the Centre for Applied Family Studies*

Author(s): Jacqueline Oxman-Martinez, Jill Hanley, Leslie Cheung
Date: September 2004
Regional Interest: Quebec
Ethnic Group(s): Filipino
Summary: NO
Keywords: LCP; Gender; Economic Participation; Immigrant Workers; Migrant Women

CERIS WP #32 *Community-based Research on Immigrant Women: Contributions and Challenges*

Author(s): Samantha Sherkin
Date: May 2004
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigrant Women; Community-Based Action-Oriented Research; Health; Settlement; Economic Integration; Homelessness; Housing; Violence; Disability; Seniors

CERIS WP #29 *Immigrant Identity and the Nonprofit: A Case study of the Afghan Women's Organization*

Author(s): Rob Norquay
Date: February 2004
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): Afghan
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigrant; Nonprofit; Women; Identity; Muslim; Afghan Women's Organization

RIIM WP 04-05 *Immigration, Place and Health: South Asian Women's Accounts of Health, Illness and Everyday Life*

Author(s): Isabel Dyck
Date: February 2004
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): Punjabi Sikh
Summary: NO
Keywords: Health; Illness; Health Care Under-Utilization; Immigrant Families; Culturally Sensitive Social Services

RIIM WP 02-09 *Modernization and Global Restructuring of Women's Work: Border Crossing Stories of Iranian Women*

Author(s): Parin Dossa
Date: March 2003
Regional Interest: British Columbia
Ethnic Group(s): Iranian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Stories; Labour force; Modernity; Gender; Border crossing

RIIM WP 03-09 *Who's Cooking? The Changing Ethnic Division of Labour in Canada, 1971-1996*

Author(s): Daniel Hiebert, Ravi Pendakur
Date: March 2003
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Ethnic Division of Labour; Transformation of Economy Over Time; Immigration; Services; Discrimination

RIIM WP 02-18 *Filipina Identities: Geographies of Social Integration/Exclusion in the Canadian Metropolis*

Author(s): Deirdre McKay
Date: October 2002

Regional Interest: Vancouver, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg
Ethnic Group(s): Filipino
Summary: NO
Keywords: Filipino Community; Live-In Caregiver Program; Gender; Transnationalism

RIIM WP 02-08 *Becoming Canadian? Girls, Home and School and Renegotiating Feminine Identity*

Author(s): Isabel Dyck, Arlene Tigar McLaren
Date: May 2002
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Mothers; Daughters; School; Feminine Identity; Suburban Vancouver

RIIM WP 01-16 *Narrative Mediation of Conventional and New Paradigms of "Mental Health": Reading the Stories of Immigrant Iranian Women*

Author(s): Parin Dossa
Date: August 2001
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Iranian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Emotional Well-Being; Ethnographic; Iranian Women; Medicalization; Stories

RIIM WP 01-04 *Gendering Immigration: The Experience of Women in Sydney and Vancouver*

Author(s): Gillian Creese, Robyn Dowling
Date: January 2001
Regional Interest: Vancouver, Sydney
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Gender; Race; Feminism; Multiculturalism; Labour Markets; Home; NGOs

RIIM WP 99-18 *The Narrative Representation of Mental Health: Iranian Women in Canada*

Author(s): Parin Dossa
Date: July 1999
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): Iranian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Mental Health; Well-Being; Settlement Narratives; Iranian Women

CERIS WP #4 *The Role of "Weak Ties" in the Settlement Experiences of Immigrant Women with Young Children: The Case of Central Americans in Montreal*

Author(s): Damaris Rose, Pia Carrasco, Johanne Charboneau
Date: December 1998
Regional Interest: Montreal
Ethnic Group(s): Central American, Indian, Polish, Vietnamese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Social Integration; Family; Neighbourhood-Based Resources for Immigrant Women; Weak Ties; Gender

RIIM WP 98-17 *Labour Market Experiences of South Asia-Born Women in Vancouver*

Author(s): Arti Nanavati
Date: September 1998
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): South Asian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Indian Women; Labour Market Experiences; Discrimination; Earnings

RIIM WP 97-04 *The Double-Negative Effect on the Earnings of Foreign-Born Females in Canada*

Author(s): Abul Shamsuddin
Date: June 1997
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Marriage; Gender; Birthplace; Access to Labour Market; Skills Evaluation

SECTION 8

YOUTH AND MULTICULTURALISM

Full Summaries:

RIIM WP 02-13 *Between Homes: Displacement and Belonging for Second Generation Filipino-Canadian Youth*

Author(s): Geraldine Pratt
Date: June 2002
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Filipino
Summary: FULL

Keywords: Second Generation Filipino Youths; Belonging;
Multiculturalism

RIIM WP 02-13 *BETWEEN HOMES: DISPLACEMENT AND BELONGING FOR SECOND GENERATION FILIPINO-CANADIAN YOUTH. GERALDINE PRATT. 2002.*

SUMMARY:

Pratt's research reveals that Filipino youth experience extremely complex and vulnerable situations of belonging, largely due to the live-in caregiver programs that have attracted their mothers to migrate to Canada. They are not welcomed openly by Canada, nor are they accorded the sense of belonging that comes with citizenship, and in some cases birthright. Pratt contends they experience a sense of dislocation that is exacerbated by restrictions on belonging that are enforced by daily racisms in the Canadian system, and by a heightened consciousness about "the moment of leaving" the Philippines, regardless of whether this moment of lived experience belongs to them or to their parents. Multiculturalism is no easy protection against this sense of exclusion, but it does afford a space in which Filipino youth may place themselves within the nation. This placement is problematic, because it involves embracing the re-inscribing of ethnicity in a racialized way.

KEY POINTS:

- Focus groups were conducted with Filipino youth in Vancouver.
- The youths reported a strong sense of dislocation resulting from the ongoing racialization of their bodies as "immigrant" and "outsider," even

in cases where the youths had been born in Canada. This led to the conclusion that the idea of a “Canadian” was fundamentally based on whiteness, despite multiculturalism.

- Multiculturalism offered space for these youths to contest the idea of “Canadian” as a white-only space, but it also positioned them as “ethnic”; multiculturalism was both a positive and negative factor in negotiating belonging.
- In response to social isolation based on systemic racism, many youths reinvented their identity as both Filipino and Canadian, claiming a mobile home-space and with it a flexible notion of citizenship.
- Youth found support in organizing together with other Filipino youth who had experienced similar feelings of dislocation.

SECTION 8

YOUTH AND MULTICULTURALISM

Further Readings:

CERIS WP #49 *Identity, Identification, and Racialisation: Immigrant Youth in the Canadian Context*

Author(s): Sara Shahsiah

Date: September 2006

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): Non-white youth

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigrants; Settlement; Racialization; Identity; Youth; Othering

CERIS WP #45 *Teen Perspectives on Family Relations in the Toronto Tamil Community*

Author(s): Vappu Tyyska

Date: May 2006

Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): Tamil
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigrant Families; Immigrant Youth;
Intergenerational Relations; Gender Relations; Family Policy

CERIS WP #47 Voices from the Margins: Visible-Minority Immigrant and Refugee Youth Experiences with Employment Exclusion in Toronto

Author(s): John Shields, Khan Rahi, Antonio Scholtz
Date: May 2006
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): African, Asian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Visible Minority; Immigrant/Refugee Youth;
Exclusion/Inclusion; Unemployment; Employment Barriers;
Labour Market; Discrimination; Racism; Voice

CERIS WP #44 Pathway to Homelessness among Caribbean Youth Aged 15-25 in Toronto

Author(s): Joseph Springer, Terry Roswell, Janet Lum
Date: February 2006
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): Caribbean
Summary: NO
Keywords: Homelessness; Immigrants; Street Youth; Toronto;
Police Contact; Racism

PCERII WP 02-05 Resilient Teenagers: Explaining the High Education Aspirations of Visible Minority Youth in Canada

Author(s): Harvey Krahn, Alison Taylor
Date: 2005
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Educational Aspirations; Immigrants; Visible Minorities; Canadian Youth; High School.

RIIM WP 05-16 A Sociocultural and Critical Analysis of Educational Policies and Programs for Minority Youth in British Columbia

Author(s): June Beynon, Linda Larocque, Roumiana Ilieva, Diane Dagenais
Date: June 2005
Regional Interest: British Columbia
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO

Keywords: Educational Programs; Immigrant and Minority Youth; Multiculturalism; Bilingualism; ESL; Equity

CERIS WP #39 Issues Confronting Newcomer Youth in Canada: Alternative Models for a National Youth Host Program

Author(s): Paul Anisef, Morgan Poteet, Danielle Anisef, Grace Farr, Cecile Poirier, Haiping Wang

Date: June 2005

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Host Program; Newcomer Youth; Integration; Promising Practices; Models of Service Delivery

CERIS WP #27 Unaccompanied/Separated Children Seeking Refugee Status in Ontario: A review of documented policies and practices

Author(s): Mehrunnisa A. Ali, Svitlana Taraban, Jagjeet Kaur Gill

Date: August 2003

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Refugees; Minors; Asylum

CERIS WP #25 Assessing the Impact of the Kosovo Conflict on the Mental Health and Well-being of Newcomer Serbian Children and Youth in the Greater Toronto Area

Author(s): Joanna Anneke Rummens, Rajko Seat

Date: May 2003

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): Serbian

Summary: NO

Keywords: War Trauma; Mental Health and Well-Being; Immigrants and Refugees; Newcomer Children and Youth; Retraumatization; Discrimination; Serbs

CERIS WP #24 Apprenticeship Opportunities and Barriers for Immigrant Youth in the Greater Toronto Area

Author(s): June Y. Yee, Carolyn M. Johns. Sandra Tam, Noeline Paul-Apputhurai

Date: April 2003

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): multiple

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigration; Youth Employment; Apprenticeship Programs;

Multicultural/Antiracist Organization Change Development;
Training of Youth; Youth Labour Market; Diversity in
Employment

CERIS WP #19 *Multiple Identities and Marginal Ties: The Experience of
Russian Jewish Immigrant Youth in Toronto*

Author(s): Paul Anisef, Etta Baichman-Anisef, Myer Siemiatycki
Date: October 2002
Regional Interest: Toronto
Ethnic Group(s): Russian Jewish
Summary: NO
Keywords: Russian Jewish Migration; Immigrant Youth Identity;
Secondary Migration; Marginal Identities; Immigrant Youth
Settlement

IM Domain 5: *Transmission culturelle aux enfants par jeunes couples
immigrants*

Author(s): Denise Helly, Michele Vatz-Laaroussi, Lilyana
Rachedi
Date: March 2001
Regional Interest: Quebec
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Cultural Transmission; Multi-Generational;
Immigrant Families; Cultural Integration; Education

RIIM WP 99-16 *Am I a Canadian, an Ethnic, or an Ethnic-Canadian?
Dilemmas of Second Generation Immigrant Youth*

Author(s): Randal Tonks, Anand Paranjpe
Date: June 1999
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): multiple
Summary: NO
Keywords: Children of Immigrants; Displacement; Identity;
Youth; Ethnic Traditions

SECTION 9

INDIVIDUAL ETHNIC GROUPS: ASSORTED TOPICS

Multiple Groups: Cross-Regional

RIIM WP 02-22 *Immigration to Canada's Mid-sized Cities: A Study of
Latin Americans and Africans in Victoria, British Columbia*

Author(s): Bernard Henin, Michelle R. Bennett
Date: December 2002

Regional Interest: Victoria
Ethnic Group(s): Latin American, African
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigration; Integration; Discrimination; Visible minority; Latin Americans; Africans; Victoria

AFRICAN GROUPS:

PCERII WP 02-04 *FROM THE TRANSVAAL TO THE PRAIRIES: THE MIGRATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN PHYSICIANS TO CANADA*

Author(s): Hugh Grant
Date: 2004
Regional Interest: Prairies
Ethnic Group(s): South Africans
Summary: NO
Keywords: Physicians; South Africa; Canada; Migration.

ASIAN GROUPS:

RIIM WP 06-07 *The First 365 Days: Acehnese Refugees in Vancouver, British Columbia*

Author(s): James McLean, Chris Friesen, Jennifer Hyndman
Date: June 2006
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Acehnese (Indonesian)
Summary: NO
Keywords: Group Settlement; Services; Refugee; Policy and Settlement Implications

CERIS WP #36 *Social Capital and the Significance of Pre-Migration Context among Burmese Refugee Communities in Canada*

Author(s): Regan Suzuki
Date: February 2005
Regional Interest: Winnipeg, Toronto, Burma
Ethnic Group(s): Burmese
Summary: NO

Keywords: Social Capital; Refugees; Burma; Ethnic Enclaves/
Communities; Integration; Winnipeg; Toronto

RIIM WP 99-07 *Transnational Migration and Nation: Burmese Refugees
in Vancouver*

Author(s): Jennifer Hyndmann, Margaret Walton-Roberts
Date: February 1999
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Burmese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Burma; Refugees; Transnationalism; Collaborative
Research

RIIM WP 07-02 *Vancouver's Newest Chinese Diaspora: Settlers or
"Immigrant Prisoners"?*

Author(s): Sin Yih Teo
Date: 2007
Regional Interest: Vancouver, China
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Diaspora; People's Republic of China; Skilled
Immigrants; Transnationalism

RIIM WP 06-01 *Explaining Socio-Economic Well-being of Immigrants
and Returned Migrants: An Economic Analysis of the Hong Kong and
Canadian 2001 Censuses*

Author(s): Tian Fangmeng, Ma Zhongdong
Date: February 2006
Regional Interest: Canada, Hong Kong
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Return Migration; Economic Strategies; Human
Capital

RIIM WP 05-20 *Chinese Immigrants in Vancouver: Quo Vadis?*

Author(s): Shibo Guo, Don J. DeVoretz
Date: October 2005
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Motivations for Immigration; Environment;
Education; Citizenship; Barriers to Inclusion; Economic
Performance; Integration

RIIM WP 05-08 *The Changing Faces of Chinese Immigrants in Canada*

Author(s): Shioa Guo Don J. DeVoretz

Date: February 2005

Regional Interest: Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Mainland China

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese

Summary: NO

Keywords: Chinese Immigrants; Emigration; LIDS

PCERII WP 03-04 *International Transference of Human Capital and Occupational Attainment of Recent Chinese Professional Immigrants*

Author(s): Li Zong

Date: 2004

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigration; Chinese Immigrants; Professionals; Occupational Attainment; Credential; Mobility.

RIIM WP 04-08 *Responding to the Changing Needs of the Chinese Community in Vancouver: The Contribution of SUCCESS (1973-1998)*

Author(s): Shioa Guo

Date: April 2004

Regional Interest: Vancouver

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese

Summary: NO

Keywords: Immigration; Immigrant Service Organizations; Chinese Immigrants; Settlement; Integration

RIIM WP 03-07 *The Impact of Canada's Immigration Act on Chinese Independent Immigrants*

Author(s): Yan Shi

Date: April 2003

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese

Summary: NO

Keywords: Chinese Immigrants; Immigration Act; Independent Immigrants; Points System; Skilled Workers

RIIM WP 03-12 *The Hong Kong Chinese in Vancouver*

Author(s): David W. Edgington, Michael A. Goldberg, Thomas A. Hutton

Date: April 2003

Regional Interest: Vancouver, Richmond, Hong Kong

Ethnic Group(s): Chinese

Summary: NO

Keywords: Economic Class; Settlement Patterns; Chinese;
Ethnic Group Population Growth; Business Practices

RIIM WP 01-22 *Teachers of Chinese Ancestry: The Interaction of Identities and Professional Roles*

Author(s): June Beynon, Roumiana Ileva, Marela Dichupa
Date: December 2001
Regional Interest: British Columbia
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Education; Chinese; Identity; Interaction; Education System; British Columbia

RIIM WP 99-08 *Problems and Strategies of Chinese Immigrants: A Study of the Restaurant Sector in the Dutch Labour Market*

Author(s): Kangqing Zhang
Date: March 1999
Regional Interest: The Netherlands
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese
Summary: NO
Keywords: Economic Performance; Employment Generation; Labour Utilization; Gender; Age; Scale of Economic Endeavour

RIIM WP 98-02 *Careers in Teaching: Participation Rates and Perceptions of Two Minority Groups in British Columbia*

Author(s): June Beynon, Kelleen Toohey
Date: January 1998
Regional Interest: British Columbia
Ethnic Group(s): Chinese, Punjabi Sikh
Summary: NO
Keywords: Education; Career Aspirations; Minority groups; Gender; Language Proficiency; Discrimination; Structural barriers

RIIM WP 98-01 *East Asian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Vancouver: Provincial Preference and Ethnic Strategy*

Author(s): Karl Froschauer
Date: January 1998
Regional Interest: British Columbia
Ethnic Group(s): East Asian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Ethnic Business Practices; Co-Ethnic Employment; Economic Opportunities

RIIM WP 99-04 *Hindus in Canada*

Author(s): Harold Coward
Date: February 1999
Regional Interest: Canada
Ethnic Group(s): Hindu
Summary: NO
Keywords: Migration History; Changing Experience of Religion and Ritual Over Time; Adaptation; Education; Relations with India

RIIM WP 01-15 *Returning, Remitting, Reshaping: Non-Resident Indians and the Transformation of Society and Space in Punjab, India*

Author(s): Margaret Walton-Roberts
Date: August 2001
Regional Interest: India, Canada
Ethnic Group(s): Indo-Canadian
Summary: NO
Keywords: Punjab; India; Development; Transnationalism

RIIM WP 04-14 *An Exploration of the Korean-Canadian Community in Vancouver*

Author(s): Min-Jung Kwak
Date: July 2004
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Korean
Summary: NO
Keywords: New Immigrants; Temporary Residents; Businesses; Labour Market; Newcomer Groups

RIIM WP 03-13 *Mobile Modernities: One South Asian Family Negotiates Immigration, Gender and Class*

Author(s): Margaret Walton-Roberts, Geraldine Pratt
Date: September 2003
Regional Interest: Vancouver, Punjab
Ethnic Group(s): Punjabi Sikh
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigration; Family; Gender; Immigration; Community Interaction

RIIM WP 01-21 *Teachers of Punjabi Sikh Ancestry: Their Perceptions of their Roles in the British Columbia Education System*

Author(s): Shemina Hirji, June Beynon
Date: December 2001
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Punjabi Sikh

Summary: NO

Keywords: British Columbia; Education; Ethnic Studies;
Gender; Punjabi Sikhs; Racism; Roles; Teacher Education

RIIM WP 99-17 *(Post)colonial Constellations of History, Identity and Space: Sikhs and the Royal Canadian Legion*

Author(s): Margaret Walton-Roberts

Date: June 1999

Regional Interest: Vancouver

Ethnic Group(s): Sikh

Summary: NO

Keywords: British India; Legion Hall; Cultural Conflict;
Stereotyping; Immigrant Identity

CERIS WP #17 *Ethnic Identity, Resettlement Stress, and Depressive Affect among Southeast Asians in Canada*

Author(s): Morton Beiser, Feng Hou, Violet, Kaspar, Samuel Noh

Date: October 2002

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): Southeast Asians

Summary: NO

Keywords: Ethnic Identity; Refugee Mental Health;
Resettlement Stress and Mental Health; Southeast Asians

CENTRAL AMERICAN GROUPS:

CERIS WP #51 *Rethinking Transnationalism: Latin Americans' Experiences of Migration and Participation in Toronto*

Author(s): Luisa Verones

Date: October 2006

Regional Interest: Toronto

Ethnic Group(s): Latin Americans

Summary: NO

Keywords: Transnationalism; Immigrant Participation; Latin American Immigrants; Toronto; Urban Diversity

CERIS WP #40 *Transnational, Multi-local Motherhood: Experiences of Separation and Reunification among Latin American Families in Canada*

Author(s): Judith Bernhard, Patricia Landolt, Luin Goldring

Date: July 2005

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): Latin Americans
Summary: NO
Keywords: Transnational; Family; Migration; Latin-American;
Access; Social Cohesion

RIIM WP 02-19 *Recent Latin Americans in Vancouver: Unyielding
Diverse Needs Versus Insufficient Resources*

Author(s): Aranzazu Recalde
Date: August 2002
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Latin Americans
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigration; Social Services; Population Growth;
Latin Americans

CERIS WP #2 *Resisting Enculturation in Canadian Elementary Schools:
Culturally Contested Issues of Latin American Parents*

Author(s): Judith Bernhard, Marlinda Freire, Veronica Pacini
Date: 1998
Regional Interest:
Ethnic Group(s): Latin Americans
Summary: NO
Keywords: Home Language and Culture; Education Systems;
Cultural Values; Normalization; Parental Involvement; Cultural
Conflict

EUROPEAN GROUPS:

RIIM WP 01-19 *The German Immigrant Church in Vancouver: Service
Provision and Identity Formation*

Author(s): Laura Beattie, David Ley
Date: October 2001
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Germans
Summary: NO
Keywords: Churches; Settlement Services; German
Immigrants; Ethnic Identity; South Vancouver

RIIM WP 04-10 *Global Minds, Local Bodies: Kosovar Transnational
Connections Beyond Vancouver*

Author(s): Kathy Sherrell, Jennifer Hyndman

Date: May 2004
Regional Interest: Vancouver
Ethnic Group(s): Kosovars
Summary: NO
Keywords: Refugee; Transnationalism; Social Networks;
Settlement; Integration

RIIM WP 04-06 *Sharing the Wealth, Spreading the "Burden"? The Settlement of Kosovar Refugees in Smaller B.C. Cities*

Author(s): Kathy Sherrell, Jennifer Hyndman, Fisnik Preniqi
Date: February 2004
Regional Interest: British Columbia
Ethnic Group(s): Kosovars
Summary: NO
Keywords: Refugees; Dispersed Settlement; British Columbia;
Employment; Family

PCERII WP 05-03 *The Kosovar Sponsoring Experience in Northern Alberta*

Author(s): Tracey Derwing, Marlene Mulder
Date: 2003
Regional Interest: Rural Alberta
Ethnic Group(s): Kosovars
Summary: NO
Keywords: Refugees; Emotional Support; Sponsorship
Recommendations

RIIM WP 03-10 *The Economic Performance of Ukrainian Immigrants in Canada and the United States*

Author(s): Serviy Pivnenko, Don DeVoretz
Date: March 2003
Regional Interest: Canada, United States
Ethnic Group(s): Ukrainians
Summary: NO
Keywords: Immigration; Earnings; Ethnicity; Assimilation

MIDDLE EASTERN GROUPS:

RIIM WP 05-21 *Iranians in Vancouver: 'Legible People'/Irredeemable Others/Migrant Stories*

Author(s): Dan Swanton
Date: October 2005

Regional Interest: Vancouver

Ethnic Group(s): Iranian

Summary: NO

Keywords: Iranian Migrants; Vancouver; State Technologies of Legibility; Media Representation; Migrant Stories

RIIM WP 96-01 *The Economic Performance of Jewish Immigrants to Canada: A Case of Double Jeopardy?*

Author(s): James W. Dean, Don J. DeVoretz

Date: May 1996

Regional Interest: Canada

Ethnic Group(s): Jewish

Summary: NO

Keywords: Difference; Religion; Economic Participation; Ethnicity