

# Population and Immigration Policy

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# Outline

- 1. Context:
  - Migration in population history
  - Conceptualizing migration
- 2. Phases of immigration in historical and policy context:
  - 1608-1760: New France
  - 1760-1860: British Colony
  - 1860-1896: net out migration
  - 1897-1913: first wave of post-Confederation migration
  - 1914-1945: interlude
  - 1946-1961: post-war white immigration
  - 1962-1988: diversification of origins
  - 1989-present: sustained high levels
- 3. Implications
  - Demographic: growth, distribution, age structure
  - Socio-economic and socio-cultural

# Context: Migration in Population history

- Zelinski, 1971: mobility transition
  - 1850-1950: North to South
  - 1950-2050: South to North
- Periods of Globalization
  - 1900-1914
  - Post-war

# Context: conceptualizing migration

Two questions: whether and where

Whether to move:

- Natural tendency not to move

- Social integration and life course factors

Where to move: streams of origins and destinations

- Push-pull factors and barriers

- Political Economy

- Transnational questions

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## **Phases: New France, 1608-1760**

Charbonneau et al., 2000: During the period of New France, it is estimated that at least 25,000 immigrants had spent at least one winter in the new colony, with 14,000 settling permanently, and 10,000 marrying and having descendants in the colony.

Charbonneau et al., 2000

### **1760 Population (white, European):**

Gemery, 2000: British Colonies, 1,267.8 m

Charbonneau et al.: New France, 70.0

US/Canada, 1760: 18.1 times

# **Phases: British Colony, 1760-1860**

## English in Quebec

1765: 500

1791: 10,000

United Empire Loyalists: 40,000 (mostly in 1784)

Britain: After war of 1812 and return to peace in Europe and North America: arrivals from Britain increase, ... further increases with epidemics in 1830s and potato famine in 1840s. Private and public authorities support immigration from British Isles.

Emigration to New England: recent arrivals plus population of French descent

## Phases: British Colony, 1760-1860

McInnis, 2000: 1821-1861: total net immigration of 487,000, that is 20% of population increase over the period.

### US and Canada

	<u>1790</u>	<u>1860</u>
US	3,172.0	31,443.0
Canada	260.0	3,230.0
US/Canada	12.2	9.7

Note: 1790 is white only, excludes aboriginal

Pre-contact aboriginal population: 300,000. Two centuries for the European population to reach this figure.

# Phases: Net out migration, 1860-1896

## McInnis: 1861-1901

immigration: 892,000

emigration: 1,891,000

net loss: 999,000

Lavoie: total departures: 1.8 m

## Immigration legislation

Free Grants and Homestead Act, 1868

Chinese Immigration Act, 1885

## US and Canada

	<u>1860</u>	<u>1900</u>
US	31,443.0	75,994.0
Canada	3,230.0	5,301.0
US/Canada	9.7	14.3

# Phases: First wave, 1897-1913

## Immigrants

1896: 17,000

1913: 400,000

## Economic conditions, policy support

## Restrictions:

1907 and 1908: limit immigration from Japan and India

Immigration Acts of 1906 and 1910

## US and Canada

	<u>1900</u>	<u>1920</u>
US	75,994.0	106,711.0
Canada	5,301.0	8,556.0
US/Canada	14.3	12.5

# Phases: Interlude, 1914-1945

Annual arrivals, 1933-44: under 20,000

## Policy

Immigration Act, 1919 amendments

Empire Settlement Act, 1922

Railway Agreement, 1925

## US and Canada

	<u>1920</u>	<u>1950</u>
US	106,711.0	150,697.0
Canada	8,556.0	13,712.0
US/Canada	12.5	11.0

## **Phases: 1946-1961, post war white**

Charles, Keyfitz and Rosenberg, 1946: projections assume zero net immigration to 1971

King's Statement to Parliament, 1947

Immigration Act 1953

Arrangement for Asian Commonwealth countries, 1951-62:  
300 per year from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

1951-1961:

Net migration as percent of population growth:

Annual immigrants per 100 population:

1946-61: 2.4% of origins other than European, Australia and US

## Phases: 1962-1988, diversification of origins

1962: lifting of national origin restrictions to immigration

1966: White Paper: positive for economic growth

1967: points system

1974: Green Paper: more guarded

1976: Immigration Act: target level, refugees as an immigrant class

	<u>1941-51</u>	<u>1951-61</u>	<u>1961-71</u>	<u>1971-81</u>	<u>1981-1</u>
Net migration as % of growth	08	24	23	42	40
Annual arrivals per 100 pop	.44	.97	.71	.79	.70
Net migration as % of births	.05	.24	.18	.33	.36

	<u>1946-61</u>	<u>2001-06</u>
Percent of from other than Europe, US and Australia	2.4%	80.1%

## **Phases: 1989-present, sustained high levels**

1988: Canada-United States Trade Agreement

1992: North American Free Trade Agreement

Recession of early 90s: no reduction of immigration

Levels above 200,000: 17 of the 19 years 1990-2008

After 1985: independent class is dominant

Temporary residents: foreign workers, foreign students,  
humanitarian and refugee claimants

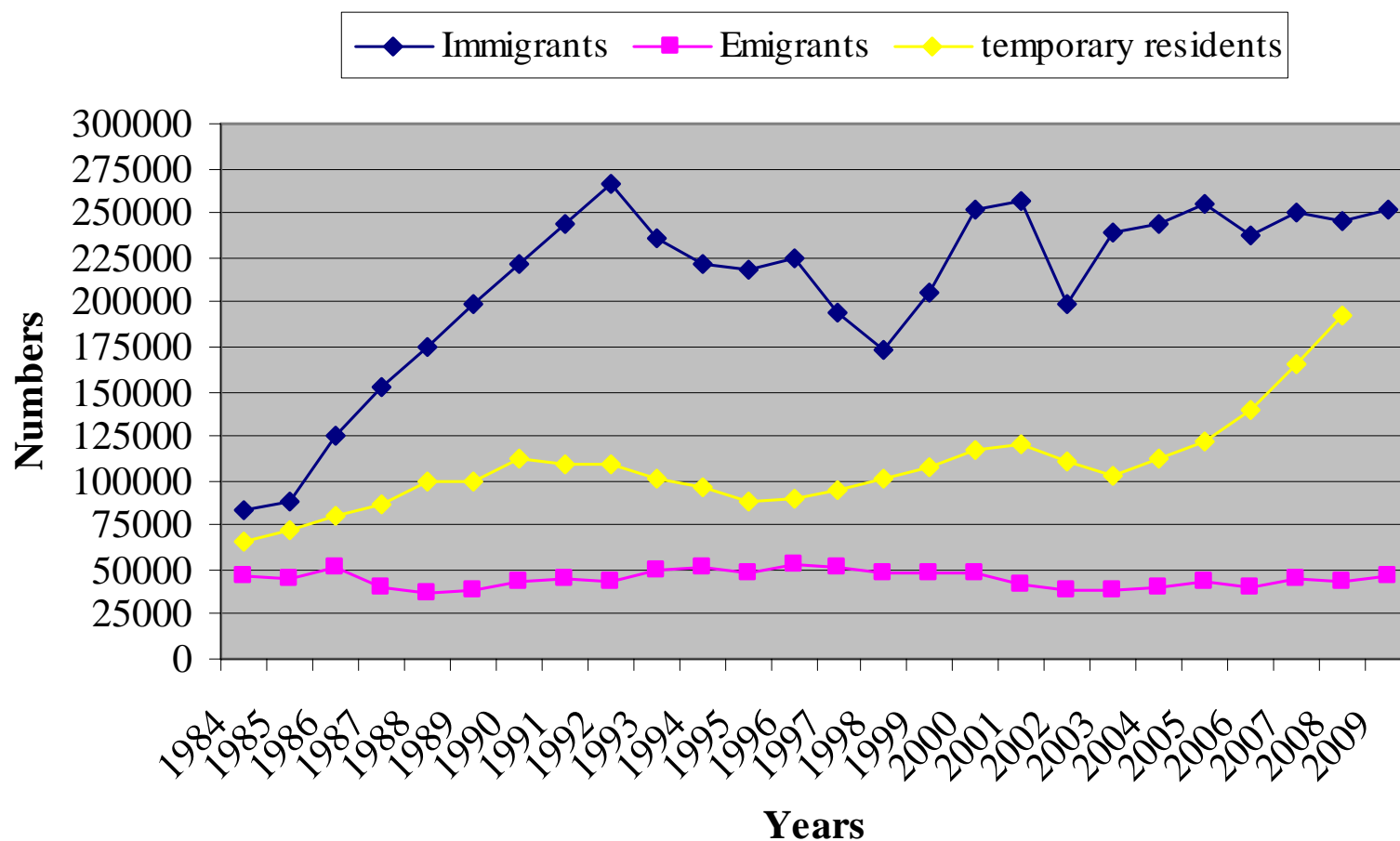
	<u>1981-91</u>	<u>1991-01</u>	<u>2001-11</u>
Net migration as % of growth	40	55	79
Annual arrivals per 100 pop	.70	.62	.75
Net migration as % of births	.36	.45	.56

# Relative size of US and Canada

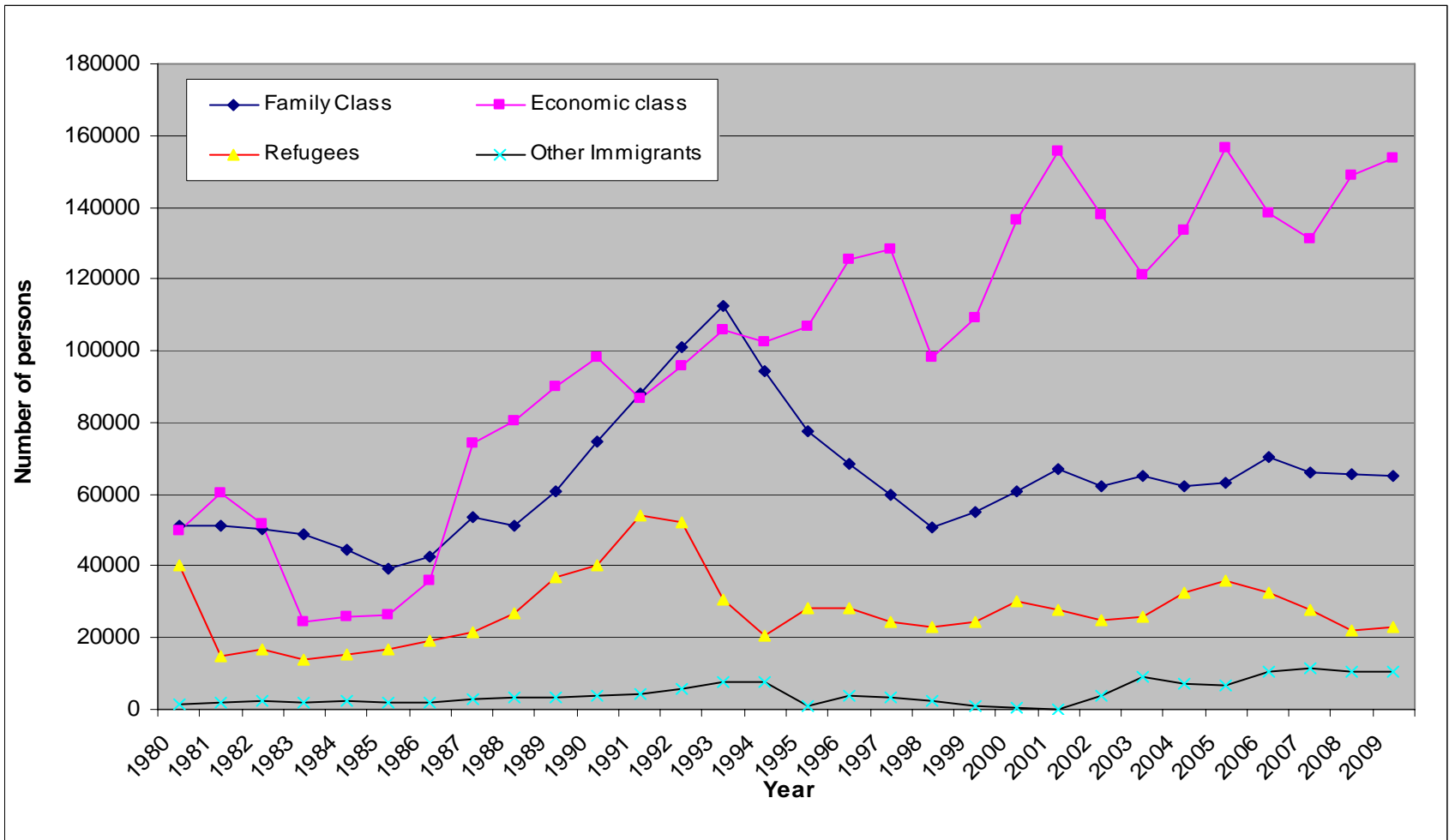
## US/Canada

1760	18.1
1790	12.2
1860	9.7
1900	14.3
1920	12.5
1950	11.0
1960	10.1
1970	9.5
1980	9.2
1990	9.0
2000	9.3
2010	9.4

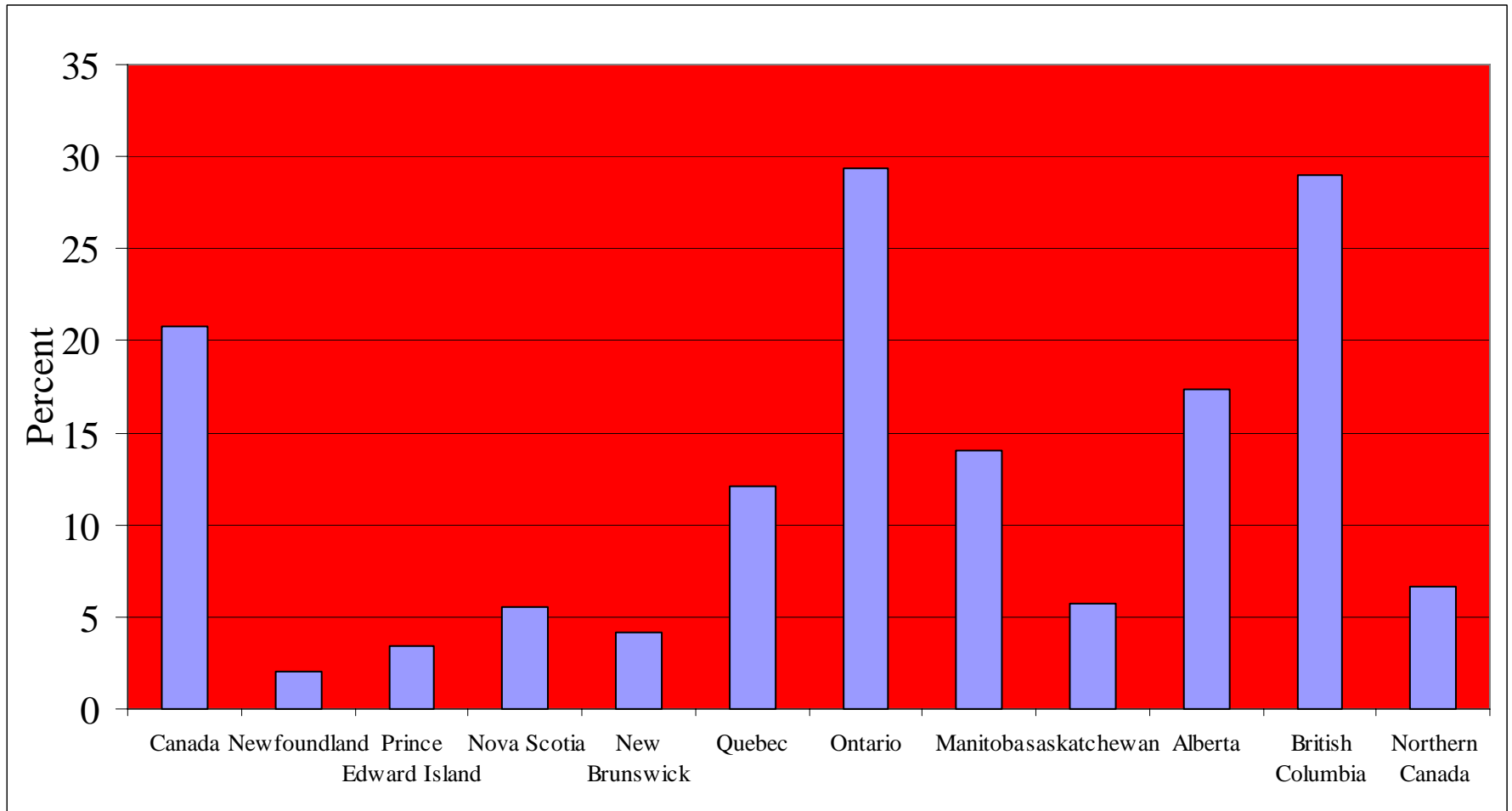
# Figure 1. Immigration, emigration and temporary entries, 1985-2008



# Figure 2. Class of arrival, 1978-2008



# Figure 4. Percent foreign born, Canada and provinces, 2006



# Table 3. Births and net migration, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and United States, 1950-2010

	Australia			Canada			New Zealand			United States of America		
	Births	Net migration	Net migration ratio	Births	Net migration	Net migration ratio	Births	Net migration	Net migration ratio	Births	Net migration	Net migration ratio
1950-55	200	78	39.0	409	119	29.10	52	12	23.08	3994	232	5.81
1955-60	222	81	36.48	466	105	22.53	59	8	13.56	4336	381	8.79
1960-65	238	106	44.54	463	36	7.78	65	9	13.85	4200	245	5.83
1965-70	240	108	45.0	381	181	47.51	61	1	1.64	3613	333	9.22
1970-75	258	34	13.18	349	98	28.10	61	16	26.23	3370	537	15.93
1975-80	226	97	42.92	362	80	22.10	53	-15	-28.30	3377	635	18.80
1980-85	236	98	41.53	374	66	17.65	51	1	1.96	3651	634	17.37
1985-90	247	133	53.85	381	178	46.72	56	-6	-10.71	3935	1090	27.70
1990-95	258	74	28.62	393	129	32.82	59	29	49.15	4125	1313	31.83
1995-2000	250	93	37.2	347	147	42.36	56	8	14.29	4045	1596	39.46
2000-2005	251	128	51.0	334	218	65.27	56	21	37.5	4192	1135	27.08
2005-2010	267	100	37.45	352	210	59.66	58	10	17.24	4402	1010	22.94

# Table 4. Percent foreign born, 1960-2010, by continent and specific countries

	World	Oceania	North America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	U.S
1960	2.5	13.4	6.1	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.8				
1965	2.4	14.3	5.8	3.8	3.0	1.5	2.3				
1970	2.2	15.4	5.6	4.1	2.7	1.3	2.0				
1975	2.1	15.8	6.3	4.3	2.7	1.2	1.8				
1980	2.2	16.4	7.1	4.5	2.9	1.3	1.7				
1985	2.3	17.0	8.2	4.8	2.6	1.3	1.6				
1990	2.9	17.8	9.7	6.9	2.6	1.6	1.6	21.0	16.2	15.5	9.1
1995	2.9	17.5	11.2	7.6	2.5	1.4	1.3	21.3	17.2	16.1	10.5
2000	2.9	16.3	12.8	8.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	21.0	18.1	17.1	12.5
2005	3.0	15.2	13.5	8.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	21.3	19.5	20.9	13.0
2010	3.1	16.8	14.2	9.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	21.9	21.3	22.4	13.5

# Socio-cultural and socio-economic impact of immigration

	<u>median age</u>	<u>Percent 65+</u>	<u>Median age of labour force</u>
Can born	36.9	11.4	43.7
Foreign born	45.8	18.8	47.6
Cohort			
1970-74	56.6	20.0	53.3
1975-79	52.8	15.9	49.6
1980-84	49.0	16.3	45.9
1985-89	44.4	10.0	42.3
1990-94	41.5	10.2	39.4
1995-99	36.2	5.7	36.9
2000-06	31.1	3.3	34.2

# Socio-cultural and socio-economic impact of immigration

	25-64 percent <u>in LF</u>	<u>Cert, degree or diploma</u> 25-64 percent <u>post-sec.</u>
Can born	81.0	58.9
Foreign born	77.8	64.3
Cohort		
1970-74	77.0	61.7
1975-79	81.4	62.5
1980-84	82.5	58.9
1985-89	81.7	58.9
1990-94	79.5	59.5
1995-99	78.5	67.6
2000-06	73.3	74.5

# Average total income, 45-54

	Men	Women
Can born	1.00	1.00
Foreign born		
Cohort		
1970-74	1.02	.99
1975-79	.92	1.01
1980-84	.87	.93
1985-89	.84	.86
1990-94	.72	.74
1995-99	.66	.65
2000-06	.49	.46

# Discussion, conclusion

Macro differences in most recent period

- Advantages of the post-war immigrants: following a hiatus
- Neo-liberal
- Grubel (2005): open immigration is contradictory to a welfare state
- Interests of capital and labour
- Size of population, labour force and economy
- MacDonald and Kippen (2001): labour supply
- Bongaarts (2004) aging and costs of public pensions

## **Discussion, conclusion**

All told, policy needs to balance a number of considerations,  
ranging from the functioning of a multi-cultural and pluralist society,  
including playing humanitarian roles toward the persecuted and dispossessed,  
to questions of discrimination and the economic integration of immigrants,  
and the functioning of a knowledge economy in a more open globalizing world.

# Thank you

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