Multicultural Toronto of the Twenty-First Century

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ABSTRAKT

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá multikulturalismem v Kanadském největším městě, v Torontu. Toronto je domovem více než 2.6 milionům obyvatelům. Tato práce popisuje složení Torontské populace a zaměřuje se také na menšiny, žijící v tomto městě. Teoretická část práce se zaměřuje na jev zvaný multikulturalismus a jeho původ, politiku multikulturalismu v Kanadě a Torontu a také na imigraci do Kanady, která zapříčinila to, že je Kanada považována za multikulturní stát. V teoretické části je také popis a bližší zkoumání dvou menšin žijících v Torontu. Cílem praktické části je zjistit, zda je Toronto právem považováno za jedno z nejvíce multikulturních měst světa. Tato analytická část byla vytvořena na základě dotazníků a její výsledky jsou znázorněny buď v grafech, nebo tabulkách.

Klíčová slova: Kanada, Toronto, menšiny, imigrace, multikulturní Toronto

ABSTRACT

This bachelor's thesis deals with multiculturalism in Canada's largest city Toronto. Toronto is home to more than 2.6 million people and this thesis describes its population composition and takes a look mainly at visible minority groups living in the city. The theoretical part focuses on the phenomenon multiculturalism and its origins, multicultural policy in Canada and Toronto and also the immigration to Canada which caused that Canada is considered as a multicultural country. Two Toronto's visible minority groups are also described in the theoretical part. The aim of the practical part is to find out whether Toronto is considered as one of the most multicultural cities in the world rightfully or not. This analysis part was done using questionnaires and the results are demonstrated on graphs or in tables.

Keywords: Canada, Toronto, multiculturalism, visible minority groups, immigration, Multicultural Toronto

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Canada is the second largest country in the world and therefore it has a lot to offer. Canada has been inhabited by different Aboriginal nations for thousands years. It was colonized by European countries, especially France and Britain and this is why Canada has two official languages, French and English. Today's Canada is no more inhabited only by French, British or Aboriginal peoples. Canada used to be inhabited by people from Europe or slaves who escaped their fates in the United States but after World War II, in the twentieth century the immigration policies had to be changed. Canada was facing problems such as population ageing or decreased birthrate. This are some of the reasons why Canada had to open their doors for more immigrants from countries other than European and this resulted in Canada and Toronto being considered multicultural.

Until the 1960s Canadian immigration policy discriminated on the basis of race but it was changed and therefore there was a shift in immigrant people, the number of European immigrants was exceeded by the number of Asian. In the theoretical part of the thesis I write about the changes in policies and how this influenced the composition of Canada's and Toronto's population.

Toronto as Canada's largest city served and still serves as a magnet-city for the newcomers and this is the aim of the thesis, to provide the information about multicultural policies and multiculturalism in Toronto in the 21st century as well as the composition of its population with a closer look at two visible minorities and a history of immigration.

The theoretical part consists of the definition of multiculturalism and its origins. This part also deals with Canadian society and the changes of its composition. The reader also gets to know more about multiculturalism and multicultural policy in Canada and its largest city Toronto. Toronto is home to almost 10 percent of all Canada's population and in 2006 about 47 percent of the population in TO have reported themselves as a visible minority group, this are mostly immigrants or people of origins other than Canadian.

Changes in the population can be seen on graphs for better imagination. The practical part deals with questionnaire survey aimed on multicultural Toronto. The aim of this practical part is to find whether Toronto is considered as one of the world's most multicultural cities rightfully or not. This survey was spread by social networks, email and also by a Czech teacher in one of Toronto's colleges. The results from this survey are demonstrated on graphs or tables in the analytical part of the thesis.

I.   THEORY

1 MULTICULTURALISM AND MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

People sometimes confuse multiculturalism with cultural pluralism, therefore this following part will describe the basic difference of multiculturalism and cultural pluralism.

Multicultural society is a society where different nations, races, ethnics or people with different religious beliefs meet. Inside the multicultural, also sometimes called ideal society this coexistence appears to be trouble-free. Minorities have the same rights and they do not have to surrender their religious beliefs or cultural identity.[1]

Cultural pluralism is preoccupied with coexistence of more cultures across one certain country. It examines the positive as well as negative consequences which may occur and tries to find possibilities on how to change it. So the basic difference between the two, multiculturalism and cultural pluralism, is that multiculturalism asserts that coexistence of different cultures is possible and trouble-free while pluralism does not assert that. Cultural pluralism is more about finding the real solutions on how to protect the stability of the state. Pluralism has more critical point of view on the society.[2] According to Feinberg, although in cultural pluralism there are different cultures allowed the society has no obligations to acknowledge them. Pluralism also allows the break-up of cultural formations. On the other hand multiculturalism tries to find ways to support these groups to fit into the society.[3]

"*Difference is of the essence of humanity. Difference is an accident of birth and it should therefore never be the source of hatred or conflict. The answer to difference is to respect it. Therein lies a most fundamental principle of peace: respect for diversity.*"[4]

This quotation by John Hume is something that evokes a feeling that says that we all people are equal. We do not have to necessarily live in a multicultural society to know that there are many human races and skin colors and therefore we should respect people different than us and not judge them just based on different skin or origins. I think this quotation is a really strong statement and shows that difference is not a bad thing for the society.

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[1] Kosova Zuzana. " Multikulturalismus jako důsledek globalizace." (Master's thesis, Masaryk University in Brno, 2009).
[2] Ibid.
[3] Woodring College of Education, "Pluralism vs. Multiculturalism."
http://www.wce.wwu.edu/Resources/CEP/Events/Pluralism vs Multiculturalism.pdf.

This part dealt with the difference between multicultural society and cultural pluralism and the reader is now aware of both of these terms and their meanings. The next part is dealing with the history and importance of multiculturalism in a society. This part will also describe European and Canadian multiculturalism and the rapid growth of attention towards this phenomenon.

1.1 Multiculturalism

Eldering said about multiculturalism: "*Multiculturalism concerns the coexistence of different ethnic or cultural groups in one country (state). These groups often differ in history, numbers, social position, power, culture, and ethnic/racial origins.*"[5] This multiculturalism definition can be also accompanied by Kymlicka's statement who said that multiculturalism is as old as humanity. There have always been different nations and they have found their ways on how to coexist together peacefully. This means that when we talk about multiculturalism historical context plays a huge role in it.[6]

As for the term multiculturalism itself, it is a word approximately 50 years old and it still is considered to be controversial and a word that provokes discussions. It is a word originated in North America. Based on the following quotation multiculturalism is linked with Canada the most. *"The word "multiculturalism" is nowhere more prominent than in Canada, where it appears in the titles of federal and provincial statutes, and where its derivative, "multicultural heritage", is even referred to, since 1982, in the constitution."*[7]

It is assumed that the word *multiculturalism* is a word invented by American sociologist Charles Hobart. He was the one who praised Canada for letting the immigrants retain their existing cultures and habits. He contrasted it with the *melting pot* which he attributed to his home, the United States. The word multiculturalism appeared in 1970s in American media and as time passed it became widely spread. It has to be mentioned that not many of Americans have embraced it as national symbol, whereas Canadians and

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[4] Hume, John. NobelPrize. "John Hume - Nobel Lecture." Last modified 1998. Accessed March 1, 2013. http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1998/hume-lecture.html.
[5] Eldering, Lotty. "Anthropology & Education Quarterly , Vol. 27, No. 3 (Sep., 1996)." *Multiculturalism and Multicultural Education in an International Perspective*. : 315-330. Accessed October 19, 2012.
[6] Kymlicka, Will. Migration Policy Institute. "Multiculturalism: Success, Failure, and the Future." Accessed March 9, 2013. http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/multiculturalism.pdf.
[7] Garth, Stevenson. Canadian Political Science Association. "Contrasting Images: "Multiculturalism" as conceptualized in Canada and the United States." Last modified 2010. Accessed March 8, 2013. http://www.cpsa-acsp.ca/papers-2010/stevenson.pdf.

Canadian government have.[8] Canadians agree with the idea of Canada being multicultural society and most of them are proud of their multicultural country. Multiculturalism has become a part of the Canadian identity.[9] This can be supported by Strategic Counsel survey which shows that 61 percent of Canadians believe that multiculturalism strengthens national identity and most of the questioned people find growing variety of ethnic groups good for the country.[10]

What were the main factors in rapid growth of immigrants to the European countries and what were the consequences? This will be clarified in the following paragraphs.

Cultural diversity can be result of colonial expansions or immigration. Each of multicultural societies has its diversity. According to Eldering the immigration to Europe began as a result of decolonization and economic expansion after Second World War. The author claims that in the Northwestern European countries the numbers of immigrants grew to no more than ten percent of total population, on the other hand the populations of "traditional" immigration countries such as the United States, Canada or Australia consist mainly of immigrants and their offspring.[11]

The attention on multiculturalism grew in the end of 1960s mostly in the United States, Australia or Canada mainly because of racial, ethnic, sexual minorities or feminists. At the same time in Europe there was an increase of immigrants from non-European countries mainly to the United Kingdom and France. The term multiculturalism in Europe was linked with the problems of cultural integration of non-European people. These issues have been visible the most in 1980s and 1990s during what Barša calls *scarf affair* in France.[12] This was basically the problem when the headmaster of a school in France kicked out three girl students of Muslim background because they refused to take off their

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[8] Stevenson, "*Contrasting Images: "Multiculturalism" as conceptualized in Canada and the United States*."
[9] Geißler, Rainer. University of Siegen, "Multiculturalism in Canada - A Model for Germany?." Accessed March 21, 2013. http://www.uni-siegen.de/phil/sozialwissenschaften/soziologie/mitarbeiter/geissler/japan_2003_multican.pdf.
[10] Citizenship and Immigration Canada, "Review of Public Opinion Research on Canadian attitudes towards multiculturalism." Last modified 2011. http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/research/por-multi-imm/sec02-1.asp.
[11] Eldering, "*Multiculturalism and Multicultural Education in an International Perspective*." 315-317.
[12] Barša, Pavel. *Politická teorie multikulturalismu*. Praha: Centrum pro studium demokracie a kultury, 1991, 7.

headscarves. The headmaster saw it as a propagation of sympathy towards sects and strict forms of Islamism and disrespect of the country rules.[13]

1.2   Pros and cons of a multicultural society

This next part of the thesis will focus on general critique of multiculturalism and whether it has positive as well as negative consequences on the society.

According to critics multiculturalism in a modern society can be blamed for several things and therefore we will now look into some of the troubles it might have promoted in Europe. Some of the problems are the local ghettoization and social isolation of the immigrants, prejudice and discrimination or political radicalism. It is believed that these factors contributed to the growing levels of segregation in the society. Critics assume that these problems have been worsening since 1980s thanks to multiculturalism which assumed that it is natural for society that ethnic groups separate into certain areas. On the other hand the authors say that people in Europe were tolerant and have assimilated live-and-let-live attitude towards immigrants which in my point of view is not that bad because the immigrants were given the rights to live peacefully in a society into which they immigrated.[14]

It is not exactly clear why multiculturalism has not been very successful in Europe and some commentators claim that it might be unsuccessful in Canada as well. Many Canadian commentators think that Canada is following Europe's footsteps and shows some signs of these social problems as well. While Canadians think that Canada is immune to European difficulties there is evidence which shows that some of the problems really do occur in Canadian society. According to Kymlicka and Banting these commentators think exactly of those problems: growing number of ethnic enclaves in Statistics Canada reports and growing polarization that show the increasing European-style or US-style ethnic ghettoisation in Canada.[15] On the other hand according to a study by Hieber *et al* (and others) there are just a few small areas that show ghetto characteristics in Canada and instead of that it is more important to say the study claims that majority of the areas of

[13] Halvová Renata. "Problém integrace muslimů do západní společnosti." (Bachelor's thesis, Masaryk University in Brno, 2009).

[14] Banting, Keith, and Will Kymlicka. "Canadian Multiculturalism: Global Anxieties and Local Debates." Accessed March 21, 2013. http://post.queensu.ca/~bantingk/Canadian_Multiculturalism.pdf.

[15] Ibid.

immigrants or visible minorities tend to be socially heterogeneous and therefore it disproves the statements of issues with ghettoization in Canada by now.[16]

Banting and Kymlicka find European social crisis as an advantage for Canada. "*Europe has done Canadians the service of revealing the inherent flaws of multiculturalism, and this lesson must be learned quickly in order to avoid the sorts of ethnic and religious animosities and divisions that are so visible in Europe.*"[17] Based on this quotation Canada has a great advantage that Europe has undergone those troubles with ethnic groups and ghettoisation and it is now in the hands of Canadian government to deal with it and make use of the European crisis to protect multiculturalism in Canada.

Another negative consequence of the multiculturalism is for example undermining a nation's identity. One might think that most of the immigrants keep their own language and sometimes they refuse to learn or to speak the official language of the country they immigrate to, e.g. English or French in Canada. Another issue may be the labor. It is easier and cheaper to employ immigrants who are looking for a job. Even though they may be very well educated in their home country it often can be difficult for them to find a good and well-paid job in an immigrant country.[18]

When speaking of disadvantages or cons of multicultural society it is needed to take a look at the advantages and the positives which multiculturalism has to offer and that is included in this following part.

I think that multiculturalism also brings something fresh into the stereotypical society. It can be the traditions of different nations or it teaches us on how to coexist with different people and their habits. In the Czech Republic there is an increasing number of immigrants as well. I could see this well in March when I was in Prague. I also talked to some of them and they told me that they are well welcomed in this country. Although it must be hard for the newcomers to adapt I think they deserve the opportunities just as native-born people. Now that people spread all around the world I think it will not take long and Czech

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[16] Dib, Kamal. Metropolis , "The Myth of Ghettoization in Urban Canada and le Ghetto Français." Accessed March 23, 2013. http://www.metropolis.net/pdfs/ghetto_myth_e.pdf.

[17] Banting and Kymlicka. "Canadian Multiculturalism: Global Anxieties and Local Debates."

[18] Omega_Reborn_Again. "Do you have any critiques of multiculturalism and immigration?." (online forum message). *IGN Boards*. 01 30, 2013. Acessed March 14, 2013. http://www.ign.com/boards/threads/do-you-have-any-critiques-of-multiculturalism-and-immigration.452860687/

Republic, or at least Prague will be considered as multicultural, maybe not as much as for example New York or Toronto but at least a bit.

More space to the advantages and disadvantages will be given in an analysis part of this bachelor's thesis writing where I will sum up the answers from my survey on multiculturalism in Toronto since advantages and disadvantages of multiculturalism are there as questions for the respondents.

2 MULTICULTURALISM IN CANADA

In this chapter the reader will read about Canada's society from the twentieth century until the twenty-first century. This chapter will also take a closer look at the immigration to Canada and Toronto and the regulations in policies which have opened the doors for immigrants with other than European roots. The data of immigration will be also illustrated on a graph for better imagination of the changes in composition of the newcomers to the country.

2.1 Canada and the society

In the 19th and early 20th century as Canada became inhabited by various people some of the regions in Canada became identified with concrete populations. These populations included Aboriginal dwellings, black ghettos or Chinatowns, which were the settlements of early arrivals of Chinese population.[19]

Canada is a multicultural society and there is almost no denying of this fact. According to Troper almost 40 percent of the Canadian population has roots somewhere else than from British or French heritage. Canada has always been a society of different nations and even before the arrival of European settlers in North America the Aboriginal peoples constituted pattern of linguistics as well as cultural differences. The largest segment of Canadian's society consists of individuals of neither British or French heritage and from all the provinces and territories from Ontario to the west of the country the majority of the population are of non-British or non-French origins.[20]

About 90 percent of foreign-born people live in Canada's largest urban areas. Rural areas, small cities, Quebec or the North of Canada are home to mostly people born in Canada. In rural Quebec about 95 percent of the population was born in Canada and so were their parents or grandparents. If it comes to concrete examples of multicultural cities in Canada then there are two big cities on the list, Vancouver and Toronto, these two cities have around 35 to 45 percent of people who were born outside of Canada.[21]

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[19] Walker Barrington, *The History of Immigration and Racism in Canada*, (Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press, 2008), 67-68.
[20] Troper, Harold. Multicultural Canada.
"Multiculturalism."http://www.multiculturalcanada.ca/encyclopedia/a-z/m9.
[21] Ibid.

2.1.1 Immigration

Since the end of the World War II Canada went through a significant demographic shift. New people started to come to Canada due to a changing political climate and the willingness of accepting newcomers. It was not only the willingness of Canada's government but the population in Canada after the war aged, the birthrate has decreased and therefore Canada had to welcome immigrants to increase the number of people in the country. New people in the country caused also the changes of the labor force and Canada shifted from an economy based on manufacturing to an economy based on service industries which caused the drop of jobs in manufacturing industries from 22 percent to 14 percent in 40 years period, from 1961 to 2001. These changes have also had a huge impact on workers. Before the wave of immigrants the manufacturing sector was able to provide good and well-paid jobs to people with moderate levels of education but since these jobs basically disappeared the labor force was more separated by education and skills requirements.[22]

Since the 1960s the visible minorities in Canada have increased rapidly. Due to the immigration regulations there was a significant increase in immigrants from Asia or Africa. About 300,000 people were classified as visible minorities 40 years ago and as of 2001 it was about 4 million people. This means about 3.7 million increase of foreign-born or immigrant people during the past 40 years.[23]

The doors for immigrants were opened after the reforms of immigration legislation during the 1960s and 1970s, until then Europe was the main source of immigration.[24] Until the 1960s Canadian immigration policy discriminated on the basis of race which can be seen in the Immigration Act from 1952, the act discriminated Asian immigrants or gay persons. To change this the government of Canada tabled a White Paper on immigration and immigrants could no longer be denied on the basis of color, skin, race or birthplace but still to prevent the high levels of unskilled people the paper supported the immigration of

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[22] Sheldon, Linda. Metropolis British Colombia, "Canada's Visible Minority Population: 1967-2017." Last modified 2008. Accessed March 15, 2013. http://mbc.metropolis.net/assets/uploads/files/wp/2008/WP08-05.pdf.

[23] Sheldon, "*Canada's Visible Minority Population: 1967-2017.*"

[24] Samuel, John, and Kogalur Basavarajappa. Canadian Population Society, "*The Visible Minority Population in Canada: A Review of Numbers, Growth and Labour Force Issues.*" http://www.canpopsoc.org/journal/CSPv33n2p241.pdf.

people who were skilled and who would be valuable for Canada and its labor force.[25] More newcomers began to immigrate to Canada, such as Asians, people from the Far East or Africa. The author says that according to Statistics Canada visible minority group grew from about 4 percent up to 13 percent of the total population in Canada.[26]

Skills and education were important for the new regulations in 1962. New regulations which have been introduced by John Diefenbaker's conservative government removed regionally based immigrant intake and therefore it is believed that for the first time in Canada there has been embraced a color free immigration strategy and new people to the country switched from Europeans to Asians. The intake from European countries was primary sponsored and followed a rise and fall and as the supply of sponsored newcomers declined so did the intake from these European countries. Thanks to these changes in regulations the intake increased in immigrants from the countries where people would have access to high levels of education and extended families were nothing extraordinary and this for Canada meant that the new people would be skilled and will serve as a contribution to Canada's society.[27]

Immigration from Italy or the United Kingdom decreased rapidly. Even though the population of immigrants in Canada have increased just a little in 1970s from about 2.8 to 3 million of people there have been a lot of changes in the arrangement of immigrants because immigrants from Italy or the United Kingdom decreased. On the other hand people from Asia began to immigrate more. This had caused that people from South Asia, China or Philippines were in the top ten biggest immigrant groups in Canada as of 1981.[28]

The following graph will include information from Statistic Canada censuses of population from the years of 1971 to 2006 and according to these information we can see how the composition of immigrants to Canada changed within 30 years and this supports the issues mentioned above, such as higher numbers of immigrants from Asian countries and therefore less immigrants from European countries.

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[25] Makarenko, Jay. Canada's Premier Political Education Website, "*Immigration Policy in Canada: History, Administration and Debates*." Last modified 2010. Accessed April 2, 2013. http://www.mapleleafweb.com/features/immigration-policy-canada-history-administration-and-debates.

[26] Samuel, John, and Kogalur Basavarajappa. Canadian Population Society, "*The Visible Minority Population in Canada: A Review of Numbers, Growth and Labour Force Issues*."

[27] Sheldon, "*Canada's Visible Minority Population: 1967-2017*."

[28] Sheldon, "*Canada's Visible Minority Population: 1967-2017*."
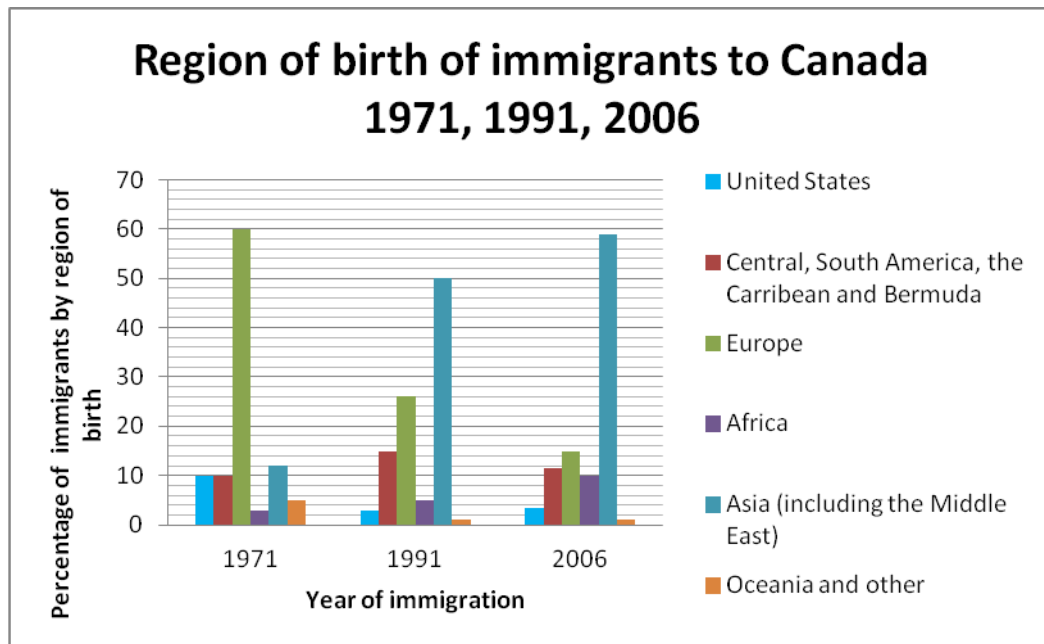
Figure 1: *Region of birth of immigrants to Canada 1971, 1991, 2006*
Source: Statistics Canada[29]

As was already mentioned prior and during the year 1971 most of the immigrants came from European countries according to Statistics Canada it was about nearly 60 percent of all new immigrants to the country. This has changed thanks to the legislations and new regulations in Canada's immigration policy. These changes had caused the shift in immigrant people from Europeans to mostly Asians in later years. According to censuses of population by Statistic Canada, by the year 1991 the immigrants from Europe accounted for about 26 percent of immigrants whereas Asians to the country have comprised about 50 percent of all the immigrants to the country. In 2006 the newcomers from European countries declined to only 15 percent of all new immigrants, on the other hand the number of immigrants from Africa slightly increased and Asian people comprised about 60 percent of the total number of immigrants in the year 2006.

2.1.2   Changes in the composition of Canada's society due to immigration policies

In 2001 visible minorities comprised around 13 percent of the Canadian population which was about 4 million people out of about 30 million. These visible minorities consist of mostly immigrants or foreign-born people. The impact of minorities in the socio-

economic composition of Canada has been really consequential in the population growth, labor force growth and productivity.[30]

The Chinese were the largest visible minority group in Canada as of 2001. One out of four minority people was Chinese. Another two in numerical importance were people of South Asian and Black origins. About 70 percent of visible minority people lived in three largest cities Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto and 96 percent of all minorities were living in four provinces which were Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec. In 2001, only three people out of ten visible minorities were born in Canada. According to Statistics Canada, Japanese showed the highest proportion of Canadian-born people among visible minorities, followed by Blacks, South Asians, Chinese, Arabs and West Asians, Latin Americans and Koreans. This shows that higher proportion indicates earlier waves of immigrants settlements to Canada and the lower is considered as immigrants who arrived in the recent years.[31]

For the comparison of how Canada is a multicultural society the following part of this subtitle will be about how the composition of the society in Canada changed just in five years according to Statistics Canada Census 2006.

The South Asian's surpassed the Chinese minority group in Canada as of 2006. From about 31.2 million of people living in Canada in 2006 the number of visible minority grew to 5 million. This means that the visible minority group grew about a million of people in five years according to Statistics Canada. Other interesting thing is that the most visible minority group in Canada were people of South Asian origins, followed by Chinese who used to be the largest group as of 2001 and Blacks.[32]

Around 6 million of people have stated non-official language as mother tongue. Canada's official languages consist of English and French. In Canada as of 2006 out of 31.2 million of people 17.8 million have stated English as their mother tongue. Only about 6.8 million have stated French as mother tongue whereas almost the same amount of

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[29] Statistics Canada, "Figure 2 Region of birth of recent immigrants to Canada, 1971 to 2006." Accessed April 4, 2013. http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-557/figures/c2-eng.cfm.

[30] Samuel, John, and Kogalur Basavarajappa."*The Visible Minority Population in Canada: A Review of Numbers, Growth and Labour Force Issues."*

[31] Ibid.

[32] Statistics Canada, "Visible minority population, by age group (2006 Census)." Last modified 2009. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/demo50a-eng.htm.

people have stated other than English or French language as native tongue, approximately 6.1 million inhabitants. According to Statistics Canada people who speak non-official language as mother tongue almost exceeded those of French and based on this we can see that Canada is a country full of people of different origins. On the other hand we have to bear in mind that a lot of immigrants come from the United Kingdom or countries with official language of English and the same applies to France and French immigrants.[33]

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[33] Statistics Canada, "Population by mother tongue and age groups, 2006 counts, for Canada, provinces and territories." Last modified 2009. Acessed March 25, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/97-555/T401-eng.cfm?Lang=E&T=401&GH=4&SC=1&S=99&O=A.

3   POLICY OF MULTICULTURALISM IN CANADA AND TORONTO

Canada as the world's first official multicultural country with national multicultural policy. There would be probably no person more famous in connection with multiculturalism in Canada than former Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau. In October of 1971 Mr. Trudeau said to the House of Commons: "*although there are two official languages, there is no official culture, nor does any ethnic group take precedence over any other. No citizen or group of citizens is other than Canadian, and all should be treated fairly,*"[34] this means that, for the first time in the history, any country has implemented national multicultural policy. He also admitted that the new policy accepts other cultures living in Canada and said that they as well as the rest of the Canada are essential elements in Canada's society.[35]

Trudeau's constitutional reform had a big impact on the society. Multiculturalism was written to the constitutional Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1982, and the Canadian Multicultural Act was passed in 1988.[36] This Act served mostly as an enhancement of multiculturalism in Canada and it became a law on 21st of July in 1988 which acknowledged that Canadians of all origins will work together to build a society where multiculturalism can exist and work. There were a lot of policy objectives of this Act, let me state just three of them as a demonstration: understanding that multiculturalism reflects cultural and racial diversity of Canadian society, recognizing communities that share a common origins and history or ensuring that all individuals are equal before the law.[37]

There are some people who doubt that multiculturalism is beneficial for Canadian society, for example according to Mr. Bissett in the book of Herbert Grubel it is only a myth that Canada's immigration and multicultural policy serve the national interest. Government always stated that high immigration levels have positive impact on economic growth, aging population or labor force. The author claims that less than 20 percent of the immigrants are selected based on their skills and the rest of the newcomers who are

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[34] Canada History, "Pierre Elliott Trudeau Multiculturalism."
http://www.canadahistory.com/sections/documents/Primeministers/trudeau/docs-onmulticulturalism.htm.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Vigile, "Multiculturalism, made in Canada." Last modified 2011. Acessed March 24, 2013.
http://www.vigile.net/Multiculturalism-made-in-Canada.

admitted are sponsored by their families who already live in Canada or enter the country for humanitarian reasons.[38]

Not much is written about Aboriginals and their situation in Canadian society. The following paragraph will sum up few problems Aboriginal people have to face. Those problems also kind of deny that multiculturalism is trouble-free and this shows the multicultural policy in Canada does not work as it should yet.

Although attitude towards Aboriginal peoples has changed for the better they still have to face difficulties. During 1960s all mature Aboriginal peoples in Canada received political and social rights. Until then the policy of Canada towards Native people used to be very discriminatory. Children of Aboriginal people were sent to schools and often punished for speaking their language, they were forced to forget what they knew as what they had known was wrong.[39] On the other hand, native people lived in reservations and the government took care about them and this also included financial support for Aboriginal peoples. Prior the years of 1960s when Aboriginal people wanted to have the political and social rights they had to request for them and by doing so they lost their citizenship of what Barša calls *group with special status* and also lost the financial support from the country. Then they became equal Canadians with equal rights and civic duties as the rest of Canada's citizens.[40]

According to Kymlicka's statement Aboriginal peoples are not considered as visible minority group but they belong to ethno-cultural group. French-Canadians, so called fracophone Québécois, and Aboriginal peoples are 2 groups that are considered as founding people of Canada. Although Native people are considered as the ones who have lived in Canada for the past 10,000 years and do not belong to visible minority group they definitely are victims of discrimination and racism.[41] For example CTV News wrote about a report that showed Aboriginals often face stereotyping and racism when using health care services in large cities. The CEO of Health Council of Canada, John Abbott said that

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[37] Immigrant Welcome, "The Canadian Multiculturalism Act." Acessed March 24, 2013. http://www.immigrantwelcome.ca/Canada-multiculturalism-act.

[38] Grubel, Herbert. *The Effects of Mass Immigration on Canadian Living Standards and Society*. Vancouver: Fraser Institute, 2009, 4.

[39] Tolerance, "Canadian Multiculturalism." http://www.tolerance.cz/courses/papers/lena.htm.

[40] Barša, "*Politická teorie multikulturalismu*," 50.

[41] Kymlicka, Will, and Keith Banting. Queen's University, "Canadian Multiculturalism: Global Anxieties and Local Debates." http://post.queensu.ca/~bantingk/Canadian_Multiculturalism.pdf.

Aboriginal people are not seen for who they are and they are not respected. He adds that they are not seen as fellow Canadians thus the health care they get suffers.[42]

Aboriginals in Toronto live in poverty. According to Siemiatycki, around 32 percent of Aboriginal families in Toronto lived in poverty in 1996. This means that every third Aboriginal family in Toronto suffers from poverty and this has a huge impact on the children and their health care or education,[43] according to Statistics Canada 2006 Aboriginal youth in Toronto is less likely to be attending school than non-Aboriginal people and Aboriginals show higher rates of unemployment in the city, around 8 percent where the rate is around 5 percent for non-Aboriginals.[44] This can be due to racism and discrimination as many people consider discrimination as a major factor for disadvantages.[45]

In this part the reader has read about the official national policy of multiculturalism in Canada and also about doubts this phenomenon causes, this can also be seen in the lives of Aboriginal peoples or later in the thesis about Blacks living in Toronto.

3.1   National multicultural policy in the City of Toronto

Toronto as the Canada's largest city moved ahead of Chicago in North America. Toronto according to Economic Development Committee is now the fourth largest city in North America after Los Angeles, New York and Mexico City. The city is home to 2.6 million of people of diverse ethnic backgrounds.[46] In Toronto people speak over 140 languages and dialects according to Toronto's official website.[47]

Although a countrywide normative and entrenched framework of multiculturalism in Canada exists municipal officials still decide on their own a lot. "*In Canada, provinces delegate municipal mandates through provincial statute. Ontario has not delegated a role*

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[42] Mehta, Diana. CTV News, "Aboriginal Canadians face racism, stereotyping in urban health care: report Read more: http://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/aboriginal-canadians-face-racism-stereotyping-in-urban-health-care-report-1.1074444

[43] Siemiatycki, Myer. The Ontario Metropolis Center, " Integrating Community Diversity in Toronto." http://www.ceris.metropolis.net/wp-content/uploads/pdf/research_publication/working_papers/wp14.pdf.

[44] Statistics Canada, "2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Toronto." http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-638-x/2009001/article/10825-eng.htm. Accessed April 12, 2013.

[45] Siemiatycki, " Integrating Community Diversity in Toronto."

[46] City of Toronto, "Toronto now the fourth largest city in North America." Last modified 2013. http://wx.toronto.ca/inter/it/newsrel.nsf/7017df2f20edbe2885256619004e428e/88678e26c2b5c0de85257b25007655dd?OpenDocument. Acessed April 12, 2013.

[47] City of Toronto, "Toronto's racial diversity." http://www.toronto.ca/toronto_facts/diversity.htm.

in multiculturalism initiatives to its municipalities."[48] This means that with the absence of federal and provincial direction, the municipalities have almost free hands in decisions on multiculturalism development in Ontario. The big cities in Canada, such as Toronto, have adapted municipal governance structures as a response to the huge changes in their peoples compositions and this demonstrates the role of municipalities in the multiculturalism policy in Canada. According to Good, the City of Toronto has been very active in multiculturalism policy-making and responsive towards immigrants and ethno-cultural minorities. The political leaders of Toronto have put efforts towards building and maintaining a governance arrangements to support settlement-policy and multiculturalism in the city.[49] This can be supported by the fact that political leaders of Toronto support an increased role for Toronto in immigration policy, including a seat at the government table when the immigration policy is being discussed.[50]

Toronto's official multiculturalism policy was adopted in 1978 by the Municipality of Toronto. To support Toronto's positive view on multiculturalism in 1979 the city became the first Canadian municipality that officially designated February as Black History Month. In 1981 Toronto was again the first municipality who surveyed the workforce to determine the composition of employees who were aboriginals, visible minorities, disabled or women.[51] Outcomes were that although a lot of people from visible minority groups had the same education as other Canadians they were offered less job offers or paid less.[52] Therefore in 2000 the City of Toronto commissioned the first report at the city level in Canada named Ornstein Report in order to determine the needs of the community. This report showed the fact that people who are coming to Toronto lately are having difficulties reaching the income levels of Canadian-born inhabitants and it takes them 10 years more to do so than previous immigrants. In 2002, due to this report the city developed the Plan of

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[48]Good, Kristin R. *Municipalities and Multiculturalism: The Politics of Immigration in Toronto and Vancouver.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press Incorporated, 2009. 95.

[49] Good, "*Municipalities and Multiculturalism: The Politics of Immigration in Toronto and Vancouver.* Toronto,*" 94.

[50] Ibid., 98.

[51] Doucet, Michael. The Ontario Metropolis Centre, "The Anatomy of an Urban Legend: Toronto's Multicultural Reputation." Last modified 2001. Accessed March 31, 2013. http://ceris.metropolis.net/Virtual Library/other/doucet3.html.

[52] Siemiatycki, " Integrating Community Diversity in Toronto."

Action for the Elimination of Racism and Discrimination.[53] According to Toronto's official website the city adopts all kinds of policies to remove barriers and the City of Toronto through the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Racism and Discrimination from 2002: [54]

- *"reaffirms "Diversity Our Strength", embraces opportunities to build an inclusive society, serves as a model of diversity, and celebrates the cultural, economic and social successes of our diverse communities;*
- *affirms its commitment to removing the barriers of racism and discrimination that exclude and disadvantage individuals and communities from participating equitably in all spheres of life in Toronto;*
- *acknowledges that multiple factors, such as race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, place of origin compound the discrimination of individuals and communities;*
- *ensures that non-discrimination, anti-racism, accessibility and equity policies and programs are integrated in the operation of the municipality;*
- *strengthens advocacy and partnership with communities, public and private sectors and other orders of government; and*
- *demonstrates accountability to all residents in striving to achieve the goal of a diverse, equitable and inclusive society."*

It is needed to be added to this citation that in April 2003, Toronto promised that the city will create a harmonious environment for all the residents of the city and the environment will be free from hate, harassment and discrimination. Toronto also highlights that the diversity among its people has strengthened the city.[55] There are no official surveys on how the city fulfils this plan but since the city admits its residents are mainly people of visible minority groups and tries to provide them support one can assume that difference is something that plays a large part in Toronto's policy-making.

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[53] Good, Kristin. Canadian Political Science Association, "Multiculturalism in the City." Last modified 2004. Accessed March 21, 2013. http://www.cpsa-acsp.ca/papers-2004/Good.pdf.

[54] City of Toronto, "Plan of Action for the Elimination of Racism and Discrimination." Accessed March 19, 2013.http://www1.toronto.ca/wps/portal/toronto/content?vgnextoid=ce9d62fa6907b310VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD&vgnextchannel=ad6e32a2654b8310VgnVCM1000003dd60f89RCRD.

[55] City of Toronto, "Equity, Diversity and Human Rights." Accessed April 8, 2013. http://www1.toronto.ca/wps/portal/toronto/content?vgnextoid=2d17959d20d99310VgnVCM1000003dd60f89RCRD&vgnextchannel=73db2e3b041a5310VgnVCM1000003dd60f89RCRD.

Toronto serves as an important place for the newcomers. Now that we know that Toronto has a welcoming multicultural and immigration policy it is needed to be said that Toronto together with Vancouver are cities inhabited by almost 60 percent of all visible minority people who live in Canada. It is believed that these cities might undergo serious problems such as rising crime.[56] On the other hand, according to Toronto's official webpage even though Toronto is considered as one of the most multicultural cities in the world it is also considered as the safest large city in the North America.[57] Grubel also highlights the fact that if the present immigration intake in these two large cities continues as it is today that it might cause that Toronto and Vancouver will become inhabited mainly by Asians over time.[58]

At the moment in Toronto there are according to Statistics Canada 2006 Census about 1,238,000 immigrants in the city and almost a half of them came to the city prior 1991. Since 1991 to 2000 there were 370,000 of new immigrants and from 2001 to 2006 the number of immigrants exceeded the number of 260,000 people. Immigrants comprised a half of Toronto's population by 2006. When it comes to generation status in Toronto there were about 2 million of people who were 15 years and older. Out of those 2 million 1.2 million were people of the 1st generation and those are according to Statistics Canada persons born outside of Canada and they are landed immigrants in Canada now or are non-permanent residents, this can be people who live in Canada on work or study permits. The population of 2nd and 3rd (or more) generations were approximately the same, around 420,000 each. The 2nd generation is defined as persons born in Canada with at least one parent born in Canada and the 3rd generation are people born in Canada with both parents as Canadian-born as well.[59]

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[56] Grubel, "*The Effects of Mass Immigration on Canadian Living Standards and Society,*" 5.

[57] City of Toronto, "Toronto's racial diversity." http://www.toronto.ca/toronto_facts/diversity.htm.

[58] Grubel, "*The Effects of Mass Immigration on Canadian Living Standards and Society,*" 5.

[59] Statistics Canada. 2007. *Toronto, Ontario (Code3520)* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E
(accessed April 19, 2013).

4 VISIBLE MINORITY GROUPS IN TORONTO

According to what was already written in the thesis Canada is a country full of people of different origins. Visible minority refers to person or group of people who are defined by Statistics Canada as "*persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in color,*"[60] where according to City of Toronto webpage Aboriginal peoples are people who are identifying themselves with at least one Aboriginal group such as Inuit, Métis or North American Indian. Toronto is Canada's largest city, the capital city of province Ontario and one of the main destination for most of the immigrants to the country. In 2006 the city was home to almost 10 percent of total Canada's population and 20 percent of all immigrants in the country. Between the years 2001 and 2006 Canada welcomed more than one million of immigrants and the City of Toronto received about one quarter of them. Around 46 percent of Toronto's population have reported themselves as people who belong to visible minority group. Since 2001 the visible minority population in Toronto have increased by almost 11 percent. The top five visible minority groups in the city are people of origins of: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino and Latin Americans.[61]

This part of the thesis will take a closer look at two visible minority groups in Toronto out of these top five mentioned above. Data of visible minority groups will be taken from the 2006 Census which collected information about visible minority groups. Unfortunately according to an email from Statistics Canada the 2011 Census did not collect such data, however they have been collected also by National Household Survey (NHS) of 2011 but the data from this survey concerning minority groups will not be released until May 8, 2013. Toronto itself is home to 2.6 million of people as of 2011 and there are projections that visible minority population could double by the year 2031 so that Toronto's population will be composed by nearly 65 percent of visible minority people and they would represent more than 40 percent of Canada's whole population of minorities.[62]

What will follow is description of Toronto's two visible minority groups and a brief history of the process of their arrivals to the country.

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[60] Statistics Canada, "Visible minority of person." Last modified 2009. Accessed April 9, 2013. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/definitions/minority-minorite1-eng.htm.
[61] City of Toronto, "Toronto's racial diversity."
[62] Statistics Canada, "Toronto's visible minority population could double by 2031: new population projections." Last modified 2010. Accessed April 9, 2013. http://www42.statcan.gc.ca/smr09/smr09_017-eng.htm.

4.1 The Chinese

From the passage of Chinese Immigration Act in the year of 1923 until its removal in the year 1947 only 44 Chinese people have entered Canada legally.[63] Chinese Immigration Act basically disapproved all immigrants of Chinese origins to come to the country even if the immigration from most of the countries was allowed.[64] After the World War II there was a significant shift in official immigration policy. In 1947 was passed Canadian Citizenship Act and what followed was twelve years during which about 22 thousand of Chinese immigrants came to Canada. These people became citizens of Canada and therefore as citizens they had the right to call their wives and children who lived outside of Canada and they could immigrate too. As was already mentioned in the thesis before in the 1960s after the regulations more Chinese were allowed to come to the country and were no more discriminated on the country of origins but the country put emphasis on the skills of the newcomers and their contribution to the country's economy.[65] Most of the immigrants come from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong and most people of Chinese origins were born outside of Canada, about 70 percent of them. Chinese population is largely spread among Canada this can be supported by the fact that Chinese is third most common mother tongue, after French and English which are Canada's official languages. Chinese languages spoken in Canada are mostly Mandarin, Hakka and Cantonese.[66] According to Statistics Canada there are about 1 million of native speakers of Chinese language in Canada.[67]

The City of Toronto quickly responded to the changes of population with embracing its multicultural policy which has caused that the city belongs to the most multicultural cities in the world. A motto "Diversity Our Strength" is a part of the city's strategic plan, where diversity is accepted and promoted as a strength. Chinese population is the second largest in Toronto's visible minority groups, after South Asians and Chinatowns are no

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[63] Morris, Davis, and Joseph Krauter. *The Other Canadians: Profiles of Six Minorities*. Toronto: Methuen Publications, 1971, 56.

[64] University of British Columbia Library, "Chinese Exclusion Act." Accessed April 9, 2013. http://www.library.ubc.ca/chineseinbc/exclusion.html.

[65] Morris, Krauter. *The Other Canadians: Profiles of Six Minorities*, 56.

[66] Chan, Arlane. *The Chinese in Toronto from 1878: From Outside to Inside the Circle*. Toronto: Natural Heritage, 2012, 197.

[67] Statistics Canada, "Population by mother tongue and age groups, 2006 counts, for Canada, provinces and territories."

longer only Chinese communities and they continue to grow as new immigrants come to the city and not only of Chinese origins.[68]

There is a evidence that shows that in the year 1950 there were about 5 thousand of Chinese people in Toronto, yet by the year 1996 this number has increased 76 times so in 1996 there were about 380 thousand people of Chinese origins living in Toronto Metropolitan Area (approximately out of 5 million people in total). In 1981 Toronto became the Canadian city with the highest number of Chinese people.[69]
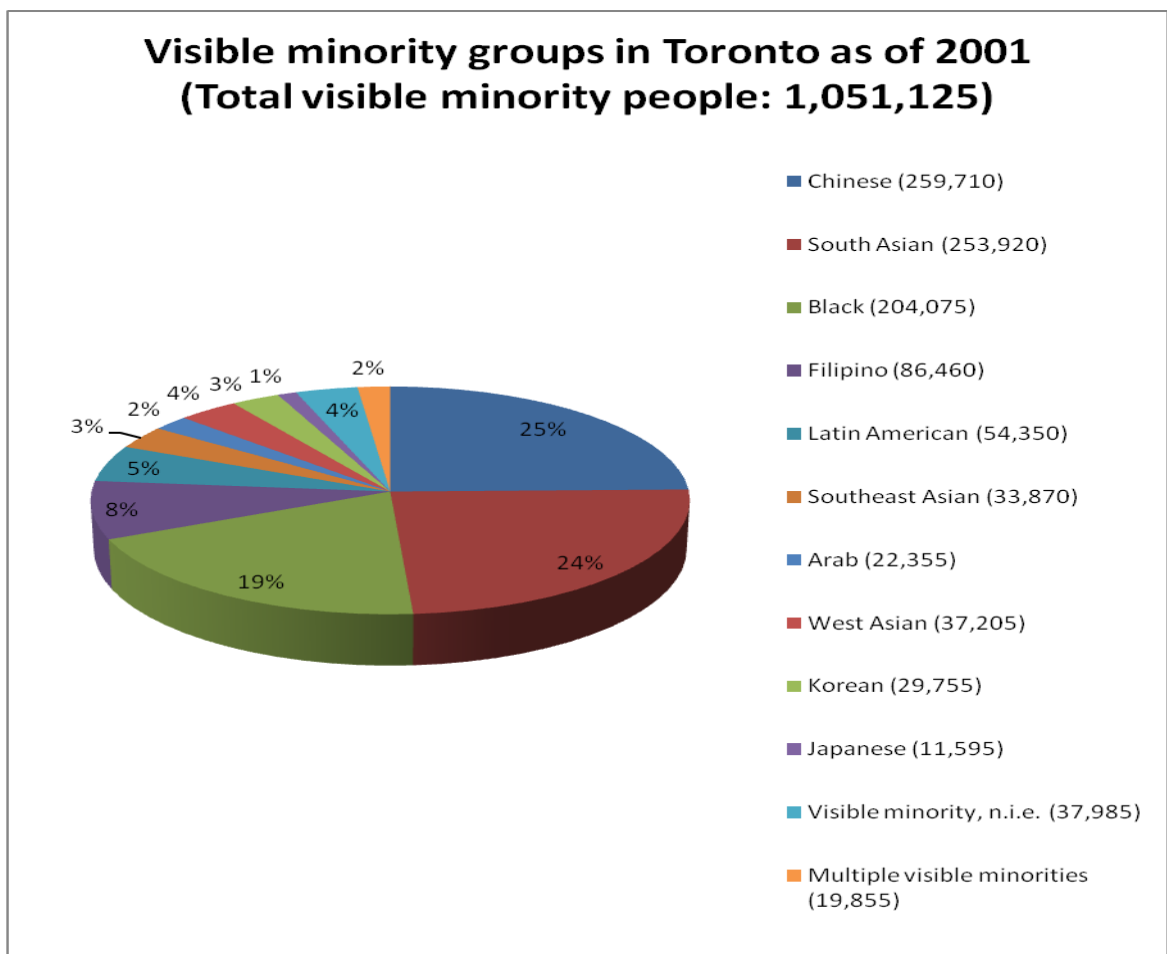
Figure 2: *The Chinese minority group is the biggest group as of 2001*

Source: Statistics Canada[70]

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[68] Chan, *The Chinese in Toronto from 1878: From Outside to Inside the Circle*, 198.

[69] Siemiatycki, " Integrating Community Diversity in Toronto."

[70] Statistics Canada, "2001 Community Profile - Toronto." Last modified 2007. Accessed April 9, 2013. http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01/CP01/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3520005&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=Toronto&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=&GeoCode=3520005.

Since the topic of this bachelor's thesis deals with multiculturalism in Toronto in the 21st century this part will provide information about the changes between the 2001 Census and 2006 Census. As was already stated Chinese were the largest minority group in 2001 with almost 260,000 people followed by South Asians with approximately 254,000 people and Blacks who had the number of about 204,000 of Toronto's inhabitants. These data are based on the 2001 Census and we can see that there are people from different parts of Asia who stand for different minority groups such as South Asia, Southeast Asia or West Asia. According to Statistics Canada these groups are defined as following:[71]

"*SOUTH ASIAN*

For example, 'East Indian', 'Pakistani', 'Sri Lankan', etc.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN

For example, 'Vietnamese', 'Cambodian', 'Malaysian', 'Laotian', etc.

WEST ASIAN

For example, 'Iranian', 'Afghan', etc.

VISIBLE MINORITY, N.I.E.

The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere'. Includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as 'Guyanese', 'West Indian', 'Kurd', 'Tibetan', 'Polynesian', 'Pacific Islander', etc.

MULTIPLE VISIBLE MINORITY

Includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in circles, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian'."

Still even if we know that there are different minority groups among Asians, according to the graph we can determine that multiculturalism is a phenomenon that really occurs in Toronto as out of 2,456,805 people living in Toronto in 2001 1,051,125 were people who belong to these minority groups and the biggest as of 2001 were the Chinese with nearly 260,000 inhabitants.[72]

In the following graph can be seen the process of growth of visible minority people from the year 2001 (illustrated above) and the year 2006 which is the last Census that was

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[71] Statistics Canada, "Visible Minority Groups." Last modified 2011. Accessed April 9, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/tbt/Rp-eng.cfm?TABID=1&LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=761292&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=92336&PRID=0&PTYPE=88971,97154&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=802&Temporal=2006&THEME=80&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=&D1=0&D2=0&D3=0&D4=0&D5=0&D6=0.

collecting data of minority groups in Canada. We can see that in 2006 the largest group are people of South Asian origins and that people with Chinese roots are no longer the biggest group among visible minorities in Toronto. In just five years there has been an increase in minority group people of about 100,000 people which supports the idea of Toronto as one of the most multicultural cities in the world and a magnet city for immigrants and newcomers to Canada and still a majority of them come from the continent of Asia. According to Statistics Canada South Asians are predicted to stay the largest group until the year 2031 and Chinese will be still the second largest.[73]
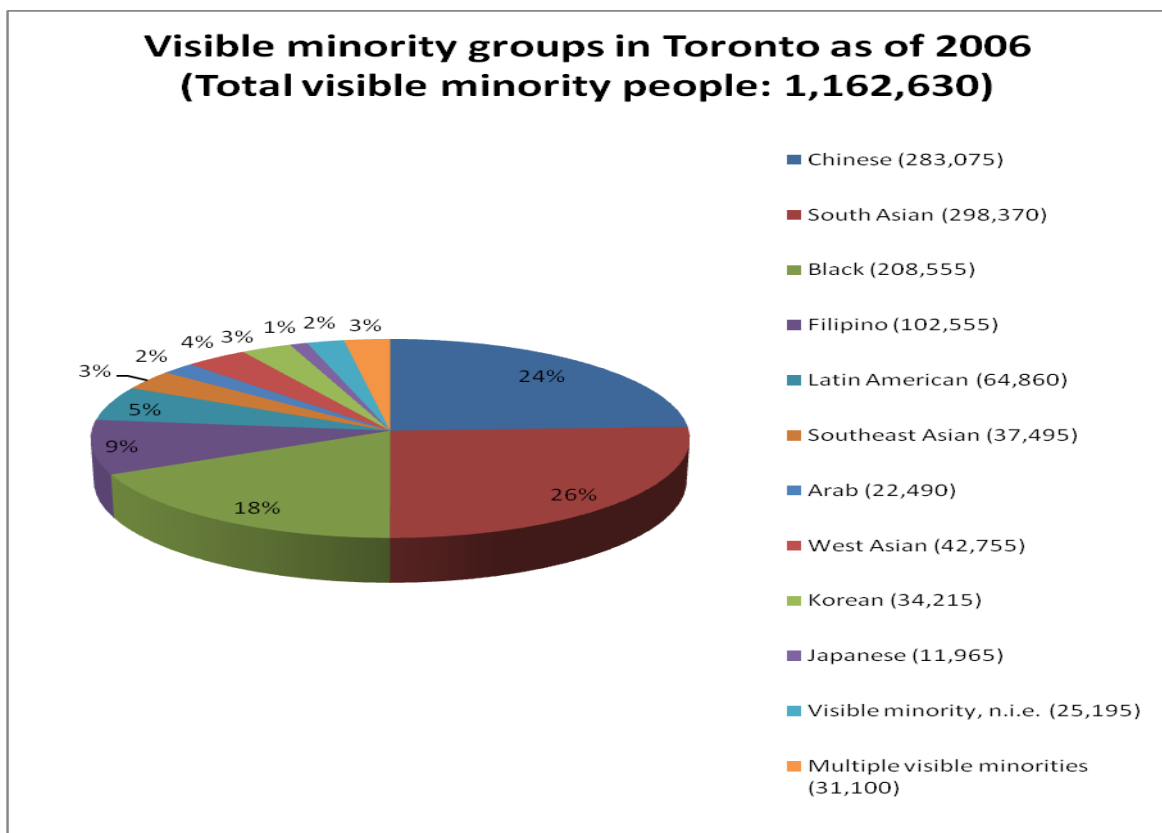
Figure 3: *Visible minority groups in Toronto as of 2006*

Source: Statistics Canada[74]

According to my questionnaire survey I would like to highlight the fact that the theory of multiculturalism in Toronto works. A lot of respondents of Chinese origins stated that

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[72] Statistics Canada, "2001 Community Profile – Toronto."

[73] Statistics Canada, "Toronto's visible minority population could double by 2031: new population projections."

[74] Statistics Canada. 2007. *Toronto, Ontario (Code3520)* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.

their culture in TO is celebrated and they feel free to open up about their religions and beliefs and this shows that the city is not a melting pot in which the people who do not belong to the "main culture" have to integrate and kind of give up a part of who they are, for example their language or religions.[75]

What else is important to mention is the fact that the population of Toronto grew only by nearly 20,000 people in these five years to 2,476,565 whereas people who do not belong to visible minority group decreased from 2001's 1,405,680 to 2006's 1,313,935. All of the visible minorities in Toronto in the year 2006 accounted for 47 percent of all Toronto's residents.[76]

4.2   The Blacks

The community of black people in Canada has roots back in 18th century and around that era most of the black people were considered as slaves. The Canadian Encyclopedia uses to call black people as African Canadians and they are often also called as Black Canadians, which is more correct. Because not every one of them have historically arrived from the continent of Africa, as a lot of them are of Jamaican or South American origins.[77]

According to Encyclopedia of Canada's peoples, Black Canadians refer to people brought to the country in 17th or 18th century as slaves, former American slaves who escaped during American Revolution or the Civil War, Caribbean people and those who come directly from Africa.[78] Nowadays Statistics Canada and also Human Resource and Skills Development Canada call Black Canadians as Blacks so it is possible to assume that the term Blacks is polite in reference to the people of such origins.[79]

When it comes to Blacks in Toronto, for example in the year 1799 there were fifteen free Black people enumerated in the town of York which used to be the name for what today is known as Toronto. In 1802 eighteen free Blacks lived in Toronto, among these 18

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http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E
(accessed April 19, 2013).

[75] David, Gabrielle. The Intercultural Alliance of Artists and Scholars, "Multiculturalism: Beyond the Melting Pot." Accessed April 25, 2013. http://theiaas.org/gd/pdf/beyond_meltingpot.pdf.

[76] Statistics Canada, "2006 Community Profiles - Toronto."

[77] The Canadian Encyclopedia. "Blacks." http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/blacks (accessed April 25, 2013).

[78] Magocsi, Paul Robert. *Encyclopedia of Canada's peoples*. Toronto: Toronto Press, 1999, 139.

[79] Human Resource and Skills Developement Canada. "A Profile of Blacks in Canada."
http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/labour/equality/employment_equity/tools/eedr/2001/DGProfiles/BlacksProfile.shtml (accessed April 25, 2013).

people 6 were children. Slavery in Canada was finally completely forbidden in 1833. Due to the removal of slavery in Canada in 1837 there were about 50 families of Blacks in Toronto. As was already mentioned a lot of Blacks in Canada came as slaves from America and from 1850 until the end of the American Civil War in 1865 the number in Black immigrants grew to 50 thousand of people and this had also the impact on Toronto as a lot of slaves from Virginia settled there. Majority of the Blacks were good at different employments and they mostly worked as cooks, barbers, mechanics, blacksmiths or shoemakers.[80]

Toronto itself on the official city website claims that the Black people are welcomed in the city and states that each individual has contributed the growth of a unique city: "*Toronto has had a Black population from its earliest days as a settlement. United Empire Loyalists, Americans escaping enslavement, rural Canadians moving from Nova Scotia or southwestern Ontario, Jamaicans following economic opportunities, Somalis and Ghanaians establishing themselves in a new land; each individual and each community has contributed to the growth of Toronto as a unique city.*"[81] On the other hand it has not always been like this. According to Siemiatycki, Blacks faced more prejudice and discrimination in the 20th century than during 19th century due to stereotyping of non-white peoples. The author says that during the first half of the 20th century it was legal and common that Blacks in Toronto were barred from certain jobs, hotels, theatres or public beaches. For example after the First World War the black people in Toronto, who were looking for a job in factories with displayed "Help Wanted" signs the companies still refused them as there was no job for colored people. Until the middle of the 20th century there were no laws which would prohibit discrimination. When it comes to immigration to Canada until the 1960s the Blacks were allowed to enter Canada only as last-resort of cheap labor.[82]

Few years after the World War II Toronto's black people became more active in lobbying for more open immigrant policies on black immigration. This effort stemmed from a sense of injustice and from the fact that blacks have fought for Canada in the war

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[80] Hill, Daniel G. Black History in Early Toronto, "The Students Commision of Canada." Accessed April 10, 2013. http://www.tgmag.ca/magic/mt40.html.

[81] City of Toronto, "Black history at the City of Toronto." Accessed April 10, 2013. http://www.toronto.ca/archives/blackhistory.htm.

[82] Siemiatycki, Myer. The Ontario Metropolis Center, " Integrating Community Diversity in Toronto." 18.

and therefore there should not be discrimination towards them. This changed in the 1960s when Canada globalized its immigration policies so that more immigrants from around the world can come to the country. By the year 1981 there were over 200,000 Caribbean-born and black immigrant people in Canada and by 1990s this number was estimated at 455,000 where three quarters of them lived in Ontario and most of them in Toronto area.[83]

Some forms of racism towards Blacks can still be seen in Toronto. A study done in 1980s aimed on job hunting in Toronto showed that even if whites and blacks had the same qualifications the blacks received three times less job offers. The study also showed that despite higher levels of education, visible minorities in Toronto were paid less than other Canadians. Blacks also believe that police in Toronto threats blacks worse than whites as 80 percent of black respondents have answered this.[84] As was already mentioned in the thesis the City of Toronto tries to protect visible minority groups and therefore they have developed the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Racism and Discrimination in 2002.

More space to the opportunities for minority groups will be given in the analysis part of the thesis as this was also one of the question for the respondents. The following part will describe the proportion of Black minority group in Toronto.

According to Statistics Canada Black population in Canada is growing faster than the general population and is now the third largest visible minority in Canada. In 2001 about 662,000 people have reported themselves as Black which was about 2 percent of Canada's total population and 17 percent of visible minority population. Only 1 percent of black people in 1961 had origins in Africa where in 2001 it was about 48 percent and this is caused because of the regulations in policies which were mentioned in the thesis. Nowadays Black people come from Africa, Caribbean, South and Central America. In 2001 about a half of all Canada's black population lived in the census metropolitan area of Toronto.[85]

The City of Toronto was home to 204,075 black people in the 2001 which is illustrated on Figure 2 above. Although the visible minority population in Toronto grew by more than 100,000, from 2001 to 2006 Black population grew only by 4,500 people so in 2006 there were about 208,555 people considered as Black Canadians, illustrated on Figure 3. Black

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[83] Ibid., 20.
[84] Ibid., 21.

people are the third largest minority group in Canada and it is the same in the City of Toronto. More than a half of Toronto's black population were foreign-born, and out of those, about three-quarters were born in Caribbean, South or Central America, mainly in Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Guyana.[86] This will be also proved in an analysis part of the thesis where a lot of respondents have stated their roots in Guyana and Jamaica, exactly 13 people have stated themselves with African, Carribean, Central or South American origins. Most of the Black Canadians respondents' origins in my survey are of Guyanese and Jamaican. People of such origins were the third largest group in my research after Asians and Europeans. Every respondent who belongs to this group was about 25-40 years old and it is important to say that no one actually wrote about the racism as a problem they had to face with other people in Toronto so one can assume it is getting better and that people in TO are becoming more aware of cultural diversity.

This theory part provided the reader information about the meaning and origins of multiculturalism, history of immigration in Canada and its largest city, Toronto and also the multicultural policy in the country and the City of Toronto. I also focused on the basic description of two minority groups in the city which belong to the top 3, the Chinese and Black Canadians. What will now follow is the practical, also called analytical part of the thesis where the outcomes of my questionnaire research will be summed up. The main aim of the questionnaire research was to find out whether Toronto is considered as a multicultural city rightfully or not.

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[85] Statistics Canada, "Black population in Canada: A portrait." Accessed April 16, 2013.
http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-002-x/2004/03/07604/4072459-eng.htm.
[86] Ibid.

II. ANALYSIS

5 RESEARCH

In this bachelor's thesis the reader gets insight into multiculturalism itself, the policies of multiculturalism in Canada and its largest city Toronto. The information about proportion of Toronto's population as well as Toronto's visible minorities with a closer look at the Chinese and Black population of Toronto are included in the theoretical part of the thesis with the demonstration of graphs. The practical part of this thesis is dealing with the questionnaire research. I posted the questionnaire on the internet webpage and spread it via social networks Facebook and Twitter. Some of the filled-in questionnaires by hands I got scanned from a Czech woman who is a college teacher in Toronto, Mrs. Dagmar Vavrusa. She was kind enough to help me and asked her students and colleagues to fill in the questionnaires for me. However it is important to mention that the success of collaboration with Toronto schools was not high and therefore I had to spread the questionnaire by social networks mostly which is why the response rate is lower than I expected.

The practical part will include answers to questions by respondents, type of research, research methods and method of data processing. The aim of the research is to find whether Toronto is considered to be multicultural city rightfully or not. There are about 2.6 million of people living in Toronto so this research will provide information which can be used for further analysis. What is needed to be mentioned is that this research will not provide the exact composition of Toronto's population because the representative sample of respondents in this survey was 85, on the other hand results from quantitative methods provide information close to reality so it can be assumed that this research will provide reliable information about Toronto's population.

According to Xavier University, quantitative researches are used to test hypotheses and are used on larger and randomly selected group of people and this method is very objective and reliable, where qualitative methods are used with selected small group of people and are often subjective, they help us with understanding and interpreting social interactions. The tool of qualitative research can be for example interview, the tool of qualitative research is questionnaire which is what I used for my research.[87]

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[87] Xavier University in Cincinnati, "Qualitative versus Quantitative Research." Accessed April 25, 2013. http://www.xavier.edu/library/help/qualitative_quantitative.pdf.

5.1 General information

5.1.1 Type of research

The type of my research is quantitative research. I have chosen this method because quantitative research is a reflection of people and their ideas from specific viewpoint[88] and also because this type of research allowed me to get as many answers as possible without having to be in a direct contact with respondents. The research tool is a questionnaire with open and close questions. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary questionnaire is a set of questions for obtaining information from individuals.[89] Questionnaires are quick and easy to create and provide information that is very reliable because every respondent is asked the same questions.[90] As was already mentioned the questionnaire was mainly spread by Facebook, Twitter and E-mail.

5.1.2 Formulation of hypothesis and method of data processing

My hypothesis is that I suggest Toronto is a multicultural city and I will try to prove this based on the origins of respondents' grandparents.

The questionnaire was created in October, 2012 and since then it was available on the internet and spread by email to different schools in Toronto. Although it was available so early, the number of online respondents was only about 50 people, the rest was thanks to my friend and helper Dagmar. I supposed that more people will fill in the online form because I spread it so many times online but obviously not many people felt like helping and filling it in, although the questionnaire took just a few minutes to fill in. For the data processing I used the Microsoft Office programs and simple statistical counting. The outcomes of the answers are recorded on graphs or in tables for better imagination of respondents' answers.

5.1.3 The Questionnaire

The questionnaire was posted online on www.MulticulturalToronto.notlong.com and spread by social networks and also by Mrs. Vavrusa in Toronto as stated above. The

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[88] Suite101, "Quantitative vs. Qualitative Research Methods in Sociology." Accessed April 20, 2013. http://suite101.com/article/quantitative-vs-qualitative-research-methods-in-sociology-a320362.
[89] Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary, "questionnaire." Accessed April 20, 2013. http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/questionnaire.
[90] Sociology Central, "Questionnaires." Accessed April 20, 2013. http://www.sociology.org.uk/methodq.pdf.

questionnaire contains of 18 questions, including personal information about the respondent (age and gender). Eight questions were open so every respondent had the chance to express their own thoughts and the rest, ten questions were close questions with choices. Not every question was required so some respondents left them unanswered, especially in written forms. The questionnaire was completely anonymous and the only information about each respondent is the age and gender. The research group were residents of Toronto generally. The questionnaire (blank and also one filled-in) can be found as appendices to this thesis.

5.1.4 Respondents

Two questions in the questionnaire were about the gender and the age of each respondent. As was already stated the number of respondents was 85 and they answered the questions either in written or online form. It was anonymous so there was no need for respondents to state their names. The only personal information is the age and gender. Following tables will demonstrate the composition of respondents, i.e. how many men and women participated and their age.

5.1.4.1 Gender

Women		Men	
Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
55	64.70	30	35.30

Table 1: Respondents' gender

Source: Own research

What can be seen in the table is that women outnumbered men in the research by 25 people which is almost about 30 percent. I also personally think that women are more careful when it comes to describing the situations and they are very good observers which I think is better for me as more women contributed to the research, but this is only my point of view.

5.1.4.2 Age

Age (years)	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
≤ 20	13	23.62	6	20.00	19	22.35
21 – 30	27	49.10	16	53.33	43	50.59
31 – 40	10	18.18	2	6.66	12	14.12
41 – 50	2	3.64	1	3.33	3	3.53
51 – 60	2	3.64	1	3.33	3	3.53
61 ≥	1	1.82	4	13.33	5	5.88

Table 2: *Respondents by age*

Source: Own research

In this table we can see that the most of the respondents were in the 21-30 years age group, about a half of all people who filled in the questionnaire. The second largest group were people of years 20 and less. What is surprising is the number of people who are 61 years and older. I did not expect that people this "old" will try to help me and will provide their opinions on multiculturalism in Toronto, furthermore they filled in the online form of questionnaire.

5.2 Analysis of questions

Without the questions of age and gender there were another sixteen questions in the questionnaire. This part will include analysis of each question and also demonstration of questions in tables or on graphs. Those questions that cannot be demonstrated neither on graph or in table will include citations of some of respondents' answers. Every question analysis will also include a brief summary of what were the main results and what it demonstrates.

5.2.1 Use up to 10 words to describe your own definition of multiculturalism

As the title of this question says every respondent had to come up with their own definition of what multiculturalism is. What is important to mention is that every respondent had an idea about what multiculturalism is and there were sometimes answers a lot similar. I will now cite some of the definitions that I think describe multiculturalism well. Definitions by respondents: a) *A diverse mix of many cultures living together in one*

place. b) *Honor and celebration of cultural diversity.* c) *Many cultures living together in one society tolerating each other.* d) *The fusion of cultures living in harmony.*

Some people also used the term "melting pot" as a definition of multiculturalism. Which is not exactly the same but it is a similar term. Similar definitions as *people of different ethnic backgrounds living in one city* were very frequent answers. One definition I liked is that *multiculturalism is like a rainbow inside a society* I think this one is really great and accurate.

5.2.2 Where do your grandparents originally come from?

This question is another one of open questions in the questionnaire. The aim of this question was to get information about the respondent based on the origins of his/her grandparents, thanks to this we can determine whether they come from Canada or different part of the world and this can provide us the facts to prove whether based on respondents' answers Toronto is multicultural or not.

Because this question was open there were different countries mentioned. To make it less confusing I divided all the countries to continents where they geographically belong, except answer "Canada" as an origin of grandparents. The following graph will demonstrate the results.
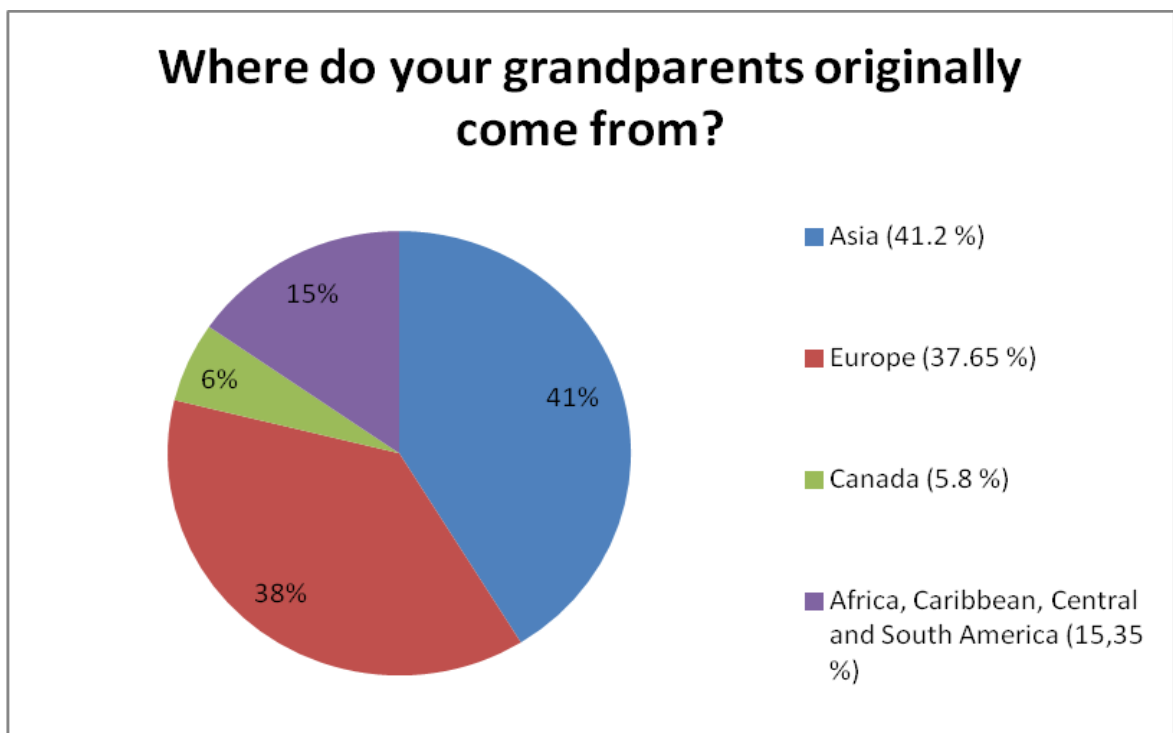

Figure 4: *Origins of grandparents*

Source: Own research

According to the graph we can see that respondents in my questionnaire have by 41.2 percent origins in any of Asian country, by 37.65 percent in European country, by 15.35 in Africa, Carribean, Central and South America and only by 5.8 percent in Canada. What can be seen is that 94 percent of people that participated in this survey have origins somewhere else than Canada. Here can be supported the fact that the majority of visible minority groups in TO are people of Asian origins. Most of the people who stated any part of Asia in this survey were of Chinese origins (16 people), Filipino (9 people) and Indian (6 people), the others were e.g. from Korea or Armenia. The Chinese were the largest group in this survey as well. On the other hand, what I found interesting is that even though I did not contact any Czechs living in Toronto there were 9 people who stated their origins in Czech Republic or more precisely in Czechoslovakia. Some of other European countries stated were Ukraine (6 people), Italy (4 people), Ireland (3 people), Poland (3 people) or France (3 people). Only one person stated South Africa as a place of origins, whereas 6 people stated their origins in Guyana, 3 people in Jamaica, 2 people in Trinidad and Tobago and 1 person in Brazil. Supporting the fact that the most of Black minority population in TO comes from the Caribbean or South America.

5.2.3   What language do you use at home to communicate with your family members?

This question was close with 6 choices, where one of the choices was "other language" and the respondents had to state one. The languages offered as choices were according to Toronto's official webpage the most widely spoken languages in the city. Those languages are English, French, Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese and Hakka), Italian and Portuguese.
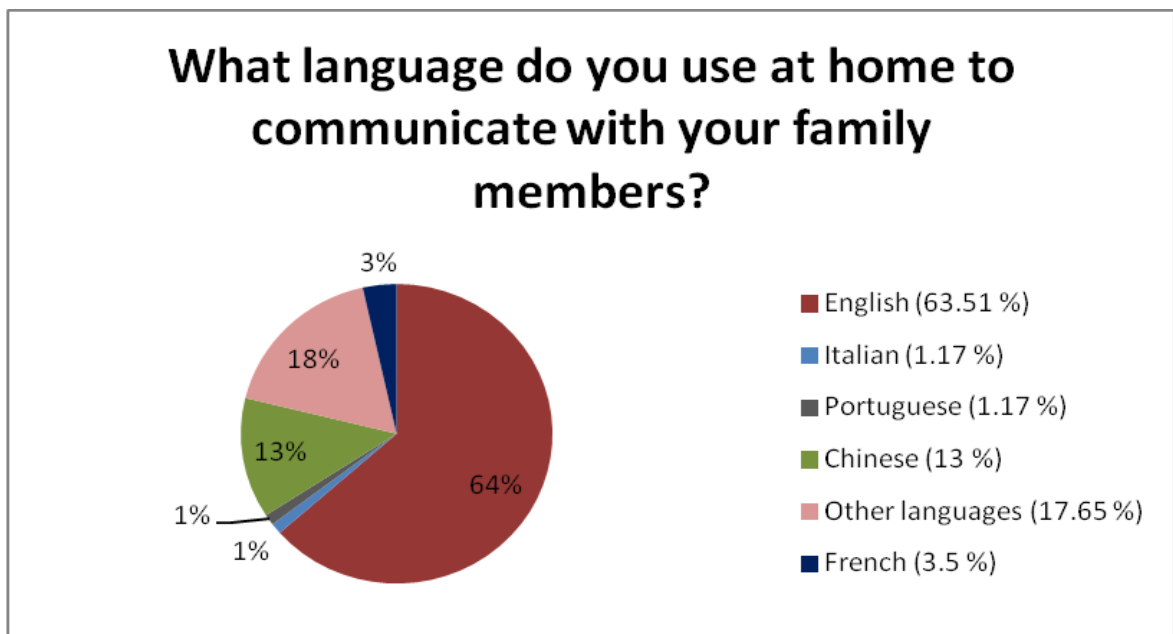

Figure 5: *Language used at home*

Source: Own research

This graph clearly shows that the most of the respondents speak English at home with their family members. The second frequent answer was "other language," where people often stated languages such as Russian, Korean, Filipino and Czech. The third place belongs to Chinese language. Although 16 people stated their origins of Chinese only 11 people speak Chinese at home. English is the most widely spoken language at home among the respondents of my questionnaire, precisely 54 people answered this. This is nothing surprising because a lot of people have origins in countries with English as official language, e.g. Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago or Philippines. What surprises me is that only 3 people stated French as the language they use at home even though it is one of Canada's official languages. On the other hand we have to bear in mind that the number of respondents was just 85 and therefore it is hard to judge how exactly it is in Toronto's families.

5.2.4   Have you ever had any difficulties or problems with people of other cultures in Toronto? If so, please state some of the problems

The aim of this question was to find out whether people in Toronto have or have had some problems with people of different ethnic backgrounds. As was stated in the thesis before, multiculturalism supposes that different cultures in one country or city can work well and be trouble-free. This question had 2 choices. No, Yes (please state some of the problems). The graph below demonstrates the results.
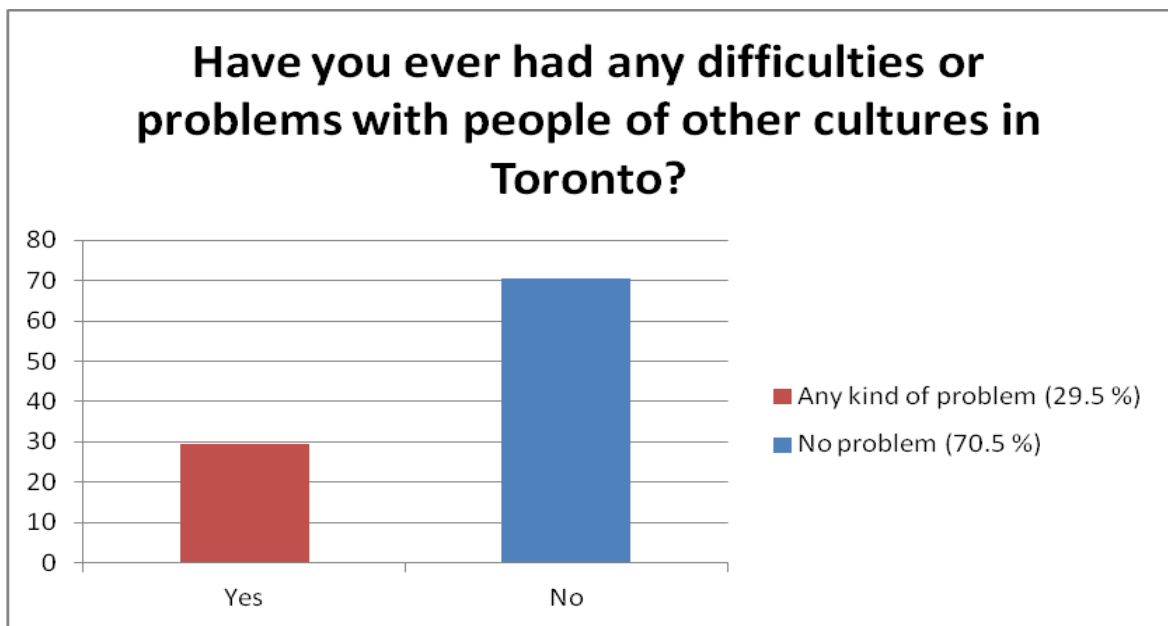

Figure 6: *Problems with other cultures in TO*

Source: Own research

Based on the results we can see that 70 percent of all respondents (60 people) have never had any kind of problem with other cultures so we can say that multiculturalism in Toronto works well and does not usually evoke problems. On the other hand 25 people have stated they had some kind of problem with other cultures. Let me just cite some of them. a) *I have been called Paki many times growing up mainly by white people.* b) *I was once spat on a city bus just for being Jewish.* c) *Most of the cultures stay to their own. A lot treat us differently because we are white.* – A man with grandparents who come from Toronto. d) *Due to my ethnic background I have had many insidious racist experiences in Toronto starting from educators in elementary and high school, no joke.* The last problem was stated by a Chinese man and this I find very shocking because I thought that educators are the last people who would hate people based on the race so we can see that the situation

depends on each individuals experience. I think we can say that there will always be some kind of fight between different people in every society.

5.2.5 How do you see the multicultural Toronto nowadays? Has it changed for the worse or for the better within the last 5 years?

This question was open and the aim was to get respondents' opinions on how the multiculturalism in Toronto has or has not changed in the past 5 years. In online forms this question was required so every respondent online answered, but this could not be guaranteed with the paper forms and therefore some people left this question unanswered.

There were mostly positive answers like multiculturalism is getting better and it grows every year due to the number of new immigrants to the city. A lot of people stated that people became more accepting and tolerant. Some of the positive answers were:
a) *Multiculturalism in Toronto is thriving we welcome people from all walks of life and we have a great mix of different ethnicity.* b) *Toronto has been very accepting in terms of different cultures. Companies are encouraged to hire different ethnicities and I think society is very accepting of different cultures today.*

There were, of course, some negative answers, let me just state some of them: a) *There was some change for the better but unfortunately still too much racism in Toronto can be seen. Especially by the police and other government bodies but this is getting better.* b) *It is both good and bad. Canada is a little two-faced when it comes to welcoming newcomers. We celebrate diversity, but do not share opportunities. New immigrants enter Canada using the points system, but then have their degrees and qualifications rejected by Canadian institutions. Multiculturalism is a great concept, but it is complicated and we haven't got it right yet.*

As was already mentioned there were more positive viewpoints on Toronto's multiculturalism but also some negative ones. I think it still needs time and it also depends on each individual. I think the racism can be solved if people learn that human race will never be the same and as the respondent of the last quotation said multiculturalism is great but needs more effort to work properly. It would need more effort from Canadian institutions as well.

5.2.6 Do you see any advantages multiculturalism brings to the residents of Toronto?

As the title of this question says the respondents had to answer whether they find some advantages that multiculturalism brings to the society. There were lot of different answers but a lot of answers had something similar. There was almost a half of the answers about the advantage of knowing different cultures, habits, music and food. There were also different answers but what is important to mention is that almost everyone finds some advantage which is good. I think that people in Toronto clearly acknowledge different cultures and find positives in multiculturalism in the city's society. Let me just cite some of the answers:

a) *Multiculturalism makes us more tolerant and we learn about the world. It is unimaginable that somebody would be beaten up or be jobless for years because of their ethnicity, which is very common in Europe (the Roma minority).*

b) *Everyone in Toronto feels like they can be themselves, meaning value and cherish their own culture, but still belong to the common "culture" of Canada and Toronto. Multiculturalism gives us security and comfort, while still belonging.*

c) *Absolutely. As someone who has grown up in Toronto, I believe it has made me more accepting to people who are different.*

d) *There are many advantages. Being exposed to diverse cultures makes us all more knowledgeable and cosmopolitan. We have a broader vision because it is a shared vision.*

There was only one negative answer regarding advantages in multicultural Toronto. And this was: *I do not see any advantage. I think Toronto has lost sight of why we helped these people. Frankly, I believe this city is a mess and the government cares more about helping others come here, rather than helping the people here to succeed.* This answer was written by a man whose grandparents come from Toronto. What is clear is that a lot of people find something good about multiculturalism but still it depends on each individuals' viewpoint.

5.2.7 Is there anything else you find beneficial about multiculturalism? Do you believe it has contributed to a better social environment in Toronto?

This question was the one which was not compulsory for the respondents. So there were less answers available for this one but still a lot of them judge that people find a lot of different things beneficial in the multicultural city. About 50 people answered. This

question provided some similar answers like the previous question. A lot of people stated that it is beneficial in the understanding of different cultures and learning how to coexist. Also food was stated pretty often. For example a citation of an answer by 64 year old man: *Many people are interested in sharing different food types with each other. Hence there are many different food establishments in Toronto and some of these have been introduced to me by my children who are 25 and 30 years old adults.* Different answers were:

a) *The benefit is that everyone is accepted for just being Canadian or Torontonian or even just a Leaf's fan.* (the respondent is referring to Canada's beloved sport which is hockey.)

b) *The cultural knowledge and the food are the best parts about life in Toronto. However, cultural relativism has also helped us all to understand world events in a more comprehensive way. We are all a little bit more reasonable and tolerant because of multiculturalism.*

There were also some neutral/negative answers as well. For example: a) *I think it has tremendously contributed however as multicultural as Toronto is I feel like the new wave of racism is hidden, closeted, and even insidious.* b) *I do not think it has contributed I think it has ruined the city.* As an outcome from this question we can see that people find something great about multiculturalism whereas there are also people who have different opinions. I think when it comes to multiculturalism people will never have the same opinions, whether it is good or bad.

5.2.8 Do you think people from varied ethnic and/or immigrants from other countries do have the same opportunities as the mainstream?

This question had to provide information about the chances of immigrants or people from visible minority groups to get a job in Toronto. There were different answers but what is needed to be said is that the majority of respondents think that people of this kind have it way harder in the society than the mainstream when it comes to opportunities. I have to agree with many answers which said that it a lot depends on the field in which people look for their jobs. Some people used the term "North American dream" where they said that people can work hard and eventually achieve better. I agree with this but on the other hand if they will not be offered opportunities it is hard to success. Some people said that these people have still to prove themselves over and over again and that racism plays a huge role in this. However, one Czech respondent said: *I think that people from all backgrounds have an incredible amount of opportunities in Canada and I think anyone who is willing to*

integrate (and especially learn passable English) has a good chance for everything Canada has to offer. Another positive opinions regarding the job opportunities: a) *Yes. In Toronto I think the key to good opportunities lies in education. If the child is educated, neither their race nor religion will stop them from getting to where they want to go.* b) *The second generation people definitely have good opportunities because there is no barrier in languages for the most part and they have learned how to live in Toronto.* What is important is that most of the people who stated people of visible minorities or immigrants have the same opportunities are people whose grandparents come from Canada.

People who stated that they do not get equal opportunities as the mainstream often stated that it depends on the language skills and also education. This can be proved with this citation: *I believe there is relatively less discrimination based on appearance, but I think there is discrimination based on language, accent and perceived cultural differences. Also, immigrants do not have the same opportunities as people who were educated in North America.*

People who think they do not have the same opportunities say: a) *They do not. White, native English speakers have greater opportunities. The whiter and more Anglo you are, the more likely you are to get ahead in life.* b) *Hell no. As an ethnic person, I feel like in my industry it is mostly dominated by whites.* This proves that it also depends on the field. c) *I do not think they have the same opportunities but I appreciate the logic under it. As an example my background is education but I cannot teach here in public school system, since I hold a degree from a university that is not recognized here. That is why I have to study and meanwhile just work in store. This is a little bit discouraging – to work at a store after being a university professor for 2 years and a school principal for 5 years. But I believe this is good because people come from different countries where hitting or shouting at students is common and they cannot be allowed to teach unless they gain proper skills for meeting the needs of future generation.* Said a 32 years old female from Armenia. A lot of similar answers said that people often lose their degrees and have to start from scratch and if they already have families it is hard to pay for new degrees. Mainstream Torontonians had the opportunity to grow up there from day one. Based on the answers I must admit that more people find it harder for ethnic minorities and/or immigrants to find well-paid jobs.

5.2.9 Growing up in a multicultural society better prepares and makes people more aware of diversity and able to function in such environments and therefore it is better than growing up in a non-multicultural/single-cultural society

One of close questions where respondents were provided two choices. Graph below shows results.
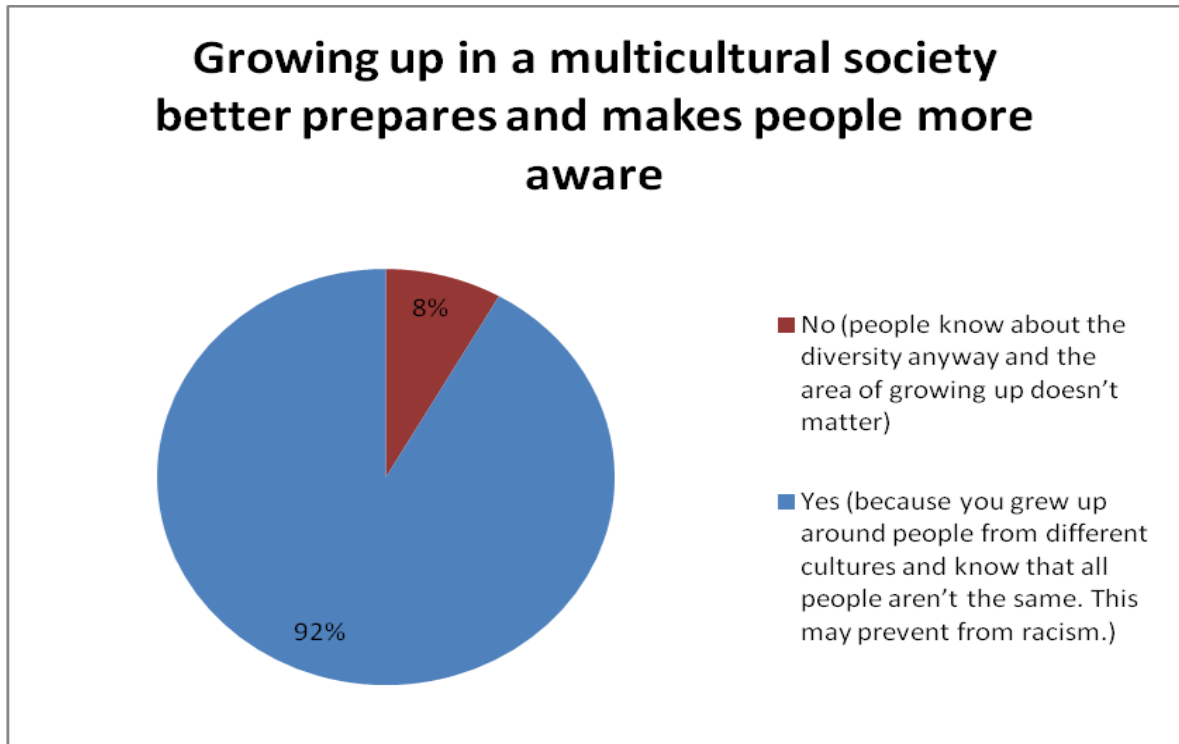

Figure 7: *Growing up in a multicultural society*

Source: Own research

As can be seen there were 2 choices. 92 percent of respondents (78 people) have answered that it is true that growing up in a multicultural society better prepares people for human difference and it is more beneficial to experience different cultures, as opposed to just reading or hearing. 8 percent (7 people) think that people are aware of diversity and it does not matter where they grow up. The results are clearly saying that growing up with different nations can solve the racism problems in the future.

5.2.10 I have close friends from different ethnic, cultural and/or racial backgrounds

What follows now are close questions with choices. The respondents had to answer 6 questions regarding their friends, viewpoints on discussing diversity and so on. This question asked the respondents whether and how many close friends from different ethnic, cultural and/or racial backgrounds they have. The graph below demonstrates the results.
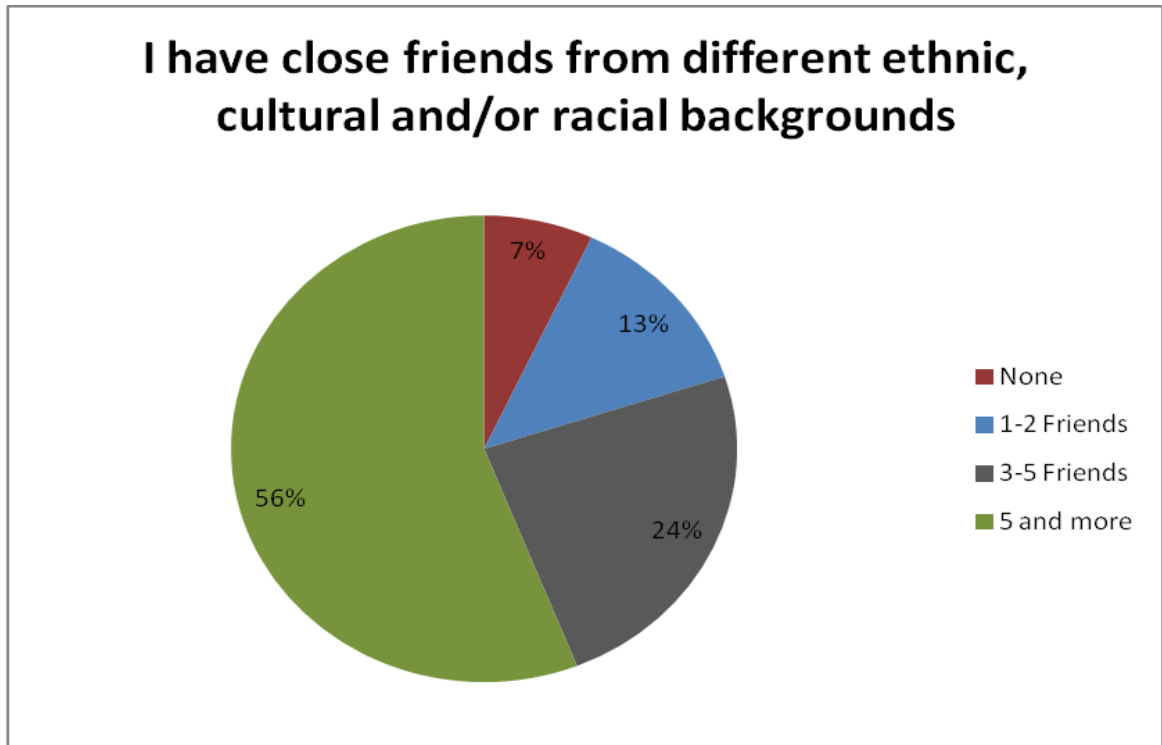
Figure 8: *Friends of different backgrounds*

Source: Own research

What can be seen in the graph is the fact that 56 percent of all respondents (47 people) have more than 5 friends of different ethnic, cultural and/or racial backgrounds. This proves that there are many people of different ethnic backgrounds living in Toronto and that people are friends to each other. Approximately 24 percent of respondents have 3-5 friends different than themselves and 13 percent have answered they have just 1 or 2 friends who are different than their racial background. About 7 percent (6 respondents) do not have a friend who is of different background at all.

5.2.11 I want to have (more) friends from different ethnic, cultural and/or racial backgrounds

True		Sometimes		Not true	
Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
46	54.12	29	34.12	10	11.76

Table 3: *More friends of different backgrounds*

Source: Own research

In the table above we can see that 46 people (approximately 54 percent) of all respondents have some longing for having more friends of different backgrounds. Another 34 percent of people sometimes want to have more people of different backgrounds. We can see that 75 people have rather positive attitude towards meeting someone new who is different. On the other hand, 10 people out of 85 do not want to be friends with people of different backgrounds. I do not know why exactly they answered this but I think it can be connected with previous bad experiences with different cultures.

5.2.12 I am not biased and I do not judge people based on their background before I get to know them
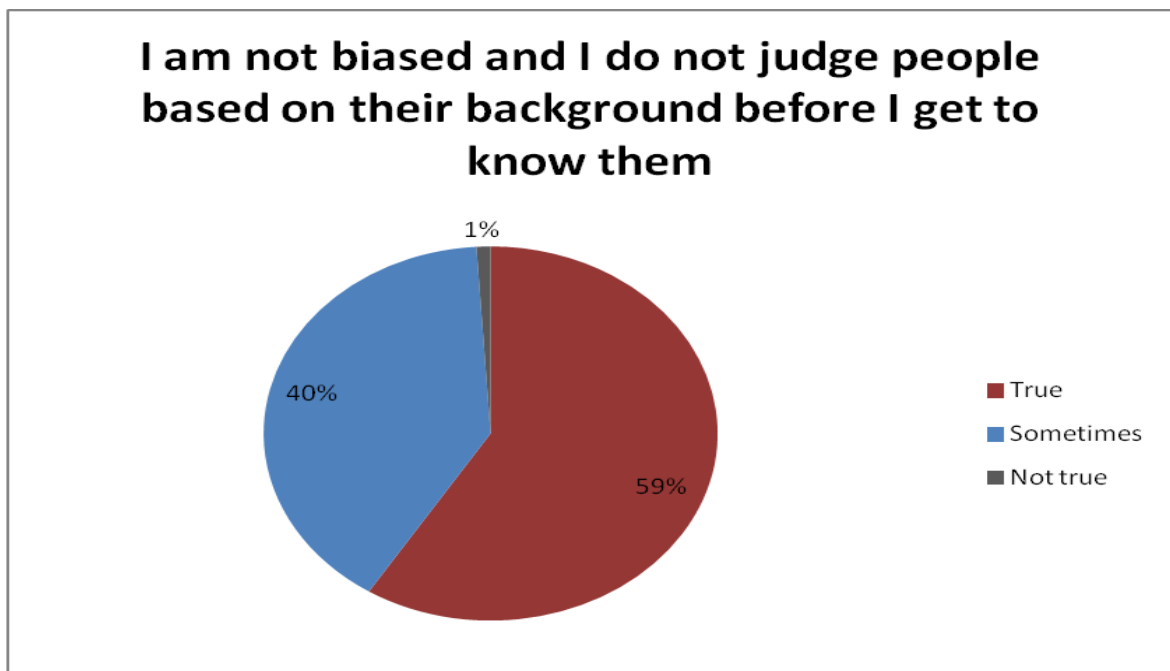

Figure 9: *Judging people before knowing them*

Source: Own research

Respondents had to choose one option which suited them the best. Fifty people (approximately 54 percent) chose the first option which says that they are not biased and try to not judge people before getting to know them. The second frequent answer was Sometimes (34 people) so we can guess that it depends on the situation and the individuals they meet, sometimes they are biased and sometimes they are not. Only one person is biased and therefore he/she judges people based on their backgrounds without trying to get to know them. I think this should change. I know myself that I was surprised many times when I got to know people who I thought I would not like, therefore that is why I think being biased is not a good choice but still it was only one out of 85.

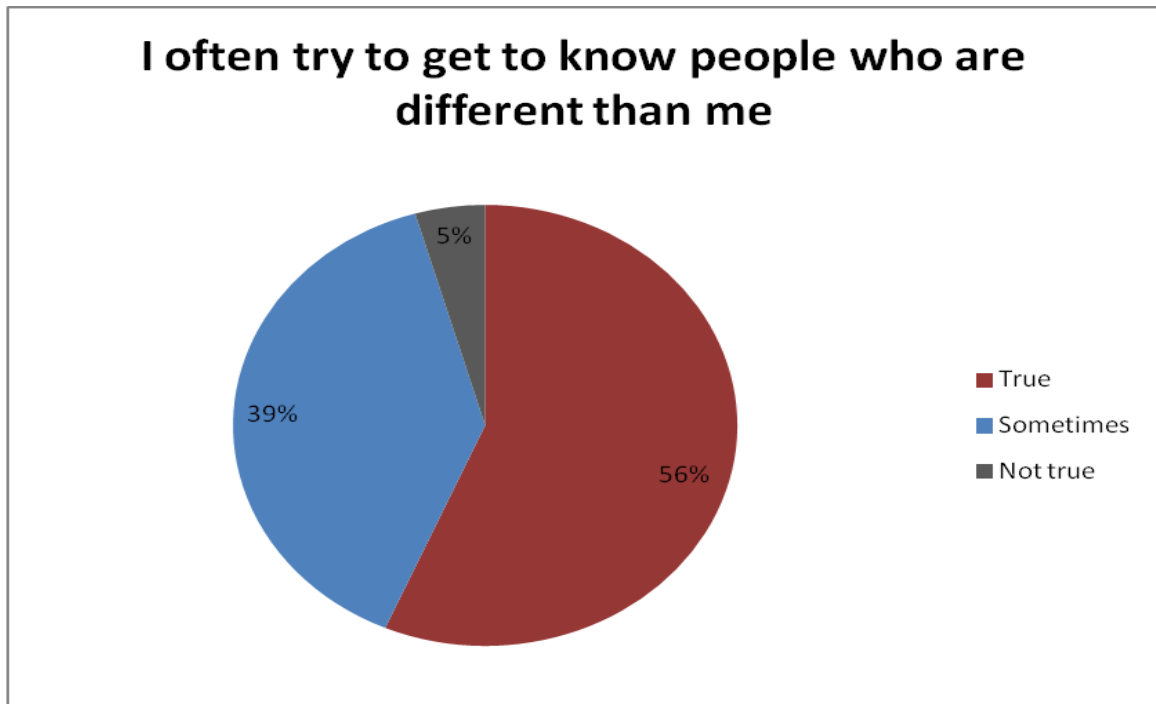**5.2.13 I often try to get to know people who are different than me**

Figure 10: *Trying to get to know different people*

Source: Own research

According to this graph we can suggest that more than 95 percent of people have rather positive attitude towards different people, 56 percent of them (48 people) often try to get to know people of different backgrounds and 39 percent (33 people) sometimes try to get to know people of this kind as well. We can assume that majority of respondents do not see anything wrong in meeting people who belong to different races and/or cultures. About 5 percent (4 people) do not often try to get to know people of different origins which I think is not so surprising, some people feel more comfortable when they are surrounded by people who are of the same nationality or racial background.

5.2.14 I am aware of the fact that people are different and that their ethnic, cultural and/or racial background is not the reason to judge them

True		Probably		Not true	
Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
74	84	11	16	0	0

Table 4: *Diversity awareness*

Source: Own research

This question about diversity awareness shows that every respondent is aware of the fact that people are different. 84 percent of all respondents admit that people's background is nothing they should be judged for. The second option Probably was chosen 11 times. We can assume that these people know that people are different but may not be sure whether they would judge them based on their backgrounds or not. It is clear that respondents are aware of the diversity because of the multiculturalism and diversity that can be seen in Toronto.

5.2.15 I do not like discussing ethnic diversity, discrimination and racism

This question had the aim to provide information whether people in Toronto like or feel comfortable when it comes to discussion about ethnic diversity, discrimination and racism. According to the graph below one can suggest that it depends on the situation because almost a half of respondents answered that they sometimes do not like such discussions. Exactly 29 people do not mind speaking about diversity, racism and discrimination, whereas 16 people feel uncomfortable speaking of such things. What is obvious is the fact that more people do not mind speaking about it and it can also be caused because of the city they live in.
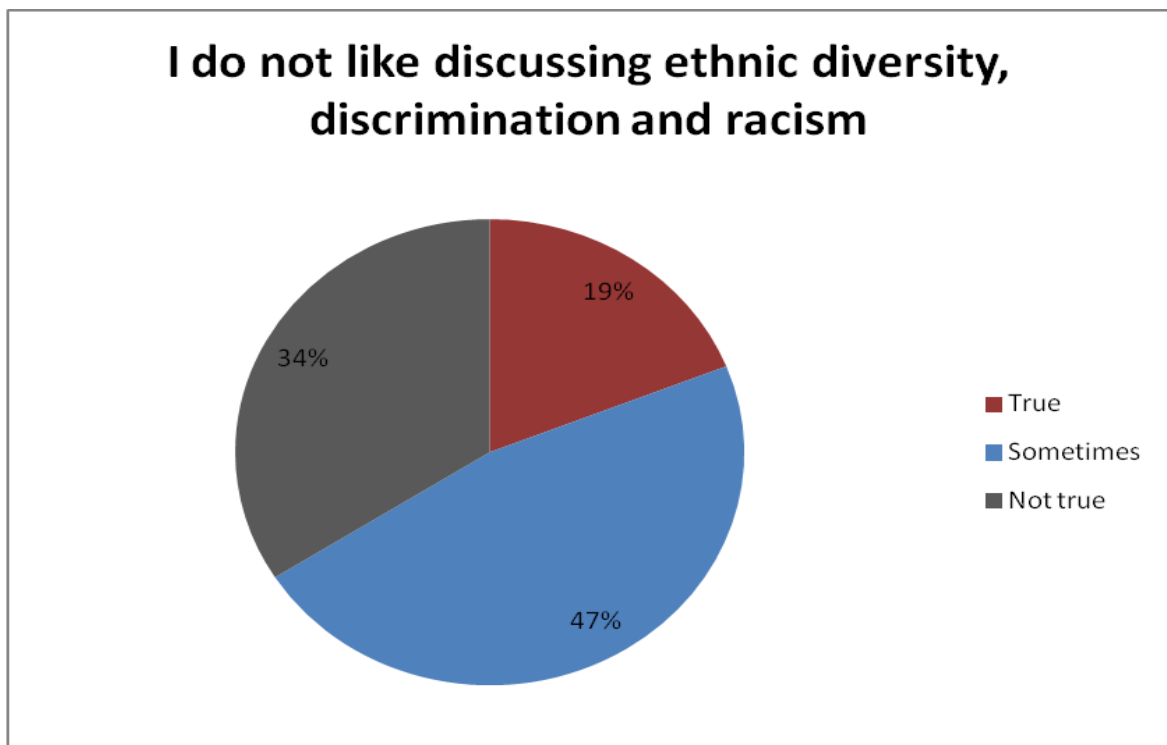

Figure 11: *Respondents' attitude towards discussions*

Source: Own research

As this research showed us, we can now say that according to the results Toronto is a multicultural city and this was also proved in this survey as 94 percent of the respondents had origins somewhere else than in Canada. However, English is the most widely spoken language at home among respondents which shows the respect for one of official tongues and most of the people learn it. What I find great is the fact that more than 70 percent of respondents had no problems with other cultures and there were mostly positive reactions towards the multiculturalism in the city of Toronto as most of the people found it beneficial, with advantages such as knowing habits or cultures of others. On the other hand people in this survey think that immigrants and/or people of visible minority groups have it harder when it comes to opportunities, for example when looking for a job. This shows that multiculturalism is a great idea but it needs more time to work properly and it is still getting better. The result from this survey is that Toronto clearly is multicultural and the multicultural theory works in the city as a lot of people stated they feel they can be themselves with their own languages, religions or habits as they do not have to surrender them.

CONCLUSION

This bachelor's thesis dealt with the relatively young term multiculturalism in Canada's largest city, Toronto. The objective of the theoretical part was to provide the reader origins and meaning of multiculturalism and also how Canada and Toronto became inhabited by different nations. The theoretical part also focused on multiculturalism in Canada, changes in immigration processes to Canada and the national multicultural policy in the country and mainly in Toronto.

Another part of the theoretical part aimed at the description of Toronto's visible minority population with a closer look at the Chinese and Black Canadian people, which belong to the top 3 largest visible minority groups not only in Toronto, but also in the whole country.

The practical part focused on a questionnaire research and its main aim was to find out whether Toronto is considered to be a multicultural city rightfully or not and this is what was proven in this part, as according to the roots of respondents' grandparents more than 90 percent have origins somewhere else than in Canada. This research also found out that most of the respondents are aware of the meaning of multiculturalism and find it beneficial for Toronto's society. There were, of course, people who believe that multiculturalism has not contributed to the better social environment in the city, but it is important to bear in mind that the majority of respondents think that multiculturalism contributes to the city in a good manner. The overall outcome of this survey is that the hypothesis was confirmed so we can say that Toronto is considered as multicultural city rightfully and people in the city, based on this survey, celebrate the cultural diversity in the city and find it better than it was five years ago. The respondents also claim the city's multiculturalism grows every year.

The following quotation by Kofi Annan is a great way to sum up the main idea behind this bachelor's thesis. The aim was to find out whether the city of Toronto is multicultural and also to find out if the theory of multiculturalism in the city works. Kofi Annan said: "*We may have different religions, different languages, different colored skin, but we all belong to one human race.*"[91] This is completely correct statement and I am confident to say that according to the outcomes of the analysis part this is what really works in the City of Toronto. People accept diversity of human races, traditions, languages or religions and

the majority of them find it beneficial and contributing and with a little more effort from the city or country, there will hopefully be equal opportunities for everyone living in Toronto, as this is the negative outcome from this survey, where people often disagreed with equal opportunities for immigrants and/or visible minority groups in the City of Toronto.

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6 LIST OF TABLES

7   LIST OF FIGURES

8 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

TO   Toronto

e.g.   exempli gratia (for example)

i.e.   id est (that is)

APPENDICES

P I   Questionnaire – Multicultural Toronto of the Twenty-First Century

P II   Questionnaire – Filled-in by a respondent

APPENDIX P I: QUESTIONNAIRE – MULTICULTURAL TORONTO OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Dear respondents. My name is Jan Tuška and I am a student of Tomas Bata University in Zlín in the Czech Republic. I am kindly asking you to fill in the following questions as accurately as possible. Your answers will be used for my bachelor's thesis writing which is aimed on Multicultural Toronto of the 21st century. Thank you very much in advance for your help.

Note: This survey is completely anonymous.

1. Use up to 10 words to describe your own definition of multiculturalism.

2. Where do your grandparents originally come from?

3. What language do you use at home to communicate with your family members?
- English
- French
- Chinese (includes Mandarin, Cantonese and Hakka)
- Italian
- Portuguese
- Other language (please state) _____

4. Have you ever had any difficulties or problems with people of other cultures in Toronto?
- No
- Yes (if so, please state some of the problems)

  _____

5. How do you see the multicultural Toronto nowadays? Has it changed for the worse or for the better within the last 5 years? What is your point of view on the multicultural society as it is today?

6. Do you see any advantages multiculturalism brings to the residents of Toronto?

7. Do you see any problems which may be caused by multiculturalism?

8. Is there anything else you find benefical about multiculturalism? Do you believe it has contributed to a better social environment in Toronto?

9. Do you think people from varied ethnic and/or racial backgrounds or immigrants from other countries do have the same opportunities as the mainstream? What is your opinion?

10. Growing up in a multicultural society (city or state) better prepares and makes people more aware of diversity and able to function better in such environments and therefore it is better than growing up in a non-multicultural/mono/single-cultural society.

- Yes (because you grew up around people from different cultures and know that all people aren't the same. This may prevent from racism.)
- No (people know about the diversity anyway and the area of growing up doesn't matter)

Please, answer the questions below according to your experience and beliefs:

1. I have close friends from different ethnic, cultural and/or racial backgrounds.

    None   1-2 friends   3-5 friends   5 and more friends

2. I want to have (more) friends from different ethnic, cultural and/or racial background.

    True   Sometimes   Not true

3. I am not biased and I don't judge people based on their background before I get to know them.

    True   Sometimes   Not true

4. I often try to get to know people who are different than me.

    True   Sometimes   Not true

5. I am aware of the fact that people are different and that their ethnic, cultural and/or racial background is not the reason to judge them.

    True   Probably   Not true

6. I don't like discussing ethnic diversity, discrimination and racism.

    True   Sometimes   Not true

Gender: Male / Female

Age:

APPENDIX P I: QUESTIONNAIRE – FILLED-IN BY A RESPONDENT

Dear respondents. My name is Jan Tuška and I am a student of Tomas Bata University in Zlin in the Czech Republic. I am kindly asking you to fill in the following questions as accurately as possible. Your answers will be used for my bachelor's thesis writing which is aimed on Multicultural Toronto of the 21st century. Thank you very much in advance for your help.

Note: This survey is completely anonymous.

1. Use up to 10 words to describe your own definition of multiculturalism.

Multiculturalism honours and celebrates cultural diversity.

2. Where do your grandparents originally come from?

Canada

3. What language do you use at home to communicate with your family members?

- <u>English</u>
- French
- Chinese (includes Mandarin, Cantonese and Hakka)
- Italian
- Portuguese
- Other language (please state) _____

4. Have you ever had any difficulties or problems with people of other cultures in Toronto?

- <u>No</u>
- Yes (if so, please state some of the problems)

_____

5. How do you see the multicultural Toronto nowadays? Has it changed for the worse or for the better within the last 5 years? What is your point of view on the multicultural society as it is today?

It is both good and bad. Canada is a little two-faced when it comes to welcoming newcomers. We celebrate diversity, but don't share opportunities. New immigrants enter Canada using the points system, but then have their degrees and qualifications rejected by Canadian institutions. Multiculturalism is a great concept, but it's complicated, and we haven't got it right yet.

6. Do you see any advantages multiculturalism brings to the residents of Toronto?

There are many advantages. Being exposed to diverse cultures makes us all more knowledgable and cosmopolitan. We have a broader vision because it is a shared vision.

7. Do you see any problems which may be caused by multiculturalism?

Cultural norms are very different, and this can sometimes cause discomfort or even hostility.

8. Is there anything else you find beneficial about multiculturalism? Do you believe it has contributed to a better social environment in Toronto?

The cultural knowledge and the food are the best parts about life in Toronto. However, cultural relativism has also helped us all to understand world events in a more comprehensive way. We are all a little bit more reasonable and tolerant because of multiculturalism.

9. Do you think people from varied ethnic and/or racial backgrounds or immigrants from other countries do have the same opportunities as the mainstream? What is your opinion?

I believe that there is relatively little discrimination based on appearance, but I think there is discrimination based on language, accent, and perceived cultural differences. Also, immigrants do not have the same opportunities as people who were educated in North America. Mind you, it's not racially motivated, I don't think. British doctors, in addition to Bangladeshi, Ukrainian, and a multitude of others, can't practice in Canada.

10. Growing up in a multicultural society (city or state) better prepares and makes people more aware of diversity and able to function better in such environments and therefore it is better than growing up in a non-multicultural/mono/single-cultural society.

- Yes (because you grew up around people from different cultures and know that all people aren't the same. This may prevent from racism.)
- No (people know about the diversity anyway and the area of growing up doesn't matter)

Please, answer the questions below according to your experience and beliefs:

1. I have close friends from different ethnic, cultural and/or racial backgrounds.

    None   1-2 friends   <u>3-5 friends</u>   5 and more friends

2. I want to have (more) friends from different ethnic, cultural and/or racial background.

    True   <u>Sometimes</u>   Not true

3. I am not biased and I don't judge people based on their background before I get to know them.

    <u>True</u>   Sometimes   Not true

4. I often try to get to know people who are different than me.

    True   <u>Sometimes</u>   Not true

5. I am aware of the fact that people are different and that their ethnic, cultural and/or racial background is not the reason to judge them.

    <u>True</u>   Probably   Not true

6. I don't like discussing ethnic diversity, discrimination and racism.

    True   Sometimes   <u>Not true</u>

Gender: Male / <u>Female</u>

Age: 38