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Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

2018 Qualitative and Quantitative Research about Newcomers and Immigrants

Final Report

March 22, 2018



For more information on this report, please contact: IRCC.COMMPOR-ROPCOMM.IRCC@cic.gc.ca

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Colledge".

Mike Colledge
President
Ipsos Public Affairs



Executive summary

Ipsos Public Affairs is pleased to present this report to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).

Background

Since 1994, when it was established as a new department bringing together immigration services and citizenship registration, Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) has played several key roles: admitting immigrants, foreign students, visitors and temporary workers; resettling refugees; helping immigrants adapt to Canadian society and become Canadian citizens; and managing access to Canada.

IRCC conducts an ongoing research program to help the Department develop a better understanding of Canadian attitudes toward the issues surrounding citizenship and immigration. By gauging and analyzing the opinions of newcomers and immigrants, the Department gains insights into important policy areas related to the mandate of the department and related services.

IRCC identified a need to conduct qualitative research (focus groups) among newcomers, settled immigrants and the public. Research instruments were designed with a view to gauging issues, perceptions, preferences and needs of newcomers and longer-term immigrants to Canada regarding the issues identified above as well as the views of members of the Canadian public as they relate to immigration more generally as well as immigrant contributions to Canada's cultural mosaic.

Research objectives

The qualitative and quantitative research was intended to explore the views of members of the Canadian general population and Canada's multicultural communities related to attitudes on issues such as immigration, integration, settlement and citizenship as well as IRCC services. Research was intended to support the Department in its ongoing efforts to ensure quality policy options, program design and advice to ministers as it relates to encouraging and effectively managing citizen-focused services; managing organizational and strategic risks proactively; and gathering and using relevant information on program results. The value of this contract, including HST, is **\$245,328.25**.

Methodology

The research project included two phases: a series of qualitative in-person focus groups and a quantitative survey conducted online and by telephone.

Qualitative

A series of 16 focus groups were among newcomers (those in Canada for less than five years) as well as established immigrants (those in Canada for a period of between five and twenty years) from the Chinese, Indo-Canadian, Middle Eastern, Caribbean, African communities as well as members of the Canadian



general public 18 years of age or older. Ipsos made use of special screening questions to ensure an appropriate mix of focus group participants based on age, income, education level and other relevant socio-demographic variables. All fieldwork was conducted between February 24th and March 7th, 2018.

The table below provides further detail on focus group locations as well as group composition including language of moderation, cultural community and tenure in Canada.

Community	Date	Group #1	Group #2
Surrey, BC	Saturday, February 24, 2018	Language: English Community: Public	Language: Punjabi Community: Indo-Canadian Years of residence: Mix of <5 years and 5-10 years
Vancouver, BC	Monday, February 26, 2018	Language: Mandarin Community: Chinese Years of residence: <5 years and 5-10 years	Language: English Community: Filipino Years of residence: Mix of <5 years and 5-10 years
Red Deer, AB	Tuesday, February 27, 2018	Language: English Community: Public	Language: English Community: Public
Montreal, QC	Wednesday, February 28, 2018	Language: French Community: Arabic Years of residence: <5 years and 5-10 years	Language: French Community: Public
Halifax, NS	Thursday, March 1, 2018	Language: English Community: Mix immigrants Years of residence: <5 years and 5-10 years	Language: English Community: Public
Toronto, ON	Monday, March 5, 2018	Language: English Community: Members of Top Source Caribbean Countries Years of residence: <5 years and 5-10 years	Language: English Community: Members of Top Source African Countries Years of residence: Mix of <5 years and 5-10 years
Mississauga, ON	Tuesday, March 6, 2018	Language: English Community: Members of Top Source Middle Eastern Countries Years of residence: <5 years and 5-10 years	Language: English Community: Indo-Canadian Years of residence: Mix of <5 years and 5-10 years
North York, ON	Wednesday, March 7, 2018	Language: Cantonese Community: Chinese Years of residence: <5 years and 5-10 years	Language: English Community: General Public



Focus groups were approximately 2 hours in duration. A total of 131 participants took part in the discussions, out of 160 recruited to participate. Participants from ethno-cultural communities were provided a \$125 incentive to encourage participation among these low incidence audiences. General public participants received a \$75 incentive for their participation.

Note to reader:

It should be noted that qualitative research findings are exploratory and directional in nature. Consequently, all qualitative findings cannot and should not be extrapolated to the Canadian population, rather, they should be considered directional in nature.

Quantitative

To meet the research objectives, Ipsos conducted a telephone survey and an online survey. The 13-minute telephone survey was conducted among a nationwide sample of n=1,000 Canadian adults between March 5th and March 19th, 2018. The telephone survey sample was a probability sample generated through random digit dialing obtaining an overall margin of error of +/-3.1 percentage points (calculated at a 95% confidence interval). The 11-minute online survey was conducted among 1,004 respondents between March 5th and March 19th, 2018, drawn entirely from Ipsos' proprietary panel, iSay. As the online survey used non-probability sampling, a margin of error cannot be calculated. Respondents were offered the survey in the official language of their choice.

A full quantitative methodology report, including all information about the execution of the fieldwork that is needed to replicate the research initiative, may be found in Appendix 3. The quantitative survey research instruments in English and French may be found in Appendix 4. A set of tabulated results from the quantitative surveys are provided under a separate cover.

Key qualitative findings

Immigration as an important economic and cultural driver to Canadian society

Notwithstanding a range of concerns expressed most participants concede that immigration has a positive effect on Canada and Canadians, is beneficial for our collective economic prospects and is integral to shaping Canada's cultural mosaic. Despite this, general public participants often expressed concerns related the potential impacts of immigration on our social safety net, job market and security. Newcomers for their part often wondered aloud about the fairness of the immigration process as well as foreign credential recognition. These concerns coupled with much confusion related to the relative distinction between various immigration classes – economic, family, refugee, humanitarian class immigrants and asylum seekers serves only to perpetuate existing myths related to the impact of immigration on Canadians and Canadian society more broadly.

Given the obvious penchant by general public and immigrants who have come in through 'traditional channels' to single out refugees and asylum seekers for what is wrong with immigration, it is essential that a tailored approach to communicating the benefits be considered. Communications need to focus on the



obvious economic and cultural benefits of immigration to Canada as well as the steps that are taken to facilitate efficient economic and cultural integration into Canadian society. Doing so will help set aside concerns among both audiences (the public and newcomers) as to Canada's capacity to accommodate more immigrants going forward.

Although there is general agreement with the proposed immigration levels, with most understanding the benefits of economic and family class immigrants – more information related to refugee class immigrants, the processes they must follow, their contributions to Canadian society (economic or cultural) would be helpful in setting aside concern. It appears that efforts should be made to provide information that will assist in setting aside or alleviating concerns amongst the general public and immigrants related to the potential unique economic strains resulting from refugees as well as asylum seekers who are seen as more reliant on social services than other immigrants. Particular focus should be put on highlighting the measures in place to facilitate and expedite integration both economic and cultural for all immigrants. Furthermore, additional information should be provided on screening and application processes applicable to all categories of immigrants as well as measures in place to ensure the system is fair, and that public safety is a key consideration at all times. Moreover, participant stated that they would have appreciated additional information on the extent to which the current plan would ensure optimum outcomes both for the country as well as for those immigrating here. Findings suggest the provision of such information would likely lead to increased support for immigration levels as detailed in the three-year plan.

Integration

Given the diversity of challenges, it appears that the keys to successful integration are language acquisition and employment. According to newcomer participants integration is also largely dependent on one's ability to forge meaningful relationships outside of their ethnic community. Integration necessarily also means an understanding of Canadian society including successful acquisition of social and cultural norms, both of which are key to successful integration into the work place and deepening ties to the broader community. Integration rarely happens quickly, in fact in many cases newcomers state that it can take anywhere from a few years to a generation (first generation Canadians) for this to fully occur. In addition, several newcomer participants (particularly those in the GTA) cite inconsistencies in the provision of key settlement information at time of arrival and beyond as well as settlement services in need of updating. The effective and consistent provision and dissemination of such information and services that are up to date and reflective of current circumstances is key to successful integration.

Irregular migration

There appears to be much confusion related to irregular migration (asylum seekers) among participants in both research audiences. In the absence of clear information on the process participants are often left to fill in the blanks with inaccurate or false information which in turn has the potential to also negatively impact views and perceptions of immigration more broadly and the benefits associated with a



coordinated immigration policy (addressing challenges associated with an aging population, low birth rates and the obvious benefits of a motivated workforce).

Few had heard of the Safe Third Country agreement. Fact sheets detailing the asylum process were generally well received, most saying the information was helpful in answering some basic questions and providing reassurance that there were indeed procedures in place to deal with asylum seekers crossing the Canada/U.S. land border. Having said this, many misconceptions related to irregular migration appear to persist despite information presented. Concerns tend to be fueled by three things: 1) the impression among other immigrants that asylum seekers have intentionally circumvented normal processes in order to expedite their migration to Canada – in this case it all boils down to a matter of fairness – specifically following the rules on immigrating to Canada and the legitimacy of refugee claims (selected refugees vs. asylum seekers); 2) concerns that standard security procedures may have somehow been set aside in the interest of an expedited process – these concerns are shared by immigrants and the general public alike, and 3) a need for more information (beyond either of the fact sheets presented) as to the actual process, for example how many are seeking asylum, process timelines and stages, the number of those declined entry, and the costs associated with this process.

Citizenship by descent

Most participants were unfamiliar with issues related to citizenship by descent. Most were of the view that Canadian citizenship should not be passed on indefinitely. There was agreement however that a child born to Canadian parents outside of Canada should automatically receive Canadian citizenship. Participants were generally comfortable in principle with a policy that set certain limits on first generation Canadian citizens born outside of Canada who wished to pass on citizenship to their offspring if they too were born outside of Canada. Participants' views on when it would be acceptable to pass on citizenship to the second generation tended to be mixed and shifted depending on whether the move from Canada was temporary or permanent and in the case of second generation born outside of Canada, if there was a demonstrated attachment to Canada. According to most, the inability to demonstrate attachment to Canada should necessarily preclude an individual who is second generation born outside of Canada from automatically receiving Canadian citizenship. Furthermore, in instances of children born to first generation Canadians who have grown up entirely outside of Canada most felt that Canadian citizenship should not automatically be available. Participants were generally willing to concede that the increased incidence of people pursuing international employment opportunities was worthy of consideration when deciding as to the eligibility of second generation citizenship. However, discussing situations where ties to Canada were not as clear, concerns arose, once again, focusing on the fairness of contributions to social services and Canada's social safety net. Like refugee immigrants, there was a view among some that there was a potential here for abuse of our social safety net. Participants were generally of the view that there was a need for a clear and consistent policy providing guidelines for second generation applicants to demonstrate their sense of attachment to Canada. Suggestions included demonstrated financial contributions to Canada via taxes or property ownership. Some also suggested that in the case of second generation child applicants, an assessment of their parents' attachment to the country would be more suitable.



There was a clear sense and expectation amongst all participants that the assessment of attachment to Canada should be unambiguous and expeditious so as to minimize any unnecessary inconvenience to those with a demonstrated strong attachment to Canada.

Family sponsorship and excessive demand

Themes of fairness of process and give and take also surfaced in discussions on family sponsorship, and excessive demand.

In the case of family sponsorship, newcomers particularly those in the Punjabi, Filipino and Middle Eastern groups held very strong views here. Often the discussion focused on the cultural importance of caring for family members and consequently their resistance to a process that they equated to a ‘lottery’ rather than one based on individual merit.

As for the Excessive Demand Policy, awareness and unaided understanding of the policy was for all intents and purposes non-existent among both research audiences. Upon further prompting general public participants generally agreed with the essence of the policy and were reassured that such measures were in place. It should be noted however that there were those who questioned the extent to which such a policy was in keeping with Canadian values – Canada’s tradition of humanitarian assistance was often raised in this case. Newcomers were somewhat more divided on this –some, particularly those in the Punjabi, Middle Eastern and to a somewhat lesser extent Filipino groups, caring for family members is part of their culture. It should therefore come as no surprise that these audiences had a hard time disassociating their emotions when discussing the practical merits of such a policy. Despite continued prompting, these participants struggled to acknowledge the impact of excessive demand upon Canadians or the Canadian health care system. There was much confusion among both research audiences as to whether excessive demand applied to those currently living in Canada and their family members in their country of origin and those yet to immigrate to Canada who might be affected by the Excessive Demand Policy.

When questioned as to their views on mitigating strategies intended to offset costs to the Canadian taxpayer most felt this was a good idea. In fact, more often than not this additional information was sufficient to set aside participants concerns related to the potential for increased burden on Canada’s health and social services systems.

Client services

Newcomers tend to rely on CIC.GC.CA, social media channels as well as cultural community based information channels (TV, Radio, in-person) for immigration related information. When questioned as to the usefulness of CIC.GC.CA, there was a sense among most that although information provided was extensive, the sheer volume presented, how intuitively it was presented and language in which it was presented (English or French only) could at times prove challenging, particularly for those recently arrived, older immigrants, those less technologically inclined or for those in their country of origin who are in the process of applying to immigrate to Canada. Suggested improvements included, in language options, a



live chat feature, short videos and simplified language. There was much consternation among newcomers as to the inability to access assistance via the 1-800 number. This was a source of frustration amongst many and leading some to wonder if this was done intentionally in order to compel clients to use CIC.GC.CA

Message testing

Message #1 was considered by most as a statement of fact, several participants simply saying this could not be disputed.

Message #1: Canada was built on immigration. Unless of Indigenous descent, our ancestors are immigrants. Our strength as a multicultural society is a result of newcomers, governments, communities and businesses working together.

Supporting facts:

- According to the 2016 Census, immigrants account for approximately 22% of Canada's population.
- Overall, immigrants fare better (or integrate more successfully) in Canada than in most Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and at a 2017 OECD conference, Canada was one of the four countries cited for its efforts to improve coordination between different levels of government, service providers and civil society associations.

Message #2 was most often seen as the more rational and practical message. Participants felt this message was more likely to underscore the benefits for both immigrants (Canadian Citizenship) as well as for Canadians welcoming them short it was more likely to underscore a win/win scenario.

Message #2: Immigration helps offset the impacts of an aging population. A larger job pool and tax base will help support retirees and help fund social programs like Old Age Security, transit and housing subsidies, and coordination of health care.

Supporting Facts:

- More than 5 million Canadians are set to retire by 2035. Immigration will help us fill the worker-to-retiree gap to keep Canada working.
- In 1971, there were 6.6 people of working age for each senior. By 2012, the worker-to-retiree ratio had dropped to 4.2 to 1, and projections put the ratio at 2 to 1 by 2036, at which time five million Canadians are set to retire.
- 75% of Canada's population growth comes from immigration, mostly the economic category.

Message #3 was least likely to resonate with participants except for some in the North York and Halifax general public groups. For most this message was neither compelling nor relatable.



Message #3: Immigration helps support the economy at the local community level as immigrants are more likely to start a business than those born in Canada. This helps create jobs.

Supporting Facts:

- Immigrants have a higher rate of entrepreneurship than their Canadian-born counterparts. (Among immigrants who entered in the 2000 cohort, by 2010 5.3% of immigrant taxfilers owned a private company, compared with 4.8% of the comparison group composed mainly of persons born in Canada). Beyond job creation, these activities can also attract investment and trade opportunities.

In light of these findings it would appear that if the intent is to underscore why immigration is important to our collective and sustained economic and social wellbeing, message #2 is likely to have the most impact as it resonates most strongly with participants from a practical and rational perspective. It answers two key questions 1) what's in it for me as a Canadian citizen – ensuring a sustained quality of living and collective economic prosperity, and 2) what's in it for immigrants - all the benefits that come with Canadian citizenship.

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Detailed qualitative findings

a. Immigration and Canada

General public participants were asked for their initial thoughts as they relate to Canada and immigration. Feedback provided was for the most part positive. Many, particularly those in Halifax and Toronto, spoke with pride of Canada as a country of immigrants, as a welcoming, accepting and multicultural nation. Participants spoke of a diverse society which values human rights and allows for a safe existence. The overarching impression among those holding mostly positive views was that Canada's cultural mosaic is constantly enriched by immigrants.

"I think we attract multi-nations and all aspects of the world because we are relatively safe, relatively easy to get in and out of... put it this way, if I was to pack up and leave to go somewhere else, I don't know where else I'd go." (General Public – North York)

"I think Immigration is part of the fabric of Canada." (General Public – Halifax)

"We're welcoming – we're there to help others that are in need." (General Public – Halifax)

"Canada is open and fair. I don't object to immigration at all." (General Public – Red Deer)

"We are a country of Immigrants." (General Public – Red Deer)

"We're welcoming here, and we're a peaceful country. I see it in a positive light." (General Public – Montréal)

Some participants were also quick to opine that in some cases social media had contributed to confusion around the impacts of recent immigrants on Canada. They indicated that social media served to fuel half-truths and sensationalize supposed negative impacts.

"Fake news! The internet feeds misinformation... people don't know what is true or not." (General Public – Red Deer)

"I think those fears are driven by social media and misinformation." (General Public – Red Deer)

In those instances where participants expressed mixed views with regards to immigration, concerns tended to be fueled by an avowed lack of familiarity with the immigration process. Specifically, the perception that there are very few checks and balances in place within the steps involved in immigrating to Canada. For others, concerns center on public safety; the potential for additional strains on what some see as a social safety net (access to health care, housing, social assistance) that is at, if not beyond capacity (specific references to access to health care, housing and social assistance); as well as impacts or potential impacts on local job markets.



"I think that we should be careful about the type of people coming in...what they are bringing with them. I'm concerned about the safety of Canadians." (General Public – Deer)

"I have nothing against the people who come here; my parents and I are immigrants, but I say to myself: We have to be careful about who we're bringing in." (General Public – Montréal)

"So, the perception of us being a great country with human rights is great, but once they're here it doesn't work out for everybody. The equal rights are there, but after the support ends, where do you go?" (General Public – North York)

"We let too many in and they get more benefits that we do as Canadians." (General Public – Surrey)

It should also be noted that concerns expressed were most often framed in the context of Canada accepting refugee immigrants who, according to some, struggle with language, finding employment and who, according to these participants, are consequently more likely to rely government supports. It should therefore not come as any surprise that when subsequently discussing challenges for Canada as related to immigration, much of the conversation focussed on the impacts resulting from refugee migrants.

b. Challenges facing immigrant communities

Newcomer focus group participants were questioned as to some of the challenges facing their respective communities. Interestingly, it appears challenges can be grouped into two broad categories. Firstly, there are challenges that cut across all newcomer communities, and which are primarily focussed on economic integration. These include language acquisition with the explicit purpose of finding employment, acquiring Canadian experience, and foreign credential recognition. Indeed, according to participants in most groups these factors tended to be constants that make successful integration into Canadian society truly challenging.

"We're not using English all the time back in the Philippines.... So, I think communication is a barrier." (Filipino – Vancouver)

"...we feel we have an accent and we are being made fun of..." (Filipino – Vancouver)

"We have so many gates and gate keepers who prevent foreign credential recognition..." (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

"...how can you have the Canadian Experience if no one is going to give you that?" (Mixed immigrant – Halifax)

"You have to have Canadian experience before you get a job, you get frustrated because you're like, well I need you to give me experience before I can answer that – so chicken and egg ..." (Filipino – Vancouver)



“In Hong Kong I was an auditor. Even though I have a license – I think so different here. And when I try to look for a job, I was told I don’t have Canadian experience. So even being overqualified is no – will not get me get me a in a better position. So, it’s difficult for me to look for the same career as I did in Hong Kong, so I try to delete something on my resume, because even if I ask for a lower grade job, I will not be given that job.” (Cantonese – North York)

“The non-recognition of Chinese degrees and work experience” (Mandarin – Vancouver)

Secondly, there are challenges associated with cultural integration. The main driver here being a inclination cultural isolation i.e. a tendency to live within known communities for largely practical reasons: established networks, affordable housing, social comfort and sense of belonging as a newcomer, the desire to share common experiences as well as to communicate in one’s mother tongue).

“We don’t have housing support (profit/non-profit... This is a problem for Caribbean community here.” (Caribbean – Toronto)

“The high cost of housing is very much a challenge.” (Punjabi - Surrey)

Others, particularly participants in the Caribbean, African and Middle Eastern groups spoke of experiencing racism either overtly or implicitly. Punjabi, Filipino participants spoke of challenges related cultural integration in the context of traditional family hierarchy, and the nuances of social interactions with those outside their ethnic communities. Other challenges mentioned include access to health care services, access to information for new immigrants to Canada and a sense of isolation from family and friends back home.

“Muslims and Phobia – that is the elephant in the room.” (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

“We can’t take care of our elders.” (Punjabi – Mississauga)

“I think the educational background poses some challenges. Certain things I learned here, I had already learned when I was in high school, except I need to be accredited for the things I already learned back home ... there’s no way to accredit what you have already learned. So, this makes me feel a little bit uncomfortable.” (Cantonese – North York)

“I think from Hong Kong; our English is pretty good - we can communicate - but it’s the culture. For example, if they talk about hockey, I don’t know what to say. So, it’s a cultural difference. I think even when they talk about baseball, hockey, I don’t know what to say. I only know about soccer.” (Cantonese – North York)

c. Immigration levels

Participants in all groups were presented with data highlighting the Government of Canada’s three-year immigration plan which highlighted immigration targets for each of the four broad immigration classes:



economic immigrants, family class immigrants, refugee and protected persons and those admitted on humanitarian grounds.

“Canada is built on immigration. These numbers don’t bother me at all.” (General Public – Red Deer)

“Overall I think it’s about the right number because it’s about one percent of Canada’s total population...if your economy grows at this rate it’s more people and that makes sense.” (General Public – Halifax)

“We have such a large land, and we need immigrants to bring us the economic benefits.” (Mandarin – Vancouver)

“Over three years, that’s almost a million people. That’s a lot. But it’s a good number.” (General Public – Montréal)

Participants tended to agree with both the overall targets as presented and the relative prioritization of immigration classes presented. Most understood the reasoning for prioritizing economic and family class immigrants over any of the other categories presented. General public and immigrant participants often stated that both categories were in many ways interconnected. According to participants, it is reasonable to expect that economic immigrants would aspire to reunite with family members once established here in Canada.

“The priority should be to increase economic immigrants – they will add to the workforce and create more jobs.” (Punjabi – Surrey)

“Economic immigrants are needed to grow our economy and family class is likely connected.” (General Public – Red Deer)

“Increase the family reunion category. I feel the government looks down and discriminates against family reunion... I think family reunion is the most important.” (Cantonese – North York)

Interestingly, although generally on side with prioritizing economic immigrants, both general public and newcomer participants wondered about the extent to which these individuals could apply their specialized skills in the short and medium term. There was skepticism in all groups that this was the case. Participants often spoke of qualified professionals having to take on lesser jobs just make ends meet.

These concerns tended to be broken out into two broad categories: 1) missed opportunities for Canada to take advantage of the high-end skills these immigrants bring to the table and which could help satisfy immediate needs (healthcare often mentioned here); and, 2) likely frustrations among these immigrants of the promise of a better life going unfulfilled (i.e. not having their credentials recognized despite immigrating to Canada with the expectation that this would be the case).

“...I have a friend who’s a doctor and she’s been trying to get her licenses for the last three years.... It’s pretty hard for (immigrant) doctors and people who are educated in higher



fields, it's almost impossible for them to become what they were where they came from.”
(General Public – North York)

“Don't bring them here and then make it so difficult that they become taxi drivers...”
(General Public – North York)

“I think that we're doing this because they'll come with investments. Because if you talk to me about skills ... we have many immigrants who are qualified, but we've made them unqualified, myself included.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

In addition, some participants, particularly those in general public groups in Red Deer and North York as well as some participants in newcomer groups, made a point of stating that concerted efforts should be made to ensure those immigrating to Canada are encouraged to consider settling outside of the traditional large urban centers (Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal). Although participants recognized the factors that drive immigrants to settle in large metropolitan centers (established ethnic communities and resources, family, better economic prospects etc.) several noted the strain on social services and consequently the unintended tensions that can result from such migration patterns.

“I think there should be even more immigration to areas that have less people. I think the government should do something about it.” (Cantonese – North York)

“It has to be a controlled immigration, we need to encourage immigration across Canada, not just large cities like Vancouver, we need to make sure it is spread out to places like Edmonton.” (Punjabi – Surrey)

Furthermore, several participants in both the general public and immigrant groups stated that they would have appreciated more information on the underlying process and principles that guide government decision making when it comes to the relative distribution of immigration targets presented. Some, particularly immigrant participants, stated that they had a hard time determining if the targets were correct without knowing what factors had been considered in setting these numbers.

“These numbers don't tell me the real story behind each category I need to know if it is feasible for them to have a job and a good life here... will they succeed?” (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

“How do I know what actually happens with these numbers and then the outcomes?”
(General Public – Red Deer)

Much of the discussion regarding the governments' three-year immigration plan focussed on targets assigned to the Refugee/Protected persons category. For some concerns tended to focus on the economic impact these immigrants could/would have on Canada's social safety net in the short and medium term, while others were more likely to focus on the safety and security risks associated with accepting refugees.

Economic impacts:



Many participants felt refugee immigrants were more likely to struggle with language acquisition than other immigrants. Moreover, refugee immigrants are not likely to be financially self-reliant upon their arrival, this is further compounded by their inability to seek employment right away. These factors consequently mean that they are more likely to depend on social services to provide the necessities of life (food, housing, health care).

“I came as an economic immigrant and we have 43 thousand refugees come here and we have to pay for them and their pensions.” (Punjabi – Mississauga)

“I think the number for refugees and humanitarian is a bit too high because most of them will live on tax-payers.” (Mandarin- Vancouver)

“A lot of people see the number of refugees coming in and think about how we have to support them and maybe less about the trauma that they have been through...” (General Public Red Deer)

Public safety/security risks:

Some participants expressed specific concerns related to public safety and security implications of accepting refugees. These participants typically questioned whether refugee immigrants were subjected to the same screening process as other immigrants. When further prompted most were under the impression that this had not been the case.

“I think for refugees it’s sometimes difficult to define who is a real refugee, in that some people fake to be refugees, but for family it’s easier to verify whether they’re family members.” (Cantonese – North York)

“My wife came through the immigration system the right way ...refugees coming in is a security concern.” (General Public – Red Deer)

d. Benefits of immigration for Canada

There was general agreement amongst both research audiences as to the core benefits of immigration for Canada. Participants group the overall benefits into two broad categories; Immigration as a driver of positive economic impacts and immigration as a source of cultural enrichment. Some of the specific benefits mentioned by group participants include:

- Influx of workers and skilled workers to supplement any existing shortfalls in our labour force
- Satisfying any labour market shortfalls created by an aging population
- Positive economic impact to the Canadian economy driven by increased number of consumers
- Fueling Canada’s long-standing tradition and principles of inclusiveness, openness, multiculturalism and diversity
- Contributing to ongoing cultural enrichment resulting from influx of different values, beliefs, customs and traditions from around the world



“All kinds of talented people will be settled in remote areas of Canada and will help with the economic development there.” (Mandarin – Vancouver)

“It broadens our horizons – we get information from other countries, when they come here they bring their expertise and we can learn from them. It’s valuable.” (General Public – North York)

“Values like acceptance, tolerance and multiculturalism....they are big words but underneath there are many layers.” (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

“Canada’s natural (population) growth is low, we need people to help the economy....we bring them in that’s just the way it is.” (Red Deer – General Public)

“I think immigrants help our economy be more stable... they invest more, it helps the government.” (Filipino – Vancouver)

“I think it helps with racism too. These are our neighbours, the fear is gone because you get to know your neighbours.” (General Public – North York)

“Even the amount of immigrants going to Dalhousie, and going into our university population, they are going to end up being a highly educated working force for us.” (General Public – Halifax)

“Living in downtown Toronto, where it’s incredibly diverse... I get to learn about peoples’ traditions, cultures, food, their practices...” (General Public – North York)

“The workforce, and culturally, everything that people bring us from other countries is absolutely fantastic in terms of food, culture, and films. YES! Diversity!” (General Public – Montréal)

“Cultural richness, another way of seeing things, and on an economic level, a workforce.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

e. Challenges of immigration for Canada

After the discussion on the benefits of immigration participants were asked to discuss some of the key challenges they associate with immigration to Canada. Perceived challenges vary greatly depending on participants perspective i.e. general public vs. immigrant.

General public participants were more likely to focus on the impacts (both explicit and implicit) that immigration can have on: Canada’s labour market (specifically higher unemployment rates and increased competition for jobs); and increased strain and costs to Canada’s social safety net – such as health care, subsidized housing, education, employment insurance. A few also referenced immigration as a potential challenge to public safety and security – much of this discussion focussed on questions surrounding vetting processes for refugee immigrants. There were those who noted that racial intolerance, although most often the exception to the rule not the norm, could also represent a challenge going forward.



“They can’t get the job they were trained for and then take another job here.” (General Public – Surrey)

“We have to adapt to them so much, it changes us.” (General Public – Red Deer)

“If the Government is going to grow the population it should make sure that the country has the capacity to integrate these people ... not just adding people to an already stressed infrastructure.” (General Public – Red Deer)

“The downside would be not enough social programs, if they aren’t able to find decent or equitable employment, because they are depending on our social programs to sustain them...” (General Public – Halifax)

“I think the only other challenge, and I don’t think it’s caused by immigration, but I think it’s a by-product of immigration, is the racism that rears its ugly head.” (General Public – Halifax)

“I mean everything you hear in the news todaydo we have enough resources to know the people that are coming in...? (General Public – North York)

“How many times have I been told: Change your name!, e.g. if I was of Italian descent, I would do better ... that’s reality.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

Conversely newcomers most often spoke of the difficulties associated with language acquisition (particularly among Chinese and older Punjabi immigrants) and demonstrating Canadian experience when seeking employment. These challenges lead some to seek informal working relationships (i.e. work ‘under the table’) just to make ends meet. Furthermore, for those with foreign training, the inability to have their credentials recognized was seen as a significant challenge.

Some mentioned challenges associated with recognizing and behaving according to Canadian social norms and practices as well as challenges associated with extending their social network beyond their family, friends and ethnic community to the broader community they live in. As with their general public counterparts, a few also raised concerns related to public safety and security. Similarly, these concerns were most often framed in the context of refugees coming to Canada rather than those using other immigration channels. A few also spoke of having to deal with silent racism, prejudice and in one or two cases specifically of Islamophobia.

“The way they (Canadians) interact with their children is different here and old ways are problematic.” (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

“They are not doing enough about security concerns.” (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

“How do we have an even distribution of new immigrants (across the country) instead of (only in) high population areas?” (Caribbean – Toronto)

“Living in housing with cockroaches while making \$23K a year and supporting children. That is hard.” (African – Toronto)



“Integration is the most important thing for the Canadian Government because they bring in skilled category (workers) but do you have jobs or even a process where they can get into the profession?” (Punjabi – Mississauga)

“We feel like we’ve faced obstacles for such a long time. All this professional equivalency/experience, how we’re going to find a job—it’s contradictory!” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

“Silent Racism is a real thing.” (Punjabi – Mississauga)

“For negative impacts, I think lots of people get pushed out for sure (references to housing here). I work in Chinatown, I have a studio there and you really see the tension and the friction... Tension between low income people.” (Filipino – Vancouver)

f. Integration

General public and newcomers generally defined integration as the ability to effectively and actively participate in society and in their community more specifically. Key factors most often identified as enabling smoother integration included language acquisition, employment and cultural integration. Language acquisition allows immigrants to broaden networks, contacts and relationships beyond those provided within their ethnic community. It is also a key driver to finding suitable employment – also identified as an important factor to immigrants’ successful integration allowing them to feel fulfilled as contributing members of Canadian society. Beyond language acquisition and employment, many participants spoke of cultural integration. Much of the discussion here focussed on Canada’s cultural mosaic and the importance of recognizing and celebrating the unique cultures that make up our very diverse population.

“Integration means not having to work under the table.” (Punjabi - Surrey)

*“...knowing the culture, for instance not to stand too close in someone’s personal space.”
(Punjabi – Surrey)*

“I’m in the process of being integrated – 70%. Where I live is not Chinese.” (Cantonese – North York)

“I think the key point is whether you can adapt to it, so a certain amount of communication is necessary for integration.” (Cantonese – North York)

“Integration means socializing, getting new friends.... Yes we can socialize with coworkers but we don’t go out and have a beer.” (Cantonese – North York)

“Unless you speak the same language then it’s an obstacle to integration – so, no communication, no integration.” (Cantonese – North York)

“Integration for me is improving a way of life or growing professionally, mentally, emotionally... mixing with other cultures.” (Filipino – Vancouver)



“The first things that we think about are a place to live and a place to work, in order to survive.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

“There’s linguistic and social integration. For example, you wait before crossing the street, you wait at the crosswalk.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

g. Irregular migration

Initially participants were asked whether they had heard anything about people crossing the Canada/US border on foot to claim asylum in Canada. There were at least a few participants in each session who stated they were aware of this phenomenon. Those who were aware most often relayed media reports of scantily dressed asylum seekers walking into Canada in the middle of winter and subsequently being arrested. Following this discussion participants in all groups were asked about their familiarity with the Safe Third Country agreement (STCA). Few if any had heard of the agreement before. After having been read a very brief description of the STCA, participants were then provided with two fact sheets related to irregular migration. A first fact sheet which focussed on addressing the myth of asylum seekers as queue jumpers and the second meant to provide a more comprehensive overview of the immigration process as it relates to asylum seekers crossing the Canada/US land border. Overall participants felt the information provided was somewhat helpful in better understanding the process. That said, there was agreement in all sessions that more information would be welcomed, specifically:

- How many instances of asylum seekers have there been?
- Of those, how many have been denied access to Canada?
- How long does the IRB take to assess each file and come to a decision?
- What are the real costs to Canada for dealing with these Asylum seekers?

“Makes sense, I mean, we have to do our due diligence and check people out, and all of that, but seems like an awfully long process.” (General Public – Halifax)

“I agree, that made it really clear to me. It’s not hey, welcome, come one, come all – it (fact sheets) makes the process very clear.” (General Public – Toronto)

“I want to know what they (IRCC) are doing. How do you assess them? So that I can have confidence.” (General Public – Red Deer)

“I want to know more about how this is working out?” (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

“It’s nice, but the timelines aren’t listed ... if it takes 20 years to do that, it’s not ideal.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

“For me, it’s the time from when they’re intercepted at the border to when their claims are either allowed or not...” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

Some participants, particularly in the newcomer groups questioned the legitimacy of those making asylum claims, the suggestion being that these individuals could simply be exploiting a loophole to expedite an



eventual immigration process, for these participants the material presented in the two fact sheets was not sufficient to set these concerns aside.

“It worries me because it’s unfair... we pass all the requirements to be here in Canada and they just walk into Canada.... And Canada takes them in....” (Filipino – Vancouver)

“I think there are rules and regulations on the border – I do not understand how people can just walk across the border.... I just worry that it’s easy to let them come in, but can you get them out when you feel they’re not a refugee?” (Cantonese – North York)

h. Citizenship by descent

This issue was discussed with general public participants in Red Deer and Montreal, as well as with those in the Punjabi and Filipino groups in Surrey and Vancouver respectively, those in the Middle Eastern group in Montreal, the African group in Toronto as well as the Cantonese group in North York. Familiarity with the issue of citizenship by descent more generally, and awareness of cases involving individuals affected by the current policy more specifically, was extremely low among both general public and newcomer audiences. Following a brief initial discussion on familiarity with the current policy, participants were provided with high-level information on the policy as well as two separate real-life scenarios to help illustrate how the policy might apply under different circumstances (scenarios are included in annex to the moderator’s guide - Appendix 1).

Despite not being familiar with that of the current policy, participants were not taken aback when informed that Canadian citizenship cannot be passed on from one generation to the next in perpetuity. In fact, for most this was a given.

“It makes sense ... it’s as if there’s someone in Australia, on the other side of the world, and I’m transferring a citizenship that has no connection.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

“...the single generation rule makes sense.” (General Public – Surrey)

After having had an opportunity to review both scenarios presented, participants in all sessions tended to agree that a child born to Canadian parents outside of Canada should be considered Canadian as they are first generation Canadians born outside of Canada. However, views as to whether this policy should also apply to second generation born outside of Canada were much more nuanced. In fact, participants’ opinions on this matter were largely dependent on how long the first-generation parents (those born outside of Canada to Canadian parents) had been residing outside of the country. More specifically, was this on a temporary basis (typically defined as no more than a few years) or a more permanent basis as per the example presented in scenario #1 (second generation born outside of Canada with no attachment to Canada for more than 40 years). Participants were much more likely to feel that certain accommodations should/could be made for those dealing with short term scenarios and who could demonstrate a significant sense of attachment to Canada.



“In the case of scenario #2 it should stay the same but processing times should be faster – a fast tracked citizenship, it should be a simpler process.” (African – Toronto)

“I am a citizen here, if I have a child in India, then my child should be a citizen of Canada but the second generation no.” (Punjabi – Surrey)

When pressed as to which means could be used to demonstrate a significant sense of attachment to Canada, responses were more nuanced. Indeed, some participants noted that demonstrating a sense of attachment would necessarily fall to the parents (first generation born outside of Canada) as children, particularly those younger, would be hard pressed to do so. Beyond this, participants suggested that Canada would first and foremost require a clearly stated and established government policy on how to deal such situations to prevent any further confusion around this issue. In terms of practical suggestions as how strong attachment could be demonstrated, participants offered a few suggestions including:

- Demonstrated evidence of contributing to Canada and Canada’s social safety net - in the form of tax contributions;
- Land ownership (which necessarily implies having to pay property taxes);
- A potential residency requirement, and;
- An expedited path to citizenship for those who meet a residency requirement.

“Maybe we should use how many years someone pays taxes in Canada – so if you don’t pay taxes and you want the benefits of being a Canadian citizen, that’s not fair.” (Cantonese – North York)

“I think that we should just add a law, taking into account the person’s last 5 or 10 years or an arbitrary number to find out where the person has lived.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

“It makes sense ... it’s as if there’s someone in Australia, on the other side of the world, and I’m transferring a citizenship that has no connection.” (Middle Eastern – Montréal)

There was a clear sense and expectation amongst all participants that the assessment of attachment to Canada should be unambiguous and expeditious thus minimizing unnecessary inconveniences or delays for those able to demonstrate a strong attachment to Canada.

i. Family sponsorship

Newcomers’ reactions to changes to the family sponsorship program tended to be mixed, with a lean to the negative. Participants in all sessions where family sponsorship was discussed (Punjabi, Mandarin, Middle Eastern, Caribbean and Mixed Immigrants) stated having some awareness of recent changes made although when prompted only a few in each of these sessions could provide additional detail. Participants were then prompted with some of the specific changes to the program including:

- A. Changes to reduce the inventory of applications and processing times to < 12 months;
- B. Removal of co-habitation requirement /condition; and,



- C. Changes to the Parents and Grandparents Program: In 2017, the Government changed from a first-in, first-served process to a random selection process.

Much of the ensuing discussion focussed on changes to the Parents and Grandparents Program from a first-in, first serve approach to a random (lottery) based process. Most participants were opposed to this change. Despite the Government's assertion that this change was made to make the process 'fairer' in principle, most simply felt this was not the case in practice. Indeed, many participants felt that this was unfair to those who had complied with all the requirements (as per the previous process) and had a reasonable expectation of being reunified with their loved ones. There was a sense among some that this approach trivialized something that is of extreme importance. Participants often spoke of the importance of family as well as their expectation that once established in Canada they would be able to sponsor parents and grand-parents who they had left in their country of origin and who were likely to go uncared for otherwise.

"It shouldn't be a lottery system... we can't depend on luck to meet the obligation we have to our parents within our culture." (Punjabi – Mississauga)

"I have been here and waiting for my parents for three years and someone wins because of the lottery and chance... that's not fair." (Punjabi – Mississauga)

"If I have paid my dues, I should get priority." (Punjabi – Mississauga)

"I don't like it... for example if someone applies and they get all their documents and randomly gets selected and then suddenly he's unqualified..." (Mixed Ethnicities – Halifax)

"Not fair... It's based on chance and I've never won the lottery." (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

The removal of the co-habitation requirement which required some sponsored spouses or partners to live for their sponsor for two years to keep their PR status was also met with reservation. Several participants wondered whether this would increase cases of fraud, or as a few put it marriages of convenience.

"Sponsored spouses and partners should also be scored for immigration." (Mandarin – Vancouver)

"Government needs strict censorship on fake marriages." (Mandarin - Vancouver)

"That will encourage fake marriages." (Punjabi – Mississauga)

"That change is going to open the door to fraud." (Middle Eastern – Mississauga)

Despite these concerns, participants were appreciative of all efforts made to reduce the inventory of applications and expedite processing times.

j. Excessive demand

Few participants in either of the target audiences appeared to be aware of the Excessive Demand Policy prior to being provided with a brief description of what it entailed. Once provided with additional



information reactions tended to be mixed. Those in the general public groups held more positive views than their counterparts in the newcomer groups. Positive views regarding the need for the policy tended to be driven by concerns related to capacity of Canada's current social safety net. These participants generally felt it was reasonable for the Government of Canada to be mindful of the potential impacts excessive demand could have on Canada's health and social services. Furthermore, there were those who were reassured to know that the Government of Canada has a process in place to mitigate potential costs as well as possible impacts on existing waiting lists resulting from the potential increased health care needs of immigrant family members.

"It's not even an immigration issue. We have a system already in trouble and just bringing in more people will make it worse." (General Public – Red Deer)

"I am in the health system waiting for care and I want to hear that I come first and that there is a system in place." (General Public – Red Deer)

*"I think on paper it seems fair, it's when you're actually hearing about the actual cases and you're putting a face to that, that it doesn't seem fair, but we've got to cut somewhere."
(General Public – Halifax)*

However, there were several newcomers who made a point of noting that having ones' family close by is key to an immigrants' ability to settle and become a contributing member of society. According to these participants, denying access for family members under the guise of the Excessive Demand policy was simply not acceptable. These participants were quick to note that immigrants are contributing members of Canadian society, they work and pay taxes. According to these participants caring for family members is fundamental to their culture and therefore it should come as no surprise that these audiences had a hard time disassociating their emotions when discussing the practical merits of such a policy.

"I think people who are already and citizens should be able to bring sick parents." (Punjabi – Mississauga)

"This is the way Canada shows me how much it values me as a citizen." (Punjabi – Mississauga)

Filipino participants for their part, were torn, on the one hand they understood the very real impact this type of situation could have on a health and social services that are already stretched. However, as was the case with Punjabi community participants, there was a sense that this issue could not simply be boiled down to dollars and cents as there is a fundamental human element at play here. As such, this type of approach was not in keeping with what people have come to expect from a country like Canada. It should be noted as well that there were general public participants, particularly those in North York and Halifax who expressed similar reservations. These participants questioned whether the policy as described was in keeping with Canada's values and more specifically with Canada's long tradition of humanitarian aid.

"This hits close to home because in Filipino culture we are very close to our family. Filipinos want to bring their parents but their parents are now looking at 70 years old, 60 years old so



technically they are not going to be contributing to the country, they are not going to be working. They are going to be reaping the benefits of having health care.” (Filipino – Vancouver)

“Actually, I wanted to bring my parents here. If this assessment or policy would apply then I would feel sorry because my dad is 72 years old and my mom is 60 and they have medical issues as well-being that age...” (Filipino – Vancouver)

k. Client services

Participants were asked to share their views on IRCC client service processes and information delivery. Participants stated that when it came to needing information their first stop is online channels, specifically CIC.GC.CA and social media (Facebook often mentioned here). Across all groups it appears that CIC.GC.CA is a key source of definitive and comprehensive information, this view appeared to be particularly strongly held among those in the Caribbean and African groups.

“The information is usually there, you can find all the information there.” (African – Toronto)

“All you need to know and it’s very easy.” (African – Toronto)

However, when newcomers were further prompted as to their satisfaction with the information provided, views were mixed and are largely dependent on how recently one has immigrated in Canada. In fact, it appears use of IRCC client service channels (website and social media channels as well as in-person or phone) is largely dependent on newcomers’ ability to easily access online information (frequent references to those who have recently arrived, older immigrants, those with limited technological skills and those in their country of origin and in the process of applying to come to Canada) as well as ones’ ability to read and communicate in either of Canada two official languages.

“It’s not so good for older people I am not very young.” (African – Toronto)

“Give me somebody so I can talk to them. I feel like they are hiding something.” (African – Toronto)

“Applying on the site is very complicated and I have to go section by section...” (Punjabi – Surrey)

Beyond this, several participants, particularly those in the Mandarin, Cantonese and Filipino groups commented on the fact that information presented on CIC.GC.CA (frequent references to PDF documents here) was very text heavy, and lacking in practical examples. For some this was a further source of frustration. These participants suggested alternative methods of presenting and accessing the information such alternative languages, video tutorials and a live chat options might be advisable. Some participants in the mixed immigrant group in Halifax noted that although the site provided useful information it was largely a ‘one way’ information source from IRCC to immigrants but not vice versa.



“It’s kind of long for me with difficult language problem, so you may not fully understand it. You may not have a deep understanding. So, the information is very blurred.” (Cantonese – North York)

“Yeah, the instructions are not clear. Plenty of information. Would be nice to have some examples. Otherwise it’s kind of difficult to comprehend.” (Cantonese – North York)

“Sometimes it can be really confusing. I’m still a permanent resident so I did the travel document when I was in the Philippines and I was looking into the website and it was really confusing.” (Filipino – Vancouver)

“Speak it in someone’s language, I think that may help for translation or even just case scenarios because sometimes you read the whole thing versus just a two-minute video, you might just get it.” (Filipino – Vancouver)

Beyond CIC.GC.CA participants in all sessions where client services were touched on made a point of commenting on the relative inability to access IRCC representatives by phone. Some stating that it appeared clear that IRCC did not want to be contacted by phone despite their being a 1-800 number available.

“The website that they got – no specific examples and there’s no phone inquiry. They won’t answer the phone! They said do not call, we won’t answer the phone. So, it’s kind of a strange process to me, confusing process.” (Cantonese – North York)

Other sources often referenced by participants when seeking out immigration related information included community newspapers, local community television and radio shows, as well as community based in-person resources.

I. Message testing

General Public participants were asked to review a series of three distinct messages intended to underscore the importance of immigration to Canada. Message #1 focussed on Canada as a land of immigrants, message #2 spoke of the importance of immigration in the context of an aging population and message #3 referenced the impact of immigration on local economies. Each of the three messages tested can be found in appendix to this report.

Message #1 was well received overall and according to most was **deemed to be a statement of fact**, several participants simply saying that this assertion could not be disputed it also **appears to appeal on an emotional level**. Canada indeed has benefited from a long tradition of immigration, it is a nation of immigrants and, save for indigenous peoples, all those who now call Canada home have origins elsewhere in the world. Overall this message was positively received.

“I like number one – the first sentence says it all to me, Canada was built on immigration, a lot of people forget that. I was born here but my ancestors had to immigrate to Canada.” (General Public – North York)



“I think number one really resonates with me. Number two as well, but number one fits me more because it’s factual historical information.” (General Public – North York)

“Message one that is what we learned in school. Message two is what my parents tell me know about immigration.” (General Public – Halifax)

Message #2 also garnered mostly positive feedback. Contrary to message #1 which may have been more compelling for some on an emotional level, message #2 was most often **seen as the more rational and practical message**. Participants felt this message was **more likely to underscore the benefits for both immigrants (Canadian Citizenship) as well as for Canadians welcoming them** (a reasonable response to the inevitable challenges resulting from an aging population) – in short it was **more likely to underscore a win/win scenario**.

“Two because people are very aware of the aging population. They’re always talking about this grey cloud, so I think number two.” (General Public – North York)

‘I love number one but if I had to convince somebody I would use number two, definitely. The old age thing, the housing, it’s all right there. It’s so important.” (General Public – North York)

“Number one is more heartwarming whereas the other two speak to what immigration can do for us.” (General Public – Halifax)

Message #3 typically was the least well received of the messages tested except for some participants in the North York and Halifax general public groups who were able to relate it to real life situations in their neighborhood. However, **for most this message was neither compelling nor relatable** – a few participants countering that newcomers tend to hire within their own community and therefore the economic benefits for the local community at large were negligible.

“They need to hear that immigrants are going to be hiring people and starting businesses, and that type of thing, they need to hear that.” (General Public – Halifax)

“...Talking about the Syrians, how many of them are coming here, and I guess they’re more flexible and they see opportunities in different ways. They’ll start a business in someone’s garage and then move into a property... they will start with whatever to start making money, and they they’ll start hiring people, and they do, usually their own, unfortunately, but at least they’re hired! So, they’re not a strain either. (General Public – North York)



Appendix 1 – Recruitment screener

English recruitment screener

Hello/Bonjour, my name is. I'm calling from Ipsos, a national public opinion research firm.

Would you prefer to continue in English or French? [CONTINUE IN LANGUAGE OF PREFERENCE OR ARRANGE CALL BACK IN OTHER LANGUAGE]

[FOR USE IN QUEBEC/ATLANTIC CANADA]

Préférez-vous continuer en français ou en anglais ? [CONTINUE IN LANGUAGE OF PREFERENCE OR ARRANGE CALL BACK IN OTHER LANGUAGE]

On behalf of the Government of Canada we're organizing a series of discussion groups with Canadians to explore current issues of importance to the country. A variety of topics will be discussed and we are interested in hearing your opinions.

[EXPLAIN FOCUS GROUPS] About ten people like you will be taking part, all of them randomly recruited just like you. For their time, participants will receive an honorarium of [FOR GENERAL PUBLIC: \$75] [FOR IMMIGRANT: \$125]. But before we invite you to attend, we need to ask you a few questions to ensure that we get a good mix and variety of people. May I ask you a few questions?

- Yes 1 [CONTINUE]
- No 2 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

Participation is voluntary. No attempt will be made to sell you anything or change your point of view. The format is a "round table" discussion lead by a research professional. All opinions expressed will remain anonymous and views will be grouped together to ensure no particular individual can be identified.

S1. Do you or any member of your household work in or has retired from:

YES 1 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

NO 2 [CONTINUE]

- Market Research or Marketing
- Public Relations or Media (TV, Print)
- Advertising and communications
- An employee of a political party
- An employee of a government department or agency, whether federal or provincial
- As an immigration lawyer
- A volunteer for immigrant settlement services



[IF “YES” TO ANY OF THE ABOVE, THANK AND TERMINATE]

S2. Were you born in Canada, or in another country?

- 1 Canada GO TO Q1 [CONTINUE FOR POSSIBLE RECRUIT TO GEN POP SESSIONS – GROUPS 1,5,6,8,10,16]
- 2 Another country CONTINUE TO S3
- 99 Don’t now/Refused THANK AND TERMINATE

[SKIP S3 IF BORN IN CANADA]

S3. How old were you when you moved to Canada?

- Years old [TERMINATE IF MOVED TO CANADA UNDER AGE OF 14]

[SKIP S4 IF BORN IN CANADA]

S4. In what year did you come to Canada?

[WRITE IN; NUMERIC]

Year came to Canada Focus group qualification

- 1 Between 2014 and 2018: GROUPS 2,3,4,7,9,11,12,13, 14 and 15 (minimum 5 per group)
- 2 Between 2008 and 2013: GROUPS 2,3,4,7,9,11,12,13, 14 and 15 (minimum 5 per group)
- 3 Between 2003 and 2007: GROUPS 2,3,4,7,9,11,12,13,14 and 15 (maximum 2 per group)
- 4 2002 or earlier (recruit according to language preference): GROUPS 1,5,6,8,10,16 (aim for 2 per group) (Ensure group composition reflects a good mix)
- 5 Born in Canada English Speaking: GROUPS 1,5,6,10,16
- 6 Born in Canada French Speaking: GROUPS 8
- 99 Don’t know/Refused: THANK AND TERMINATE

[SKIP S5 IF BORN IN CANADA]

S5. Because we would like to talk to people who have come to Canada in different ways, I would like you to tell me which one of the following best describes your current legal status in Canada. Again, please be assured that we are asking for this information for research purposes only. Are you...?

[READ LIST – IF RESPONDENT SAYS LANDED IMMIGRANT, CLASSIFY AS PERMANENT RESIDENT]

- 01 – A Canadian citizen GET A MIX
- 02 – A permanent resident of Canada (NB: includes “landed immigrant”)
- 03 – A temporary foreign worker/resident (NB: includes temporary live-in care giver)
- 04 – A refugee TERMINATE
- 05 – or, are you in Canada on a student visa? TERMINATE
- 99 - REFUSE/DK/NA TERMINATE



[SKIP S6 IF BORN IN CANADA]

S6. What is your country of origin, that is, in what country were you born and a permanent resident in before coming to Canada?

[DO NOT READ LIST; RECRUIT MIX OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES FOR GROUPS WHERE MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY IS TARGETED]

- China, Taiwan, Hong Kong 1 GROUPS 3 & 15
- India, Pakistan 2 GROUPS 2 & 14
- Philippines 3 GROUPS 4
- Iraq, Iran, Syria, Morocco, Lebanon
- Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia 4 GROUP 13
- Caribbean (Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Bahamas Islands, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada) 5 GROUP 11
- African (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Eritrea, Federal Republic of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Republic Dem. Of Congo) 6 GROUP 12
- French-speaking: Lebanon, Morocco 7 GROUP 7 -> RECRUIT 3 OF EACH
- French speaking: Algeria, Syria 8 GROUPS 7
- Other 9 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

ASK ALL

1) Could you please tell me what age category you fall in to? Are you...

- Under 20 0 [THANK AND TERMINATE]
- 20-24 years 1
- 25-34 years 2
- 35-44 years 3
- 45-54 years 4
- 55-64 years 5
- 65+ years 6
- Refuse 99 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

2) Do you currently have children under the age of 18 living in the house with you?

[ENSURE GOOD MIX PER GROUP]

- Yes 1
- No 2

3) Do you currently have children under the age of 13 living in the house with you?

[RECRUIT MIN 3 per group]



[ENSURE GOOD MIX PER GROUP]

- Yes 1
- No 2

4) How many people above the age of 18 are there in your household?

- One 1
- More than one 2

5) Could you please tell me what is the last level of education that you have completed?

- Some high school 1
- Completed high school 2
- Some College/University 3
- Completed College/University 4
- RF/DK 99

6) What is your current employment status?

- Working full-time 1
- Working part-time 2
- Self-employed 3
- Retired 4
- Currently not working 5
- Student 6
- Other 7
- DK/RF 99

7) [IF EMPLOYED/RETIRED] What is/was your current/past occupation?

- (PLEASE SPECIFY)

8) Which of the following categories best describes your total household income? That is, the total income of all persons in your household combined, before taxes?

[READ LIST]

[ENSURE GOOD MIX PER GROUP MAX 3 PER GROUP]

- Under \$20,000 1
- \$20,000 to just under \$ 40,000 2
- \$40,000 to just under \$ 60,000 3
- \$60,000 to just under \$ 80,000 4
- \$80,000 to just under \$100,000 5



- \$100,000 to just under \$150,000 6
- \$150,000 and above 7
- DK/RF 99

Ensure good mix by...

- Recruiting 2-3 from the below \$40K category (1; 2)
- Recruiting 3-4 from the between \$40 and \$80K category (3; 4)
- Recruiting 5-6 from the above \$80K category (5; 6; 7)

9) DO NOT ASK – NOTE GENDER

- Male 1
- Female 2

10. Have you ever attended a focus group or a one-to-one discussion for which you have received a sum of money, here or elsewhere?

- Yes 1 [MAXIMUM 6 PER GROUP]
- No 2 [SKIP Q15 TO Q19 IF BORN IN CANADA (S2=1)]

[ASK IF Q10=1]

12. When did you last attend one of these discussions?

[TERMINATE IF IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS]

13. How many focus groups or one-to-one discussions have you attended in the past 5 years?

- [SPECIFY: NUMBER OF SESSIONS]

[IF MORE THAN 5, THANK & TERMINATE]

14. What topics were discussed in the focus groups you took part in during the last two years?

- [SPECIFY]

[TERMINATE IF RELATED TO IMMIGRATION OR SETTLEMENT ISSUES]

[SKIP Q15 TO Q19 IF BORN IN CANADA (S2=1)]

[ASK IF S6=1]

15. Do you speak, read and understand Mandarin or Cantonese? [DO NOT READ LIST]

- Yes, Mandarin 1 [GO TO Q16]
- Yes, Cantonese 2 [GO TO Q17]



- No 3 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

16. And would you be comfortable participating in a group discussion conducted completely in Mandarin or would you prefer to participate in English? [DO NOT READ LIST]

- Yes, comfortable in Mandarin 1 [QUALIFY FOR GROUP 3; GO TO Q23]
- No, prefer English 2 [THANK AND TERMINATE]
- Equally comfortable in English or Mandarin 3 [QUALIFY FOR GROUP 3; GO TO Q23]

17. And would you be comfortable participating in a group discussion conducted completely in Cantonese or would you prefer to participate in English? [DO NOT READ LIST]

- Yes, comfortable in Cantonese 1 [QUALIFY FOR GROUP 15; GO TO Q23]
- No, prefer English 2 [THANK AND TERMINATE]
- Equally comfortable in English or Cantonese 3 [QUALIFY FOR GROUP 15; GO TO Q23]

[ASK IF S6=2]

18. Do you speak, read and understand Punjabi?

- Yes 1 [GO TO Q14]
- No 2 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

19. And would you be comfortable participating in a group discussion conducted completely in Punjabi or would you prefer to participate in English? [DO NOT READ LIST]

- Yes, comfortable in Punjabi 1 [QUALIFY FOR GROUPS 2 & 14; GO TO Q23]
- No, prefer English 2 [THANK AND TERMINATE]
- Equally comfortable in English or Punjabi 3 [QUALIFY FOR GROUPS 2 & 14; GO TO Q23]

[ASK IF S2=1 OR IF S6=3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6]

20. Which of the two official languages do you regularly speak at home?

- English 1 [GO TO Q 21]
- French 2 [SKIP TO Q 22]

[ASK IF Q20=1]

21. How comfortable are you in taking part in a group discussion conducted completely in English? Are you... [READ LIST]

- Very comfortable 1 [SKIP TO Q23]
- Fairly comfortable 2 [SKIP TO Q23]
- Not very comfortable 3 [THANK AND TERMINATE]
- Very uncomfortable 4 [THANK AND TERMINATE]



[ASK IF S6=7 OR 8 OR IF Q20=2] ASK ALL BORN IN FRENCH ARAB COUNTRIES FOR GROUP 7

22. How comfortable are you in taking part in a group discussion conducted completely in French? Are you... [READ LIST]

- Very comfortable 1 [GO TO Q23]
- Fairly comfortable 2 [GO TO Q23]
- Not very comfortable 3 [THANK AND TERMINATE]
- Very uncomfortable 4 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

[ASK ALL]

23. Participants in group discussions are asked to voice their opinions and thoughts, how comfortable are you in voicing your opinions in front of others? Are you... [READ LIST]

- Very comfortable 1 [MIN 5 PER GROUP]
- Fairly comfortable 2
- Not very comfortable 3 [THANK AND TERMINATE]
- Very uncomfortable 4 [THANK AND TERMINATE]

[ASK ALL]

24. Sometimes participants are also asked to write out their answers on a questionnaire. Is there any reason why you could not participate? If you need glasses to read, please remember to bring them.

- Yes 1 [THANK & TERMINATE]
- No 2 [CONTINUE]

During the discussion, you will be audio- and videotaped. This taping is being done to assist us with our report writing. Also, in this room there is a one-way mirror. Sitting behind the mirror may be Government of Canada staff, including members of the staff from the department that sponsored this research, and by staff members from Ipsos. This is standard focus group procedure to get a first-hand look at the research process and to hear first-hand your impressions and views on the research topic.

Do you agree to be observed for research purposes only?

- Yes 1 [GO TO INVITATION]
- No 2 [THANK & TERMINATE]

****(IN EACH LOCATION, PLEASE ENSURE TWELVE (12) PARTICIPANTS ARE RECRUITED FOR 8-10 TO SHOW)****

[Read to Stand-by Respondents]

Thank you for answering my questions. Unfortunately, at this time, the group you qualify for is full. We would like to place you on our stand-by list. This means that if there is an opening in the group, we



would then call you back and see if you are available to attend the discussion. May I please have a daytime contact number, an evening contact number and an email address, if you have one, so that we can contact you as soon as possible if an opening becomes available?

[RECORD CONTACT INFO]

[Read to Screened in Respondents]

Wonderful, you qualify to participate in one of these group discussions which will take place on, (DATE) @ (TIME) for no more than 2 hours. The Government of Canada is sponsoring this research. All those who participate will receive a [FOR GENERAL PUBLIC: \$75] [FOR IMMIGRANT: \$125] honorarium as a thank you for their time.

Do you have a pen handy so that I can give you the address where the group will be held? It will be held at:

[ENSURE 50-50 SPLIT]

We ask that you arrive at least 20 minutes early to be sure you locate the facility and have time to check-in with the hosts. Prior to being admitted into the focus group room you will be required to sign a non-disclosure agreement, failure to do so will result in you being denied participation in the focus group session for which you have been selected. Payment of the incentive is contingent on participation in the focus group sessions.

In addition, we will be checking your identification prior to the group, so please be sure to bring two pieces of government issued photo identification with you (i.e. driver's license, health card or other). Also, if you require glasses for reading, please bring them with you.

As we are only inviting a small number of people, your participation is very important to us. We have invited you to participate based on the questions we went through a moment ago, so we ask that you do not send a representative on your behalf should you be unable to participate. IF FOR SOME REASON YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND, PLEASE CALL SO THAT WE MAY GET SOMEONE TO REPLACE YOU. You can reach us at 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx at our office.

Someone will call you the day before to remind you about the discussion.

What would be a good time to reach you?

And at what telephone numbers?

May I please get your name? ON FRONT PAGE

Thank you very much for your help!



French recruitment screener

Bonjour/Hi, ici. J'appelle de la part d'Ipsos, une firme nationale de recherche d'opinion publique.

Préférez-vous continuer en français ou en anglais? [CONTINUER DANS LA LANGUE DE PRÉFÉRENCE OU PLANIFIER UN RAPPEL DANS L'AUTRE LANGUE]

[USAGE RÉSERVÉ AU QUÉBEC/CANADA ATLANTIQUE]

Would you prefer to continue in English or French? [CONTINUER DANS LA LANGUE DE PRÉFÉRENCE OU PLANIFIER UN RAPPEL DANS L'AUTRE LANGUE]

Nous organisons actuellement des groupes de discussion avec les Canadiens au nom du gouvernement du Canada afin de discuter de certains enjeux d'actualité importants pour le pays. Plusieurs sujets seront abordés et nous cherchons à connaître votre opinion.

[EXPLIQUER LES GROUPES DE DISCUSSION] Environ dix personnes prendront part à nos groupes de discussion et elles auront toutes été recrutées au hasard, comme vous. En guise de remerciement, chaque participant recevra une somme de [GRAND PUBLIC : 75 \$] [IMMIGRANTS : 125 \$]. Mais avant de vous convier à une rencontre, je dois vous poser quelques questions pour veiller à rassembler des personnes de divers horizons. Puis-je vous poser quelques questions?

- Oui 1 [CONTINUER]
- Non 2 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

La participation est volontaire. En aucun cas, nous ne tenterons de vous vendre quoi que ce soit ou de vous faire changer d'avis. Il s'agit de participer à une « table ronde » qui sera menée par un professionnel des études de marché. Tous vos commentaires demeureront confidentiels et seront regroupés avec ceux d'autres participants de façon à assurer l'anonymat.

S1. Est-ce que vous ou un membre de votre foyer travaillez ou avez travaillé dans un des milieux suivants:

OUI 1 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

NON 2 [CONTINUER]

- Études de marché ou marketing
- Relations publiques ou médias (télévision ou presse écrite)
- Publicité et communications
- Parti politique
- Ministère ou organisme gouvernemental fédéral ou provincial
- Droit de l'immigration, comme avocat
- Services d'établissement, comme bénévole



[SI « OUI » À L'UN OU L'AUTRE, REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

S2. Êtes-vous né au Canada ou dans un autre pays?

- 1 Canada PASSER À LA Q1 [CONTINUER POUR UN RECRUTEMENT ÉVENTUEL DANS LES RENCONTRES GRAND PUBLIC – GROUPE 1, 5, 6, 8, 10 et 16]
- 2 Un autre pays PASSER À S3
- 99 Ne sait pas/Refus REMERCIER ET CONCLURE

[PASSER S3 SI NÉ AU CANADA]

S3. Quel âge aviez-vous lorsque vous avez emménagé au Canada?

- ans [CONCLURE SI EMMÉNAGÉ AU CANADA AVANT L'ÂGE DE 14 ANS]

[PASSER S4 SI NÉ AU CANADA]

S4. En quelle année êtes-vous arrivé au Canada?

[INSCRIRE EN CHIFFRES]

Année d'arrivée au Canada Qualification au groupe de discussion

- 1 Entre 2014 et 2018 : GROUPE 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 et 15 (au moins 5 par groupe)
- 2 Entre 2008 et 2013 : GROUPE 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 et 15 (au moins 5 par groupe)
- 3 Entre 2003 et 2007 : GROUPE 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 et 15 (au moins 2 par groupe)
- 4 2002 ou avant (recruter en fonction de la langue de préférence) : GROUPE 1, 5, 6, 8, 10 et 16 (objectif de 2 par groupe) (Veiller à ce que la composition du groupe soit bien diversifiée.)
- 5 Anglophone né au Canada : GROUPE 1, 5, 6, 10 et 16
- 6 Francophone né au Canada : GROUPE 8
- 99 Ne sait pas/Refus : REMERCIER ET CONCLURE

[PASSER S5 SI NÉ AU CANADA]

S5. Comme nous cherchons à parler à des personnes venues au Canada par différents moyens, j'aimerais que vous me disiez laquelle des catégories suivantes décrit le mieux votre statut juridique actuel au Canada. Je vous assure une fois de plus que nous demandons ces renseignements uniquement à des fins de recherche. Êtes-vous...?

[LIRE LA LISTE – SI LE RÉPONDANT SE DIT IMMIGRANT ADMIS, LE CLASSER COMME RÉSIDENT PERMANENT]

- 01 – Citoyen canadien VISER LA DIVERSIFICATION
- 02 – Résident permanent du Canada (Nota : possiblement « immigrant admis »)
- 03 – Travailleur étranger/résident temporaire (Nota : possiblement aide temporaire à domicile)
- 04 – Réfugié CONCLURE



- 05 – Détenteur d'un visa étudiant canadien CONCLURE
- 99 – REFUS/NSP/S.O. CONCLURE

[PASSER S6 SI NÉ AU CANADA]

S6. Quel est votre pays d'origine, c'est-à-dire le pays où vous êtes né et étiez résident permanent avant de venir au Canada?

[NE PAS LIRE LA LISTE; RECRUTER DES PERSONNES D'HORIZONS VARIÉS DANS LES GROUPES AXÉS SUR PLUS D'UN PAYS]

- China, Taiwan, Hong Kong 1 GROUPS 3 & 15
- India, Pakistan 2 GROUPS 2 & 14
- Philippines 3 GROUPS 4
- Iraq, Iran, Syria, Morocco, Lebanon
- Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia 4 GROUP 13
- Caribbean (Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Bahamas Islands, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada) 5 GROUP 11
- African (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Eritrea, Federal Republic of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Republic Dem. Of Congo) 6 GROUP 12
- Francophones : Liban, Maroc 7 GROUPE 7 -> RECRUTER 3 DE CHACUN
- Francophones : Algérie, Syrie 8 GROUPE 7
- Autre 9 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

DEMANDER À TOUS

1) Pouvez-vous me dire à quel groupe d'âge vous appartenez? Avez-vous...

- Moins de 20 ans 0 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Entre 20 et 24 ans 1
- Entre 25 et 34 ans 2
- Entre 35 et 44 ans 3
- Entre 45 et 54 ans 4
- Entre 55 et 64 ans 5
- 65 ans ou plus 6
- Refus 99 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

2) À l'heure actuelle, y a-t-il des enfants de moins de 18 ans habitant sous votre toit?

[ASSURER LA BONNE DIVERSIFICATION DE CHAQUE GROUPE]

- Oui 1
- Non 2



3) À l'heure actuelle, y a-t-il des enfants de moins de 13 ans habitant sous votre toit?

[RECRUTER AU MOINS 3 par groupe]

[ASSURER LA BONNE DIVERSIFICATION DE CHAQUE GROUPE]

- Oui 1
- Non 2

4) Combien de personnes de plus de 18 ans votre foyer compte-t-il?

- Une 1
- Plus d'une 2

5) Pouvez-vous m'indiquer le plus haut niveau d'études que vous avez atteint?

- Études secondaires en partie 1
- Études secondaires terminées 2
- Études collégiales/universitaires en partie 3
- Études collégiales/universitaires terminées 4
- Refus/NSP 99

6) À l'heure actuelle, quel est votre statut d'emploi?

- Travailleur à temps plein 1
- Travailleur à temps partiel 2
- Travailleur indépendant 3
- À la retraite 4
- Actuellement sans emploi 5
- Aux études 6
- Autre 7
- Refus/NSP 99

7) [SI AU TRAVAIL/À LA RETRAITE] Quel emploi occupez-vous à l'heure actuelle/occupez-vous avant?

- (VEUILLEZ PRÉCISER)

8) Laquelle des catégories suivantes décrit le mieux votre revenu familial total, c'est-à-dire la somme des revenus avant impôts de tous les membres de votre foyer?

[LIRE LA LISTE]

[ASSURER LA BONNE DIVERSIFICATION DE CHAQUE GROUPE, MAXIMUM DE 3 PAR GROUPE]

- Moins de 20 000 \$ 1
- De 20 000 \$ à un peu moins de 40 000 \$ 2



- De 40 000 \$ à un peu moins de 60 000 \$ 3
- De 60 000 \$ à un peu moins de 80 000 \$ 4
- De 80 000 \$ à un peu moins de 100 000 \$ 5
- De 100 000 \$ à un peu moins de 150 000 \$ 6
- 150 000 \$ ou plus 7
- Refus/NSP 99

Assurer une bonne diversification...

- Recruter 2 à 3 personnes dans les catégories sous 40 000 \$ (1; 2)
- Recruter 3 à 4 personnes dans les catégories 40 000 \$ à 80 000 \$ (3; 4)
- Recruter 5 à 6 personnes dans les catégories au-delà de 80 000 \$ (5; 6; 7)

9) NE PAS DEMANDER – INSCRIRE LE GENRE

- Homme 1
- Femme 2

10. Avez-vous déjà été rémunéré pour participer à un groupe de discussion ou à une entrevue individuelle, ici ou ailleurs?

- Oui 1 [MAXIMUM DE 6 PAR GROUPE]
- Non 2 [PASSER Q15 À Q19 SI NÉ AU CANADA (S2 = 1)]

[DEMANDER SI Q10 = 1]

12. À quand remonte la dernière fois que vous avez participé à une telle rencontre?

[CONCLURE SI AU COURS DES 6 DERNIERS MOIS]

13. À combien de groupes de discussion ou d'entrevues individuelles avez-vous participé au cours des 5 dernières années?

- [PRÉCISER : NOMBRE DE SÉANCES]

[SI PLUS DE 5, REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

14. Quels sujets ont été abordés lors des groupes de discussion auxquels vous avez participé au cours des deux dernières années?

- [PRÉCISER]

[CONCLURE SI SUJET LIÉ AUX QUESTIONS D'IMMIGRATION OU D'ÉTABLISSEMENT]

[PASSER Q15 À Q19 SI NÉ AU CANADA (S2 = 1)]

[DEMANDER SI S6 = 1]



15. Savez-vous parler, lire et comprendre le mandarin ou le cantonais? [NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE]

- Oui, le mandarin 1 [PASSER À Q16]
- Oui, le cantonais 2 [PASSER À Q17]
- Non 3 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

16. Seriez-vous à l'aise de participer à un groupe de discussion mené entièrement en mandarin ou préféreriez-vous y participer en anglais? [NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE]

- Oui, à l'aise en mandarin 1 [ADMISSIBLE AU GROUPE 3; PASSER À Q23]
- Non, préfère l'anglais 2 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Aussi à l'aise en anglais qu'en mandarin 3 [ADMISSIBLE AU GROUPE 3; PASSER À Q23]

17. Seriez-vous à l'aise de participer à un groupe de discussion mené entièrement en cantonais ou préféreriez-vous y participer en anglais? [NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE]

- Oui, à l'aise en cantonais [ADMISSIBLE AU GROUPE 15; PASSER À Q23]
- Non, préfère l'anglais 2 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Aussi à l'aise en anglais qu'en cantonais 3 [ADMISSIBLE AU GROUPE 15; PASSER À Q23]

[DEMANDER SI S6 = 2]

18. Savez-vous parler, lire et comprendre le pendjabi?

- Oui 1 [PASSER À Q14]
- Non 2 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

19. Seriez-vous à l'aise de participer à un groupe de discussion mené entièrement en pendjabi ou préféreriez-vous y participer en anglais? [NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE]

- Oui, à l'aise en pendjabi 1 [ADMISSIBLE AUX GROUPE 2 ET 14; PASSER À Q23]
- Non, préfère l'anglais 2 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Aussi à l'aise en anglais qu'en pendjabi 3 [ADMISSIBLE AUX GROUPE 2 ET 14; PASSER À Q23]

[DEMANDER SI S2=1 OR IF S6=3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6]

20. Laquelle des deux langues officielles parlez-vous régulièrement à la maison?

- Anglais 1 [PASSER À Q21]
- Français 2 [PASSER À Q22]

[DEMANDER SI Q20 = 1]

21. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous à l'aise de participer à un groupe de discussion mené entièrement en anglais? Êtes-vous... [LIRE LA LISTE]



- Très à l'aise 1 [PASSER À Q23]
- Passablement à l'aise 2 [PASSER À Q23]
- Pas très à l'aise 3 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Très mal à l'aise 4 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

[DEMANDER SI S6 = 7 OU Q20 = 2] DEMANDER À TOUS CEUX QUI PROVIENNENT DE PAYS ARABES FRANCOPHONES POUR LE GROUPE 7

22. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous à l'aise de participer à un groupe de discussion mené entièrement en français? Êtes-vous... [LIRE LA LISTE]

- Très à l'aise 1 [PASSER À Q23]
- Passablement à l'aise 2 [PASSER À Q23]
- Pas très à l'aise 3 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Très mal à l'aise 4 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

[DEMANDER À TOUS]

23. Les participants à des groupes de discussion sont appelés à exprimer leur opinion et à dire ce qu'ils pensent. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous à l'aise d'exprimer votre opinion en présence d'autres personnes? Êtes-vous... [LIRE LA LISTE]

- Très à l'aise 1 [AU MOINS 5 PAR GROUPE]
- Passablement à l'aise 2
- Pas très à l'aise 3 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Très mal à l'aise 4 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

[DEMANDER À TOUS]

24. Parfois, on demande également aux participants d'écrire leurs réponses sur un questionnaire. Y a-t-il une raison qui pourrait vous empêcher de participer? Si vous avez besoin de lunettes pour lire, n'oubliez pas de les apporter.

- Oui 1 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]
- Non 2 [CONTINUER]

La rencontre sera filmée et enregistrée. Ces enregistrements nous aideront au moment de rédiger notre rapport. En outre, la pièce où se déroule la rencontre comporte un miroir d'observation derrière lequel peuvent se trouver des représentants du gouvernement du Canada, notamment des employés du ministère qui commandite l'étude, ainsi que des membres du personnel d'Ipsos. Il s'agit d'une procédure normale dans le cadre d'un groupe de discussion. Elle permet d'obtenir un premier aperçu du déroulement de l'étude et d'entendre vos impressions ainsi que vos points de vue sur le sujet à l'étude.

Acceptez-vous que l'on vous observe uniquement aux fins de l'étude?



- Oui 1 [PROCÉDER À L'INVITATION]
- Non 2 [REMERCIER ET CONCLURE]

****(VEILLEZ À RECRUTER 12 PARTICIPANTS DANS CHAQUE VILLE POUR QUE DE 8 À 10 D'ENTRE EUX SE PRÉSENTENT)****

[Lire aux répondants de réserve]

Merci d'avoir répondu à nos questions. Malheureusement, à l'heure actuelle, le groupe auquel vous êtes admissible est complet. Nous aimerions toutefois vous inscrire sur notre liste de répondants de réserve. Ainsi, si une place se libère, nous vous rappellerons pour savoir si vous êtes disposé à participer à la discussion. Puis-je avoir des numéros de téléphone où vous joindre en journée ou en soirée ainsi que votre adresse courriel, si vous en avez une, pour communiquer avec vous le plus rapidement possible si une place se libère?

[INSCRIRE LES COORDONNÉES DU RÉPONDANT]

[Lire aux répondants recrutés]

Fantastique. Vous êtes admissible à participer à l'un de nos groupes de discussion qui se tiendra le (DATE), à (HEURE). La rencontre durera deux heures tout au plus. Il s'agit d'une étude commanditée par le gouvernement du Canada. Tous les participants recevront une somme de [GRAND PUBLIC : 75 \$] [IMMIGRANTS : 125 \$] en guise de remerciement.

Avez-vous un crayon à portée de main pour noter l'adresse où se tiendra la rencontre? Elle aura lieu à :

[VISER UNE COMBINAISON 50-50]

Nous vous prions d'arriver au moins vingt minutes à l'avance, le temps de trouver le lieu et de vous enregistrer auprès des animateurs. Avant d'être admis dans la salle de rencontre, vous devrez signer une entente de confidentialité. Si vous refusez, vous ne pourrez pas participer à la discussion pour laquelle vous avez été choisi. La rémunération est conditionnelle à votre participation au groupe de discussion.

Nous vérifierons aussi votre identité au préalable. Il est donc important d'apporter deux pièces d'identité avec photo émises par le gouvernement (p. ex. permis de conduire, carte-santé ou autre). N'oubliez pas d'apporter vos lunettes de lecture si vous en avez besoin.

Comme nous n'invitons qu'un nombre restreint de personnes, votre participation est très importante pour nous. Vous avez été invité à participer selon vos réponses aux questions précédentes. Veuillez donc éviter d'envoyer un représentant à votre place si vous êtes incapable de participer. SI, POUR QUELQUE RAISON QUE CE SOIT, VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS VOUS PRÉSENTER, VEUILLEZ NOUS TÉLÉPHONER AFIN QUE NOUS VOUS TROUVIONS UN REMPLAÇANT. Joignez nos bureaux au 1 xxx xxx-xxxx.

Nous vous téléphonerons à nouveau la veille de la rencontre pour confirmer votre présence.



À quel moment est-il préférable de vous appeler?

Et à quels numéros de téléphone?

Puis-je avoir votre nom? SUR LA PAGE COUVERTURE

Merci beaucoup de votre contribution!



Punjabi recruitment screener

ਹੈਲੋ, ਮੇਰਾ ਨਾਂ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ Ipsos ਤੋਂ ਕਾਲ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ/ਰਹੀ ਹਾਂ, ਜੋ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੀ ਰਾਇ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਇੱਕ ਖੋਜ (ਰਿਸਰਚ) ਫਰਮ ਹੈ।

ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰੇ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਲੜੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਖੋਜਬੀਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸੁਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

[ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸੋ] ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਦਸ ਲੋਕ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣਗੇ, ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਾਂਗ ਸੰਜੋਗ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ। ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਸਮਾਂ ਕੱਢਣ ਲਈ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਨਮਾਨ-ਭੇਟ ਵਜੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਛੋਟੀ ਰਕਮ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ [ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ: \$75] [ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟਾਂ ਲਈ: \$125]। ਪਰ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸੱਦਾ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ, ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੁੱਛਣੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇ। ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੁੱਛ ਸਕਦਾ/ਸਕਦੀ ਹਾਂ?

- ਹਾਂ 1 [ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖੋ]
- ਨਹੀਂ 2 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਇੱਛਾ 'ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਵੇਚਣ ਜਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਬਦਲਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ। ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਇੱਕ ਗੋਲ-ਮੇਜ਼ ਚਰਚਾ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਇੱਕ ਖੋਜ ਪੇਸ਼ੇਵਰ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਦੱਸੋ ਗਏ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਗੁੰਮਨਾਮ ਰਹਿਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ, ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ।

S1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਰਿਟਾਇਰ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ:

ਹਾਂ 1 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

ਨਹੀਂ 2 [ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖੋ]

- ਮਾਰਕੀਟ ਰਿਸਰਚ ਜਾਂ ਮਾਰਕੀਟਿੰਗ
- ਜਨ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਜਾਂ ਮੀਡੀਆ (ਟੀਵੀ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਟ)
- ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਚਾਰ
- ਕਿਸੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦਾ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ
- ਕਿਸੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਜਾਂ ਏਜੰਸੀ, ਫੈਡਰਲ ਜਾਂ ਸੂਬਾਈ, ਦੇ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ
- ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਕੀਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ
- ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਾਲੰਟੀਅਰ

[ਜੇ ਉਪਰਲੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ “ਹਾਂ” ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]



S2. ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਜਨਮ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ?

- 1 ਕੈਨੇਡਾ Q1 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ [ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੈਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਲਈ – ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ 1,5,6,8,10,16 ਵਾਸਤੇ ਸੰਭਾਵੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖੋ]
- 2 ਦੂਜਾ ਦੇਸ਼ S3 'ਤੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖੋ
- 99 ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ/ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ

[ਜੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ S3 ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ]

S3. ਜਦ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਆਏ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਉਮਰ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਸੀ?

- ਸਾਲ ਉਮਰ [ਜੇ 14 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਉਮਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਆਏ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

[ਜੇ ਜਨਮ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ S4 ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ]

S4. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਏ ਸੀ?

[ਲਿੱਖ ਲਓ; ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ]

ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਲਈ ਯੋਗਤਾ

- 1 2014 ਅਤੇ 2018 ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ: ਗਰੁੱਪ 2,3,4,7,9,11,12,13, 14 ਅਤੇ 15 (ਘੱਟੋ ਘੱਟ 5 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ)
- 2 2008 ਅਤੇ 2013 ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ: ਗਰੁੱਪ 2,3,4,7,9,11,12,13, 14 ਅਤੇ 15 (ਘੱਟੋ ਘੱਟ 5 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ)
- 3 2003 ਅਤੇ 2007 ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ: ਗਰੁੱਪ 2,3,4,7,9,11,12,13,14 ਅਤੇ 15 (ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 2 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ)
- 4 2002 ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ (ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪਸੰਦ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ): ਗਰੁੱਪ 1,5,6,8,10,16 (2 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦਾ ਟੀਚਾ ਰੱਖੋ) (ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੀ ਬਣਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਓ)
- 5 ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਮੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ: ਗਰੁੱਪ 1,5,6,10,16
- 6 ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਮੇ ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ: ਗਰੁੱਪ 8
- 99 ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ/ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ: ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ

[ਜੇ ਜਨਮ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ S5 ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ]

S5. ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਏ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਅਸੀਂ ਚਾਹਵਾਂਗੇ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿ ਹੇਠਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰੀ ਫੇਰ, ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਰਹੋ, ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਸਿਰਫ ਰਿਸਰਚ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੰਗ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ...?

[ਸੂਚੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ – ਜੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਾ ਲੈਂਡਿਡ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਮਾਨੈਂਟ ਰੈਜ਼ੀਡੈਂਟ ਵਜੋਂ ਵਰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਰੋ]



- 01 – ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਹੋ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਬਣਾਓ
- 02 – ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਈ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ ਹੋ (ਨੋਟ: ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ “ਲੈਂਡਿਡ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ” ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ)
- 03 – ਅਸਥਾਈ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਰਕਰ/ਵਾਸੀ ਹੋ (ਨੋਟ: ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸਥਾਈ ਲਿਵ-ਇਨ ਕੋਅਰ ਗਿਵਰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ)
- 04 – ਰਿਫਿਊਜੀ ਹੋ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ
- 05 – ਜਾਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵੀਜ਼ਾ 'ਤੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ? ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ
- 99 - ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ/ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ/ਲਾਗੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ

[ਜੇ ਜਨਮ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ S6 ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ]

S6. ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਮੂਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ, ਯਾਨੀ, ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਜਨਮ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਆਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਥਾਈ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸੀ?

[ਸੂਚੀ ਨਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ; ਜਿਹੜੇ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਟੀਚਾ ਹੈ ਉੱਥੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ]

- ਚੀਨ, ਤਾਇਵਾਨ, ਹਾਂਗ ਕਾਂਗ 1 ਗਰੁੱਪ 3 ਅਤੇ 15
- ਭਾਰਤ, ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ 2 ਗਰੁੱਪ 2 ਅਤੇ 14
- ਫਿਲੀਪੀੰਸ 3 ਗਰੁੱਪ 4
- ਇਰਾਕ, ਇਰਾਨ, ਸੀਰਿਆ, ਮੋਰਾਕੋ, ਲੇਬਨਾਨ, ਮਿਸਰ,
- ਲਿਬੀਆ, ਅਲਜੀਰਿਆ, ਟੁਨੀਸ਼ਿਆ 4 ਗਰੁੱਪ 13
- ਕੈਰੀਬਿਅਨ (ਗੁਆਨਾ, ਹਾਇਤੀ, ਜਮਾਇਕਾ, ਤ੍ਰਿਨਿਦਾਦ ਐਂਡ ਟੋਬੈਗੋ, ਬਹਾਮਾਸ ਟਾਪੂ, ਬਾਰਬੇਡਾਸ, ਬੇਰਮੂਡਾ, ਬ੍ਰਿਟਿਸ਼ ਵਿਰਜਿਨ ਆਇਲੈਂਡਸ, ਕੇਮੈਨ ਆਇਲੈਂਡਸ, ਕਿਊਬਾ, ਡੋਮੀਨੀਕਨ ਰਿਪਬਲਿਕ, ਗਿਨਾਦਾ) 5 ਗਰੁੱਪ 11
- ਅਫਰੀਕਨ (ਈਥੋਪਿਆ, ਕੀਨਿਆ, ਮਾਰਿਸ਼ਸ, ਨਾਈਜੀਰਿਆ, ਸੋਮਾਲਿਆ, ਸਾਉਥ ਅਫਰੀਕਾ, ਐਰਿਟ੍ਰੀਆ, ਕੈਮੇਰੂਨ ਫੈਡਰਲ ਰਿਪਬਲਿਕ, ਆਇਵਰੀ ਕੋਸਟ, ਕਾਂਗੋ ਡੈਮੋਕ੍ਰੈਟਿਕ ਰਿਪਬਲਿਕ) 6 ਗਰੁੱਪ 12
- ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ: ਲੇਬਨਾਨ, ਮੋਰਾਕੋ 7 ਗਰੁੱਪ 7 -> ਹਰੇਕ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 3 ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ
- ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ: ਅਲਜੀਰਿਆ, ਸੀਰਿਆ 8 ਗਰੁੱਪ 7
- ਹੋਰ 9 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਛੋ

1) ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ ਸਮੂਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ। ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਉਮਰ ਹੈ...

- 20 ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ 0 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- 20-24 ਸਾਲ 1
- 25-34 ਸਾਲ 2



- 35-44 ਸਾਲ 3
- 45-54 ਸਾਲ 4
- 55-64 ਸਾਲ 5
- 65+ ਸਾਲ 6
- ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ 99 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

2) ਕੀ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ 18 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

[ਹਰ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਓ]

- ਹਾਂ 1
- ਨਹੀਂ 2

3) ਕੀ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ 13 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

[ਘੱਟੋ ਘੱਟ 3 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ]

[ਹਰ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਓ]

- ਹਾਂ 1
- ਨਹੀਂ 2

4) ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ 18 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹਨ?

- ਇੱਕ 1
- ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 2

5) ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦਾ ਆਖਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ?

- ਅਧੂਰਾ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ 1
- ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ 2
- ਅਧੂਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ/ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ 3
- ਕਾਲਜ/ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ 4
- ਇਨਕਾਰ/ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ 99

6) ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਹੈ?



- ਫੁੱਲ ਟਾਈਮ ਕੰਮ 1
- ਪਾਰਟ-ਟਾਈਮ ਕੰਮ 2
- ਸਵੈ-ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ 3
- ਰਿਟਾਇਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ 4
- ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ 5
- ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ 6
- ਹੋਰ 7
- ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ/ਇਨਕਾਰ 99

7) [ਜੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ/ਰਿਟਾਇਰ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਨ] ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ/ਪਿਛਲਾ ਪੇਸ਼ਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ/ਸੀ?

- (ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਦਿਓ)

8) ਹੇਠਲੇ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸਮੂਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਲ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ? ਯਾਨੀ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੁਲ ਮਿਲਾ ਕੇ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਹੈ?

[ਸੂਚੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

[ਹਰ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਓ। ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 3 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ]

- \$20,000 ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ 1
- \$20,000 ਤੋਂ \$ 40,000 ਤੋਂ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਘੱਟ ਤਕ 2
- \$40,000 ਤੋਂ \$ 60,000 ਤੋਂ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਘੱਟ ਤਕ 3
- \$60,000 ਤੋਂ \$ 80,000 ਤੋਂ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਘੱਟ ਤਕ 4
- \$80,000 ਤੋਂ \$100,000 ਤੋਂ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਘੱਟ ਤਕ 5
- \$100,000 ਤੋਂ \$150,000 ਤੋਂ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਘੱਟ ਤਕ 6
- \$150,000 ਅਤੇ ਵੱਧ 7
- ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ/ਇਨਕਾਰ 99

ਚੰਗਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ...

- \$40K ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ (1; 2) 'ਚੋਂ 2-3 ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ
- \$40 ਅਤੇ \$80K ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ (3;4) 'ਚੋਂ 3-4 ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ
- \$80K ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ (5;6;7) 'ਚੋਂ 5-6 ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ



9) ਪੁੱਛੇ ਨਹੀਂ – ਲਿੰਗ ਨੋਟ ਕਰੋ

- ਪੁਰਸ਼ 1
- ਔਰਤ 2

10. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਜਾਂ ਆਮੋ-ਸਾਮੁਏ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ, ਇੱਥੇ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ, ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪੈਸੇ ਮਿਲੇ ਹੋਣ?

- ਹਾਂ 1 [ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 6 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ]
- ਨਹੀਂ 2 [ਜੇ ਜਨਮ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ (S2=1), ਤਾਂ Q15 ਤੋਂ Q19 ਤਕ ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ]

[ਜੇ Q10=1 ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ]

12. ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਖਰੀ ਵਾਰ ਕਦੋਂ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ?

[ਜੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ 6 ਮਹੀਨਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

13. ਪਿਛਲੇ 5 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਆਮੋ-ਸਾਮੁਏ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਬਾਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ?

- [ਦੱਸੋ: ਸੈਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ]

[ਜੇ 5 ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

14. ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦੋ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਹੋਈ?

- [ਵੇਰਵਾ ਦਿਓ]

[ਜੇ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਜਾਂ ਵੱਸਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

[ਜੇ ਜਨਮ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ (S2=1) ਤਾਂ Q15 ਤੋਂ Q19 ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ]

[ਜੇ S6=1 ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ]

15. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੈਂਡਰਿਨ ਜਾਂ ਕੈਟੋਨੀਜ਼ ਬੋਲ, ਪੜ੍ਹ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ? [ਸੂਚੀ ਨਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

- ਹਾਂ, ਮੈਂਡਰਿਨ 1 [Q16 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਹਾਂ, ਕੈਟੋਨੀਜ਼ 2 [Q17 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਨਹੀਂ 3 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]



16. ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰੋਗੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂਡਰਿਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇ, ਜਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰੋਗੇ? [ਸੂਚੀ ਨਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

- ਹਾਂ, ਮੈਂਡਰਿਨ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਾਣਦਾ/ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹਾਂ 1 [ਗਰੁੱਪ 3 ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿਓ; Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਨਹੀਂ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ/ਕਰਾਂਗੀ 2 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂਡਰਿਨ ਦੋਨੋ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਾਣਦਾ/ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹਾਂ 3 [ਗਰੁੱਪ 3 ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿਓ; Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]

17. ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰੋਗੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੈਂਟੋਨੀਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇ, ਜਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰੋਗੇ? [ਸੂਚੀ ਨਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

- ਹਾਂ, ਕੈਂਟੋਨੀਜ਼ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਾਣਦਾ/ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹਾਂ 1 [ਗਰੁੱਪ 15 ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿਓ; Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਨਹੀਂ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ/ਕਰਾਂਗੀ 2 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਂਟੋਨੀਜ਼ ਦੋਨੋ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਾਣਦਾ/ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹਾਂ 3 [ਗਰੁੱਪ 15 ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿਓ; Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]

[ਜੇ S6=2, ਤਾਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ]

18. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲ, ਪੜ੍ਹ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ?

- ਹਾਂ 1 [Q14 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਨਹੀਂ 2 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

19. ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰੋਗੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇ, ਜਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰੋਗੇ? [ਸੂਚੀ ਨਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

- ਹਾਂ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਾਣਦਾ/ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹਾਂ 1 [ਗਰੁੱਪ 2 ਅਤੇ 14 ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿਓ; Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਨਹੀਂ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ/ਕਰਾਂਗੀ 2 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੋਨੋ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ/ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹਾਂ 3 [ਗਰੁੱਪ 2 ਅਤੇ 14 ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿਓ; Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]

[ਜੇ S2=1 ਜਾਂ ਜੇ S6=3 ਜਾਂ 4 ਜਾਂ 5 ਜਾਂ 6, ਤਾਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ]

20. ਦੋਨੋ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ 'ਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੇਮ ਨਾਲ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਹੋ?

- ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ 1 [Q 21 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਫ਼੍ਰੈਂਚ 2 [Q 22 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]

[ਜੇ Q20=1, ਤਾਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ]



21. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰੋਗੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇ? ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ... ? [ਸੂਚੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

- ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹੋ 1 [Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਕਾਫੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹੋ 2 [Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ 3 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹੋ 4 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

[ਜੇ S6=7 ਜਾਂ 8 ਜਾਂ ਜੇ Q20=2, ਤਾਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ] ਗਰੁੱਪ 7 ਲਈ ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ ਅਰਬ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਮੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ

22. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰੋਗੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇ? ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ...? [ਸੂਚੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

- ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹੋ 1 [Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਕਾਫੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹੋ 2 [Q23 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ 3 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹੋ 4 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

[ਸਭ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ]

23. ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਇ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਦੂਜੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਾਇ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ? ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ... ? [ਸੂਚੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

- ਬਹੁਤ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ 1 [ਘੱਟੋ-ਘੱਟ 5 ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ]
- ਕਾਫੀ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ 2
- ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੌਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ 3 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- ਬੜਾ ਔਖਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ 4 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

[ਸਭ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ]

24. ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਇੱਕ ਸਵਾਲਨਾਮੇ 'ਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਲਈ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੀ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨਾ ਲੈ ਸਕੋ? ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਐਨਕ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖਾਣਾ ਨਾ ਭੁੱਲੋ।

- ਹਾਂ 1 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]
- ਨਹੀਂ 2 [ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖੋ]



ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਡਿਓ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਡਿਓ ਰਿਕਾਰਡਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ। ਇਹ ਰਿਕਾਰਡਿੰਗ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਲਿਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ, ਇਸ ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸਿਓਂ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਸਟਾਫ਼, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਖੇਜ ਨੂੰ ਸਪਾਂਸਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਡਿਪਾਰਟਮੈਂਟ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ Ipsos ਦਾ ਸਟਾਫ਼ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖੇਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦੇਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਨੀ ਸੁਣਨ ਲਈ ਸਾਰੇ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਆਮ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਹੈ।

ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਸਿਰਫ ਖੇਜ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ?

- ਹਾਂ 1 [ਸੱਦੇ 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ]
- ਨਹੀਂ 2 [ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰੋ]

****(ਹਰ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਬਾਰਾਂ (12) ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ 8-10 ਆ ਜਾਣ) ****

[ਸਟੈਂਡ-ਬਾਈ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ। ਬਦਕਿਸਮਤੀ ਨਾਲ, ਜਿਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਯੋਗ ਹੋ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਭਰ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਟੈਂਡ-ਬਾਈ ਸੂਚੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹਵਾਂਗੇ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਇਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਥਾਂ ਖਾਲੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕਾਲ ਬੈਕ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੋ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਨੰਬਰ, ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦਾ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਨੰਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤਾ, ਜੇ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ, ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਥਾਂ ਖਾਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ?

[ਸੰਪਰਕ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਕਰੋ]

[ਚੁਣੇ ਗਏ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ]

ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗਾ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਬਾਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਹੋ। ਇਹ ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ (ਮਿਤੀ) ਨੂੰ (ਸਮੇਂ) ਵਜੇ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 2 ਘੰਟੇ ਲਈ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਖੇਜ ਦੀ ਸਰਪਰਸਤ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਆਪਣਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਕੱਢਣ ਲਈ, [ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ: \$75] [ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਲਈ: \$125] ਸਨਮਾਨ-ਭੇਟ ਵਜੋਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ।

ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਨੇੜੇ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਪੈਨ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਪਤਾ ਲਿਖਵਾ ਸਕਾਂ ਜਿਥੇ ਇਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ? ਇਹ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ:

[50-50 ਵੰਡ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਓ]

ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਘੱਟੋ-ਘੱਟ 20 ਮਿੰਟ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਜਾਓ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਇਸ ਫੈਸਿਲਿਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਭਣ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਚੈਕ-ਇਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ। ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੇ ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਗੈਰ-ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਇਕਰਾਰਨਾਮੇ 'ਤੇ ਦਸਤਖਤ



ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਚੋਣ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਸਨਮਾਨ-ਭੇਟ ਦਾ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੇ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹੋ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ, ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਫੋਟੋ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਛਾਣ ਸਬੂਤ (ਜਿਵੇਂ ਡ੍ਰਾਈਵਰ ਲਾਈਸੈਂਸ, ਹੈਲਥ ਕਾਰਡ ਆਦਿ) ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਓ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ, ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਐਨਕ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਐਨਕ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਓ।

ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ, ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਬੁਲਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਹੁਣੇ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਚਿਰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਸੀ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖੁਦ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਨਾ ਆ ਸਕੋ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਨਿੱਧ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਭੇਜੋ। ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਸਕਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਾਲ ਕਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾ ਸਕੀਏ। ਤੁਸੀਂ 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਦਫਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ।

ਇਸ ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਯਾਦ ਦਿਵਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ।

ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਚੰਗਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ?

ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ?

ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਨਾਮ ਜਾਣ ਸਕਦਾ/ਸਕਦੀ ਹਾਂ? ਮੁੱਖ ਸਫੇ 'ਤੇ

ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਬਹੁਤ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ!



Simplified Chinese recruitment screener

您好，我的名字叫，我是从一个叫Ipsos的**全国公众意见**研究机构打来电话。

我们代表加拿大政府，正在组织由加拿大居民参与的一系列讨论小组，旨在研究目前对国家有重要影响的各种问题。届时将会讨论不同的主题，我们有兴趣听到你们的意见。

[解释焦点小组] 大约将有十位像您这样的人士参与讨论，所有参与者都像您这样随机招募。为了补偿参与者花费的时间，他们将会收到一定的酬金[普通公民：\$75][移民：\$125]。但是在邀请您参与之前，我们需要向您询问一些问题，以确保我们能获得良好的人员混合以及筛选到各种不同背景的人士。我是否可以问您一些问题？

- 是 1 [继续]
- 否 2 [感谢并结束提问]

参与是自愿的。任何人不会企图向您推销任何东西或者改变您的观点。讨论的形式是在一位专业研究人士引导下进行的“圆桌”讨论。所有意见将均以匿名形式保存，各种看法将汇总在一起，以确保无法识别任何特定的个人。

S1. 您本人或者您的任何家庭成员是否从事下列职业或者从下列职业退休：

是 1 [感谢并结束提问]

否 2 [继续]

- 市场研究或市场营销
- 公共关系或媒体（电视、印刷）
- 广告及通讯
- 政党雇员
- 联邦或省政府部门或机构的雇员
- 移民律师
- 移民安置服务的志愿者

[如果对上述任何一种职业回答“是”，感谢并结束提问]



S2. 您在加拿大出生，或者在另一个国家出生？

- 1 加拿大 提问Q1 [继续招募普通公民 (GEN POP) 小组 – 第1、5、6、8、10、16小组]
- 2 另一个国家 继续提问S3
- 99 不知道/拒绝回答 感谢并结束提问

[如果在加拿大出生则跳过S3]

S3. 您移民到加拿大时的年龄是？

- 岁 [如果移民到加拿大时年龄不到14岁，则结束提问]

[如果在加拿大出生则跳过S4]

S4. 您是哪一年来到加拿大的？

[填入：数字]

来到加拿大时的年份 焦点小组资格

- 1 在2014年至2018年之间：第2、3、4、7、9、11、12、13、14和15小组 (每组至少5人)
- 2 在2008年至2013年之间：第2、3、4、7、9、11、12、13、14和15小组 (每组至少5人)
- 3 在2003年至2007年之间：第2、3、4、7、9、11、12、13、14和15小组 (每组至少2人)
- 4 2002年或之前 (按照偏好语言选择)：第1、5、6、8、10、16小组 (目标是每组2人) (确保人员结构反映出良好的混合)
- 5 出生在加拿大，讲英语：第1、5、6、10、16小组
- 6 出生在加拿大，讲法语：第8小组
- 99 不知道/拒绝回答：感谢并结束提问

[如果在加拿大出生则跳过S5]

S5. 因为我们希望与通过不同途径来到加拿大的人士交谈，所以想请您告诉我们下列哪一种情况能最好地描述您目前在加拿大的合法身份。再次请您放心，我们询问这一信息的目的是仅用于研究。请问您是.....？

[读出下列选项-如果回答是登陆新移民，则归类为永久居民]



- 01 – A 加拿大公民 混合
- 02 – 加拿大永久居民（注意：包括“登陆新移民”）
- 03 – 临时外国工人/居民（注意：包括临时住家照料者）
- 04 – 难民 结束提问
- 05 – 或者，您是否在加拿大拥有学生签证？ 结束提问
- 99 - 拒绝回答/不知道/不适用 结束提问

[如果在加拿大出生则跳过S6]

S6. 您的原籍国是哪里？即您来到加拿大之前，您在哪个国家出生以及是哪个国家的永久居民？

[不要读出下列选项；招募来自不同国家的人士混合成小组，目标是一个以上国家]

- 中国、台湾、香港 1 第3和15小组
- 印度、巴基斯坦 2 第2和14小组
- 菲律宾 3 第 4小组
- 伊拉克、伊朗、叙利亚、摩洛哥、黎巴嫩
- 埃及、利比亚、阿尔及利亚、突尼斯 4 第13小组
- 加勒比海地区（圭亚那、海蒂、牙买加、特立尼达和多巴哥、巴哈马群岛、巴巴多斯、百慕大、英属维尔京群岛、开曼群岛、古巴、多米尼加共和国、格林纳达） 5 第 11小组
- 非洲（埃塞俄比亚、肯尼亚、毛里求斯、尼日利亚、索马里、南非、厄立特里亚、喀麦隆联邦共和国、象牙海岸、刚果民主共和国） 6 第 12小组
- 讲法语的：黎巴嫩、摩洛哥 7 第 7小组 -> 每个国家招募3人
- 讲法语的：阿尔及利亚、叙利亚 8 第 7小组
- 其它 9 [感谢并结束提问]

询问所有人

1) 请告诉我您在哪个年龄段？您的年龄是.....

- 20岁以下 0 [感谢并结束提问]
- 20-24岁 1
- 25-34 岁 2



- 35-44 岁 3
- 45-54 岁 4
- 55-64 岁 5
- 65岁及以上 6
- 拒绝回答 99 [感谢并结束提问]

2) 目前您家里与您同住的是否有18岁以下的少年儿童？

[确保每个小组的良好混合]

- 是 1
- 否 2

3) 目前您家里与您同住的是否有13岁以下的儿童？

[每组至少招募3人]

[确保每个小组的良好混合]

- 是 1
- 否 2

4) 您家中有多少人超过18岁？

- 一位 1
- 一位以上 2

5) 您能否告诉我您所完成的最高教育程度是什么？

- 高中肄业 1
- 高中毕业 2
- 大专/大学肄业 3
- 大专/大学毕业 4
- 拒绝回答/不知道 99

6) 您目前的就业状态如何？



- 全职工作 1
- 临时工作 2
- 自雇 3
- 退休 4
- 目前没有工作 5
- 学生 6
- 其它 7
- 拒绝回答/不知道 99

7) [如果就业/退休] 您目前/从前的职业是什么？

- (请具体说明)

8) 下列哪个收入级别能最好地描述您的家庭总收入？即您的家庭中所有人的税前收入之和是多少？

[读出列表]

[确保每个小组的良好混合，每个小组最多3人]

- \$20,000 以下 1
- \$20,000 到\$ 40,000之间 2
- \$40,000 到\$ 60,000之间 3
- \$60,000 到\$ 80,000 之间 4
- \$80,000到 \$100,000之间 5
- \$100,000 到\$150,000之间 6
- \$150,000 以上 7
- 不知道/拒绝回答 99

通过下列方式确保良好的混合.....

- 从\$40,000以下级别中招募2-3人 (1; 2)
- 从\$40,000到\$80,000之间级别中招募3-4人 (3; 4)
- 从\$80,000以上级别中招募5-6人 (5;6;7)



9) 不要询问 - 记录性别

- 男性 1
- 女性 2

10. 您是否曾经在我们这里或者其他地方参与过某个焦点小组或一对一的讨论，并因此收到过一笔酬金？

- 是 1 [每组最多6人]
- 否 2 [如果在加拿大出生(S2=1)，则跳过Q15，提问Q19]

[如果Q10=1则提问]

12. 您是何时最后参与这些讨论的？

[如果在过去6个月中，测结束提问]

13. 在过去5年当中，您曾经参与过多少次焦点小组或一对一的讨论？

- [具体说明：参与讨论的次数]

[如果超过5次，感谢并结束提问]

14. 在过去2年中您参与的焦点小组所讨论的主题是什么？

- [请具体说明]

[如果讨论的主题与移民或安置问题有关，请结束提问]

[如果在加拿大出生(S2=1)，则跳过Q15，提问Q19]

[如果S6=1则提问]

15. 您是否能说、阅读和理解中文（国语）或者粤语？ [不要读出选项]

- 是，中文（国语） 1 [提问Q16]
- 是，粤语（广东话） 2 [提问Q17]
- 否 3 [感谢并结束提问]



16. 您对参与一个完全采取中文（国语）进行的小组谈论是否感到舒服？还是您更愿意用英语？ [不要读出选项]

- 是的，用中文我会感到比较舒服 1 [符合第3小组的资格；提问Q23]
- 否，更喜欢用英语 2 [感谢并结束提问]
- 用英语或中文感到一样舒服 3 [符合第3小组要求；提问Q23]

17. 您对参与一个完全采取粤语（广东话）进行的小组谈论是否感到舒服？还是您更愿意用英语？ [不要读出选项]

- 是，用粤语我会感到比较舒服 1 [符合第15小组的资格；提问Q23]
- 否，更喜欢用英语 2 [感谢并结束提问]
- 用英语或粤语（广东话）感到一样舒服 3 [符合第15小组的资格；提问Q23]

[如果S6=2则提问]

18. 您是否能说、阅读并理解旁遮普语？

- 是 1 [请提问Q14]
- 否 2 [感谢并结束提问]

19. 您对参与一个完全采取旁遮普语进行的小组谈论是否感到舒服？还是您更愿意用英语？ [不要读出选项]

- 是，用旁遮普语我会感到比较舒服 1 [符合第2和第14小组的资格；提问Q23]
- 否，更喜欢用英语 2 [感谢并结束提问]
- 用英语或旁遮普语感到一样舒服 3 [符合第2和第14小组的资格；提问Q23]

[如果S2=1 或如果S6=3 或 4 或 5 6, 请提问]

20. 在家里您通常讲两种官方语言中的哪一种？

- 英语 1 [提问Q 21]
- 法语 2 [提问Q 22]



[如果Q20=1则提问]

21. 您对参与一个完全采取英语进行的小组谈论感到舒服的程度如何？您感到.....[读出选项]

- 非常舒服 1 [跳到Q23]
- 比较舒服 2 [跳到Q23]
- 不太舒服 3 [感谢并结束提问]
- 很不舒服 4 [感谢并结束提问]

[如果S6=7或 8或如果 Q20=2则提问] 询问所有在讲法语的阿拉伯国家出生的第7组人士

22. 您对参与一个完全采取法语进行的小组谈论感到舒服的程度如何？您感到.....[读出选项]

- 非常舒服 1 [提问Q23]
- 比较舒服 2 [提问Q23]
- 不太舒服 3 [感谢并结束提问]
- 很不舒服 4 [感谢并结束提问]

[询问所有人]

23. 我们会让小组讨论的参与者说出他们的观点和想法，在他人面前说出自己的观点的舒服程度如何？您感到..... [读出选项]

- 非常舒服 1 [每组至少5人]
- 比较舒服 2
- 不太舒服 3 [感谢并结束提问]
- 很不舒服 4 [感谢并结束提问]

[询问所有人]

24. 有时候也请参与者在某次问卷调查中写出他们的答案。您是否有任何不能够参与的理由？如果您需要戴眼镜，请记住带上眼镜。

- 是 1 [感谢并结束提问]
- 否 2 [继续]



在讨论期间，将对参与者进行录音和录像。这样做是为了帮助我们撰写报告。在这个房间里还有一个单向镜。坐在镜子后面的可能是加拿大政府的职员，包括赞助这次研究的部门的成员，以及来自Ipsos的职员。这是标准的焦点小组程序，以便直接观察研究过程并直接听取参与者对研究主题的看法及观点。

您是否同意仅为研究之目的对您进行观察？

- 是 1 [进入邀请步骤]
- 否 2 [感谢并结束提问]

****(在每个地点，请招募十二（12）名参与者，以确保有8-10人肯定到场)****

[读给备选回答者]

感谢您回答我的提问。不幸的是，这次您符合资格的小组已经满额。我们想将您列入备选名单。这意味着如果这个小组有空缺，我们会打电话给您，看您是否能参与讨论。我可否获得您的日间联络电话号码、晚间联络电话号码以及电子邮件地址（如果您有的话）？以便在讨论小组出现空缺时，我们可以尽快与您联络。

[记录联络信息]

[读给筛选入围的回答者]

太好了，您有资格参与某次小组讨论，讨论将在（日期）@（时间）举行，时间不超过2小时。加拿大政府赞助这次研究。所有参与者将获得酬金[普通公民: \$75] [移民: \$125]，以表达对他们付出时间的感谢。

您身边有笔吗？这样我可以告诉您将要举行的小组讨论的地址。小组讨论将在下列地址举行：

[确保两类人士数量均等]

请您至少提前20分钟到达上述地址，以确保您能够找到讨论会的地点，并有充分时间到主办方签到。在允许您进入焦点小组讨论室之前，我们将要求您签署一份保密协议。如果不这么做，主办方将不允许您参与之前已选定您作为成员的焦点小组讨论。参与了焦点小组讨论才能获得鼓励性的酬金。



除此以外，在允许您进入讨论室之前，我们将查验您的身份证明，所以请您随身携带二件政府发放的带照片的身份证明文件（如驾驶执照、健康卡或其他身份证明）。另外，如果您阅读时需要佩戴眼镜的话，也请随身携带。

因为我们只邀请了少量参与者，所以您的参与对我们非常重要。根据我们刚才提问的问题，我们才邀请您参与讨论，假如您不能参与，我们请您不要派一位代表来参与。如果因故您无法参加，请打电话给我们，以便我们能找人来替代您。您可以打我们办公室的电话1-xxx-xxx-xxxx，与我们联系。

有人会在讨论日期的前一天打电话提醒您。

何时与您联络比较方便？

打哪个电话号码比较容易联络到您？

我能知道您的名字吗？在首页（ON FRONT PAGE）

非常感谢您的帮助！



Traditional Chinese recruitment screener

您好，我的名字叫，我是從一個叫Ipsos的全國公眾意見研究機構打來電話。

我們代表加拿大政府，正在組織由加拿大居民參與的一系列討論小組，旨在研究目前對國家有重要影響的各種問題。屆時將會討論不同的主題，我們有興趣聽到你們的意見。

[解釋焦點小組] 大約將有十位像您這樣的人士參與討論，所有參與者都像您這樣隨機招募。為了補償參與者花費的時間，他們將會收到一定的酬金[普通公民：\$75][移民：\$125]。但是在邀請您參與之前，我們需要向您詢問一些問題，以確保我們能獲得良好的人員混合以及篩選到各種不同背景的人士。我是否可以問您一些問題？

- 是 1 [繼續]
- 否 2 [感謝並結束提問]

參與是自願的。任何人不會企圖向您推銷任何東西或者改變您的觀點。討論的形式是在一位專業研究人士引導下進行的“圓桌”討論。所有意見將均以匿名形式保存，各種看法將匯總在一起，以確保無法識別任何特定的個人。

S1. 您本人或者您的任何家庭成員是否從事下列職業或者從下列職業退休：

是 1 [感謝並結束提問]

否 2 [繼續]

- 市場研究或市場行銷
- 公共關係或媒體（電視、印刷）
- 廣告及通訊
- 政黨雇員
- 聯邦或省政府部門或機構的雇員
- 移民律師
- 移民安置服務的志願者

[如果對上述任何一種職業回答“是”，感謝並結束提問]

S2. 您在加拿大出生，或者在另一個國家出生？

- 1 加拿大 提問Q1 [繼續招募普通公民（GEN POP）小組 – 第1、5、6、8、10、16小組]
- 2 另一個國家 繼續提問S3
- 99 不知道/拒絕回答 感謝並結束提問

[如果在加拿大出生則跳過S3]



S3. 您移民到加拿大時的年齡是？

- 歲 [如果移民到加拿大時年齡不到14歲，則結束提問]

[如果在加拿大出生則跳過S4]

S4. 您是哪一年來到加拿大的？

[填入：數字]

來到加拿大時的年份 焦點小組資格

- 1 在2014年至2018年之間：第2、3、4、7、9、11、12、13、14和15小組(每組至少5人)
- 2 在2008年至2013年之間：第2、3、4、7、9、11、12、13、14和15小組(每組至少5人)
- 3 在2003年至2007年之間：第2、3、4、7、9、11、12、13、14和15小組(每組至少2人)
- 4 2002年或之前(按照偏好語言選擇)：第1、5、6、8、10、16小組(目標是每組2人)(確保人員結構反映出良好的混合)
- 5 出生在加拿大，講英語：第1、5、6、10、16小組
- 6 出生在加拿大，講法語：第8小組
- 99 不知道/拒絕回答：感謝並結束提問

[如果在加拿大出生則跳過S5]

S5. 因為我們希望與通過不同途徑來到加拿大的人士交談，所以想請您告訴我們下列哪一種情況能最好地描述您目前在加拿大的合法身份。再次請您放心，我們詢問這一資訊的目的是僅用於研究。請問您是.....？

[讀出下列選項-如果回答是登陸新移民，則歸類為永久居民]

- 01 – A 加拿大公民 混合
- 02 – 加拿大永久居民(注意:包括“登陸新移民”)
- 03 – 臨時外國工人/居民(注意:包括臨時住家照料者)
- 04 – 難民 結束提問
- 05 – 或者，您是否在加拿大擁有學生簽證？結束提問
- 99 - 拒絕回答/不知道/不適用 結束提問

[如果在加拿大出生則跳過S6]

S6. 您的原籍國是哪裡？即您來到加拿大之前，您在哪個國家出生以及是哪個國家的永久居民？

[不要讀出下列選項；招募來自不同國家的人士混合成小組，目標是一個以上國家]

- 中國、臺灣、香港 1 第3和15小組



- 印度、巴基斯坦 2 第2和14小組
- 菲律賓 3 第 4小組
- 伊拉克、伊朗、敘利亞、摩洛哥、黎巴嫩
- 埃及、利比亞、阿爾及利亞、突尼斯 4 第13小組
- 加勒比海地區（圭亞那、海蒂、牙買加、特立尼達和多巴哥、巴哈馬群島、巴巴多斯、百慕大、英屬維京群島、開曼群島、古巴、多明尼加共和國、格林伍德） 5 第 11小組
- 非洲（埃塞俄比亞、肯雅、毛里求斯、尼日利亞、索馬里、南非、厄立特里亞、喀麥隆聯邦共和國、象牙海岸、剛果民主共和國） 6 第 12小組
- 講法語的：黎巴嫩、摩洛哥 7 第 7小組 -> 每個國家招募3人
- 講法語的：阿爾及利亞、敘利亞 8 第 7小組
- 其它 9 [感謝並結束提問]

詢問所有人

1) 請告訴我您在哪個年齡段？您的年齡是.....

- 20歲以下 0 [感謝並結束提問]
- 20-24歲 1
- 25-34 歲 2
- 35-44 歲 3
- 45-54 歲 4
- 55-64 歲 5
- 65歲及以上 6
- 拒絕回答 99 [感謝並結束提問]

2) 目前您家裡與您同住的是否有18歲以下的少年兒童？

[確保每個小組的良好混合]

- 是 1
- 否 2

3) 目前您家裡與您同住的是否有13歲以下的兒童？

[每組至少招募3人]

[確保每個小組的良好混合]

- 是 1
- 否 2

4) 您家中有多少人超過18歲？



- 一位 1
- 一位以上 2

5) 您能否告訴我您所完成的最高教育程度是什麼？

- 高中肄業 1
- 高中畢業 2
- 專上/大學肄業 3
- 專上/大學畢業 4
- 拒絕回答/不知道 99

6) 您目前的就業狀態如何？

- 全職工作 1
- 臨時工作 2
- 自雇 3
- 退休 4
- 目前沒有工作 5
- 學生 6
- 其它 7
- 拒絕回答/不知道 99

7) [如果就業/退休] 您目前/從前的職業是什麼？

- (請具體說明)

8) 下列哪個收入級別能最好地描述您的家庭總收入？即您的家庭中所有人的稅前收入之和是多少？

[讀出列表]

[確保每個小組的良好混合，每個小組最多3人]

- \$20,000 以下 1
- \$20,000 到\$ 40,000之間 2
- \$40,000 到\$ 60,000之間 3
- \$60,000 到\$ 80,000 之間 4
- \$80,000到 \$100,000之間 5
- \$100,000 到\$150,000之間 6
- \$150,000 以上 7
- 不知道/拒絕回答 99



通過下列方式確保良好的混合.....

- 從\$40,000以下級別中招募2-3人 (1; 2)
- 從\$40,000到\$80,000之間級別中招募3-4人 (3; 4)
- 從\$80,000以上級別中招募5-6人 (5;6;7)

9) 不要詢問 - 記錄性別

- 男性 1
- 女性 2

10. 您是否曾經在我們這裡或者其他地方參與過某個焦點小組或一對一的討論，並因此收到過一筆酬金？

- 是 1 [每組最多6人]
- 否 2 [如果在加拿大出生(S2=1)，則跳過Q15，提問Q19]

[如果Q10=1則提問]

12. 您是何時最後參與這些討論的？

[如果在過去6個月中，測結束提問]

13. 在過去5年當中，您曾經參與過多少次焦點小組或一對一的討論？

- [具體說明：參與討論的次數]

[如果超過5次，感謝並結束提問]

14. 在過去2年中您參與的焦點小組所討論的主題是什麼？

- [請具體說明]

[如果討論的主題與移民或安置問題有關，請結束提問]

[如果在加拿大出生(S2=1)，則跳過Q15，提問Q19]

[如果S6=1則提問]

15. 您是否能說、閱讀和理解中文（國語）或者粵語？ [不要讀出選項]

- 是，中文（國語） 1 [提問Q16]
- 是，粵語（廣東話） 2 [提問Q17]
- 否 3 [感謝並結束提問]



16. 您對參與一個完全採取中文（國語）進行的小組談論是否感到舒服？還是您更願意用英語？ [不要讀出選項]

- 是的，用中文我會感到比較舒服 1 [符合第3小組的資格；提問Q23]
- 否，更喜歡用英語 2 [感謝並結束提問]
- 用英語或中文感到一樣舒服 3 [符合第3小組要求；提問Q23]

17. 您對參與一個完全採取粵語（廣東話）進行的小組談論是否感到舒服？還是您更願意用英語？ [不要讀出選項]

- 是，用粵語我會感到比較舒服 1 [符合第15小組的資格；提問Q23]
- 否，更喜歡用英語 2 [感謝並結束提問]
- 用英語或粵語（廣東話）感到一樣舒服 3 [符合第15小組的資格；提問Q23]

[如果S6=2則提問]

18. 您是否能說、閱讀並理解旁遮普語？

- 是 1 [請提問Q14]
- 否 2 [感謝並結束提問]

19. 您對參與一個完全採取旁遮普語進行的小組談論是否感到舒服？還是您更願意用英語？ [不要讀出選項]

- 是，用旁遮普語我會感到比較舒服 1 [符合第2和第14小組的資格；提問Q23]
- 否，更喜歡用英語 2 [感謝並結束提問]
- 用英語或旁遮普語感到一樣舒服 3 [符合第2和第14小組的資格；提問Q23]

[如果S2=1 或如果S6=3 或 4 或 5 6，請提問]

20. 在家裡您通常講兩種官方語言中的哪一種？

- 英語 1 [提問Q 21]
- 法語 2 [提問Q 22]

[如果Q20=1則提問]

21. 您對參與一個完全採取英語進行的小組談論感到舒服的程度如何？您感到.....[讀出選項]

- 非常舒服 1 [跳到Q23]
- 比較舒服 2 [跳到Q23]
- 不太舒服 3 [感謝並結束提問]
- 很不舒服 4 [感謝並結束提問]



[如果S6=7或8或如果 Q20=2則提問] 詢問所有在講法語的阿拉伯國家出生的第7組人士

22. 您對參與一個完全採取法語進行的小組談論感到舒服的程度如何？您感到.....[讀出選項]

- 非常舒服 1 [提問Q23]
- 比較舒服 2 [提問Q23]
- 不太舒服 3 [感謝並結束提問]
- 很不舒服 4 [感謝並結束提問]

[詢問所有人]

23. 我們會讓小組討論的參與者說出他們的觀點和想法，在他人面前說出自己的觀點的舒服程度如何？您感到..... [讀出選項]

- 非常舒服 1 [每組至少5人]
- 比較舒服 2
- 不太舒服 3 [感謝並結束提問]
- 很不舒服 4 [感謝並結束提問]

[詢問所有人]

24. 有時候也請參與者在某次問卷調查中寫出他們的答案。您是否有任何不能夠參與的理由？如果您需要戴眼鏡，請記住帶上眼鏡。

- 是 1 [感謝並結束提問]
- 否 2 [繼續]

在討論期間，將對參與者進行錄音和錄影。這樣做是為了幫助我們撰寫報告。在這個房間裡還有一個單向鏡。坐在鏡子後面的可能是加拿大政府的職員，包括贊助這次研究的部門的成員，以及來自Ipsos的職員。這是標準的焦點小組程式，以便直接觀察研究過程並直接聽取參與者對研究主題的看法及觀點。

您是否同意僅為研究之目的對您進行觀察？

- 是 1 [進入邀請步驟]
- 否 2 [感謝並結束提問]

****(在每個地點，請招募十二（12）名參與者，以確保有8-10人肯定到場)****

[讀給備選回答者]

感謝您回答我的提問。不幸的是，這次您符合資格的小組已經滿額。我們想將您列入備選名單。這意味著如果這個小組有空缺，我們會打電話給您，看您是否能參與討論。我可否獲得您的日間



聯絡電話號碼、晚間聯絡電話號碼以及電子郵寄地址（如果您有的話）？以便在討論小組出現空缺時，我們可以儘快與您聯絡。

[記錄聯絡資訊]

[讀給篩選入圍的回答者]

太好了，您有資格參與某次小組討論，討論將在（日期）@（時間）舉行，時間不超過2小時。加拿大政府贊助這次研究。所有參與者將獲得酬金[普通公民: \$75] [移民: \$125]，以表達對他們付出時間的感謝。

您身邊有筆嗎？這樣我可以告訴您將要舉行的小組討論的位址。小組討論將在下列地址舉行：

[確保兩類人士數量均等]

請您至少提前20分鐘到達上述地址，以確保您能夠找到討論會的地點，並有充分時間到主辦方簽到。在允許您進入焦點小組討論室之前，我們將要求您簽署一份保密協議。如果不這麼做，主辦方將不允許您參與之前已選定您作為成員的焦點小組討論。參與了焦點小組討論才能獲得鼓勵性的酬金。

除此以外，在允許您進入討論室之前，我們將查驗您的身份證明，所以請您隨身攜帶二件政府發放的帶照片的身份證明檔（如駕駛執照、健康卡或其他身份證明）。另外，如果您閱讀時需要佩戴眼鏡的話，也請隨身攜帶。

因為我們只邀請了少量參與者，所以您的參與對我們非常重要。根據我們剛才提問的問題，我們才邀請您參與討論，假如您不能參與，我們請您不要派一位代表來參與。如果因故您無法參加，請打電話給我們，以便我們能找人來替代您。您可以打我們辦公室的電話1-xxx-xxx-xxxx，與我們聯絡。

有人會在討論日期的前一天打電話提醒您。

何時與您聯絡比較方便？

打哪個電話號碼比較容易聯絡到您？

我能知道您的名字嗎？在首頁（ON FRONT PAGE）

非常感謝您的幫助！



Appendix 2 – Moderator’s guide

Please note: the English moderator’s guide differs from the guide used in French, Punjabi and Chinese. Consequently, we have included a separate English translation of the French, Punjabi and Chinese moderator’s guide.

English moderator’s guide

Introduction (5 Minutes)

- Introduce moderator and welcome participants to the focus group.
 - As we indicated during the recruiting process, we are conducting focus group discussions on behalf of the Government of Canada.
- The discussion will last approximately 2 hours. Feel free to excuse yourself during the session if necessary.
- Explanation re:
 - Audio-taping – The session is being audio-taped for analysis purposes, in case we need to double-check the proceedings against our notes. These audio-tapes remain in our possession and will not be released to anyone without written consent from all participants.
 - One-way mirror – There are observers representing the government who will be watching the discussion from behind the glass.
 - It is also important for you to know that your responses today will in no way affect your dealings with the Government of Canada.
 - Confidentiality – Please note that anything you say during these groups will be held in the strictest confidence. We do not attribute comments to specific people. Our report summarizes the findings from the groups but does not mention anyone by name. The report can be accessed through the Library of Parliament or Archives Canada.
- Describe how a discussion group functions:
 - Discussion groups are designed to stimulate an open and honest discussion. My role as a moderator is to guide the discussion and encourage everyone to participate. Another function of the moderator is to ensure that the discussion stays on topic and on time.
 - Your role is to answer questions and voice your opinions. We are looking for minority as well as majority opinion in a focus group, so don't hold back if you have a comment even if you feel your opinion may be different from others in the group. There may or may not be others who share your point of view. Everyone's opinion is important and should be respected.
 - I would also like to stress that there are no wrong answers. We are simply looking for your opinions and attitudes. This is not a test of your knowledge. We did not expect you to do anything in preparation for this group.



Please note that the moderator is not an employee of the Government of Canada and may not be able to answer some of your questions about what we will be discussing. If important questions do come up over the course of the group, we will try to get answers for you before you leave. (Moderator introduces herself/himself). Participants should introduce themselves, using their first names only.

Gen- Pop – Warm-up Exercise – 10 Minutes

- What comes to mind when you think about Canada and immigration? Probe: Sources of pride/concern

(Advise participants that they will have the opportunity to discuss issues in greater detail at a point later in the discussions groups)

Immigrant Groups – Warm-up Exercise – 10 Minutes

ALL PARTICIPANTS – DO NOT DO THE FLIP CHART AS IT IS TOO TIME CONSUMING.

- What are the challenges that are facing your community?
- [Immigrant Groups – Specify their Ethnocultural Community]
- (Advise participants that they will have the opportunity to discuss issues in greater detail at a point later in the discussions groups)

Canada and Immigration - 60 Minutes

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION LEVELS AND CATEGORIES – 15 MINUTES

The Government uses an annual plan to determine which choices and priorities the Government should make when it comes to immigration. It is more than just the number of immigrants coming to Canada. This year the government announced a plan over three years – or until 2020. [FACT SHEET FOR MODERATOR – Annex B]

- Number of immigrants – Too many/About right/Too few
 - And, why do you say (Too many/About right/Too few)?
- Immigration categories/priorities [Family, humanitarian/economic]
 - Economic/Humanitarian/Family – Priority for Canada?
 - Difference between a refugee/immigrant/asylum seeker

BENEFITS OF IMMIGRATION: THINKING ABOUT CANADA – 15 MINUTES

- What is the main purpose or benefits of immigration?
- PROBE: Economic/Humanitarian/National renewal/International obligations/Cultural/Diversity
- PROBE: Impact on Canada/Canadians/Province/City/Neighbourhood/Social services

CHALLENGES OF IMMIGRATION – 15 MINUTES



Next I would like to discuss the impact that immigration has on Canada. What are the challenges?

- PROBE: Impact on Canada/Canadians/Province/City/Neighbourhood/Social services

SETTLEMENT AND INTEGRATION – 15 MINUTES

- What does integration mean to you? Probe: Social/Economic?
- How well is integration going? Who is responsible for integration?
- [GEN POP] What does Canada do to help immigrants and refugees settle once they get here?
- Role of Government of Canada? Does well? Need for improvement?
- [IMMIGRANTS] What does Canada do to help people in your community settle once they get here?

Irregular Arrivals / Asylum – 15 MINUTES

- Have you heard anything recently about people seeking asylum at Canada's borders?
- [MODERATOR PROVIDES INFORMATION ON CURRENT SITUATION]
 - Annex D: Background information on the Safe Third Country Agreement (For Moderator only)
 - Annex E: Asylum myths (For participants)
 - Annex F: Asylum process (For participants)
- Let's walk through the information that I just gave you.
 - Is any of the information surprising?
 - Probe views and impact of information.

Total to this point. 90 Minutes

SECTIONS TO BE ALTERNATED – YOU HAVE 30 MINUTES

Citizenship by Descent - 15 Minutes

I'd like to change topics to discuss the topic of citizenship for people who are born outside Canada to Canadian parents. Have you read or heard anything about the limits on citizenship by descent for people who have been born outside of Canada?

MODERATOR DESCRIBES: Generally speaking, children of Canadian citizens are automatically Canadian citizens at birth. However, for those born outside of Canada, the ability to automatically get citizenship at birth is limited to the first generation born abroad. For example, if you give birth to your child outside of Canada, they are Canadian. But if they then also give birth to their own children outside of Canada, those children will not be Canadian. The idea is that people should have some attachment to Canada; you can't pass citizenship on from generation to generation indefinitely without having some attachment to Canada. But given the global world we live in, when more and more people work abroad for periods of time, there are some who question this policy.



You will see in the attachment I am circulating (Annex H), two scenarios. Let's go through them now and then we can discuss.

SCENARIO A:

- A young couple from Canada decides to move to Australia.
- Ten years later they have a child (Ariel), who is automatically a Canadian citizen (first generation).
- That child (Ariel) stays in Australia, and 40 years later has a child of her own (Brett).
 - That child (Brett), under current rules would not be Canadian.
 - The child (Brett) would be "second generation born abroad".
 - It would have been 50 years since anyone in the family lived in Canada.

SCENARIO B:

- A young couple working for an international engineering firm moves to Australia for three years to work on a project. During that time they have a child (Cathy), who is automatically Canadian (first generation).
- The couple moves back to Canada when the child (Cathy) is 2 years old.
- The child (Cathy) lives her life in Canada, until she is 35, at which point she too gets an opportunity to work abroad for two years. During this time she meets someone and has a child (Erika).
 - Under current rules, that child (Erika) would also not be Canadian (second gen born abroad).
 - Cathy intends to move back to Canada, but she has to apply for the child (Erika) to immigrate.

Discussion:

- If you the government were to propose a straightforward rule, in your view who should receive Canadian citizenship: first generation or second generation?
- Is there a way we could think about citizenship for second generation children that includes a test of their attachment to Canada?
 - If so, what should be considered at attachment? How would that be established? (family ties?)

Family Sponsorship – 15 Minutes

- Have you heard anything lately from the Government of Canada on family class immigration/family sponsorship? Where did you hear? Impressions?
- Have you heard about changes to the spousal sponsorship program?
 - Changes to reduce the inventory of applications and processing times to < 12 months?
 - Removal of condition (some sponsored spouses or partners had to live for their sponsor for two years to keep their PR status)?



- Parents and Grandparents Program: In 2017, the Government changed from a first-in, first-served process to a random selection process in order to increase fairness and equal access to the PGP application process. How did you hear about the changes (website/social media/newspaper/word of mouth?) What do you think of this change? Random selection process? Fairer?
- Probe knowledge and perceptions of changes. AVOID ANECDOTAL STORIES UNLESS DIRECTLY RELATED.

Balancing immigration and Health and Social Services Costs – 15 Minutes

I'd like to change topics to discuss the topic of an immigrant's potential to place excessive demand on health or social services.

- Do you think there is a risk that immigrants could place pressure on health and social services? [IF YES] What are the risks? [IF NO] Why not?
- Have you heard of the excessive demand policy? What, if anything, have you heard?
- BRIEFLY PROBE KNOWLEDGE OF: There has been some recent high-profile cases in the media, where applicants were initially found inadmissible due to the health and social services costs of their dependents. For example, an entrepreneur in Manitoba whose daughter has epilepsy and developmental delays and a university professor in Toronto whose child had Down syndrome.

WALK PARTICIPANTS THROUGH EXPLANATION AND HAVE READY ON FLIP CHART AS VISUAL AID

- EXCESSIVE DEMAND:
 - Policy is used to protect the health and social services which are paid for by public funds.
 - Exceptions: Refugees and certain family sponsorships.

THE PROCESS

First: Excessive demand is determined by Government through an assessment of:

- The health and social service needs of applicant/family member
- Cost to Canada
- Impact on wait lists.

Second: Cost assessment is evaluated against a set threshold

- Threshold is set at the average Canadian health and social services costs, currently \$6,655 per year, or \$33,275 over 5 years.

Third: If assessed as excessive demand, the application is refused unless they present a viable mitigation plan or if they are considered under humanitarian and compassionate considerations.

- What are your thoughts on this?
There are some who say the policy is too harsh and is out of step with current values around



people with disabilities. And further, it can prevent us from allowing in some very skilled applicants. How do we balance that with protecting publicly funded health and social services?

Client Service/Delivery of Programs/Information (A section may be developed which is appropriate for gen pop: TBD) – 20 Minutes

- Before the group I asked you to fill out a sheet on where you get your information on policy, services and programs related to immigration, refugees and citizenship. Could you pass those forward? [Annex G]
- Recently have you or a family members accessed IRCC's/CIC's: FIRST ESTABLISH LIST AND PURPOSE AND THEN GO BACK TO EACH
 - Applications: Ask type
 - Website
 - Online Tool Link – my App (used to follow the status of your application)
 - Social Media channels
 - Call Centre
 - In-person services
 - PROBE: Purpose/ type of application/outcome/satisfaction
 - Hardest/Need for improvement/Suggested changes?

Message Testing (15 minutes, or as time allows)

Message #1: Canada was built on immigration. Unless of Indigenous descent, our ancestors are immigrants. Our strength as a multicultural society is a result of newcomers, governments, communities and businesses working together.

Supporting facts:

- According to the 2016 Census, immigrants account for approximately 22% of Canada's population.
- Overall, immigrants fare better (or integrate more successfully) in Canada than in most Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and at a 2017 OECD conference, Canada was one of the four countries cited for its efforts to improve coordination between different levels of government, service providers and civil society associations.

Message #2: Immigration helps offset the impacts of an aging population. A larger job pool and tax base will help support retirees and help fund social programs like Old Age Security, transit and housing subsidies, and coordination of health care.

Supporting Facts:

- More than 5 million Canadians are set to retire by 2035. Immigration will help us fill the worker-to-retiree gap to keep Canada working.
- In 1971, there were 6.6 people of working age for each senior. By 2012, the worker-to-retiree ratio had dropped to 4.2 to 1, and projections put the ratio at 2 to 1 by 2036, at which time five million Canadians are set to retire.



- 75% of Canada's population growth comes from immigration, mostly the economic category.

Message #3: Immigration helps support the economy at the local community level as immigrants are more likely to start a business than those born in Canada. This helps create jobs.

Supporting Facts:

- Immigrants have a higher rate of entrepreneurship than their Canadian-born counterparts. (Among immigrants who entered in the 2000 cohort, by 2010 5.3% of immigrant taxfilers owned a private company, compared with 4.8% of the comparison group composed mainly of persons born in Canada). Beyond job creation, these activities can also attract investment and trade opportunities.

Thank participants

Annex A: Issues

- A shrinking middle class
- Ability of local businesses and industries to succeed
- An aging population
- Availability of affordable childcare options
- Availability of healthcare services
- Availability of jobs
- Availability of public transit
- Availability of services
- Cost of housing
- Crime
- Foreign Credential Recognition
- Homelessness
- Integrating immigrants into the community
- Language training
- Lack of cell phone coverage
- Level of Employment Insurance benefits for those who can't find work
- Low high school graduation rates
- Poverty
- Preserving a clean environment
- Quality of roads and bridges
- Reliable broadband or high-speed Internet
- Settlement services for newcomers
- Traffic congestion
- Young people leaving for opportunities elsewhere



Annex B: Immigration Levels and Categories Information

Background information for the moderator:

The approach to the 2018 levels plan was guided by feedback from Canadians—and from provinces and territories.

Immigration class	2016 target	2017 target	2018 target	2019 target	2020 target
Economic Includes applicants and accompanying family members in federal programs in the Express Entry system; the Provincial Nominee Program; business immigrants; caregivers; and skilled workers and business immigrants selected by Quebec	160,600	172,500	177,500	191,600	195,800
Family Includes sponsored spouses, partners and children and parents and grandparents	80,000	84,000	86,000	88,500	91,000
Refugees and Protected Persons Includes both resettled refugees (government assisted and privately sponsored) as well as protected persons who become permanent residents	55,800	40,000	43,000	45,650	48,700
Humanitarian and Compassionate and Other Includes persons selected on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, for reasons of public policy and in the Permit Holder Class.	3,600	3,500	3,500	4,250	4,500
TOTAL	300,000	300,000	310,000	330,000	340,000

Annex C: Information on Settlement Services

Background Information for Moderator

IRCC's Settlement Services:



- The Government of Canada is committed to ensuring that newcomers, including refugees, successfully integrate and contribute fully to the Canadian economy, Canadian society and the communities in which they live.
- Through the Settlement Program managed by IRCC, newcomers receive the information they need about life in Canada and the community in which they will settle, language training, finding a job, and connections with established immigrants and Canadians.
- Canada offers pre-arrival information and orientation services overseas, which include comprehensive in-person and online services so that selected permanent residents have access to information on life in Canada, and employment-related services to help with job readiness before they arrive.
- Once they are here, refugees and immigrants have access to the full suite of IRCC-funded settlement supports, including services provided by over 500 local Service Provider Organizations. These supports and services help them integrate and build a successful life in Canada as quickly as possible and include:
 - Language assessment and training to achieve settlement and integration goals;
 - Support to build networks in communities: build connections between newcomers and community members, public institutions, employers and community organizations;
 - One-on-one and group mentoring with established immigrants and/or long-time Canadians;
 - Child and youth leadership and peer support projects; and
 - Information and Orientation and help in finding and retaining employment.
- Support Services, including child care, transportation assistance, translation, interpretation, crisis counselling and provisions for disabilities, are offered across the Settlement program to enable access to direct settlement services.
- Federally-funded settlement services are often complemented by provincial and territorial programs and IRCC also works closely with provincial and territorial officials to assess resource requirements and ensure that they are satisfactorily addressed.
- Once an individual becomes a citizen, they are no longer eligible to receive IRCC-funded newcomer services, but can continue with their language studies through complementary language programs offered by their local Service Provider Organizations.

Syrian Refugees:

- In total, since November 2015, Canada has welcomed more than 50,000 Syrian refugees.
- Syrians are happy with their life in Canada.
- Integration rate is at about the same rate as refugee groups in the past.
- Some Syrian refugees are already giving back to their communities.
- Government sponsored tend to be less knowledgeable of Canada's official languages.
- Privately sponsored adult refugees tend to be more educated and knowledgeable of either French or English.
- Employment rates within one year of arrival: GARS – 10% and Privately-sponsored – 50%.



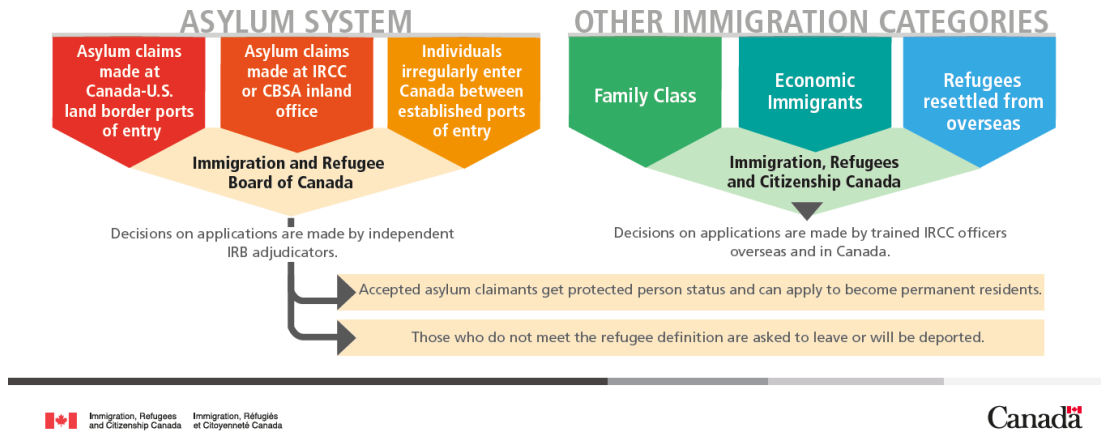
Annex D: Facts on the Safe Third Country Agreement

- The Safe Third Country Agreement between Canada and the United States (U.S.) is part of the U.S.–Canada Smart Border Action Plan.
- Under the Agreement, refugee claimants are required to request refugee protection in the first safe country they arrive in, unless they qualify for an exception to the Agreement.
- The Agreement helps both governments better manage access to the refugee system in each country for people crossing the Canada–U.S. land border. The two countries signed the Agreement on December 5, 2002, and it came into effect on December 29, 2004.
- To date, the U.S. is the only country that is designated as a safe third country by Canada under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.
- The Agreement does not apply to U.S. citizens or habitual residents of the U.S. who are not citizens of any country (“stateless persons”).
- Since the 1980s, countries around the world have been using safe third country-type agreements as a way to address pressures on domestic asylum systems from the continued growth of global migration. In the mid-1990s, the United Nations Refugee Agency expressed support for these types of agreements.

Annex E: Visual Aid on Asylum Program

MYTH: ARE ASYLUM SEEKERS QUEUE JUMPERS?

FACT: Asylum seekers are asking for protection under international and Canadian laws. They are a separate category and are neither ahead nor behind applicants for immigration, permanent residence or citizenship.



Annex E – Text version.

Title: “Myth: are asylum seekers queue jumpers?”

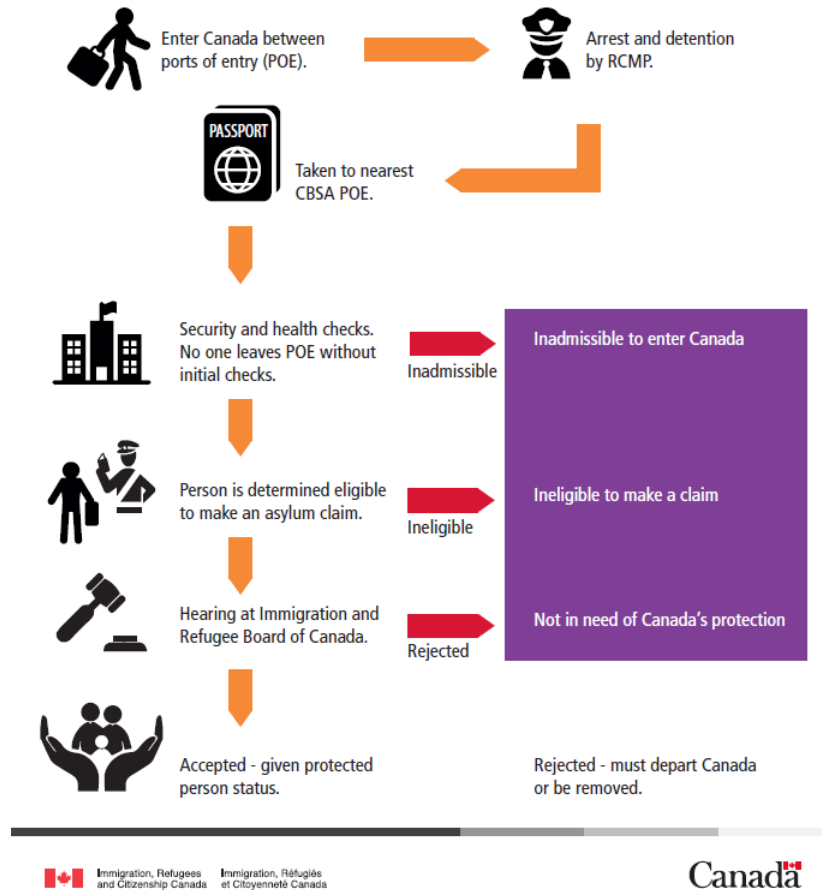
“Fact: Asylum seekers are asking for protection under international and Canadian laws. They are a separate category and are neither ahead nor behind applicants for immigration, permanent residence or citizenship.”

Flow chart, showing that the asylum system is distinct from other immigration categories:

- Asylum system:
 - Asylum claims made at Canada-U.S. land border ports of entry
 - Asylum claims made at IRCC or CBSA inland office
 - Individuals irregularly enter Canada between established ports of entry
 - **Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada**
Decisions on applications are made by independent IRB adjudicators.
 - Accepted asylum claimants get protected person status and can apply to become permanent residents.
 - Those who do not meet the refugee definition are asked to leave or will be deported.
- Other immigration categories:
 - Family Class
 - Economic Immigrants
 - Refugees resettled from overseas
 - **Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada**
Decisions on applications are made by trained IRCC officers overseas and in Canada.

Annex F: Visual Aid on Claiming Asylum

CLAIMING ASYLUM: NO AUTOMATIC STAY IN CANADA



Annex F – Text version.

Title: “Claiming asylum: No automatic stay in Canada”

Flow chart:

1. Enter Canada between ports of entry (POE).
2. Arrest and detention by RCMP.
3. Taken to nearest CBSA POE.
4. Security and health checks. No one leaves POE without initial checks.
5. Person is deemed eligible to make an asylum claim.
6. Hearing at Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada.
7. Accepted – given protected person status

If applicant is deemed to be inadmissible to enter Canada based on security or health check, to be ineligible to make a claim, or not to be in need of Canada’s protection, they must depart Canada or be removed.



Annex G: Pre-Session Participant Exercise

Where do you get your information on policy, services and programs related to immigration, refugees and citizenship? Please be as accurate as possible – for instance, if you use the Internet, please specify the website, if it is from a newspaper, which one? Etc.

Please write legibly! The moderator will be collecting these during the session.

Annex H: Citizenship by Descent

SCENARIO A:

- A young couple from Canada decides to move to Australia.
- Ten years later they have a child (Ariel), who is automatically a Canadian citizen (first generation).
- That child (Ariel) stays in Australia, and 40 years later has a child of her own (Brett).
 - That child (Brett), under current rules would not be Canadian.
 - The child (Brett) would be “second generation born abroad”.
 - It would have been 50 years since anyone in the family lived in Canada.

SCENARIO B:

- A young couple working for an international engineering firm moves to Australia for three years to work on a project. During that time they have a child (Cathy), who is automatically Canadian (first generation).
- The couple moves back to Canada when the child (Cathy) is 2 years old.
- The child (Cathy) lives her life in Canada, until she is 35, at which point she too gets an opportunity to work abroad for two years. During this time she meets someone and has a child (Erika).
 - Under current rules, that child (Erika) would also not be Canadian (second gen born abroad).
 - Cathy intends to move back to Canada, but she has to apply for the child (Erika) to immigrate.



French moderator's guide

Introduction (5 Minutes)

- Présentation du modérateur et mot de bienvenue à l'intention des participants au groupe de discussion.
 - Comme nous l'avons indiqué dans le cadre du processus de recrutement, nous tenons des groupes de discussion pour le compte du gouvernement du Canada.
- La rencontre durera environ deux heures. N'hésitez pas à vous absenter en cas de besoin.
- Explication concernant :
 - Enregistrement audio – La rencontre est enregistrée à des fins d'analyse, au cas où il serait nécessaire de révérifier la teneur des échanges. Les bandes audio demeurent en notre possession et ne seront transmises à personne sans le consentement écrit de tous les participants.
 - Miroir d'observation – Derrière la vitre, des observateurs représentant le gouvernement assistent à la rencontre.
 - Il est également important que vous sachiez que les réponses que vous donnerez aujourd'hui n'auront aucune incidence sur vos relations avec le gouvernement du Canada.
 - Confidentialité – Soyez assuré que tout ce que vous direz au cours de la rencontre demeurera strictement confidentiel. Nous n'attribuons pas les commentaires à des personnes en particulier. Notre rapport présente un sommaire des faits saillants de la rencontre, mais aucun nom n'y est mentionné. On peut obtenir le rapport en s'adressant à la bibliothèque du Parlement ou à Archives Canada.
- Description du fonctionnement d'un groupe de discussion :
 - Les groupes de discussion favorisent une discussion franche et ouverte. En qualité de modérateur, mon rôle est de guider la discussion et d'encourager tout un chacun à y prendre part. Le rôle du modérateur est également de veiller à ce que la discussion ne dérape pas et respecte les délais prévus.
 - Votre rôle consiste à répondre aux questions et à exprimer vos opinions. Nous voulons connaître toutes les opinions, qu'elles soient minoritaires ou majoritaires. N'hésitez donc pas à vous exprimer, même si vous croyez que votre opinion est différente de celles des autres participants. Les autres peuvent ou non partager votre point de vue. L'opinion de chacun est importante et mérite le respect.
 - J'aimerais également souligner qu'il n'y a pas de mauvaises réponses. Nous cherchons simplement à connaître vos opinions et attitudes. Il ne s'agit pas d'un test de connaissances. Nous ne nous attendons pas à ce que vous fassiez quoi que ce soit pour vous préparer à cette rencontre.

Veillez noter que le modérateur n'est pas un employé du gouvernement du Canada et qu'il est possible qu'il ne soit pas en mesure de répondre à certaines de vos questions. Si des questions importantes sont



posées durant la rencontre, nous tenterons de vous fournir des réponses avant votre départ. (Le modérateur se présente). Les participants se présentent en mentionnant uniquement leur prénom.

- Quels sont vos principaux loisirs ou passe-temps?

Exercice de mise en train (5 minutes)

- Qu'est-ce qui vous vient à l'esprit lorsque vous pensez au Canada et à l'immigration? Sonder : Sources de fierté/préoccupation

(Aviser les participants qu'ils pourront discuter plus en détail de certains enjeux plus tard dans la rencontre.)

Enjeux – Réponses spontanées – 15 minutes

TOUS LES PARTICIPANTS

Quels sont les défis que rencontre votre collectivité? (Groupes d'immigrants – Précisez le groupe ethnoculturel des membres du groupe.) (Inscrivez les réponses sur le tableau de papier) [Annexe A]

[Le modérateur passera en revue la liste fournie – Il sondera les éléments non mentionnés après avoir examiné ceux qui figurent au sommet de la liste des participants.]

- Qu'est-ce que vous fait dire cela? De quel enjeu ou de quelle préoccupation s'agit-il en particulier?
- Avez-vous entendu parler d'une mesure prise par le gouvernement fédéral à ce sujet?
- Comment le gouvernement fédéral s'en sort-il en ce qui concerne cet enjeu?

Canada et immigration – 40 minutes

PRIORITÉS/NIVEAUX D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA

Le gouvernement utilise un plan annuel pour déterminer quelles sont les décisions que devrait prendre le gouvernement ainsi que pour établir les priorités en matière d'immigration. Il ne s'agit pas simplement de déterminer le nombre d'immigrants au Canada. Cette année, le gouvernement a annoncé un plan de trois ans, soit jusqu'en 2020. [FEUILLET DE RENSEIGNEMENTS DU MODÉRATEUR – Annexe B]

- Nombre d'immigrants – trop/juste assez/pas assez
 - Et pourquoi dites-vous qu'il y a (trop/juste assez/pas assez) d'immigrants?
- Catégories d'immigrants/priorités [facteurs familiaux/humanitaires/économiques]
 - Facteurs économiques/humanitaires/familiaux
 - Différence entre un réfugié, un migrant et un demandeur d'asile
- Objectif de l'immigration : En songeant au Canada, quel est le principal objectif de l'immigration? (15 minutes)
 - SONDER : Facteurs économiques/facteurs humanitaires/renouveau national/obligations internationales



BIENFAITS/DÉFIS DE L'IMMIGRATION (au moins 20 minutes)

J'aimerais maintenant discuter de l'incidence de l'immigration sur le Canada. Quels sont ses bienfaits et quels sont les défis qu'elle pose?

LE MODÉRATEUR SE REND AU TABLEAU DE PAPIER : Alors, quels sont les bienfaits/défis que vous avez relevés? Y en a-t-il d'autres? Que pensez-vous de ceux-ci?

SONDER :

- Prospérité économique
 - Abordez ces sujets : vieillissement de la population/besoins de main-d'œuvre à combler/nouvelles idées/innovation/création d'emploi
- Société/Impact culturel
 - Société diversifiée/Inspiration/Traditions canadiennes
- Installation/Intégration
 - Accueil des nouveaux arrivants/Soutien à l'intégration/Sentiment d'appartenance
 - Concurrence autour des ressources/Échelle communautaire/Échelle nationale
- Réputation du Canada
 - Obligations humanitaires
 - Concurrence mondiale/pays de choix où immigrer
- Concurrence mondiale : Étudiants et travailleurs étrangers, visiteurs (R.-U./É.-U./Australie). Pourquoi le Canada est-il une destination plus attrayante?
- Besoins du marché du travail/vieillesse de la population/besoins économiques (en temps de crise?)
- Pour les immigrants/le Canada : Installation/Intégration
- Favoriser une attitude accueillante plutôt qu'un sentiment de doute ou de peur.

Installation et intégration

- [GRAND PUBLIC] Que fait le Canada pour aider les immigrants et les réfugiés à s'installer lorsqu'ils arrivent ici?
- [IMMIGRANTS] Que fait le Canada pour aider les gens de votre collectivité à s'installer lorsqu'ils arrivent ici?
- Que signifie l'intégration pour vous? Sonder : Intégration sociale/économique?
- Comment se passe l'intégration?
 - Sonder : Moteurs/obstacles/suggestions.
 - Sonder : Réfugiés réinstallés venus de l'étranger.
 - Sonder : Rôle des autres (province, municipalité, entreprises, etc.), rôles des gens (p. ex. : comment les Canadiens peuvent-ils aider les nouveaux arrivants à s'installer et à s'intégrer?).
- [FEUILLET DE RENSEIGNEMENTS DU MODÉRATEUR SUR LES SERVICES D'INSTALLATION] Annexe C : Intégration/Renseignements sur les services d'installation



Migrants irréguliers/Demandeurs d'asile – 10 minutes

- Avez-vous récemment entendu quoi que ce soit à propos de gens qui se présentent à la frontière canadienne pour demander l'asile?
- Comment le Canada devrait-il gérer cette situation?
- Comment pensez-vous que le Canada gère cette situation? Qu'avez-vous entendu sur ce que fait le gouvernement du Canada à ce sujet? Que pourrait-il faire de plus à votre avis?
- Quelle est l'incidence de cette situation sur le Canada? Sur les collectivités?
- [LE MODÉRATEUR FOURNIT DES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LA SITUATION ACTUELLE]
 - Annexe D : Renseignements généraux au sujet de l'Entente sur les tiers pays sûrs (pour le modérateur seulement)
 - Annexe E : Mythes liés aux demandes d'asile (pour les participants)
 - Annexe F : Processus de demande d'asile (pour les participants)
- Passons en revue l'information que je viens de vous donner.
 - Y a-t-il quelque chose qui vous surprend?
 - Cela change-t-il votre vision de la situation d'une façon ou d'une autre?
 - Cela a-t-il répondu aux questions que vous vous posiez à ce sujet? Sinon, avez-vous besoin de plus de renseignements? Si oui, quel genre de renseignements aimeriez-vous recevoir? De quelle manière?

LE MODÉRATEUR DEVRA PROBABLEMENT ALTERNER ENTRE LES SUJETS QUI SUIVENT (EXAMINER UNE COMBINAISON DE SUJETS AVEC DIFFÉRENTS GROUPES DE DISCUSSION) EN FONCTION DU MINUTAGE ET DU RYTHME DES GROUPES

Canadiens dépossédés de leur citoyenneté – 10 minutes

J'aimerais passer à un autre sujet et que l'on discute de la citoyenneté de l'angle de ce que certains appellent les « Canadiens déchus ». Qu'avez-vous vu, lu ou entendu récemment à propos des Canadiens déchus?

LE MODÉRATEUR DÉCRIT : En général, les enfants de citoyens canadiens sont automatiquement citoyens canadiens à la naissance. Toutefois, dans le cas de naissances à l'étranger, seuls les enfants de la première génération obtiennent la citoyenneté. Si vous donnez naissance à un enfant à l'étranger, il sera Canadien. Mais si votre fille donne plus tard naissance à ses enfants à l'extérieur du Canada, ils ne seront pas Canadiens. Le principe veut que les gens doivent maintenir leur lien avec le Canada; vous ne pouvez transmettre la citoyenneté d'une génération à l'autre sans habiter le pays et y être attaché dans une certaine mesure. Mais compte tenu du monde dans lequel nous vivons, à une époque où de plus en plus de gens travaillent à l'étranger, certains remettent en question cette politique.

- Quelles sont vos premières impressions sur ces mesures?
- La citoyenneté devrait-elle être accordée à la deuxième génération née à l'étranger s'il est démontré qu'un lien avec le Canada a été conservé?
- Comment le Canada devrait-il gérer cette situation?



Parrainage familial – 10 minutes

- Avez-vous récemment entendu quoi que ce soit de la part du gouvernement du Canada à propos de l'immigration de la catégorie du regroupement familial ou du parrainage familial? Si oui, de quoi s'agissait-il? Est-ce que c'était positif ou négatif? D'où provenait l'information (médias sociaux, actualités, bouche-à-oreille)?
- Le gouvernement a récemment apporté des changements au programme de parrainage d'un conjoint ou d'un époux dans le but de réduire considérablement l'accumulation de demandes et de permettre un traitement en moins de 12 mois dans la plupart des cas.
 - En avez-vous entendu parler?
 - Croyez-vous que le gouvernement en fait assez pour réunir les couples et les familles? Que pourrait-il faire de plus?
- Le gouvernement a récemment éliminé une condition qui obligeait certains conjoints ou époux parrainés à vivre avec leur parrain pendant deux ans pour conserver leur statut de résident permanent.
 - En avez-vous entendu parler?
 - Que pensez-vous de ce changement?
- Avez-vous récemment visité le site d'Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC)?
 - Si vous avez soumis une demande de parrainage, utilisez-vous l'outil en ligne qui relie votre demande à votre compte et vous permet de vérifier son état?
 - Trouvez-vous qu'il est facile de naviguer sur le site d'IRCC? Si non, qu'est-ce qui pourrait être amélioré?
- Avez-vous entendu quoi que ce soit à propos de changements apportés au Programme des parents et des grands-parents? En 2017, le gouvernement est passé d'une sélection fondée sur le principe du « premier arrivé, premier servi » à un système de sélection au hasard afin de rendre plus équitables l'accès au programme et le processus de demande. Comment avez-vous entendu parler de ces changements (site Web/médias sociaux/bouche-à-oreille)?
 - Que pensez-vous de ce changement?
 - Pensez-vous que le système de sélection au hasard rend le processus plus équitable ou moins équitable? Selon vous, comment pourrait-on améliorer l'équité du système?

Équilibrer l'immigration et le coût des services sociaux – 10 minutes

Changeons de sujet pour parler de la possibilité que l'immigration entraîne un excès de demande de services de santé et de services sociaux.

- Pensez-vous qu'il y a un risque que les immigrants constituent un fardeau excessif pour les services sociaux et les services de santé? [Si oui] Quels sont les risques? [SI NON] Pourquoi?
- Avez-vous entendu parler d'une politique concernant le fardeau excessif? Si oui, qu'est-ce que vous en savez?

LE MODÉRATEUR DÉCRIT :

Récemment, les médias ont exposé plusieurs cas de personnes qui souhaitaient immigrer au Canada dans lesquels le demandeur ou un membre de sa famille avait été jugé inadmissible en raison de frais médicaux trop élevés, ce qui risquait de causer un fardeau excessif pour les services sociaux ou les services de santé.



Par exemple, un entrepreneur du Manitoba dont la fille souffre d'épilepsie et de retards de développement ainsi qu'un professeur de Toronto qui a un enfant atteint du syndrome de Down.

Dans le cadre de sa politique, le gouvernement détermine si une personne constitue un fardeau excessif en évaluant les services de santé et les services sociaux dont un demandeur ou un membre de sa famille aurait besoin pour traiter un problème de santé, le coût de ces services au Canada et l'incidence du besoin sur les listes d'attente. Si l'immigrant éventuel a besoin de services dont le coût dépasse une certaine limite, sa demande sera refusée. La limite établie correspond au coût moyen des services de santé et des services sociaux pour un Canadien, soit 6 655 \$ par année, ou 33 275 \$ sur 5 ans. Certains cas sont évalués en fonction de considérations humanitaires. La politique concernant le fardeau excessif vise à protéger les services de santé et les services sociaux payés par la population, y compris ceux pour lesquels les Canadiens doivent s'inscrire sur de longues listes d'attente, tout en favorisant la protection des réfugiés et la réunification des familles.

- Quelle est votre opinion à ce sujet?
- Compte tenu de ces cas très médiatisés, où les demandeurs ont été jugés inadmissibles en raison du coût des services de santé et des services sociaux dont eux ou une personne à leur charge avaient besoin, quel serait selon vous l'équilibre à atteindre entre la protection des services publics et la simplification de la procédure d'immigration pour les candidats qualifiés?

Service à la clientèle/Mise en œuvre de programmes/Information (une section destinée au grand public pourrait s'ajouter : à confirmer) – 10 minutes

Mettre à jour en fonction des options, des considérations et des événements récents qui ont une incidence sur les priorités en matière de service à la clientèle

- Avant la discussion, je vous ai demandé d'écrire sur une feuille vos sources de renseignements au sujet des politiques, des services et de programmes liés à l'immigration, aux réfugiés et à la citoyenneté. Pourriez-vous me remettre vos feuilles? [Annexe G]
- Y en a-t-il parmi vous qui sont abonnés aux pages de médias sociaux d'IRCC (Twitter, Facebook et YouTube)? (Si oui) Pourquoi vous y êtes abonné? Y a-t-il des choses que vous aimez ou qui pourraient être améliorées?
- Ensuite, j'aimerais que nous parlions de votre perception d'IRCC et de l'expérience que vous avez vécue lorsque vous y avez présenté une demande.
- Pourriez-vous me raconter comment s'est déroulé le processus de demande auprès d'IRCC pour vous? Y a-t-il quoi que ce soit que vous aimeriez souligner? Qu'avez-vous trouvé le plus difficile? Qu'avez-vous aimé (s'il y a lieu)? Y a-t-il des choses qui ont été améliorées? Quelles sont les améliorations que vous aimeriez voir apportées?

Test de messages (10 minutes, si le temps le permet)



Deux messages à tester dans tous les groupes, en fonction des messages les plus favorables testés durant les groupes de discussion pour étude qualitative annuelle de suivi EKOS – la compilation des résultats est en cours. Les messages à tester sont à confirmer.

Remercier les participants

Annexe A : Enjeux

- Rétrécissement de la classe moyenne
- Capacité de réussite des entreprises et des industries locales
- Vieillesse de la population
- Accès à des services de garde abordables
- Accès aux services de soins de santé
- Accès à l'emploi
- Accès au transport collectif
- Accès aux services
- Coût du logement
- Criminalité
- Validation des titres de compétence étrangers
- Itinérance
- Intégration des immigrants dans la collectivité
- Cours de langue
- Absence de couverture cellulaire
- Montant des prestations d'assurance-emploi pour ceux qui n'arrivent pas à trouver du travail
- Faibles taux d'obtention de diplômes d'études secondaires
- Pauvreté
- Préservation de la salubrité de l'environnement
- État des routes et des ponts
- Service Internet fiable à bande large ou haute vitesse
- Services d'installation pour les nouveaux arrivants
- Congestion routière
- Départ des jeunes à la recherche d'occasions ailleurs

Annexe B : Renseignements sur les niveaux et les catégories d'immigration

Renseignements généraux pour le modérateur

L'approche adoptée pour établir le plan des niveaux de 2018 a été orientée par les commentaires formulés par les Canadiens et par les provinces et territoires.

Catégorie d'immigration	Cible pour 2016	Cible pour 2017	Cible pour 2018	Cible pour 2019	Cible pour 2020
Immigration économique Cette catégorie comprend les personnes qui ont présenté une demande (et les membres de leur famille qui les accompagnent) au titre des programmes fédéraux du système Entrée express et du Programme des candidats des provinces; les gens d'affaires immigrants; les aides familiaux; les travailleurs qualifiés et les gens d'affaires immigrants sélectionnés par le Québec.	160 600	172 500	177 500	191 600	195 800
Regroupement familial Cette catégorie comprend les époux, les conjoints de fait, les enfants, les parents et les grands-parents parrainés.	80 000	84 000	86 000	88 500	91 000
Réfugiés et personnes protégées Cette catégorie comprend les réfugiés réinstallés (pris en charge par le gouvernement ou parrainés par le secteur privé) ainsi que les personnes protégées qui deviennent des résidents permanents.	55 800	40 000	43 000	45 650	48 700
Personnes admises pour des raisons d'ordre humanitaire et d'autres raisons Cette catégorie comprend les personnes choisies pour des raisons d'ordre humanitaire ou pour des raisons d'intérêt public et les titulaires de permis.	3 600	3 500	3 500	4 250	4 500
TOTAL	300 000	300 000	310 000	330 000	340 000

Annexe C : Information sur les services d'établissement

Renseignements généraux pour le modérateur

Services d'établissement d'IRCC :

- Le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à ce que les nouveaux arrivants, y compris les réfugiés, réussissent leur intégration dans leur collectivité d'accueil et la société canadienne, et y contribuent pleinement, de même qu'à l'économie canadienne.
- Par l'entremise du Programme d'établissement, qui est géré par IRCC, les nouveaux arrivants reçoivent les renseignements dont ils ont besoin à propos de la vie au Canada et de la collectivité où ils s'établiront, ainsi que des cours de langue et de l'aide pour chercher un emploi et créer des liens avec des immigrants établis et des Canadiens.
- Le Canada offre des services d'information et d'orientation avant l'arrivée des futurs immigrants, à l'étranger. Il s'agit de services en personne et en ligne complets qui permettent aux résidents permanents sélectionnés d'obtenir de l'information sur la vie au Canada ainsi que des services liés à l'emploi qui leur permettent de se préparer à travailler avant même leur arrivée.
- Lorsqu'ils arrivent ici, les réfugiés et les immigrants ont accès à la gamme complète des mesures de soutien à l'établissement financées par IRCC, notamment aux services offerts par plus de 500 fournisseurs de services locaux. Ces services et mesures de soutien facilitent leur intégration et les aident à réussir leur vie au Canada le plus rapidement possible. En voici quelques-uns :
 - Une évaluation et une formation linguistiques pour atteindre les objectifs en matière d'établissement et d'intégration;
 - De l'aide pour établir des réseaux dans les collectivités : tisser des liens entre les nouveaux arrivants et les membres de la collectivité, les institutions publiques, les employeurs et les organismes communautaires;
 - Du mentorat individuel et collectif offert par des immigrants établis ou des Canadiens de longue date;
 - Des projets de leadership et de soutien par les pairs pour les enfants et les jeunes;
 - de l'information et de l'orientation ainsi que de l'aide pour trouver et conserver un emploi.
- Des services de soutien, y compris des services de garde d'enfants, d'aide au transport, de traduction ou d'interprétation, de counseling en situation de crise, et des dispositions pour les personnes handicapées, sont offerts pour donner accès aux services directs du Programme d'établissement.
- De nombreux programmes provinciaux et territoriaux sont offerts en complément aux services d'établissement financés par le gouvernement fédéral. IRCC travaille en étroite collaboration avec les représentants des provinces et des territoires dans le but d'évaluer les besoins en matière de ressources et de veiller à ce que ces besoins soient comblés.
- Lorsqu'une personne obtient la citoyenneté canadienne, elle n'est plus admissible aux services aux nouveaux arrivants financés par IRCC, mais elle peut continuer à suivre des cours de langue dans le cadre de programmes linguistiques complémentaires offerts par des fournisseurs de services locaux.

Réfugiés syriens :

- Depuis novembre 2015, le Canada a accueilli plus de 50 000 réfugiés syriens.
- Les Syriens sont satisfaits de leur nouvelle vie au Canada.
- Leur taux d'intégration est semblable à celui d'autres groupes de réfugiés arrivés au Canada avant eux.
- Certains réfugiés syriens redonnent déjà à leur collectivité.
- Les réfugiés pris en charge par le gouvernement ont en général une moins bonne connaissance des langues officielles du Canada.
- D'une manière générale, les réfugiés adultes parrainés par le secteur privé sont plus scolarisés et connaissent mieux le français ou l'anglais.
- Un an après leur arrivée au Canada, le taux d'emploi des réfugiés pris en charge par le gouvernement est de 10 % et celui des réfugiés parrainés par le secteur privé, de 50 %.

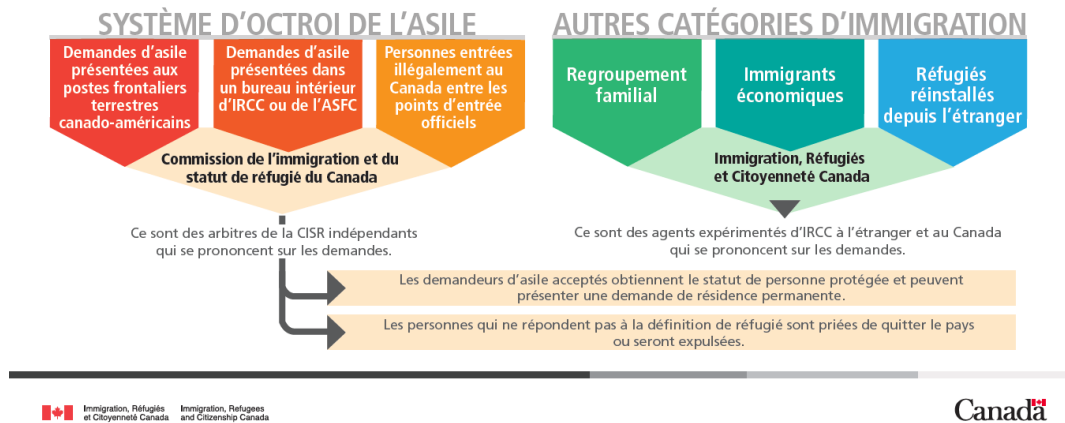
Annexe D : Les faits concernant l'Entente sur les tiers pays sûrs

- L'Entente sur les tiers pays sûrs conclue entre le Canada et les États-Unis fait partie intégrante du Plan d'action pour une frontière intelligente mis au point par les deux pays.
- En vertu de l'Entente, les demandeurs d'asile doivent demander la protection du premier pays sûr où ils entrent, à moins d'être visés par une exception à l'Entente.
- L'Entente permet aux deux gouvernements de mieux gérer l'accès au système d'octroi de l'asile dans les deux pays pour les personnes qui traversent la frontière terrestre entre le Canada et les États-Unis. Les deux pays ont signé l'Entente le 5 décembre 2002. Celle-ci est entrée en vigueur le 29 décembre 2004.
- À ce jour, les États-Unis sont le seul pays désigné comme tiers pays sûr par le Canada en vertu de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*.
- L'Entente ne s'applique pas aux citoyens américains ou aux résidents habituels des États-Unis qui ne sont citoyens d'aucun pays (les « apatrides »).
- Depuis les années 1980, de nombreux pays utilisent des ententes semblables à celle sur les tiers pays sûrs pour réduire la pression exercée sur les systèmes d'octroi de l'asile nationaux par la croissance continue de la migration à l'échelle mondiale. Au milieu des années 1990, le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés a exprimé son appui à l'égard de telles ententes.

Annexe E : Aide visuelle sur le Programme d’octroi de l’asile

MYTHE : POURQUOI LES DEMANDEURS D’ASILE COURT-CIRCUITENT-ILS LES FILES D’ATTENTE?

FAIT : Les demandeurs d’asile demandent une protection en vertu de lois canadiennes et internationales. Ils font partie d’une catégorie à part et ne se trouvent donc pas à passer devant ni à attendre derrière les personnes qui ont présenté une demande d’immigration, de résidence permanente ou de citoyenneté.



Annexe E – Version texte

Titre : « Mythe : Pourquoi les demandeurs d’asile court-circuitent-ils les files d’attente? »

« Fait : Les demandeurs d’asile demandent une protection en vertu des lois canadiennes et internationales. Ils font partie d’une catégorie à part et ne se trouvent donc pas à passer devant ni à attendre derrière les personnes qui ont présenté une demande d’immigration, de résidence permanente ou de citoyenneté. »

Organigramme démontrant que le système d’octroi de l’asile est distinct des autres catégories d’immigration :

- **Système d’octroi de l’asile**
 - Demands d’asile présentées aux postes frontaliers terrestres canado-américains
 - Demands d’asile présentées dans un bureau intérieur d’IRCC ou de l’ASFC
 - Personnes entrées illégalement au Canada entre les points d’entrée officiels
 - **Commission de l’immigration et du statut de réfugié du Canada**
Ce sont des arbitres de la CISR indépendants qui se prononcent sur les demandes.
 - Les demandeurs d’asile acceptés obtiennent le statut de personne protégée et peuvent présenter une demande de résidence permanente.
 - Les personnes qui ne répondent pas à la définition de réfugié sont priées de quitter le pays ou seront expulsées.
- **Autres catégories d’immigration**
 - Regroupement familial
 - Immigrants économiques
 - Réfugiés réinstallés depuis l’étranger
 - **Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada**
Ce sont des agents expérimentés d’IRCC à l’étranger et au Canada qui se prononcent sur les demandes.

Annexe F : Aide visuelle sur les demandes d'asile

DEMANDER L'ASILE AUCUN SÉJOUR AUTOMATIQUE AU CANADA



Annexe F – Version texte

Titre : « Demander l'asile : Aucun séjour automatique au Canada »

Diagramme

1. Entrée au Canada entre deux points d'entrée (PE).
2. Arrestation et détention par la GRC.
3. Transport vers le PE de l'ASFC le plus près.
4. Vérification de sécurité et examen médical. Personne ne quitte le PE avant que les vérifications initiales aient été faites.
5. La personne est jugée admissible à présenter une demande d'asile.
6. Audience devant la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié.
7. Demande acceptée – Le statut de personne protégée est accordé.

Si l'on détermine que le demandeur est interdit de territoire au Canada pour des motifs de sécurité ou sanitaires, que la demande est irrecevable ou que le demandeur n'a pas besoin de la protection du Canada, la personne doit quitter le Canada, faute de quoi elle sera renvoyée.



Annexe G : Exercice préalable pour les participants

Où vous renseignez-vous sur les politiques, les services et les programmes liés à l'immigration, aux réfugiés et à la citoyenneté? Veuillez être le plus précis possible. Par exemple, si vous utilisez Internet, quel site Web visitez-vous? Si vous lisez le journal, lequel lisez-vous? Etc.

Veuillez écrire lisiblement! Le modérateur recueillera vos réponses durant la séance.



French, Punjabi and Chinese moderator's guide (English Translation)

Introduction (5 Minutes)

- Introduce moderator and welcome participants to the focus group.
 - As we indicated during the recruiting process, we are conducting focus group discussions on behalf of the Government of Canada.
- The discussion will last approximately 2 hours. Feel free to excuse yourself during the session if necessary.
- Explanation re:
 - Audio-taping – The session is being audio-taped for analysis purposes, in case we need to double-check the proceedings against our notes. These audio-tapes remain in our possession and will not be released to anyone without written consent from all participants.
 - One-way mirror – There are observers representing the government who will be watching the discussion from behind the glass.
 - It is also important for you to know that your responses today will in no way affect your dealings with the Government of Canada.
 - Confidentiality – Please note that anything you say during these groups will be held in the strictest confidence. We do not attribute comments to specific people. Our report summarizes the findings from the groups but does not mention anyone by name. The report can be accessed through the Library of Parliament or Archives Canada.
- Describe how a discussion group functions:
 - Discussion groups are designed to stimulate an open and honest discussion. My role as a moderator is to guide the discussion and encourage everyone to participate. Another function of the moderator is to ensure that the discussion stays on topic and on time.
 - Your role is to answer questions and voice your opinions. We are looking for minority as well as majority opinion in a focus group, so don't hold back if you have a comment even if you feel your opinion may be different from others in the group. There may or may not be others who share your point of view. Everyone's opinion is important and should be respected.
 - I would also like to stress that there are no wrong answers. We are simply looking for your opinions and attitudes. This is not a test of your knowledge. We did not expect you to do anything in preparation for this group.

Please note that the moderator is not an employee of the Government of Canada and may not be able to answer some of your questions about what we will be discussing. If important questions do come up over the course of the group, we will try to get answers for you before you leave. (Moderator introduces herself/himself). Participants should introduce themselves, using their first names only.

- What are your main hobbies or pastimes?



Warm Up Exercise (5 minutes)

- What comes to mind when you think about Canada and immigration? Probe: Sources of pride/concern

(Advise participants that they will have the opportunity to discuss issues in greater detail at a point later in the discussions groups)

Top of Mind – Issues – 15 minutes

ALL PARTICIPANTS

What are the challenges that are facing your community? [Immigrant Groups – Specify their Ethnocultural Community] (write on flip chart) [Annex A]

[Moderator will sum up the list provided – Will probe on those not mentioned after the participant top list is explored]

- What makes you say that? What specifically is the issue or concern here?
- Have you heard of any federal government action to address this issue?
- How is the federal government doing on this issue?

Canada and Immigration – 40 Minutes

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION LEVELS/PRIORITIES

The Government uses an annual plan to determine which choices and priorities the Government should make when it comes to immigration. It is more than just the number of immigrants coming to Canada. This year the government announced a plan over three years – or until 2020. [FACT SHEET FOR MODERATOR – Annex B]

- Number of immigrants – Too many/About right/Too few
 - And, why do you say (Too many/About right/Too few)?
- Immigration categories/priorities [Family, humanitarian/economic]
 - Economic/Humanitarian/Family
 - Difference between a refugee/migrant/asylum seeker
- Purpose of immigration: Thinking about Canada, what is the main purpose of immigration? (15 minutes)
 - PROBE: Economic/Humanitarian/National renewal/International obligations

BENEFITS/CHALLENGES OF IMMIGRATION

Next I would like to discuss the impact that immigration has on Canada. What are the benefits and the challenges?



MODERATOR GOES TO FLIP CHART: Ok what are the benefits/challenges you have identified? How about the others, how do you feel about these?

PROBE

- Economic Prosperity
 - Address aging population/Fill labour market needs/New ideas/Innovation/Job creation
- Society/Cultural impact
 - Diverse society/Inspiration/On Canadian traditions
- Settlement /Integration
 - Welcoming newcomers/Supporting integration/Sense of belonging
 - Competition for resources/Community level/National level
- Canada's reputation
 - Humanitarian obligations
 - Global competitiveness/as a country of choice for immigration
- Global competition: International students, workers and visitors (UK/USA/Australia). What makes Canada a more attractive destination?
- Labour market needs/aging population/economic needs (In times of crisis?)
- For immigrants/For Canada: Settlement/integration
- Generating a welcoming spirit rather than an atmosphere of suspicion or fear.

Settlement and Integration

- [GEN POP] What does Canada do to help immigrants and refugees settle once they get here?
- [IMMIGRANTS] What does Canada do to help people in your community settle once they get here?
- What does integration mean to you? Probe: Social/Economic?
- How well is integration going?
 - Probe: Drivers/barriers/suggestions.
 - Probe: Refugees resettled from overseas
 - Probe: roles of others (province, municipality, businesses, etc.), roles of individuals (i.e. how can Canadians help with the settlement and integration of newcomers?).
- [FACT SHEET FOR MODERATOR ON SETTLEMENT SERVICES] Annex C: Integration/Information on Settlement Services

Irregular Arrivals / Asylum – 10 minutes

- Have you heard anything recently about people seeking asylum at Canada's borders?
- How should Canada manage this situation?
- How do you feel that Canada is managing this situation? What have you heard that the Government of Canada is doing? What more do you think they could be doing?
- What impact does this situation have on Canada? Communities?
- [MODERATOR PROVIDES INFORMATION ON CURRENT SITUATION]



- Annex D: Background information on the Safe Third Country Agreement (For Moderator only)
- Annex E: Asylum myths (For participants)
- Annex F: Asylum process (For participants)
- Let's walk through the information that I just gave you.
 - Is any of the information surprising?
 - Does it change any of your views on the situation?
 - Does it answer the questions you had about the situation? Or, do you feel you need additional information? If so, what information would you like to receive? How?

THE MODERATOR WILL LIKELY HAVE TO ALTERNATE BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING (DIFFERENT FOCUS GROUPS TO EXPLORE A MIX OF THE FOLLOWING) DEPENDING ON TIMING AND PACE OF GROUPS

Lost Canadians - 10 Minutes

I'd like to change topics to discuss the topic of citizenship related to what some describe as "lost Canadians." What have you seen, read or heard about lost Canadians, if anything?

MODERATOR DESCRIBES: Generally speaking, children of Canadian citizens are automatically Canadian citizens at birth. We limit this though, to the first generation of children born abroad. If you give birth to your child outside of Canada, they are Canadian. But if they then give birth to their own children outside of Canada, those children will not be Canadian. The idea is that people should have some attachment to Canada; you can't pass citizenship on from generation to generation without living here and having some attachment to Canada. But given the global world we live in, when more and more people work abroad for periods of time, there are some who question this policy.

- What are your initial thoughts on this?
- Should citizenship be granted to the second generation based on a demonstrated attachment or connection to Canada?
- How should Canada manage this situation?

Family Sponsorship – 10 Minutes

- Have you heard anything lately from the Government of Canada on family class immigration/family sponsorship? If so, what is it? Was it positive or negative? Where did you hear this from (ie. social media/news/word of mouth)?
- The Government recently made changes to the spousal sponsorship program to significantly reduce the inventory of applications, and reduce processing times to under 12 months for most applications.
 - Did you hear about this?
 - Do you think the Government is doing enough to reunite spouses and families? What more could the Government do?



- The Government recently removed the condition that applied to some sponsored spouses or partners to live with their sponsor for two years in order to keep their permanent resident status.
 - Did you hear about this?
 - What do you think of this change?
- Have you accessed IRCC's website recently?
 - If you have submitted a sponsorship application, do you use the online tool Link my App to follow the status of your application?
 - Do you find IRCC's website easy to navigate? If not, what could be improved?
- Have you heard anything about changes to the Parents and Grandparents Program? In 2017, the Government changed from a first-in, first-served process to a random selection process in order to increase fairness and equal access to the PGP application process. How did you hear about the changes (website/social media/newspaper/word of mouth?)
 - What do you think of this change?
 - Do you think the random selection system makes the sponsorship process more or less fair? How do you think the system could be more fair?

Balancing immigration and Health and Social Services Costs – 10 Minutes

I'd like to change topics to discuss the topic of an immigrant's potential to place excessive demand on health or social services.

- Do you think there is a risk that immigrants could place pressure on health and social services? [IF YES] What are the risks? [IF NO] Why not?
- Have you heard of the excessive demand policy? What, if anything, have you heard?

MODERATOR DESCRIBES:

There have been a number of cases in the media recently where applicants or their family members wanting to immigrate to Canada have been found inadmissible to Canada because their medical costs are deemed to be an excessive demand on health or social services. For example, an entrepreneur in Manitoba whose daughter has epilepsy and developmental delays and a university professor in Toronto whose child had Down Syndrome.

In the excessive demand policy, the government determines excessive demand by assessing the health or social services that would be required by an applicant or family member to treat a certain health condition, the costs of those services in Canada and the effect on wait lists. If immigration applicants need services that cost more than a certain threshold, they will be refused. The threshold is set at the average Canadian health and social services costs, currently \$6,655 per year, or \$33,275 over 5 years. Some cases are assessed based on humanitarian and compassionate considerations. The excessive demand policy is intended to protect health and social services that are paid for by the public, including those that have significant wait lists for Canadians, while promoting refugee protection and supporting family reunification.

- What are your thoughts on this?



- Given recent high-profile cases in the media, where applicants were initially found inadmissible due to the health and social services costs of their dependents, where do you think the balance should be between protecting publicly-funded health social services, and facilitating the entry of skilled applicants?

Client Service/Delivery of Programs/Information (A section may be developed which is appropriate for gen pop: TBD) – 10 Minutes

To be updated to reflect recent development/considerations/options on client service priorities

- Before the group I asked you to fill out a sheet on where you get your information on policy, services and programs related to immigration, refugees and citizenship. Could you pass those forward? [Annex G]
- Thinking about social media, does anyone follow IRCC's social media channels (Twitter, Facebook and YouTube)? (If yes) Why do you follow it? Is there anything that we are doing well or that could be improved?
- Next, I would like to discuss your perceptions or experiences with IRCC applications.
- Could you tell me a little about your experience with an IRCC application process? Anything that you would like to highlight? What did you find hardest? What (if anything) did you like? Anything that you have seen change for the better? Anything that you would like to see improved/enhanced?

Message Testing (10 minutes, or as time allows)

Two messages to be tested among all groups, based on the most favourable messages tested in the EKOS Annual Tracking study qualitative focus groups – results currently being compiled. Messages to be tested TBD.

Thank participants

Annex A: Issues

- A shrinking middle class
- Ability of local businesses and industries to succeed
- An aging population
- Availability of affordable childcare options
- Availability of healthcare services
- Availability of jobs
- Availability of public transit
- Availability of services
- Cost of housing
- Crime
- Foreign Credential Recognition



- Homelessness
- Integrating immigrants into the community
- Language training
- Lack of cell phone coverage
- Level of Employment Insurance benefits for those who can't find work
- Low high school graduation rates
- Poverty
- Preserving a clean environment
- Quality of roads and bridges
- Reliable broadband or high-speed Internet
- Settlement services for newcomers
- Traffic congestion
- Young people leaving for opportunities elsewhere

Annex B: Immigration Levels and Categories Information

Background information for the moderator:

The approach to the 2018 levels plan was guided by feedback from Canadians—and from provinces and territories.

Immigration class	2016 target	2017 target	2018 target	2019 target	2020 target
Economic Includes applicants and accompanying family members in federal programs in the Express Entry system; the Provincial Nominee Program; business immigrants; caregivers; and skilled workers and business immigrants selected by Quebec	160,600	172,500	177,500	191,600	195,800
Family Includes sponsored spouses, partners and children and parents and grandparents	80,000	84,000	86,000	88,500	91,000
Refugees and Protected Persons Includes both resettled refugees (government assisted and	55,800	40,000	43,000	45,650	48,700



Immigration class	2016 target	2017 target	2018 target	2019 target	2020 target
privately sponsored) as well as protected persons who become permanent residents					
Humanitarian and Compassionate and Other Includes persons selected on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, for reasons of public policy and in the Permit Holder Class.	3,600	3,500	3,500	4,250	4,500
TOTAL	300,000	300,000	310,000	330,000	340,000

Annex C: Information on Settlement Services

Background Information for Moderator

IRCC's Settlement Services:

- The Government of Canada is committed to ensuring that newcomers, including refugees, successfully integrate and contribute fully to the Canadian economy, Canadian society and the communities in which they live.
- Through the Settlement Program managed by IRCC, newcomers receive the information they need about life in Canada and the community in which they will settle, language training, finding a job, and connections with established immigrants and Canadians.
- Canada offers pre-arrival information and orientation services overseas, which include comprehensive in-person and online services so that selected permanent residents have access to information on life in Canada, and employment-related services to help with job readiness before they arrive.
- Once they are here, refugees and immigrants have access to the full suite of IRCC-funded settlement supports, including services provided by over 500 local Service Provider Organizations. These supports and services help them integrate and build a successful life in Canada as quickly as possible and include:
 - Language assessment and training to achieve settlement and integration goals;
 - Support to build networks in communities: build connections between newcomers and community members, public institutions, employers and community organizations;
 - One-on-one and group mentoring with established immigrants and/or long-time Canadians;
 - Child and youth leadership and peer support projects; and



- Information and Orientation and help in finding and retaining employment.
- Support Services, including child care, transportation assistance, translation, interpretation, crisis counselling and provisions for disabilities, are offered across the Settlement program to enable access to direct settlement services.
- Federally-funded settlement services are often complemented by provincial and territorial programs and IRCC also works closely with provincial and territorial officials to assess resource requirements and ensure that they are satisfactorily addressed.
- Once an individual becomes a citizen, they are no longer eligible to receive IRCC-funded newcomer services, but can continue with their language studies through complementary language programs offered by their local Service Provider Organizations.

Syrian Refugees:

- In total, since November 2015, Canada has welcomed more than 50,000 Syrian refugees.
- Syrians are happy with their life in Canada.
- Integration rate is at about the same rate as refugee groups in the past.
- Some Syrian refugees are already giving back to their communities.
- Government sponsored tend to be less knowledgeable of Canada's official languages.
- Privately sponsored adult refugees tend to be more educated and knowledgeable of either French or English.
- Employment rates within one year of arrival: GARS – 10% and Privately-sponsored – 50%.

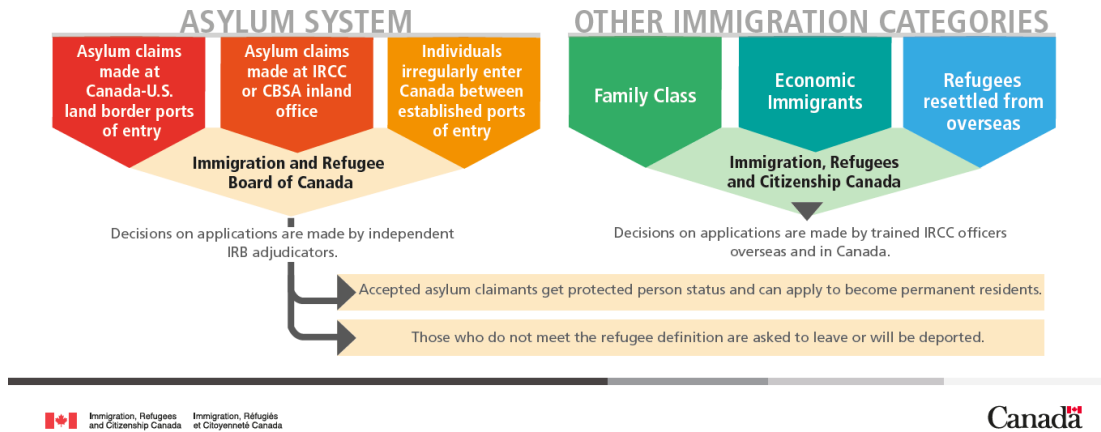
Annex D: Facts on the Safe Third Country Agreement

- The Safe Third Country Agreement between Canada and the United States (U.S.) is part of the U.S.–Canada Smart Border Action Plan.
- Under the Agreement, refugee claimants are required to request refugee protection in the first safe country they arrive in, unless they qualify for an exception to the Agreement.
- The Agreement helps both governments better manage access to the refugee system in each country for people crossing the Canada–U.S. land border. The two countries signed the Agreement on December 5, 2002, and it came into effect on December 29, 2004.
- To date, the U.S. is the only country that is designated as a safe third country by Canada under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.
- The Agreement does not apply to U.S. citizens or habitual residents of the U.S. who are not citizens of any country (“stateless persons”).
- Since the 1980s, countries around the world have been using safe third country-type agreements as a way to address pressures on domestic asylum systems from the continued growth of global migration. In the mid-1990s, the United Nations Refugee Agency expressed support for these types of agreements.

Annex E: Visual Aid on Asylum Program

MYTH: ARE ASYLUM SEEKERS QUEUE JUMPERS?

FACT: Asylum seekers are asking for protection under international and Canadian laws. They are a separate category and are neither ahead nor behind applicants for immigration, permanent residence or citizenship.



Annex E – Text version.

Title: “Myth: are asylum seekers queue jumpers?”

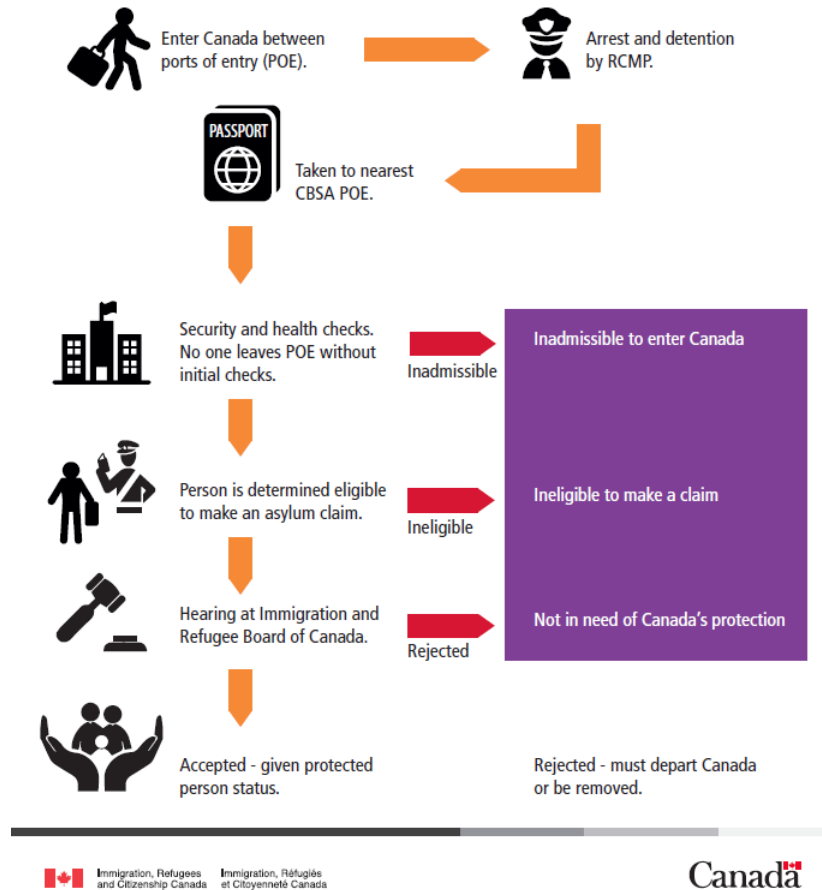
“Fact: Asylum seekers are asking for protection under international and Canadian laws. They are a separate category and are neither ahead nor behind applicants for immigration, permanent residence or citizenship.”

Flow chart, showing that the asylum system is distinct from other immigration categories:

- Asylum system:
 - Asylum claims made at Canada-U.S. land border ports of entry
 - Asylum claims made at IRCC or CBSA inland office
 - Individuals irregularly enter Canada between established ports of entry
 - **Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada**
Decisions on applications are made by independent IRB adjudicators.
 - Accepted asylum claimants get protected person status and can apply to become permanent residents.
 - Those who do not meet the refugee definition are asked to leave or will be deported.
- Other immigration categories:
 - Family Class
 - Economic Immigrants
 - Refugees resettled from overseas
 - **Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada**
Decisions on applications are made by trained IRCC officers overseas and in Canada.

Annex F: Visual Aid on Claiming Asylum

CLAIMING ASYLUM: NO AUTOMATIC STAY IN CANADA



Annex F – Text version.

Title: “Claiming asylum: No automatic stay in Canada”

Flow chart:

1. Enter Canada between ports of entry (POE).
2. Arrest and detention by RCMP.
3. Taken to nearest CBSA POE.
4. Security and health checks. No one leaves POE without initial checks.
5. Person is deemed eligible to make an asylum claim.
6. Hearing at Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada.
7. Accepted – given protected person status

If applicant is deemed to be inadmissible to enter Canada based on security or health check, to be ineligible to make a claim, or not to be in need of Canada’s protection, they must depart Canada or be removed.



Annex G: Pre-Session Participant Exercise

Where do you get your information on policy, services and programs related to immigration, refugees and citizenship? Please be as accurate as possible – for instance, if you use the Internet, please specify the website, if it is from a newspaper, which one? Etc.

Please write legibly! The moderator will be collecting these during the session.



Punjabi moderator's guide

ਜਾਣ ਪਛਾਣ (5 ਮਿੰਟ)

- ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਦਾ ਪਰਿਚੈ ਦਿਓ ਅਤੇ ਫੇਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਆਗਤ ਕਰੋ
 - ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਭਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅਸੀਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਸੀ, ਫੇਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ।
- ਇਹ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ 2 ਘੰਟੇ ਚਲੇਗੀ। ਜੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ।
- ਹੇਠਲੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ:
 - ਆਡੀਓ ਰਿਕਾਰਡਿੰਗ – ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਆਡੀਓ ਰਿਕਾਰਡਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਣ 'ਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਬਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨੋਟਸ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਤੱਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ। ਇਹ ਆਡੀਓ ਟੇਪਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣਗੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਦੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ।
 - ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸਿਓਂ ਪਾਰਦਰਸ਼ੀ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ਾ (One-way mirror) – ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਨਿਧ ਨਿਰੀਖਕ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਣਗੇ।
 - ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇੱਥੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਜਵਾਬਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਵੇਗਾ।
 - ਗੁਪਤਤਾ – ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਨੋਟ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਕਹੋਗੇ, ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੁਪਤ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੱਸਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਆਖਿਆ। ਸਾਡੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੱਢੇ ਗਏ ਸਿੱਟਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਲੇਖ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਆਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਦੇਖੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।
- ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚਰਚਾ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੇਗਾ:
 - ਚਰਚਾ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਮਿਲੇ। ਇੱਕ ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਵਜੋਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਚਰਚਾ ਦਾ ਮਾਰਗਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ ਇਹ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਰਹੇ।
 - ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਫੇਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਘੱਟ-ਗਿਣਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁ-ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੋਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਜੋ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਚੁੱਪ ਨਾ ਰਹੋ। ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਨਾਲ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋ ਵੀ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ। ਹਰੇਕ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਬਹੁਮੁੱਲੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।
 - ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਪੁਰਜ਼ੋਰ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹਵਾਂਗਾ(ਗੀ) ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਜਵਾਬ ਗਲਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਿਰਫ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਰਵੱਈਆ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਆਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਹੋਵੋਗੇ।

ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਨੋਟ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਨਾ ਦੇ ਸਕੇ। ਪਰ ਜੇ ਚਰਚਾ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੋਈ ਅਹਿਮ ਸਵਾਲ ਉੱਠਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। (ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਰਿਚੈ ਦਿੰਦਾ(ਦੀ) ਹੈ)। ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਰਿਚੈ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਸਿਰਫ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ।



- ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸ਼ੈਕ ਜਾਂ ਸੁਗਲ ਕੀ ਹਨ?

ਗਰਮਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਕਸਰਤ (10 ਮਿੰਟ)

- ਜਦ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ? **ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਓ:** ਮਾਣ ਅਤੇ/ਜਾਂ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਦੇ ਸ੍ਰੋਤ

(ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਰਚਾ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ)

ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ – ਮੁੱਦੇ – 15 ਮਿੰਟ

ਸਾਰੇ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰ

- ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ (ਕਮਿਊਨਿਟੀ) ਦੇ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ? [ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਗਰੁੱਪ – ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਸਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਉਲੇਖ ਕਰੋ] (ਫਲਿਪ ਚਾਰਟ 'ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ) [ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ A]

[ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਰ ਦੱਸੇਗਾ(ਗੀ) – ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਟਾਪੂ ਸੂਚੀ ਦੀ ਪੜਚੋਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਏਗਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ]

- ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜੋ ਕਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ਉਸਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਦੱਸੋਗੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਖਾਸ ਮੁੱਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਖਾਸ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਹੈ?
- ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦੇ ਹਲ ਲਈ ਫੈਡਰਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ?
- ਇਸ ਮੁੱਦੇ 'ਤੇ ਫੈਡਰਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਾਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੀ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਹੈ?

ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ – 40 ਮਿੰਟ

ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ/ਤਰਜੀਹਾਂ

ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਤਰਜੀਹਾਂ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਿਰਫ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਲਈ, ਯਾਨੀ 2020 ਤਕ ਲਈ, ਇੱਕ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦੀ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। [ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਲਈ ਤੱਥਸ਼ੀਟ - ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ B]

- ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ – ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ/ਲਗਭਗ ਸਹੀ/ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ
 - ਅਤੇ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਇਹ (ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ/ਲਗਭਗ ਸਹੀ/ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ) ਹੈ?
- ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ/ਤਰਜੀਹਾਂ [ਪਰਿਵਾਰ, ਮਾਨਵਤਾਵਾਦੀ/ਆਰਥਿਕ]
 - ਆਰਥਿਕ/ਮਾਨਵਤਾਵਾਦੀ/ਪਰਿਵਾਰ
 - ਰਿਫਿਊਜੀ/ਮਾਈਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ(ਪਰਵਾਸੀ)/ਪਨਾਹ ਮੰਗਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਅੰਤਰ
- ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼: ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਕੀ ਹੈ? (15 ਮਿੰਟ)
 - **ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਓ:** ਆਰਥਿਕ/ਮਾਨਵਤਾਵਾਦੀ/ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੁਰਜੀਤੀਕਰਨ/ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ

ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਲਾਭ/ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ (ਇਥੇ ਘੱਟੋ-ਘੱਟ 20 ਮਿੰਟ)

ਹੁਣ, ਮੈਂ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਉੱਪਰ ਪੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਸਰ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਾਂਗਾ(ਗੀ)। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਲਾਭ ਅਤੇ ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ ਕੀ ਹਨ?



ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਫਲਿਪ ਚਾਰਟ ਕੋਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ(ਦੀ) ਹੈ: ਚੰਗਾ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਲਾਭਾਂ/ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ? ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਲੋਕ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹੋ?

ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਓ

- ਆਰਥਿਕ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ
 - ਵੱਡੀ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੱਧਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦਾ ਹਲ/ਲੇਬਰ ਮਾਰਕੀਟ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨਾ/ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਚਾਰ/ਨਵੀਂ ਕਾਢ/ਨਵੀਂਆਂ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਕੱਢਣਾ
- ਸਮਾਜ/ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
 - ਵੰਨ-ਸੁਵੰਨਾ ਸਮਾਜ/ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ/ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਵਾਇਤਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ
- ਵੱਸਣਾ/ਏਕੀਕਰਨ
 - ਨਵੇਂ ਆਏ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਆਗਤ/ਏਕੀਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ/ਸਾਂਝ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ
 - ਵਸੀਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੋੜ/ਕਮਿਊਨਿਟੀ ਪੱਧਰ/ਕੌਮੀ ਪੱਧਰ
- ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ
 - ਮਾਨਵਤਾਵਾਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ
 - ਵਿਸ਼ਵਵਿਆਪੀ ਹੋੜ/ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਈ ਮਨਪਸੰਦ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ
- ਵਿਸ਼ਵ-ਵਿਆਪੀ ਹੋੜ: ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ, ਵਰਕਰ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਜ਼ਿਟਰ (ਯੂਕੇ/ਯੂ.ਐਸ.ਏ./ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲਿਆ)। ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਨਪਸੰਦ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੈ?
- ਲੇਬਰ ਮਾਰਕੀਟ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੋੜਾਂ/ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਧਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ/ਆਰਥਿਕ ਲੋੜਾਂ (ਸੰਕਟ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ?)
- ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟਾਂ ਲਈ/ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਲਈ: ਵੱਸਣਾ/ਏਕੀਕਰਨ
- ਸ਼ੱਕ ਜਾਂ ਡਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਸੁਆਗਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ

ਵੱਸਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਏਕੀਕਰਨ

- [ਆਮ ਲੋਕ] ਜਦ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਫਿਊਜੀ ਇਥੇ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਕੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- [ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ] ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਜਦ ਇਥੇ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਸਣ ਲਈ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਕੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- ਏਕੀਕਰਨ (integration) ਦਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ? ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਓ: ਸਮਾਜਕ/ਆਰਥਿਕ?
- ਏਕੀਕਰਨ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ?
 - ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਓ: ਚਾਲਕ/ਰੁਕਾਵਟਾਂ/ਸੁਝਾਅ
 - ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਓ: ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਰਿਫਿਊਜੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੜ-ਵਸੇਵਾ
 - ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਓ: ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭੂਮਿਕਾਵਾਂ (ਸੁਬਾ, ਮਿਊਨਿਸਪੈਲਟੀ, ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਆਦਿ), ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭੂਮਿਕਾਵਾਂ (ਯਾਨੀ, ਨਵੇਂ ਆਏ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਸਣ ਅਤੇ ਏਕੀਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਾਸੀ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ?)
- [ਵੱਸਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਲਈ ਤੱਥ ਸ਼ੀਟ] ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ C: ਏਕੀਕਰਨ/ ਵੱਸਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

ਅਨਿਯਮਿਤ ਆਮਦ/ਪਨਾਹ – 10 ਮਿੰਟ

- ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਨਾਹ ਮੰਗਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ?
- ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਪਟਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ?
- ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਨਿਪਟ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ? ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ? ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਸੀ?
- ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਕੀ ਅਸਰ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ? ਭਾਈਚਾਰਿਆਂ ਉੱਪਰ?

- [ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ(ਦੀ) ਹੈ]
 - ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ D: ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਤੀਜਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਮਝੌਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ (ਸਿਰਫ ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਲਈ)
 - ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ E: ਪਨਾਹ ਬਾਰੇ ਮਨਘੜਤ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ (ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ)
 - ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ F: ਪਨਾਹ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ (ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ)
- ਜੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਹੁਣੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਆਉ ਉਸਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰੀਏ।
 - ਕੀ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਜਾਣ ਕੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਹੈਰਾਨਗੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ?
 - ਕੀ ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਆਈ ਹੈ?
 - ਕੀ ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਨ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ? ਜਾਂ, ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਵਾਧੂ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ? ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੋਗੇ? ਅਤੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ?

ਸਮੇਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਫਤਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਹੇਠਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਰੇ ਵਾਰੀ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੇਗਾ(ਗੀ) (ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੇਠਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ)

ਗੁਆਚੇ ਹੋਏ ਕੈਨੇਡੀਅਨ - 10 ਮਿੰਟ

ਮੈਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਾਂਗਾ(ਗੀ) ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕ ਗੁਆਚੇ ਹੋਏ ਕੈਨੇਡੀਅਨ ("lost Canadians") ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਗੁਆਚੇ ਹੋਏ ਕੈਨੇਡੀਅਨਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਦੇਖਿਆ, ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ?

ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਦੱਸਦਾ(ਦੀ) ਹੈ: ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਜਨਮ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਤਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਤ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕੈਨੇਡੀਅਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਜੇ ਉਹ ਬੱਚੇ ਫੇਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕੈਨੇਡੀਅਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਲਗਾਉ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ; ਇਥੇ ਰਹੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਗਾਉ ਦੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਇੱਕ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ। ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਜਦ ਲੰਮੇ ਅਰਸਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਬਾਹਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵੱਧਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕ ਇਸ ਨੀਤੀ ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਸਵਾਲ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

- ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੁਝ ਮੂਲ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀ ਹਨ?
- ਕੀ ਦੂਜੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਿਤ ਲਗਾਉ ਜਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ?
- ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਨਿਪਟਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਪਾਂਸਰਸ਼ਿਪ - 10 ਮਿੰਟ

- ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਫੈਮਿਲੀ ਕਲਾਸ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ/ਫੈਮਿਲੀ ਸਪਾਂਸਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਖਬਰ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ? ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਕੀ ਇਹ ਚੰਗੀ ਖਬਰ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਮਾੜੀ? ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਕਿਸ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਸੁਣੀ (ਯਾਨੀ, ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡਿਆ/ਸਮਾਚਾਰ/ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੂੰਹੋਂ)?
- ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਪਤੀ/ਪਤਨੀ ਸਪਾਂਸਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੇ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਚੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ ਛੋਟਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ 12 ਮਹੀਨੇ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
 - ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਸੀ?
 - ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਛੜੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਜੋੜਨ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਜੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕਾਫੀ ਹੈ? ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ?



- ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਪਾਂਸਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਪਤੀ/ਪਤਨੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਪਾਰਟਨਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਮਾਨੈਂਟ ਵਾਸੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਕਰਾਰ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਦੋ ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਪਾਂਸਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।
 - ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਸੀ?
 - ਇਸ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੈ?
- ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਕਦੇ IRCC ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ 'ਤੇ ਗਏ ਹੋ?
 - ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਸਪਾਂਸਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਵਾਲੀ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਐਨਲਾਈਨ ਸਾਧਨ Link my App ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ?
 - ਕੀ IRCC ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਥਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਥਾਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਅਸਾਨ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ? ਜੇ ਨਹੀਂ, ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ?
- ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪੇਰੰਟਸ ਐਂਡ ਗ੍ਰਾਂਡਪੇਰੰਟਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ? 2017 ਵਿੱਚ, PGP ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਨਿਆਂਪੂਰਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਜਾਮ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ “ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆਉ, ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਾਉ” ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਬੇਤਰਤੀਬ (random) ਚੋਣ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਚਲਿਆ (ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ/ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ/ਅਖਬਾਰ/ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨੀ)?
 - ਇਸ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੈ?
 - ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੇਤਰਤੀਬ (ਰੈਂਡਮ) ਚੋਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਨੇ ਸਪਾਂਸਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਨਿਆਂਪੂਰਨ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ? ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਿਆਂਪੂਰਨ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਰਚੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ – 10 ਮਿੰਟ

ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਸਿਹਤ ਜਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਦੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਾਧੂ ਬੋਝ ਪਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਾਂਗਾ(ਗੀ)।

- ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਦਬਾਅ ਪਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ? [ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ] ਜੇਖਮ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ? [ਜੇ ਨਹੀਂ, ਤਾਂ] ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ?
- ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮੰਗ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੀਤੀ (excessive demand policy) ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ? ਜੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ?

ਮਾਡਰੇਟਰ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਪਿਛਲੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ ਆਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਪਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਖਰਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਬੋਝ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਹਰਨਾਂ ਹਨ, ਮਨੀਟੋਬਾ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਦਮੀ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਰਗੀ ਰੋਗ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਟੋਰਾਂਟੋ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਡਾਉਨ ਸਿੰਡਰੋਮ ਹੈ।

ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮੰਗ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮੰਗ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਨ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਜ ਲਈ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਦਾਤਾ ਜਾਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪਵੇਗੀ, ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਲਈ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਖਰਚਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਡੀਕ ਸੂਚੀਆਂ (wait lists) ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਇਸਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਸਰ ਪਵੇਗਾ। ਜੇ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਈ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਸੀਮਾ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਖਰਚੇ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਹ ਸੀਮਾ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਐਸਤ ਖਰਚੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸੈੱਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ \$6,655 ਜਾਂ 5 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ



\$33,275 ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਮਾਨਵਤਾਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਹਮਦਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮੰਗ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਜਨਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੈਸਾ ਖਰਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੈਨੇਡੀਅਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਲੰਮੀਆਂ ਉਡੀਕ ਸੂਚੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਫਿਊਜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਜੁੜਨ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

- ਇਸਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀ ਹਨ?
- ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਮੀਡਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਏ ਕੁਝ ਹਾਈ ਪ੍ਰੋਫਾਈਲ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਰਚੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਅਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਸ਼ਲ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਖਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਕਿਥੇ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਕਲਾਇੰਟ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ/ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਡਿਲੀਵਰੀ/ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ (ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ ਜੋ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਾਜਬ ਹੋਵੇ: TBD) – 10 ਮਿੰਟ

ਗਾਹਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਰਜੀਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ/ਸੋਚਾਂ/ਵਿਕਲਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਡੇਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ।

- ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ੀਟ ਭਰਨ ਲਈ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁੱਛਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ, ਰਿਫਿਊਜੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਨੀਤੀਆਂ, ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਸ਼ੀਟ ਅੱਗੇ ਦੇ ਦਿਓ। [ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ G]
- ਸੇਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ IRCC ਦੇ ਸੇਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡਿਆ ਚੈਨਲਾਂ (ਟਵਿੱਟਰ, ਫੇਸਬੁਕ ਅਤੇ ਯੂ-ਟਿਊਬ) ਨੂੰ ਫਾਲੋ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ? (ਜੇ ਹਾਂ) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ ਫਾਲੋ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ? ਕੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਹਨ? ਜਾਂ, ਕੀ ਕੋਈ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ?
- ਹੁਣ, ਮੈਂ IRCC ਦੀਆਂ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਜਾਂ ਬੋਧ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਾਂਗਾ(ਗੀ)।
- ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ IRCC ਦੀ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਕੁਝ ਦੱਸ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ? ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖਾਸ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਵੇ? ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਲਗੀ? ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਚੰਗੀ ਲੱਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਸੀ? ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਜੋ ਹੁਣ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਹੋਈ ਹੋਵੇ? ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਜੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਚਾਹੋਗੇ ਕਿ ਅੱਗੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਹੋਵੇ?

ਸੁਨੇਹਾ ਟੈਸਟਿੰਗ (Message Testing) (10 ਮਿੰਟ ਜਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ)

EKOS ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਟ੍ਰੈਕਿੰਗ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਫੋਕਸ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਟੈਸਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮਨਪਸੰਦ ਸੁਨੇਹਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਗਰੁੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋ ਸੁਨੇਹਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਟੈਸਟਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਟੈਸਟਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਹਾਲਾਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸੁਨੇਹਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਟੈਸਟਿੰਗ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਬਾਕੀ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ।

ਜ਼ਮੀਮਾ A: ਮੁੱਦੇ

- ਘੱਟ ਰਹੀ ਮਿਡਲ ਕਲਾਸ
- ਸਥਾਨਕ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ
- ਵੱਧਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ



- ਸਸਤੇ ਚਾਈਲਡ ਕੇਅਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਲਪਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ
- ਸਿਹਤ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ
- ਨੈਕਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ
- ਪਬਲਿਕ ਟ੍ਰਾਂਜ਼ਿਟ ਦੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ
- ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ
- ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਲਾਗਤ
- ਜੁਰਮ
- ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਪਰਿਚੈ ਪੱਤਰਾਂ (Credentials) ਦੀ ਮਾਨਤਾ
- ਬੇਘਰੀ
- ਇਮੀਗ੍ਰੈਂਟਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਏਕੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਰਨਾ
- ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ
- ਸੈਲ ਫੋਨ ਕਵਰੇਜ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ
- ਜੇ ਲੋਕ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੱਭ ਸਕਦੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਬੀਮਾ ਬੈਨਿਫਿਟਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ
- ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਨੀਵੀਂ ਦਰ
- ਗਰੀਬੀ
- ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਫ਼ ਬਣਾਏ ਰੱਖਣਾ
- ਸੜਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ
- ਭਰੋਸੇਯੋਗ ਬ੍ਰਾਂਡਬੈਂਡ ਜਾਂ ਹਾਈ-ਸਪੀਡ ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ
- ਨਵੇਂ ਆਏ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੱਸਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ
- ਟ੍ਰੈਫਿਕ ਦੀ ਭੀੜ
- ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਲਾਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ



Simplified Chinese moderator's guide

引言 (5分钟)

- 介绍主持人并欢迎参与者来到焦点小组。
 - 正如我们在招募过程中所提到的，我们正在代表加拿大政府组织一些焦点小组讨论。
- 讨论将持续大约2小时。如有必要，参与者可以在讨论过程中随时要求离开。
- 解释一些相关问题：
 - 录音 – 为了分析之目的，讨论过程会进行录音，以防万一需要对照我们的笔记复核会议进程。这些录音保留在我们手里，而且今后决不会在未经参与者书面同意的情况下发布给任何人。
 - 单向镜 – 有一些代表政府的观察员将从玻璃后面观察讨论情况。
 - 还有一点您需要知道的重要情况是，您今天的回答决不会影响到您今后和加拿大政府之间的交道。
 - 保密性 – 请注意，您在这些小组讨论会上所说的任何内容将受到最严格的保密。我们不会将会上发表的意見和特定的人联系起来。我们的报告总结来自小组讨论的结果，但不会提及任何人的姓名。报告可以从国会图书馆 (Library of Parliament) 或加拿大档案馆 (Archives Canada) 读取。
- 说明讨论小组如何运作：
 - 讨论小组旨在激励一种开放和坦诚的讨论。作为主持人，我的职责是指导讨论并鼓励每个人都参与。主持人的另一项职责是确保讨论紧扣主题并遵守时间安排。
 - 您的职责是回答问题并发表您的意見。我们希望在焦点小组上既听到少数意見也获得多数意見，所以如果您有意見，就果断地讲出来，即便您认为您的意見可能与小组中其他人的意見不同。也许有人与您的意見相同，或者也许有人与您的意見不同。每个人的意見都是重要的，必须予以尊重。
 - 我还想强调，回答没有对错。我们只是想获得您的意見和态度。不是为了测试您的知识。我们不要求您为这次小组讨论做任何准备。

请注意，主持人不是加拿大政府的雇员，所以也许不能回答您提出的、与将要讨论的内容相关的某些问题。如果在小组讨论过程中，确实有人提出一些重要问题，我们会尽力在您离开前为您找到答复。（主持人自我介绍）参与者应该做自我介绍，只用他们的名字（不要提及姓氏）。

- 您的主要业余爱好或消遣活动是什么？



准备练习（10分钟）

- 当您想到加拿大和移民时，脑海里出现了什么？调查：自豪感/担忧

（告知参与者，他们将有在随后的小组讨论会上更为详细地讨论问题）

首要关注事项 – 问题 – 15分钟

所有参与者

- 您所在的社区面临着哪些挑战？ [移民小组–具体说明他们的族裔社群 (写在挂纸白板上)] [附录A]

[主持人将概括已有的主题列表 – 在参与者讨论重点主题之后，将讨论未提及的其余主题]

- 您这样讲的理由是什么？这里讲到的具体是什么问题或担忧？
- 您听说联邦政府为解决这个问题而采取了任何行动吗？
- 联邦政府是如何处理这个问题的？

加拿大和移民–40分钟

加拿大移民配额/优先顺序

在移民问题上，政府采取一项年度计划来决定政府应该制定哪些选项和优先顺序。这不只是移民来加拿大的人数问题。今年政府宣布了一项跨度三年的移民计划（或者说截止到2020年的计划）。

- 移民人数–太多/比较合适/太少
 - 那么，您为什么这么说(太多/比较合适/太少？
- 移民类别/优先顺序[家庭团聚类、人道主义类/经济类]
 - 经济类/人道主义类/家庭团聚类
 - 难民/移民/避难者的区别
- 移民的目的：如果考虑的是加拿大，移民的主要目的是什么？（15分钟）
 - 调查：经济/人道主义/国家复兴/国际义务

移民的益处/挑战（这里至少20分钟）



下面我想让大家讨论移民对加拿大的影响。移民的益处和挑战是什么？

主持人走向挂纸白板 (FLIP CHART)： 好，您认为移民的益处/挑战有哪些？其他人呢，你们怎么看这些问题？

调查

- 繁荣经济
 - 解决老龄化人口问题 / 满足劳动市场需求 / 新思想 / 创新 / 创造工作机会
- 社会/文化冲击
 - 多元化社会 / 灵感 / 对加拿大传统的影响
- 定居/融合
 - 欢迎新移民 / 支持融合 / 归属感
 - 资源竞争 / 社区层面 / 国家层面
- 加拿大的声誉
 - 人道主义义务
 - 国际竞争力 / 作为一个移民选择的国家
- 全球竞争：国际学生、工人和来访者（英国/美国/澳大利亚）。如何能使加拿大成为更有吸引力的目的地？
- 劳动市场需求 / 老龄化人口 / 经济需要（在危机时期？）
- 对移民/对加拿大：定居/融合
- 营造一个热情友好的氛围，而不是一种让人感到怀疑或忧虑的气氛。

定居和融合

- [普通公民]一旦移民和难民来到这里，加拿大如何帮助他们安顿下来？
- [移民]一旦你们社群的人来到这里，加拿大如何帮助他们安顿下来？
- 融合对您来说意味着什么？调查：社会/经济方面的？
- 融合情况进行得如何？
 - 调查：驱动因素/障碍/建议
 - 调查：来自国外难民的重新安顿
 - 调查：其它方面（省、市、工商企业等）的职责、个人的职责（例如，加拿大人如何帮助新移民定居和融合？）。



- [有关安顿服务的主持人情况说明] 附录C: 融合/有关定居服务的信息

非正常登陆/避难—10分钟

- 您最近听说任何有关在加拿大边境有人寻求避难的消息了吗？
- 加拿大应该如何应对这种情况？
- 您对加拿大目前应对这种情况的做法怎么看？您听说加拿大政府在如何做吗？您认为他们还能再进一步做些什么？
- 这种情况对加拿大会产生什么影响？对社区有什么影响呢？
- [主持人提供有关目前情况的信息]
 - 附录D：有关《安全第三国协议》的背景信息（只给主持人）
 - 附录E：庇护的误区（给参与者）
 - 附录F：庇护程序（给参与者）
- 让我们来看一看我刚才给你们的信息。
 - 有任何令人惊讶的信息吗？
 - 信息是否改变了您对这种情况的任何看法？
 - 信息是否回答了您对有关这种情况的问题？或者，您是否觉得您需要更多信息？如果是的话，您想得到什么信息？如何获得？

根据时间安排和小组讨论的节奏，主持人将可能不得不在下列主题之间交替进行讨论（不同的焦点小组混合探讨下列主题）

加拿大公民身份失去者—10分钟

我想改变一下主题，讨论与被有人称之为“加拿大公民身份失去者（Lost Canadians）”相关的公民身份主题。您是否曾经看见、阅读或听说过有关“加拿大公民身份失去者”的信息？

主持人讲述：一般来说，加拿大公民的子女在出生时就自动成为加拿大公民。然而，我们将其限制为国外出生的第一代儿童。如果您在加拿大境外生了孩子，这些孩子是加拿大公民。但是如果这些孩子后来又在加拿大境外生了他们自己的孩子，那些孩子将不再是加拿大公民。这个理念表示相关人士必须与加拿大有一定的依附关系；您不能将加拿大公民身份从一代孩子传给不在加拿



大生活，而且与加拿大没有依附关系的下一代孩子。但是考虑到我们生活在全球化社会中，越来越多的人在国外工作，时间长短不一，所以有人对这项政策提出质疑。

- 您对这项政策最初是什么想法？
- 应该基于第二代子女与加拿大的依附关系或者联系授予他们公民身份吗？
- 加拿大政府应该如何管理这种情况？

家庭团聚移民- 10分钟

- 您最近是否听说有关加拿大政府家庭类移民/家庭团聚移民方面的信息？如果听说了，是什么信息？是正面还是负面消息？您是从哪里（例如，社交媒体/新闻/口传）听到这个消息的？
- 政府最近对配偶担保计划做了一些改变，明显降低了申请积案，并且将大多数申请的处理时间缩短到12个月以下。
 - 您听说这个信息了吗？
 - 您认为政府正在为配偶和家庭团聚所做的是否足够？政府还可以多做些什么吗？
- 政府最近取消了适用于某些担保配偶或同居者的条件，即取消了需要和配偶居住2年以便保留他们永久居民身份的条件。
 - 您听说这个信息了吗？
 - 您对这种改变怎么看？
- 您最近是否访问过加拿大移民、难民及公民部（IRCC）的网站？
 - 如果您已经递交了一份担保申请，您是否使用在线工具Link my App来跟进您的申请进度？
 - 您认为IRCC的网站易于浏览吗？如果不容易，什么可以改进？
- 您是否听说过任何有关对父母及祖父母团聚移民计划（Parents and Grandparents Program）的改变？2017年政府将先收到申请先受理程序改为随机挑选（抽签）程序，以便增加公平性并使进入父母及祖父母团聚移民申请程序的机会平等。您是如何听说这些改变的（网站/社交媒体/报纸/口传）？
 - 您如何看待这一改变？
 - 您认为随机抽取系统会使担保移民程序更加公平还是更不公平？

权衡移民、医疗保健和社会服务成本之间的关系-10分钟

我想将讨论主题改变为移民可能对医疗保健或者社会服务造成过度需求的主题。



- 您是否认为存在移民对医疗保健和社会服务造成压力的风险？[如果回答“是”]这些风险是什么？[如果回答“否”]为什么没有风险？
- 您是否听说过“过度需求政策（excessive demand policy）”？如果您听说了，是什么内容？

主持人讲述：

在最近的媒体上报道了许多事例，其中申请人或者其家庭成员想移民加拿大，但是因为他们的医疗费用会对医疗保健或社会服务有过度需求而被拒绝。例如，一位马尼托巴省的企业家，其女儿患有癫痫和发育迟缓，还有多伦多的一位大学教授，其孩子曾患有唐氏综合征。

在“过度需求政策”中，政府是通过评估申请者或者家庭成员治疗某种疾病所需要的医疗保健或社会服务，以及这些服务在加拿大的成本以及对等候名单的影响，来确定是否属于过度需求。如果移民申请人需要的服务成本超过某个上限值，申请将被拒绝。这个上限值是按照加拿大人的平均医疗保健和社会服务成本来设定的，目前是每年\$6,655，或者5年为\$33,275。有些个案是根据人道和同情原则来考虑的。过度需求政策旨在提倡难民保护和支​​持家庭团聚的同时，保护由政府支付的医疗保健和社会服务，包括那些有大量加拿大人等候的各种服务。

- 您对这项政策有什么看法？
- 考虑到近来媒体中引人关注的一些案例，其中移民申请人由于其抚养人的医疗保健和社会服务成本而被拒绝，您认为应该如何权衡保护政府资助的医疗保健和社会服务，以及便于有技能的申请人来到加拿大两者之间的关系？

客户服务/提供各种计划/信息（一个可能开发的、适合于普通公民的讨论主题：待定） – 10分钟

更新讨论主题以反映最近的进展/需认真考虑的事项/有关客户服务优先顺序的选项

- 在小组讨论之前，我曾请你们填写了一张关于您从哪里获取移民、难民和公民相关政策、服务和计划信息的问卷，你们能将这些问卷传到前面来吗？[附录G]
- 说到社交媒体，是否有人经常关注加拿大移民、难民及公民部（IRCC）的社交媒体渠道（Twitter、Facebook及YouTube）？（如果回答“是”）为什么您经常关注这种媒体渠道？有我们做得好的或者能够改进的吗？



- 接下来，我想请大家讨论您对IRCC申请的看法或感受。
- 您能否告诉我有关您的IRCC申请过程的一些经历？您有任何想强调的方面吗？您觉得最困难的是什么？您喜欢（如果有的话）的是什么？您是否有看到有任何改善的方面？是否有任何您希望改善或者提高的方面？

信息测试（10分钟，或根据时间是否允许而定）

根据在EKOS年度追踪研究定性焦点小组中测试的最受欢迎信息（结果目前正在汇编中），要在所有小组中测试两条信息。要测试的信息待定。

感谢参与者

附录A：问题

- 中产阶级缩水
- 地方商业及工业取得成功的能力
- 老年化人口
- 支付得起的儿童保育选择
- 可提供的医疗保健服务
- 就业机会
- 可提供的公共交通
- 可提供的服务
- 住房成本
- 犯罪
- 外国资格认定
- 无家可归问题
- 使移民融入社区
- 语言培训
- 手机覆盖率不足
- 对找不到工作的那些人的就业保险福利水平
- 高中毕业率低下
- 贫穷
- 保护清洁的环境



- 道路和桥梁的质量
- 可靠的宽带或高速互联网
- 新移民定居服务
- 交通阻塞
- 到别处寻找机会而离开的年轻人



Traditional Chinese moderator's guide

引言 (5分鐘)

- 介紹主持人並歡迎參與者來到焦點小組。
 - 正如我們在招募過程中所提到的，我們正在代表加拿大政府組織一些焦點小組討論。
- 討論將持續大約2小時。如有必要，參與者可以在討論過程中隨時要求離開。
- 解釋一些相關問題：
 - 錄音 – 為了分析之目的，討論過程會進行錄音，以防萬一需要對照我們的筆記複核會議進程。這些錄音保留在我們手裡，而且今後決不會在未經參與者書面同意的情況下發佈給任何人。
 - 單向鏡 – 有一些代表政府的觀察員將從玻璃後面觀察討論情況。
 - 還有一點您需要知道的重要情況是，您今天的回答決不會影響到您今後和加拿大政府之間的交道。
 - 保密性 – 請注意，您在這些小組討論會上所說的任何內容將受到最嚴格的保密。我們不會將討論會上發表的意見和特定的人士聯繫起來。我們的報告總結來自小組討論的結果，但不會提及任何人的姓名。報告可以從國會圖書館（Library of Parliament）或加拿大檔案館（Archives Canada）讀取。
- 說明討論小組如何運作：
 - 討論小組旨在激勵一種開放和坦誠的討論。作為主持人，我的職責是指導討論並鼓勵每個人都參與。主持人的另一項職責是確保討論緊扣主題並遵守時間安排。
 - 您的職責是回答問題並發表您的意見。我們希望在焦點小組上既聽到少數意見也獲得多數意見，所以如果您有意見，就果斷地講出來，即便您認為您的意見可能與小組中其他人的意見不同。也許有人與您的意見相同，或者也許有人與您的意見不同。每個人的意見都是重要的，必須予以尊重。
 - 我還想強調，回答沒有對錯。我們只是想獲得您的意見和態度。不是為了測試您的知識。我們不要求您為這次小組討論做任何準備。

請注意，主持人不是加拿大政府的雇員，所以也許不能回答您提出的、與將要討論的內容相關的某些問題。如果在小組討論過程中，確實有人提出一些重要問題，我們會盡力在您離開前為您找到答覆。（主持人自我介紹）參與者應該做自我介紹，只用他們的名字（不要提及姓氏）。

- 您的主要業餘愛好或消遣活動是什麼？

準備練習 (10分鐘)

- 當您想到加拿大和移民時，腦海裡出現了什麼？調查: 自豪感/擔憂

（告知參與者，他們將有機會在隨後的小組討論會上更為詳細地討論問題）

首要關注事項 – 問題 – 15分鐘

所有參與者



- 您所在的社區面臨著哪些挑戰？ [移民小組—具體說明他們的族裔社群 (寫在掛紙白板上)] [附錄A]

[主持人將概括已有的主題清單 – 在參與者討論重點主題之後，將討論未提及的其餘主題]

- 您這樣講的理由是什麼？這裡講到的具體是什麼問題或擔憂？
- 您聽說聯邦政府為解決這個問題而採取了任何行動嗎？
- 聯邦政府是如何處理這個問題的？

加拿大和移民—40分鐘

加拿大移民配額/優先順序

在移民問題上，政府採取一項年度計畫來決定政府應該制定哪些選項和優先順序。這不只是移民來加拿大的人數問題。今年政府宣佈了一項跨度三年的移民計畫（或者說截止到2020年的計畫）。

- 移民人數—太多/比較合適/太少
 - 那麼，您為什麼這麼說(太多/比較合適/太少)?
- 移民類別/優先順序[家庭團聚類、人道主義類/經濟類]
 - 經濟類/人道主義類/家庭團聚類
 - 難民/移民/避難者的區別
- 移民的目的：如果考慮加拿大，移民的主要目的是什麼？（15分鐘）
 - 調查：經濟/人道主義/國家復興/國際義務

移民的益處/挑戰（這裡至少20分鐘）

下面我想讓大家討論移民對加拿大的影響。移民的益處和挑戰是什麼？

主持人走向掛紙白板（FLIP CHART）：好，您認為移民的益處/挑戰有哪些？其他人呢，你們怎麼看這些問題？

調查

- 繁榮經濟
 - 解決老齡化人口問題/滿足勞動市場需求/新思想/創新/創造工作機會
- 社會/文化衝擊
 - 多元化社會/靈感/對加拿大傳統的影響
- 定居/融合
 - 歡迎新移民/支持融合/歸屬感
 - 資源競爭/社區層面/國家層面
- 加拿大的聲譽
 - 人道主義義務

- 國際競爭力/作為一個移民選擇的國家
- 全球競爭：國際學生、工人和來訪者（英國/美國/澳大利亞）。如何能使加拿大成為更有吸引力的目的地？
- 勞動市場需求/老齡化人口/經濟需要（在危機時期？）
- 對移民/對加拿大：定居/融合
- 營造一個熱情友好的氛圍，而不是一種讓人感到懷疑或憂慮的氣氛。

定居和融合

- [普通公民]一旦移民和難民來到這裡，加拿大如何幫助他們安頓下來？
- [移民]一旦你們社群的人來到這裡，加拿大如何幫助他們安頓下來？
- 融合對您來說意味著什麼？調查：社會/經濟方面的？
- 融合情況進行得如何？
 - 調查：驅動因素/障礙/建議
 - 調查：來自國外難民的重新安頓
 - 調查：其它方面（省、市、工商企業等）的職責、個人的職責（例如，加拿大人如何幫助新移民定居和融合？）。
- [有關安頓服務的主持人情況說明] 附錄C: 融合/有關定居服務的資訊

非正常登陸/避難—10分鐘

- 您最近聽說任何有關在加拿大邊境有人尋求避難的消息了嗎？
- 加拿大應該如何應對這種情況？
- 您對加拿大目前應對這種情況的做法怎麼看？您聽說加拿大政府在如何做嗎？您認為他們還能再進一步做些什麼？
- 這種情況對加拿大會產生什麼影響？對社區有什麼影響呢？
- [主持人提供有關目前情況的資訊]
 - 附錄D：有關《安全第三國協定》的背景資訊（只給主持人）
 - 附錄E：庇護的神話（給參與者）
 - 附錄F：庇護過程（給參與者）
- 讓我們來看一看我剛才給你們的資訊。
 - 有任何令人驚訝的資訊嗎？
 - 資訊是否改變了您對這種情況的任何看法？
 - 資訊是否回答了您對有關這種情況的問題？或者，您是否覺得您需要更多資訊？如果是的話，您想得到什麼資訊？如何獲得？

根據時間安排和小組討論的節奏，主持人將可能不得不在下列主題之間交替進行討論（不同的焦點小組混合探討下列主題）

加拿大公民身份失去者—10分鐘



我想改變一下主題，討論與被有人稱之為“加拿大公民身份失去者（Lost Canadians）”相關的公民身份主題。您是否曾經看見、閱讀或聽說過有關“加拿大公民身份失去者”的資訊？

主持人講述：一般來說，加拿大公民的子女在出生時就自動成為加拿大公民。然而，我們將其限制為國外出生的第一代兒童。如果您在加拿大境外生了孩子，這些孩子是加拿大公民。但是如果這些孩子後來又在加拿大境外生了他們自己的孩子，那些孩子將不再是加拿大公民。這個理念表示相關人士必須與加拿大有一定的依附關係；您不能將加拿大公民身份從一代孩子傳給不在加拿大生活，而且與加拿大沒有依附關係的下一代孩子。但是考慮到我們生活在全球化社會中，越來越多的人在國外工作，時間長短不一，所以有人對這項政策提出質疑。

- 您對這項政策最初是什麼想法？
- 應該基於第二代子女與加拿大的依附關係或者聯繫授予他們公民身份嗎？
- 加拿大政府應該如何管理這種情況？

家庭團聚移民– 10分鐘

- 您最近是否聽說有關加拿大政府家庭類移民/家庭團聚移民方面的資訊？如果聽說了，是什麼資訊？是正面還是負面消息？您是從哪裡（例如，社交媒體/新聞/口傳）聽到這個資訊的？
- 政府最近對配偶擔保計畫做了一些改變，明顯降低了申請積案，並且將大多數申請的處理時間縮短到12個月以下。
 - 您聽說這個資訊了嗎？
 - 您認為政府正在為配偶和家庭團聚所做的是否足夠？政府還可以多做些什麼嗎？
- 政府最近取消了適用於某些擔保配偶或同居者的條件，即取消了需要和配偶居住2年以便保留他們永久居民身份的條件。
 - 您聽說這個資訊了嗎？
 - 您對這種改變怎麼看？
- 您最近是否訪問過加拿大移民、難民及公民部（IRCC）的網站？
 - 如果您已經遞交了一份擔保申請，您是否使用線上工具Link my App來跟進您的申請進度？
 - 您認為IRCC的網站易於流覽嗎？如果不容易，什麼可以改進？
- 您是否聽說過任何有關對父母及祖父母團聚移民計畫（Parents and Grandparents Program）的改變？2017年政府將先收到申請先受理方式改為隨機挑選（抽籤）方式，以便增加公平性並使進入父母及祖父母團聚移民申請過程的機會均等。您是從何處聽說這些改變的（網站/社交媒體/報紙/口傳）？
 - 您如何看待這一改變？
 - 您認為隨機抽取系統會使擔保移民程式更加公平還是更不公平？

權衡移民、醫療保健和社會服務成本之間的關係—10分鐘

我想將討論主題改變為移民可能對醫療保健或者社會服務造成過度需求的主題。



- 您是否認為存在移民對醫療保健和社會服務造成壓力的風險？[如果回答“是”]這些風險是什麼？[如果回答“否”]為什麼沒有風險？
- 您是否聽說過“過度需求政策（excessive demand policy）”？如果您聽說了，是什麼內容？

主持人講述：

在最近的媒體上報導了許多事例，其中申請人或者其家庭成員想移民加拿大，但是因為他們的醫療費用會對醫療保健或社會服務有過度需求而被拒絕。例如，一位馬尼托巴省的企業家，其女兒患有癲癇和發育遲緩，還有多倫多的一位大學教授，其孩子曾患有唐氏綜合症。

在“過度需求政策”中，政府是通過評估申請者或者家庭成員治療某種疾病所需要的醫療保健或社會服務，以及這些服務在加拿大的成本以及對等候名單的影響，來確定是否屬於過度需求。如果移民申請人需要的服務成本超過某個上限值，申請將被拒絕。這個上限值是按照加拿大人的平均醫療保健和社會服務成本來設定的，目前是每年\$6,655，或者5年為\$33,275。有些個案是根據人道和同情原則來考慮的。過度需求政策旨在提倡難民保護和支持家庭團聚的同時，保護由政府支付的醫療保健和社會服務，包括那些有大量加拿大人等候的各種服務。

- 您對這項政策有什麼看法？
- 考慮到近來媒體中引人關注的一些案例，其中移民申請人由於其撫養人的醫療保健和社會服務成本而被拒絕，您認為應該如何權衡保護政府資助的醫療保健和社會服務，以及便於有技能的申請人來到加拿大兩者之間的關係？

客戶服務/提供各種計畫/資訊（一個可能開發的、適合於普通公民的討論主題：待定） – 10分鐘

更新討論主題以反映最近的進展/需認真考慮的事項/有關客戶服務優先順序的選項

- 在小組討論之前，我曾請你們填寫了一張關於您從哪裡獲取移民、難民和公民相關政策、服務和計畫資訊的問卷，你們能將這些問卷傳到前面來嗎？[附錄G]
- 說到社交媒體，是否有人經常關注加拿大移民、難民及公民部（IRCC）的社交媒體管道（Twitter、Facebook及YouTube）？（如果回答“是”）為什麼您經常關注這種媒體管道？有我們做得好的或者能夠改進的嗎？
- 接下來，我想請大家討論您對IRCC申請的看法或感受。
- 您能否告訴我有關您的IRCC申請過程的一些經歷？您有任何想強調的嗎？您覺得最困難的是什麼？您喜歡（如果有的話）的是什麼？您是否有看到有任何改善的方面？是否有任何您希望改善或者提高的方面？

資訊測試（10分鐘，或根據時間是否允許而定）

根據在EKOS年度追蹤研究定性焦點小組中測試的最受歡迎資訊（結果目前正在彙編中），要在所有小組中測試兩條資訊。要測試的信息待定。



感謝參與者

附錄A：問題

- 中產階級縮水
- 地方商業及工業取得成功的能力
- 老年化人口
- 支付得起的兒童保育選擇
- 可提供的醫療保健服務
- 就業機會
- 可提供的公共交通
- 可提供的服務
- 住房成本
- 犯罪
- 外國資格認定
- 無家可歸問題
- 使移民融入社區
- 語言培訓
- 手機覆蓋率不足
- 對找不到工作的那些人的就業保險福利水準
- 高中畢業率低下
- 貧窮
- 保護清潔的環境
- 道路和橋樑的品質
- 可靠的寬頻或高速互聯網
- 新移民定居服務
- 交通阻塞
- 到別處尋找機會而離開的年輕人



Appendix 3 – Quantitative methodology

Telephone survey

Ipsos conducted a 13-minute telephone survey among a nationwide sample of n=1,000 Canadian adults between March 5th and March 19th, 2018. The sample is a probability sample generated through random digit dialing. For respondents contacted on a land line, respondents within households were selected at random, by using the “birthday method” of identifying and interviewing the member of the household (aged 18+) who had their birthday last.

Respondents contacted on a cellular phone were also random digit dialed, and needed to be 18+ to participate. Wireless Samples were selected on a provincial level (as it is not practical to accurately select by market given the mobile nature of the technology) from a database containing all possible numbers in 1000-blocks of area codes and exchanges dedicated to wireless numbers.

Within the total sample of 1,000 Canadians for this survey, 500 respondents were contacted on their landlines, while the other 500 respondents were contacted on their cellphones. The margin of error for a telephone survey of 1,000 respondents is of $\pm 3.1\%$, using a confidence interval of 95% (19 times out of 20). The final questionnaire used was provided by IRCC to ensure adequate tracking of previous research results conducted by the department.

Telephone sample weighting

The tables below indicate the unweighted and weighted distributions of the sample. The sample was stratified by region, with soft quotas also set for gender and age to ensure appropriate representation across categories. Weighting was applied to the sample to ensure that the final data reflects the adult population of Canada by region, age and gender according to the 2016 Census and in line with the sample specifications provided by IRCC. A Random Iterative Method (RIM) technique was applied to the weighting.

Please note, the totals below may not add up to 1,000 due to some respondents’ refusal to provide socioeconomic information.

Weighted and unweighted telephone sample: Region (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
British Columbia/Territories	138	136
Alberta	110	112
Sask./Man.	65	65
ON	384	384
QC	235	235
Atlantic Canada	68	68



Weighted and unweighted telephone sample: Gender (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
Male	516	486
Female	484	514

Weighted and unweighted telephone sample: Age (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
18-24	67	109
25-34	141	164
35-44	153	161
45-54	183	179
55-64	208	175
65+	238	212

Weighted and unweighted telephone sample: Education

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
High school or less	182	185
Some post-secondary	76	80
Trade school or college	296	292
University	439	437

Weighted and unweighted telephone sample: Income

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
Under \$40K	216	219
\$40K to under \$60K	134	136
\$60K to under \$100K	269	267
\$100K or more	299	295

Weighted and unweighted telephone sample: Country of birth

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
Born in Canada	762	762
Born outside of Canada	238	238

Statistics presented in the tables above show minimal differences between the final unweighted and weighted samples. While the impact of the weights was more important for the youngest age group (18 to 24 years old), it remains well within acceptable ranges for a survey of the general population, with a weight ratio of 1.63:1.

Call dispositions

The following table provides the call dispositions and response rate calculation, as per the MRIA's empirical method of calculating response rates for telephone surveys.



Empirical Calculation for Data Collection	Landline	Cellphone	Total
Total Numbers Attempted	15340	22915	38255
Invalid (NIS, fax/modem, business/non-res.)	9088	14072	23160
Unresolved (U) (Busy, no answer, answering machine)	3057	5104	8161
In-scope - non-responding (IS)	2690	2992	5682
Language problem	54	75	129
Illness, incapable, deaf	34	10	44
Household refusal	2547	2864	5411
Qualified respondent break-off	55	43	98
In-scope - Responding units (R)	510	746	1256
Over quota	5	1	6
No one 18+	0	157	157
Occupation Disqualified	5	88	93
Completed interviews	500	500	100
Response Rate = R/(U+IS+R)	8.2%	8.4%	8.3%

The total response rate of 8.3% for a telephone survey of the Canadian general population with up to 8 call-backs per household is typical. Of note is that the response rate is nearly identical for both contact methods.

Non-response analysis

As with any probability sample, there exists within the current sample the possibility of non-response bias. In particular, this survey would not include members of the population who do not have access to a telephone (either landline or cell phone) or who are not capable of responding to a survey in either English or French. In addition, some groups within the population are systemically less likely to answer surveys.

The tables below compare the unweighted sample to the 2016 Census results by region, age, gender, education, income and country of birth. The comparison between the two samples for the three variables used in the weighting scheme (region, gender and age) shows a slight underrepresentation of younger Canadians (18 to 24 years of age). However, this discrepancy is small enough that it can be corrected through weighting without affecting the quality of the final results. The regional distribution having been set through hard quotas, the weighting had virtually no impact on final numbers. Males were very slightly overrepresented in the unweighted sample, at 52% compared to 49% in the actual population.

Telephone sample population comparison: Region (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
British Columbia/Territories	14%	14%
Alberta	11%	11%



Sask./Man.	7%	7%
ON	38%	38%
QC	24%	24%
Atlantic Canada	7%	7%

Telephone sample population comparison: Gender (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
Male	52%	49%
Female	48%	51%

Telephone sample population comparison: Age (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
18-24	7%	11%
25-34	14%	16%
35-44	15%	16%
45-54	18%	18%
55-64	21%	18%
65+	24%	21%

Telephone sample population comparison: Education

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
High school or less	26%	43%
Trade school or college	29%	35%
University or higher	44%	22%

Telephone sample population comparison: Income

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
Under \$40K	22%	26%
\$40K to under \$60K	13%	16%
\$60K to under \$100K	27%	25%
\$100K or more	30%	32%

Telephone sample population comparison: Country of birth

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
Born in Canada	76%	79%
Born outside of Canada	24%	21%

This comparison between the unweighted sample distribution and the actual population figures for variables not included in the weighting shows that the final sample obtained was mostly representative



of the general population for this survey. However, there are noticeable differences in education levels between the sample and the Canadian adult population, with the telephone sample being more educated than Census figures show. The largest gap was for the university educated stratum, with 44% of the sample having obtained a university degree, compared to 22% among Canadian adults. Education is a variable that could be considered in future weighting schemes for national surveys to correct for this imbalance. Income and country of birth distributions for the sample are very close to those measured in the 2016 Census.

Online sample

The online sample of 1,004 respondents was drawn entirely from Ipsos' proprietary panel, iSay, consisting of approximately 185,000 Canadians recruited in all provinces and territories. As this is a non-probability sample, a margin of error cannot be calculated. Respondents to the online survey were invited to participate via email, with a unique url link to the survey provided to them. This link could only be used once, with respondents being allowed to take pause during completion and return to complete it at a later time. Survey questionnaires took 11 minutes to complete on average, which is slightly faster than for data collected over the phone (13 minutes). This small difference in completion time is typical for phone and online surveys. All surveys were completed between March 5th and March 19th, 2018.

Incentives and quality control measures

Respondents to Ipsos' online surveys are offered a number of innovative incentive programs in the forms of a point-based system where participants can redeem points for various items. We do not reward our panelists using cash payments.

Extensive quality-control procedures are in place within IIS (*Ipsos Interactive Services*, who manage our panel) to ensure that the survey inputs (sample and questionnaire design) allow for high-quality survey outputs (survey data). These processes span the life cycle of a panelist and are in place for all Ipsos online surveys. IIS experts are constantly monitoring and reviewing the performance of our quality measures and updating and integrating new ones as respondents' behaviors and the online landscape evolve.

Are Panelists who they say they are

- Double Opt-In approach to confirm identity
- Country validation via Geo-IP
- Mismatch between device settings and geolocation
- Anonymous proxy detection
- Detection of robots via Captcha code
- Detection of "5 minutes" emails (temporary email addresses)
- Detection of data anomalies and patterns
- Maintenance of Ipsos blacklist
- RealAnswer™- detection of pasted and robot answers

They have not participated recently in similar surveys



- Strict panel usage rules to avoid interviewing the same people too often and prevent them from becoming too used to a type of survey or product category
- Duplicate devices identification through digital Fingerprinting (RelevantID®) and web/flashcookie

They complete surveys seriously

- Survey taking behavior: speeding, straight lining, open-ends quality evaluation
- Panelists’ history monitored across surveys and used for panel purge removing “bad” or inactive respondents

They can only take the survey once

- Duplicate emails identification
- Duplicate devices identification through digital fingerprinting (RelevantID®) and web/flashcookie
- Duplicate contact details identification

Sample weighting

The tables below indicate the unweighted and weighted distributions of the online sample. Weighting was applied to the sample to ensure that the final data using the same approach described for the telephone portion of the research, in order to reflect the adult population of Canada by region, age and gender according to the 2016 Census. A Random Iterative Method (RIM) technique was applied for weighting.

Please note, the totals below may not add up to 1,004 due to some respondents’ refusal to provide socioeconomic information.

Weighted and unweighted online sample: Region (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
British Columbia/Territories	137	137
Alberta	112	112
Sask./Man.	67	65
ON	384	386
QC	236	236
Atlantic Canada	68	68

Weighted and unweighted online sample: Gender (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
Male	477	488
Female	527	516

Weighted and unweighted online sample: Age (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
18-24	84	109
25-34	182	165
35-44	176	162
45-54	199	180



55-64	169	176
65+	194	213

Weighted and unweighted online sample: Education

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
High school or less	146	150
Some post-secondary	117	119
Trade school or college	334	334
University	401	395

Weighted and unweighted online sample: Income

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
Under \$40K	209	213
\$40K to under \$60K	168	171
\$60K to under \$100K	261	259
\$100K or more	233	228

Weighted and unweighted online sample: Country of birth

	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
Born in Canada	855	859
Born outside of Canada	147	145

Statistics presented in the tables above show minimal differences between the final unweighted and weighted samples. While the impact of the weights was more important for the youngest and oldest age brackets, a weight ratio of 1.29:1 remains well within acceptable ranges for a survey of the general population and compares favourably to the gap observed in the telephone sample.

Email statistics

The table below presents general statistics regarding the response rate for the email phase of research. Overall, a response rate of 12.4% was achieved, which is within normal ranges for a survey of the Canadian adult population.

Calculation for Data Collection	Total
Total Email Invitations Issued	12149
Invalid (incomplete/incorrect email address, email invitation bounce backs)	0
Unresolved (U) (no response at all)	10580
In-scope - non-responding (IS)	62
Qualified respondent break-off (incomplete)	62
In-scope - Responding units (R)	1507
Over quota	498
Other disqualified	5



Completed questionnaires	1004
Response Rate = R/(U+IS+R)	12.4%

Non-response analysis

As with any non-probability sample there exists within the current sample the possibility of non-response bias. In particular, this survey would not include members of the population who do not have access to a computer with an Internet connection (either at home or at work) or who are not capable of responding to a survey in either English or French. In addition, some groups within the population are systemically less likely to answer surveys.

The tables below compare the unweighted sample to the 2016 Census results by region, age, gender, education, income and country of birth. Overall, the sample is highly representative of the national adult population, save for a few gaps described below.

Online sample population comparison: Region (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
British Columbia/Territories	14%	14%
Alberta	11%	11%
Sask./Man.	7%	7%
ON	38%	38%
QC	24%	24%
Atlantic Canada	7%	7%

Online sample population comparison: Gender (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
Male	48%	49%
Female	52%	51%

Online sample population comparison: Age (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
18-24	8%	11%
25-34	18%	16%
35-44	18%	16%
45-54	20%	18%
55-64	17%	18%
65+	19%	21%



Online sample population comparison: Education

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
High school or less	27%	43%
Trade school or college	33%	35%
University or higher	40%	22%

Online sample population comparison: Income

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
Under \$40K	21%	26%
\$40K to under \$60K	17%	16%
\$60K to under \$100K	26%	25%
\$100K or more	23%	32%

Online sample population comparison: Country of birth

	Unweighted percentage	Census 2016 proportions (adults)
Born in Canada	85%	79%
Born outside of Canada	15%	21%

The comparison for the variables used in the weighting scheme are minimal, except for a small gap for the youngest age group, which is slightly underrepresented in the unweighted sample. However, as discussed above, the age distribution in the online sample remains solid. The largest observable gaps between the unweighted sample and Census 2016 data relates to education levels, as observed with the phone sample as well. We find that the unweighted sample tends to overrepresented more educated Canadians, although the gaps are not as important as for the telephone sample. The online sample also contains a smaller proportion of Canadians who have a household income of \$100,000 and above, as well as a slightly smaller proportion of immigrants.

Comparison of phone and online samples

The tables below present a comparison of the telephone and online samples across the three variables used in the weighting scheme for samples. Totals for each variable may not add up to total sample size due to some respondents' refusal to provide socioeconomic information.

Telephone and online sample comparison: Region (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted phone sample	Unweighted online sample
British Columbia/Territories	138	137
Alberta	110	112
Sask./Man.	65	67
ON	384	384
QC	235	236



Atlantic Canada	68	68
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Telephone and online sample comparison: Gender (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted phone sample	Unweighted online sample
Male	516	477
Female	484	527

Telephone and online sample comparison: Age (Variable included in the weighting scheme)

	Unweighted phone sample	Unweighted online sample
18-24	67	84
25-34	141	182
35-44	153	176
45-54	183	199
55-64	208	169
65+	238	194

Both samples are nearly identical across all variables and categories, aside from a few relatively small differences in age brackets. The telephone sample contains a higher proportion of Canadians in the two oldest categories, while the opposite is true for the line sample: it contains a higher proportion of Canadians in the two youngest categories. But none of these differences would affect the final numbers obtained, since the gaps are small and were easily corrected through minimal weighting.

Comparison by socioeconomic information not used in weighting

The next tables show the comparison between both samples for education and income levels, as well as country of birth, which were not included in the weighting scheme. Considering that no quotas were set for any of these three variables during fieldwork, the similarities between the two samples are remarkable. There is a small 4-point gap in those who have obtained a trade school or college diploma, as well as those who have obtained a university degree. As discussed above, both samples overrepresent university-educated Canadians and underrepresent those with a completed high school degree or less, with the online sample being slightly closer to Census 2016 figures. Some differences can also be seen with regards to income levels, with online respondents having slightly lower reported income levels than phone respondents. More specifically, these gaps are visible in the \$40,000 to \$60,000 bracket (7-point gap) and the \$60,000 to under \$100,000 bracket (8-point gap).

Finally, both samples show a difference in the proportion of respondents born in Canada. While a quarter (24%) of phone respondents report being born outside of the country, only one-in-six (15%) online respondents report the same. According to Census 2016 figures, the actual proportion in the Canadian population is 21%. Therefore, the telephone sample slightly overrepresents the immigrant population, while the online sample slightly underrepresents it.



Telephone and online sample comparison: Education

The breakdown for education shown here is slightly different from that shown in tables above in order to match the data description used for Census 2016.

	Unweighted phone sample	Unweighted online sample	Census 2016
High school or less	26%	26%	43%
Trade school or college	30%	34%	35%
University	44%	40%	22%

Telephone and online sample comparison: Income

	Unweighted phone sample	Unweighted online sample	Census 2016
Under \$40K	24%	27%	26%
\$40K to under \$60K	15%	22%	16%
\$60K to under \$100K	29%	21%	25%
\$100K or more	33%	30%	33%

Telephone and online sample comparison: Country of birth

	Unweighted phone sample	Unweighted online sample	Census 2016
Born in Canada	76%	85%	79%
Born outside of Canada	24%	15%	21%

The differences noted above in the proportion of immigrants sampled via each mode of interviewing do not explain some of the statistical differences noted in survey responses from one data collection mode to the other. Respondents who are not born in Canada are more positive than those born in the country on most questions included in this study, but the size of those gaps in attitudes are too small to make the kind of difference that would be needed to explain the differences in survey responses between online and phone respondents. At most, this smaller proportion of immigrants in the online sample could explain a difference of 1 percentage point on some questions.



Appendix 4 – Survey questionnaires

English telephone questionnaire

Hello, my name is [NAME]. I'm calling on behalf of Ipsos, a research firm. We are conducting a brief study for the Government of Canada on current issues of interest to Canadians. The survey takes about 10 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary and completely confidential. This call may be monitored or recorded for quality control purposes. This survey is registered with the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA). Would you prefer that I continue in English or French? (IF NEEDED: Thank you. Someone will call you shortly to complete the survey in French.)

- Yes (**CONTINUE**)
- No (**ASK TO SPEAK TO 'ELIGIBLE' PERSON AND START AGAIN**)
- REFUSED (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)

LANG. (**DO NOT READ**) CHOOSE LANGUAGE

- English
- French

[ASK S1a IF SAMPLE=LANDLINE]

S1a. May I please speak with the person in your household who is 18 years of age or older and who has had the most recent birthday? Would that be you? (**IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH MEMBER 18+ WITH THE LAST BIRTHDAY**)

- Yes (**CONTINUE**)
- No (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)
- DK/REF (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)

[ASK S1b IF SAMPLE=CELLPHONE]

S1b. Are you 18 years of age or older?

- Yes (**CONTINUE**)
- No (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)
- DK/REF (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)

[ASK CEL1 IF SAMPLE=CELLPHONE]

CEL1. Have I reached you on your cellphone?

- Yes (**CONTINUE**)
- No (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)
- DK/REF (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)



[ASK CEL2 IF CEL1=YES]

CEL2. Are you in a safe environment to talk?

- Yes (**CONTINUE**)
- No (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)
- DK/REF (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)

[ASK FSAPROV IF PHONFRAM=2 (CELLPHONE); OTHERWISE SKIP TO QFSA]

[LANDLINE REGION ALLOCAITON BASED ON AREA CODE/EXCHANGE]

[FSAPROV]

[SINGLE RESPONSE PREQUAL]

[QUOTA]

FSAPROV. In which province do you live?

- British Columbia
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- PEI (Prince Edward Island)
- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Yukon
- North West Territories
- Nunavut
- DK/REF (**THANK AND TERMINATE**)

[HIDDEN VARIABLE [PROVINCE] – ALLOCATE CELLPHONE SAMPLE FROM FSAPROV / ALLOCATE LANDLINE SAMPLE TO PROVINCE BASED ON AREA CODE/EXCHANGE. USE PROVINCE FROM FSAPROV]

[PROVINCE]

- British Columbia
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia



- PEI (Prince Edward Island)
- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Yukon
- North West Territories
- Nunavut

[ASK ALL]

QFSA. Can you please tell me the first three digits of your postal code?

[INSERT POSTAL CODE MODULE]

[ASK QB IF SAMPLE=CELLPHONE]

QB. At home, do you have a traditional telephone line other than a cell phone?

- Yes
- No
- DK/REF

[ASK QBB IF SAMPLE=LANDLINE]

QBB. At home, do you have a cell phone as well as a traditional telephone line?

- Yes
- No
- DK/REF

[HIDDEN VARIABLE [PHONEOWN]

[QUOTA]

[PHONEOWN]

- Landline [**QBB=NO; OR QB=DK/REF; SAMPLE=LANDLINE**]
- Cell [**QB=NO; OR QB=DK/REF; SAMPLE=CELLPHONE**]
- Landline/Cell [**QB=YES OR QBB=YES**]

GENDR. (RECORD GENDER)

- Male
- Female

QAGE. In what year were you born?

- Record year: [**RANGE: 1900-2000**]
- DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE



[IF QAGE = DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE, ASK QAGE2. ELSE SKIP TO PREAMBLE BEFORE Q1.]

QAGE2. Would you be willing to tell me in which of the following age categories you belong? (READ LIST)

- 18 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45 to 54
- 55 to 64
- 65 or older
- DK/NO RESPONSE **(THANK AND TERMINATE)**
- REFUSED **(THANK AND TERMINATE)**

I'd like to start with a few questions about immigration issues.

Q1. In your opinion do you feel that there are too many, too few or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Too many
- Too few
- About the right number
- NO RESPONSE

Q2. Currently, Canada aims to admit over 300,000 immigrants each year. Knowing this, do you feel there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Too many
- Too few
- About the right number
- NO RESPONSE

Q3. If the government decides to bring in more immigrants, which of the three main immigration classes should grow?

[RANDOMIZE FIRST THREE; SINGLE RESPONSE]

- The family members of people already in Canada
- Economic immigrants
- Refugees
- NO RESPONSE



Q4. In general, what effect does immigration to this country have on **[INSERT ITEM]**? Is the effect very positive, somewhat positive, neither positive nor negative, somewhat negative or very negative? (How about) **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**? **(INTERVIEWER REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY)**

[INSERT ITEM]

- Your city
- Your province
- Your neighbourhood
- You personally
- Canada

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Very positive
- Somewhat positive
- Neither positive nor negative
- Somewhat negative
- Very negative
- NO RESPONSE

Q5. To what extent are you satisfied with the Government of Canada's management of our immigration system? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Very dissatisfied" and 10 means "Very satisfied".

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Very dissatisfied 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Very satisfied 10
- NO RESPONSE

[IF DK/REF AT Q5, SKIP TO Q7]

Q6. Why do you say that? **(PROBE ONCE FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSE)**

- **[OPEN END]**



- NO RESPONSE

Next, thinking about reasons why Canada brings newcomers to Canada...

Q7. Please tell me to what extent you either agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 10 means "strongly agree".

[ITEMS; RANDOMIZE]

- Immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth in the face of an aging population.
- Canada's competitiveness depends on our ability to recruit immigrants who meet our country's evolving labour needs.
- I am proud of Canada's reputation as an open and welcoming society.
- Immigration is causing Canada to change in ways that I don't like.
- Accepting immigrants from many different cultures makes Canadian culture stronger.
- Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in Canada.
- Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce.
- Most immigrants who come here want to contribute to society.
- Immigrants need to do more to integrate into Canadian society.

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Strongly disagree 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Strongly agree 10
- NO RESPONSE

Q8A. Refugees can come to Canada in different ways. Some of them come from overseas and are selected by the Canadian government to come to Canada. Other people come to Canada as visitors and, after arriving, claim asylum, saying that they cannot go home because they face danger or persecution. Others claim asylum at our borders or at a port of entry.

In your opinion, do you feel that there are too many, too few or about the right number of refugees coming to Canada?



[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Too many
- Too few
- About the right number
- NO RESPONSE

Q8B. Looking specifically at the two main ways refugees can come to Canada, do you feel there are too many, too few or about the right number of refugees coming to Canada? How about... **(REPEAT LIST IF NECESSARY)**

[ITEMS; ROTATE]

- Refugees selected by the Canadian government to come to Canada
- People who come to Canada and claim asylum

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Too many
- Too few
- About the right number
- NO RESPONSE

Q9. Please tell me to what extent you either agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 10 means "strongly agree".

[ITEMS; ROTATE]

- Accepting refugees is part of Canada's humanitarian tradition.
- Canada has a responsibility to do its part in accepting refugees.

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Strongly disagree 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Strongly agree 10
- NO RESPONSE



Q10. Please tell me to what extent you either agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 10 means "strongly agree".

[ITEMS; ROTATE]

- I am confident that the Government of Canada is taking the appropriate steps to manage the crossings at unguarded points on the Canada-U.S. border.
- It is not our responsibility to accept asylum claims for people who come to Canada from the U.S.

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Strongly disagree 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Strongly agree 10
- NO RESPONSE

Now I would like to ask you a few last questions for statistical purposes only.

D1. Were you born in Canada?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Yes
- No
- NO RESPONSE

[IF D1 = "NO", ASK D2. ELSE, SKIP TO D3]

D2. In what year did you come to Canada?

- Record year **[RANGE 1900-2018]**
- NO RESPONSE

D3. Did your parents immigrate to Canada from another country? **(READ LIST)**

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- One parent



- Both parents
- No
- NO RESPONSE

D4. What were the ethnic or cultural origins of your ancestors? **(DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES.)**

[RANDOMIZE; MULTI-RESPONSE]

- British (English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh)
- French
- Other western European (Italian, Spanish, German)
- Scandinavian (Swedish, Fin, Danish, Norwegian)
- Eastern European (Polish, Russian, Slav, Greek)
- Middle Eastern (Lebanese, Turk, Iraqi)
- South Asian (Pakistani, Indian, Sri Lankan)
- Southeast Asian (Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean)
- Oceania (Australian, Kiwi, Polynesian)
- Latin American (Mexican, Brazilian, Chilean)
- Caribbean (Jamaican, Trinidadian, Haitian)
- Native American/Indigenous (Ojibway, Iroquois, Cree...)
- American (general mention)
- African (Nigerian, Somali, Egyptian)
- Or another group (specify) **[ANCHOR]**
- NO RESPONSE **[ANCHOR]**

D5. Are you an Indigenous person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Yes
- No
- NO RESPONSE

D6 Next, we would like to ask you whether or not you are a member of a visible minority. We are using categories which are defined by Statistics Canada and the Employment Equity Act. With which of the following population groups do you identify? **(READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES.)**

[RANDOMIZE; MULTI-RESPONSE]

- White
- South Asian
- Chinese



- Black
- Filipino
- Latin American
- Arab
- Southeast Asian
- West Asian
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other (specify) **[ANCHOR]**
- NO RESPONSE **[ANCHOR]**

D7. How frequently do you have contact with newcomers to Canada, by that we mean people who have come to Canada in the last five years? **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Yearly
- Less frequently than yearly
- Never
- NO RESPONSE

D8. What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date? **(READ LIST; ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE.)**

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Elementary school or less
- Secondary school
- Some post-secondary
- College, vocational or trade school
- Undergraduate university program
- Graduate or professional university program
- NO RESPONSE

D9. What is your current employment status? **(DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE. STICK STRICTLY TO THE CODES IDENTIFIED BELOW. PROBE IF NECESSARY.)**

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Employed full-time for pay (i.e. more than 30 hours)



- Employed part-time for pay
- Self-employed
- Unemployed, and currently seeking work
- Homemaker
- Student
- Disabled
- Retired
- Other (specify)
- NO RESPONSE

D10. Which of the following best describes your total household income? That is, the total income of all persons in your household combined, before taxes. Is it ...? **(READ LIST, ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE ONLY.)**

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Under \$20,000
- \$20,000 to just under \$40,000
- \$40,000 to just under \$60,000
- \$60,000 to just under \$80,000
- \$80,000 to just under \$100,000
- \$100,000 to just under \$150,000
- \$150,000 and above
- NO RESPONSE

D11. What is the language that you first learned at home in childhood and still understand? **(READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED ONLY IF LANGUAGES LEARNED AT THE SAME TIME.)**

[MULTI-RESPONSE]

- English
- French
- Other (specify)
- NO RESPONSE

That concludes the survey. Thank you very much for your thoughtful feedback. It is much appreciated. On behalf of myself, Ipsos, and the Government of Canada, have a good (day/evening).



French telephone questionnaire

Bonjour. Je m'appelle [NOM] et je téléphone au nom d'Ipsos, une firme de recherche. Nous menons une courte étude pour le gouvernement du Canada sur des sujets d'actualité qui intéressent les Canadiens. Le sondage prend environ 10 minutes à compléter. Vos réponses demeureront confidentielles et anonymes. Le présent sondage est enregistré auprès de l'Association de la recherche et de l'intelligence marketing (ARIM). Préférez-vous continuer en français ou en anglais ? (AU BESOIN : Je vous remercie. Quelqu'un vous rappellera bientôt pour mener le sondage en anglais.)

- Oui (**CONTINUER**)
- Non (**DEMANDER DE PARLER AVEC LA PERSONNE 'ÉLIGIBLE' ET RECOMMENCER**)
- REFUS (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)

LANG. (**NE PAS LIRE**) CHOISIR LA LANGUE

- Anglais
- Français

[**POSER S1a SI ÉCHANTILLON=LIGNE FIXE**]

S1a. Puis-je parler au membre de votre foyer âgé de 18 ans ou plus et ayant le plus récemment célébré son anniversaire? Est-ce vous? (**SI N'EST PAS CETTE PERSONNE, DEMANDER À PARLER AU MEMBRE DU FOYER DE 18+ QUI A ÉTÉ LE DERNIER À CÉLÉBRER SON ANNIVERSAIRE**)

- Oui (**CONTINUER**)
- Non (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)
- NSP/REF (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)

[**POSER S1b SI ÉCHANTILLON=TÉLÉPHONE MOBILE**]

S1b. Avez-vous 18 ans ou plus ?

- Oui (**CONTINUER**)
- Non (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)
- NSP/REF (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)

[**POSER CEL1 SI ÉCHANTILLON=TÉLÉPHONE MOBILE**]

CEL1. Est-ce que je vous ai joint sur votre téléphone mobile ?

- Oui (**CONTINUER**)
- Non (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)
- NSP/REF (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)

[**POSER CEL2 SI CEL1=OUI**]

CEL2. Êtes-vous dans un environnement sécuritaire pour parler ?



- Oui (**CONTINUER**)
- Non (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)
- NSP/REF (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)

**[POSER FSAPROV SI PHONFRAM=2 (TÉLÉPHONE MOBILE); AUTREMENT PASSER À QFSA]
[REGION POUR LIGNE FIXE EST BASÉ SUR INDICATIF RÉGIONAL ET ÉCHANGE TÉLÉPHONIQUE]
[FSAPROV]
[RÉPONSE UNIQUE PREQUAL]
[QUOTA]**

FSAPROV. In which province do you live?

- Colombie-Britannique
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Québec
- Nouveau-Brunswick
- Nouvelle-Écosse
- l'île du Prince-Édouard
- Terre-Neuve et Labrador
- Yukon
- (Territoires du) Nord-Ouest
- Nunavut
- NSP/REF (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)

**[VARIABLE CACHÉ [PROVINCE] – REGION POUR TÉLÉPHONE MOBILE EST BASÉ SUR FSAPROV / REGION POUR LIGNE FIXE EST BASÉ SUR INDICATIF RÉGIONAL ET ÉCHANGE TÉLÉPHONIQUE. UTILIZER PROVINCE DE FSAPROV]
[PROVINCE]**

- Colombie-Britannique
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Québec
- Nouveau-Brunswick
- Nouvelle-Écosse
- l'île du Prince-Édouard
- Terre-Neuve et Labrador



- Yukon
- (Territoires du) Nord-Ouest
- Nunavut

[POSER À TOUS]

QFSA. Veuillez me donner les trois premiers caractères de votre code postal.

[INSERER MODULE DE CODE POSTAL]

[POSER QB SI ÉCHANTILLON=TÉLÉPHONE MOBILE]

QB. À la maison, avez-vous un téléphone terrestre traditionnel, différent d'un téléphone cellulaire ?

- Oui
- Non
- NSP/REF

[POSER QBB SI ÉCHANTILLON=LIGNE FIXE]

QBB. À la maison, avez-vous un téléphone cellulaire ainsi qu'une ligne téléphonique traditionnelle ?

- Oui
- Non
- NSP/REF

[VARIABLE CACHÉ [PHONEOWN]

[QUOTA]

[PHONEOWN]

- Ligne fixe [QBB=NON; OU QB=NSP/REF; ÉCHANTILLON=LIGNE FIXE]
- Téléphone mobile [QB=NON; OU QB=NSP/REF; ÉCHANTILLON=TÉLÉPHONE MOBILE]
- Ligne fixe/Téléphone mobile [QB=OUI OU QBB=OUI]

GENDR. (NOTER LE SEXE)

- Homme
- Femme

QAGE. Quelle est votre année de naissance?

- Entrer l'année: [RANGÉE: 1900-2000]
- NE SAIT PAS/PAS DE RÉPONSE

[SI QAGE=NE SAIT PAS/PAS DE RÉPONSE, DEMANDE QAGE2. AUTREMENT PASSER AU PRÉAMBULE DEVANT Q1.]

QAGE2. Seriez-vous dispose à me dire à quelle catégorie d'âge vous appartenez? **(LIRE LA LISTE)**



- 18 à 24 ans
- 25 à 34 ans
- 35 à 44 ans
- 45 à 54 ans
- 55 à 64 ans
- 65 ans ou plus
- NSP/PAS DE RÉPONSE (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)
- REFUS (**REMERCIER ET TERMINER**)

J'aimerais commencer par quelques questions sur des enjeux relatifs à l'immigration.

Q1. À votre avis, est-ce qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez d'immigrants qui viennent au Canada?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu
- Juste assez
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Q2. Actuellement, le Canada prévoit accueillir plus de 300 000 immigrants par année. Sachant cela, selon vous, est-ce qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez d'immigrants qui viennent au Canada?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu
- Juste assez
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Q3. Si le gouvernement décidait de faire venir plus d'immigrants, laquelle des trois catégories d'immigration devrait augmenter?

[RANDOMISER LES TROIS PREMIERS; RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Les membres de la famille des personnes qui se trouvent déjà au Canada
- Immigrants de la composante économique
- Les réfugiés
- PAS DE RÉPONSE



Q4. De façon générale, quel effet l'immigration au Canada a-t-elle sur **[INSÉRER ÉLÉMENT]**? Cet effet est-il très positif, plutôt positif, ni positif ni négatif, plutôt négatif ou très négatif? (Qu'en est-il pour) **[INSÉRER ÉLÉMENT SUIVANT]**? (**NOTE À L'ENQUÊTEUR: RÉPÉTEZ L'ÉCHELLE AU BESOIN**)

[INSÉRER ÉLÉMENT]

- Votre ville
- Votre province
- Votre quartier
- Vous personnellement
- Le Canada

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Très positif
- Plutôt positif
- Ni l'un ni l'autre
- Plutôt négatif
- Très négatif
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Q5. À quel point êtes-vous satisfait(e) de la façon dont le gouvernement du Canada gère notre système d'immigration? Veuillez répondre en utilisant une échelle de dix points où 1 signifie « très insatisfait(e) » et 10 signifie « très satisfait(e) »

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Très insatisfait(e) 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Très satisfait(e) 10
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

[SI NSP/REF À Q5, PASSER À Q7]

Q6. Et pourquoi donc? (**SONDER UNE FOIS**)

- **[QUESTION OUVERTE]**



- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Ensuite, lorsqu'il est question des raisons pour lesquelles le Canada accueille de nouveaux arrivants...

Q7. Veuillez me dire à quel point vous êtes en accord ou en désaccord avec chacun des énoncés suivants. Veuillez répondre sur une échelle de 1 à 10 où 1 signifie « fortement en désaccord » et 10 signifie « fortement en accord ».

[ÉNONCÉS; RANDOMISER]

- L'immigration est nécessaire si le Canada souhaite soutenir sa croissance économique compte tenu du vieillissement de la population.
- La capacité concurrentielle du Canada dépend de notre habileté à recruter des immigrants qui répondent à nos besoins en évolution en matière de main-d'œuvre.
- J'éprouve de la fierté face à la réputation dont jouit le Canada comme société ouverte et accueillante.
- L'immigration fait en sorte que le Canada évolue d'une façon qui ne me plait pas.
- Accepter des immigrants issus de diverses cultures rend le Canada plus fort.
- L'immigration met trop de pression sur les services publics canadiens.
- Le Canada devrait se concentrer à aider les Canadiens sans emploi plutôt que de rechercher des immigrants qualifiés pour pourvoir des postes.
- La plupart des immigrants qui viennent ici souhaitent apporter leur contribution à la société.
- Les immigrants doivent en faire davantage pour s'intégrer à la société canadienne.

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Fortement en désaccord 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Fortement en accord 10
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Q8A. Les réfugiés peuvent venir au Canada de différentes façons. Certains d'entre eux viennent de l'étranger et le gouvernement canadien les sélectionne pour venir au Canada. D'autres viennent au Canada en tant que visiteurs et, une fois arrivés, affirment être des réfugiés et disent qu'ils ne peuvent



pas retourner dans leur pays, car ils risquent d'y être persécutés. D'autre demandent l'asile à nos frontières ou à un point d'entrée.

Selon vous, y a-t-il un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez de réfugiés qui viennent au Canada?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu
- Juste assez
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Q8B. En pensant plus particulièrement aux deux principales façons pour les réfugiés d'entrer au Canada, croyez-vous qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez de réfugiés qui viennent au Canada? Qu'en est-il pour... **(RÉPÉTER LA LISTE SI NÉCESSAIRE)**

[ÉNONCÉS; RANDOMISER]

- Les réfugiés sélectionnés par le gouvernement Canadien pour venir au Canada
- Les personnes qui viennent au Canada et demandent de l'asile

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu
- Juste assez
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Q9. Veuillez me dire à quel point vous êtes en accord ou en désaccord avec chacun des énoncés suivants. Veuillez répondre sur une échelle de 1 à 10 où 1 signifie « fortement en désaccord » et 10 signifie « fortement en accord ».

[ÉNONCÉS; RANDOMISER]

- Accepter des réfugiés s'inscrit dans la tradition humanitaire du Canada.
- Le Canada a le devoir de faire sa part en acceptant des réfugiés

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Fortement en désaccord 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



- 7
- 8
- 9
- Fortement en accord 10
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Q10. Veuillez me dire à quel point vous êtes en accord ou en désaccord avec chacun des énoncés suivants. Veuillez répondre sur une échelle de 1 à 10 où 1 signifie « fortement en désaccord » et 10 signifie « fortement en accord ».

[ÉNONCÉS; RANDOMISER]

- J'ai confiance que le Gouvernement du Canada prend les mesures appropriées pour gérer l'entrée de réfugiés à des points non-défendus de la frontière entre le Canada et les États-Unis.
- Ce n'est pas notre responsabilité d'accepter les demandes d'asiles de personnes qui arrivent au Canada à partir des États-Unis.

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Fortement en désaccord 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Fortement en accord 10
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Nous avons maintenant quelques questions à vous poser à des fins statistiques seulement.

D1. Êtes-vous né(e) au Canada?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Oui
- Non
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

[SI D1 = "NON", DEMANDER D2. AUTRE, PASSER À D3]

D2. En quelle année êtes-vous arrivé(e) au Canada?



- Veuillez indiquer l'année **[RANGÉE 1900-2018]**
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

D3. Vos parents ont-ils immigré au Canada d'un autre pays? (**LIRE LA LISTE**)

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Un parent
- Vos deux parents
- Non
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

D4. À quel(s) groupe(s) ethnique(s) ou culturel(s) vos ancêtres appartenaient-ils? (**NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE. ACCEPTEZ PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES.**)

[RANDOMISER; RÉPONSES MULTIPLES]

- Britannique (anglais, écossais, irlandais, gallois)
- Français
- Autre groupe d'Europe occidentale (italien, espagnol, allemande)
- Scandinave (suédois, finlandais, danois, norvégien)
- Européen de l'est (polonaise, russe, slave, grec)
- Moyen-oriental (libanais, turc, irakien)
- Sud-asiatique (pakistanaï, indien, sri-lankais)
- Sud-est asiatique (chinois, vietnamien, coréen)
- Groupe d'Océanie (australien, néozélandais, polynésien)
- Latino-américain (mexicain, brésilien, chilien)
- Caraïbe (jamaïcain, trinitadien, haïtien)
- Amérindien/Autochtone (Ojibwé, Iroquois, Cri...)
- Américain (en général)
- Africain (nigérien, somalien, égyptien)
- Autre groupe (veuillez préciser) **[FIXE]**
- PAS DE RÉPONSE **[FIXE]**

D5. Êtes-vous une personne autochtone, c'est-à-dire un Métis, un Inuit ou un membre des Premières nations (Amérindien)?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Oui
- Non
- PAS DE RÉPONSE



D6 Ensuite, j'aimerais savoir si vous êtes membre d'une minorité visible. Nous utilisons des catégories qui sont définies par Statistique Canada et la Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi. Avec lequel des groupes démographiques suivants vous identifiez-vous le plus? (**LIRE LA LISTE. ACCEPTEZ PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES.**)

[RANDOMISER; RÉPONSES MULTIPLES]

- Blanc
- Sud-asiatique
- Chinois
- Noir
- Philippin
- Latino-américain
- Arabe
- Asiatique du Sud-Est
- Asiatique occidental
- Coréen
- Japonais
- Autre réponse (préciser) **[FIXE]**
- PAS DE RÉPONSE **[FIXE]**

D7. À quelle fréquence avez-vous des contacts avec de nouveaux arrivants canadiens, c'est-à-dire des gens qui sont arrivés au Canada au cours des cinq dernières années? (**LISEZ LA LISTE SI NÉCESSAIRE**)

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Tous les jours
- Toutes les semaines
- Tous les mois
- Une fois par année
- Moins d'une fois par année
- Jamais
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

D8. Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarité que vous avez atteint jusqu'à maintenant? (**LISEZ LA LISTE; ACCEPTEZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.**)

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Études primaires ou moins
- Études secondaires
- Études postsecondaires non-terminées
- Études professionnelles, techniques ou collégiales



- Programme universitaire de premier cycle
- Programme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

D9. Quelle est votre situation d'emploi actuelle? **(NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE. ACCEPTEZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE. TENEZ-VOUS-EN AUX CODES INDIQUÉS CI-DESSOUS. SONDEZ AU BESOIN.)**

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Salarié(e) à temps plein (plus de 30 heures)
- Salarié(e) à temps partiel
- Travailleur(euse) autonome
- Sans emploi et en recherche d'emploi
- Personne au foyer
- Étudiant(e)
- Personne handicapée
- Retraité(e)
- Autre (veuillez préciser)
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

D10. Laquelle des catégories suivantes décrit le mieux le revenu total de votre ménage, c'est-à-dire le revenu total de toutes les personnes de votre ménage avant impôt? Est-ce...? **(LISEZ LA LISTE, ACCEPTEZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.)**

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Moins de 20 000 \$
- De 20 000 \$ à moins de 40 000 \$
- De 40 000 \$ à moins de 60 000 \$
- De 60 000 \$ à moins de 80 000 \$
- De 80 000 \$ à moins de 100 000 \$
- De 100 000 \$ à moins de 150 000 \$
- 150 000 \$ et plus
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

D11. Quelle est la langue que vous avez apprise en premier lieu à la maison dans votre enfance et que vous comprenez toujours? **(LISEZ LA LISTE. ACCEPTEZ PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES UNIQUEMENT SI LE RÉPONDANT A APPRIS CES LANGUES EN MÊME TEMPS.)**

[RÉPONSES MULTIPLES]

- Anglais
- Français



- Autre (veuillez préciser)
- PAS DE RÉPONSE

Voilà toutes les questions que nous avons à vous poser. Merci d'avoir pris la peine de répondre à notre sondage. Nous vous en sommes très reconnaissants. De ma part, d'Ipsos et du Gouvernement du Canada, je vous souhaite une bonne (soirée/journée).



English online questionnaire

We are conducting a brief study for the Government of Canada on current issues of interest to Canadians. The survey takes about 10 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary and completely confidential. This call may be monitored or recorded for quality control purposes. This survey is registered with the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA). Would you prefer to continue in English or French?

YEAR/MONTH. What is your date of birth?

- YEAR (1915 to 2015)

MONTH

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

[PN: TERMINATE IF UNDER 18]

RESP_GENDER. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

QMktSize_CA. Please insert your postal code? (example: A8A8A8)

Our first few questions are about immigration issues.

Q1. In your opinion do you feel that there are too many, too few or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?

[ROTATE CODES 1 AND 2; SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Too many



- Too few
- About the right number
- Don't know
- Refused

Q2. Currently, Canada aims to admit over 300,000 immigrants each year. Knowing this, do you feel there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?

[ROTATE CODES 1 AND 2; SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Too many
- Too few
- About the right number
- Don't know
- Refused

Q3. If the government decides to bring in more immigrants, which of the three main immigration classes should grow?

[RANDOMIZE FIRST THREE; SINGLE RESPONSE]

- The family members of people already in Canada
- Economic immigrants
- Refugees
- None of the above
- Don't know / Refused

Q4. In general, what effect does immigration to this country have on the following? Is the effect very positive, somewhat positive, neither positive nor negative, somewhat negative or very negative?

[GRID DOWN; RANDOMIZE]

- Your city
- Your province
- Your neighbourhood
- You personally
- Canada

[GRID ACROSS]

- Very positive
- Somewhat positive
- Neither positive nor negative
- Somewhat negative



- Very negative
- Don't know

Q5. To what extent are you satisfied with the Government of Canada's management of our immigration system? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Very dissatisfied" and 10 means "Very satisfied".

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Very dissatisfied 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Very satisfied 10
- Don't know/Refused

[IF DK/REF AT Q5, SKIP TO Q7]

Q6. Why do you say that?

- **[OPEN END]**

Next, thinking about reasons why Canada brings newcomers to Canada...

Q7. To what extent you either agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 10 means "strongly agree".

[GRID DOWN; RANDOMIZE]

- Immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth in the face of an aging population.
- Canada's competitiveness depends on our ability to recruit immigrants who meet our country's evolving labour needs.
- I am proud of Canada's reputation as an open and welcoming society.
- Immigration is causing Canada to change in ways that I don't like.
- Accepting immigrants from many different cultures makes Canadian culture stronger.
- Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in Canada.
- Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce.



- Most immigrants who come here want to contribute to society.
- Immigrants need to do more to integrate into Canadian society.

[GRID ACROSS]

- Strongly disagree 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Strongly agree 10
- Don't know

Q8A. Refugees can come to Canada in different ways. Some of them come from overseas and are selected by the Canadian government to come to Canada. Other people come to Canada as visitors and, after arriving, claim asylum, saying that they cannot go home because they face danger or persecution. Others claim asylum at our borders or at a port of entry.

In your opinion, do you feel that there are too many, too few or about the right number of refugees coming to Canada?

[ROTATE CODES 1 and 2; SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Too many
- Too few
- About the right number
- Don't know
- Refused

Q8B. Looking specifically at the two main ways refugees can come to Canada, do you feel there are too many, too few or about the right number of refugees coming to Canada? How about...

[GRID DOWN; ROTATE]

- Refugees selected by the Canadian government to come to Canada
- People who come to Canada and claim asylum

[GRID ACROSS; ROTATE CODES 1 and 2]

- Too many



- Too few
- About the right number
- Don't know
- Refused

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 10 means "strongly agree".

[GRID DOWN; ROTATE]

- Accepting refugees is part of Canada's humanitarian tradition.
- Canada has a responsibility to do its part in accepting refugees.

[GRID ACROSS]

- Strongly disagree 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Strongly agree 10
- Don't know

Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 10 means "strongly agree".

[GRID DOWN; ROTATE]

- I am confident that the Government of Canada is taking the appropriate steps to manage the crossings at unguarded points on the Canada-U.S. border.
- It is not our responsibility to accept asylum claims for people who come to Canada from the U.S.

[GRID ACROSS]

- Strongly disagree 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Strongly agree 10
- Don't know

Our last few questions are for statistical purposes only.

D1. Were you born in Canada?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Yes
- No
- Refused

[IF D1 = "NO", ASK D2. ELSE, SKIP TO D3]

D2. In what year did you come to Canada?

- **[NUMERIC TEXT BOX; ALLOW 1910-2018]**
- Refused

D3. Did your parents immigrate to Canada from another country?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- One parent
- Both parents
- No
- Refused

D4. What were the ethnic or cultural origins of your ancestors?

[RANDOMIZE; MULTI-RESPONSE]

- British (English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh)
- French
- Other western European (Italian, Spanish, German)
- Scandinavian (Swedish, Fin, Danish, Norwegian)
- Eastern European (Polish, Russian, Slav, Greek)
- Middle Eastern (Lebanese, Turk, Iraqi)
- South Asian (Pakistani, Indian, Sri Lankan)
- Southeast Asian (Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean)



- Oceania (Australian, Kiwi, Polynesian)
- Latin American (Mexican, Brazilian, Chilean)
- Caribbean (Jamaican, Trinidadian, Haitian)
- Native American/ABORIGINAL (Ojibway, Iroquois, Cree...)
- American (general mention)
- African (Nigerian, Somali, Egyptian)
- Or another group (specify) **[ANCHOR]**
- Don't know/Refused **[ANCHOR]**

D5. Are you an Indigenous person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Yes
- No
- Refused

D6 Next, we would like to ask you whether or not you are a member of a visible minority. We are using categories which are defined by Statistics Canada and the Employment Equity Act. With which of the following population groups do you identify as?

[RANDOMIZE; MULTI-RESPONSE]

- White
- South Asian
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Latin American
- Arab
- Southeast Asian
- West Asian
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other (specify) **[ANCHOR]**
- Don't know/Refused **[ANCHOR]**

D7. How frequently do you have contact with newcomers to Canada, by that we mean people who have come to Canada in the last five years?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Daily



- Weekly
- Monthly
- Yearly
- Less frequently than yearly
- Never
- Don't know/Refused

D8. What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Elementary school or less
- Secondary school
- Some post-secondary
- College, vocational or trade school
- Undergraduate university program
- Graduate or professional university program
- Refused

D9. What is your current employment status?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Employed full-time for pay (i.e. more than 30 hours)
- Employed part-time for pay
- Self-employed
- Unemployed, and currently seeking work
- Homemaker
- Student
- Disabled
- Retired
- Other (specify)
- Don't know/Refused

D10. Which of the following best describes your total household income? That is, the total income of all persons in your household combined, before taxes. Is it ...?

[SINGLE RESPONSE]

- Under \$20,000
- \$20,000 to just under \$40,000
- \$40,000 to just under \$60,000
- \$60,000 to just under \$80,000



- \$80,000 to just under \$100,000
- \$100,000 to just under \$150,000
- \$150,000 and above
- Refused

D11. What is the language that you first learned at home in childhood and still understand?

[MULTI-RESPONSE]

- English
- French
- Other (specify)
- Refused

That concludes the survey. Thank you very much for your thoughtful feedback. It is much appreciated.



French online questionnaire

Nous menons une courte étude pour le gouvernement du Canada sur des sujets d'actualité qui intéressent les Canadiens. Le sondage prend environ 10 minutes à compléter. Vos réponses demeureront confidentielles et anonymes. Le présent sondage est enregistré auprès de l'Association de la recherche et de l'intelligence marketing (ARIM). Préférez-vous continuer en français ou en anglais?

YEAR/MONTH. Quels sont votre année et votre mois de naissance?

- ANNÉE (1915 to 2015)

MOIS

- Janvier
- Février
- Mars
- Avril
- Mai
- Juin
- Juillet
- Août
- Septembre
- Octobre
- Novembre
- Décembre

[PN: TERMINER SI MOINS DE 18 ANS]

SEXE. Vous êtes?

- Homme
- Femme

QMktSize_CA. Quel est votre code postal? (exemple : A8A8A8)

Nos premières quelques questions portent sur des enjeux relatifs à l'immigration.

Q1. À votre avis, est-ce qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez d'immigrants qui viennent au Canada?

[ROTATION DE CODES 1 ET 2; RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu



- Juste assez
- Je ne sais pas
- Refus

Q2. Actuellement, le Canada prévoit accueillir plus de 300 000 immigrants par année. Sachant cela, selon vous, est-ce qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez d'immigrants qui viennent au Canada?

[ROTATION DE CODES 1 ET 2; RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu
- Juste assez
- Je ne sais pas
- Refus

Q3. Si le gouvernement décidait de faire venir plus d'immigrants, laquelle des trois catégories d'immigration devrait augmenter?

[RANDOMISER LES TROIS PREMIERS; RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Les membres de la famille des personnes qui se trouvent déjà au Canada
- Immigrants de la composante économique
- Les réfugiés
- Aucune de ces réponses
- Je ne sais pas / Refus

Q4. De façon générale, quel effet l'immigration au Canada a-t-elle sur les éléments suivants? Cet effet est-il très positif, plutôt positif, ni positif ni négatif, plutôt négatif ou très négatif?

[LIGNES DU MATRICE; RANDOMISER]

- Votre ville
- Votre province
- Votre quartier
- Vous personnellement
- Le Canada

[COLONNES DU MATRICE]

- Très positif
- Plutôt positif
- Ni l'un ni l'autre
- Plutôt négatif



- Très négatif
- Je ne sais pas

Q5. À quel point êtes-vous satisfait(e) de la façon dont le gouvernement du Canada gère notre système d'immigration? Veuillez répondre en utilisant une échelle de dix points où 1 signifie « très insatisfait(e) » et 10 signifie « très satisfait(e) »

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Très insatisfait(e) 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Très satisfait(e) 10
- Je ne sais pas / Refus

[SI NSP/REF À Q5, PASSER À Q7]

Q6. Et pourquoi donc?

- **[QUESTION OUVERTE]**

Ensuite, lorsqu'il est question des raisons pour lesquelles le Canada accueille de nouveaux arrivants...

Q7. À quel point vous êtes en accord ou en désaccord avec chacun des énoncés suivants. Veuillez répondre sur une échelle de 1 à 10 où 1 signifie « fortement en désaccord » et 10 signifie « fortement en accord ».

[LIGNES DU MATRICE; RANDOMISER]

- L'immigration est nécessaire si le Canada souhaite soutenir sa croissance économique compte tenu du vieillissement de la population.
- La capacité concurrentielle du Canada dépend de notre habileté à recruter des immigrants qui répondent à nos besoins en évolution en matière de main-d'œuvre.
- J'éprouve de la fierté face à la réputation dont jouit le Canada comme société ouverte et accueillante.
- L'immigration fait en sorte que le Canada évolue d'une façon qui ne me plaît pas.
- Accepter des immigrants issus de diverses cultures rend le Canada plus fort.
- L'immigration met trop de pression sur les services publics canadiens.



- Le Canada devrait se concentrer à aider les Canadiens sans emploi plutôt que de rechercher des immigrants qualifiés pour pourvoir des postes.
- La plupart des immigrants qui viennent ici souhaitent apporter leur contribution à la société.
- Les immigrants doivent en faire davantage pour s'intégrer à la société canadienne.

[COLONNES DU MATRICE]

- Fortement en désaccord 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Fortement en accord 10
- Je ne sais pas

Q8A. Les réfugiés peuvent venir au Canada de différentes façons. Certains d'entre eux viennent de l'étranger et le gouvernement canadien les sélectionne pour venir au Canada. D'autres viennent au Canada en tant que visiteurs et, une fois arrivés, affirment être des réfugiés et disent qu'ils ne peuvent pas retourner dans leur pays, car ils risquent d'y être persécutés. D'autres demandent l'asile à nos frontières ou à un point d'entrée.

Selon vous, y a-t-il un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez de réfugiés qui viennent au Canada?

[ROTATION DE CODES 1 ET 2; RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu
- Juste assez
- Je ne sais pas
- Refus

Q8B. En pensant plus particulièrement aux deux principales façons pour les réfugiés d'entrer au Canada, croyez-vous qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez de réfugiés qui viennent au Canada? Qu'en est-il pour...

[LIGNES DU MATRICE; RANDOMISER]

- Les réfugiés sélectionnés par le gouvernement Canadien pour venir au Canada
- Les personnes qui viennent au Canada et demandent de l'asile



[COLONNES DU MATRICE; ROTATION DE CODES 1 ET 2]

- Trop grand nombre
- Trop peu
- Juste assez
- Je ne sais pas
- Refus

Q9. À quel point vous êtes en accord ou en désaccord avec chacun des énoncés suivants. Veuillez répondre sur une échelle de 1 à 10 où 1 signifie « fortement en désaccord » et 10 signifie « fortement en accord ».

[LIGNES DU MATRICE; RANDOMISER]

- Accepter des réfugiés s'inscrit dans la tradition humanitaire du Canada.
- Le Canada a le devoir de faire sa part en acceptant des réfugiés

[COLONNES DU MATRICE]

- Fortement en désaccord 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Fortement en accord 10
- Je ne sais pas

Q10. À quel point vous êtes en accord ou en désaccord avec chacun des énoncés suivants. Veuillez répondre sur une échelle de 1 à 10 où 1 signifie « fortement en désaccord » et 10 signifie « fortement en accord ».

[LIGNES DU MATRICE; RANDOMISER]

- J'ai confiance que le Gouvernement du Canada prend les mesures appropriées pour gérer l'entrée de réfugiés à des points non-défendus de la frontière entre le Canada et les États-Unis.
- Ce n'est pas notre responsabilité d'accepter les demandes d'asiles de personnes qui arrivent au Canada à partir des États-Unis.

[COLONNES DU MATRICE]



- Fortement en désaccord 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Fortement en accord 10
- Je ne sais pas

Nous avons maintenant quelques questions à vous poser à des fins statistiques seulement.

D1. Êtes-vous né(e) au Canada?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Oui
- Non
- Je préfère ne pas répondre

[SI D1 = "NON", DEMANDER D2. AUTRE, PASSER À D3]

D2. En quelle année êtes-vous arrivé(e) au Canada?

- **[BOITE DE TEXTE NUMÉRIQUE; PERMETTER 1910-2018]**
- Je préfère ne pas répondre

D3. Vos parents ont-ils immigré au Canada d'un autre pays?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Un parent
- Vos deux parents
- Non
- Je préfère ne pas répondre

D4. À quel(s) groupe(s) ethnique(s) ou culturel(s) vos ancêtres appartenaient-ils?

[RANDOMISER; RÉPONSES MULTIPLES]

- Britannique (anglais, écossais, irlandais, gallois)
- Français
- Autre groupe d'Europe occidentale (italien, espagnol, allemande)



- Scandinave (suédois, finlandais, danois, norvégien)
- Européen de l'est (polonaise, russe, slave, grec)
- Moyen-oriental (libanais, turc, irakien)
- Sud-asiatique (pakistanaï, indien, sri-lankais)
- Sud-est asiatique (chinois, vietnamien, coréen)
- Groupe d'Océanie (australien, néozélandais, polynésien)
- Latino-américain (mexicain, brésilien, chilien)
- Caraïbe (jamaïcain, trinitadien, haïtien)
- Amérindien/AUTOCHTONE (Ojibwé, Iroquois, Cri...)
- Américain (en général)
- Africain (nigérien, somalien, égyptien)
- Autre groupe (veuillez préciser) **[FIXE]**
- Je préfère ne pas répondre **[FIXE]**

D5. Êtes-vous une personne autochtone, c'est-à-dire un Métis, un Inuit ou un membre des Premières nations (Amérindien)?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Oui
- Non
- Je préfère ne pas répondre

D6 Ensuite, nous aimerions savoir si vous êtes membre d'une minorité visible. Nous utilisons des catégories qui sont définies par Statistique Canada et la Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi. Avec lequel des groupes démographiques suivants vous identifiez-vous le plus?

[RANDOMISER; RÉPONSES MULTIPLES]

- Blanc
- Sud-asiatique
- Chinois
- Noir
- Philippin
- Latino-américain
- Arabe
- Asiatique du Sud-Est
- Asiatique occidental
- Coréen
- Japonais
- Autre réponse (préciser) **[FIXE]**
- Je ne sais pas / Je préfère ne pas répondre **[FIXE]**



D7. À quelle fréquence avez-vous des contacts avec de nouveaux arrivants canadiens, c'est-à-dire des gens qui sont arrivés au Canada au cours des cinq dernières années?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Tous les jours
- Toutes les semaines
- Tous les mois
- Une fois par année
- Moins d'une fois par année
- Jamais
- Je ne sais pas / Je préfère ne pas répondre

D8. Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarité que vous avez atteint jusqu'à maintenant?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Études primaires ou moins
- Études secondaires
- Études postsecondaires non-terminées
- Études professionnelles, techniques ou collégiales
- Programme universitaire de premier cycle
- Programme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle
- Je préfère ne pas répondre

D9. Quelle est votre situation d'emploi actuelle?

[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Salarié(e) à temps plein (plus de 30 heures)
- Salarié(e) à temps partiel
- Travailleur(euse) autonome
- Sans emploi et en recherche d'emploi
- Personne au foyer
- Étudiant(e)
- Personne handicapée
- Retraité(e)
- Autre (veuillez préciser)
- Je ne sais pas/Je préfère ne pas répondre

D10. Laquelle des catégories suivantes décrit le mieux le revenu total de votre ménage, c'est-à-dire le revenu total de toutes les personnes de votre ménage avant impôt? Est-ce...?



[RÉPONSE UNIQUE]

- Moins de 20 000 \$
- De 20 000 \$ à moins de 40 000 \$
- De 40 000 \$ à moins de 60 000 \$
- De 60 000 \$ à moins de 80 000 \$
- De 80 000 \$ à moins de 100 000 \$
- De 100 000 \$ à moins de 150 000 \$
- 150 000 \$ et plus
- Je préfère ne pas répondre

D11. Quelle est la langue que vous avez apprise en premier lieu à la maison dans votre enfance et que vous comprenez toujours?

[RÉPONSES MULTIPLES]

- Anglais
- Français
- Autre (veuillez préciser)
- Je préfère ne pas répondre

Voilà toutes les questions que nous avons à vous poser. Merci d'avoir pris la peine de répondre à notre sondage. Nous vous en sommes très reconnaissants. Au revoir.