**Immigration in Ontario – Social Problem Analysis**

In many countries immigration[[1]](#footnote-1) has been the main source of population growth to solve aging population problem, skill and labour shortages as well as supporting the country’s economic development. Canada is one of the immigrant-receiving countries where the province of Ontario remains the top destinations. Specifically, over the last 20 years Ontario received 2.4 million of immigrants which represents 52% of immigrants landed in Canada for the same period.

In Canada there are 4 types of immigrants: family class (immigrants sponsored by a relative living in Canada), economic immigrants (persons acquiring a business in Canada or skilled workers), humanitarian immigrants and refugees.

The benefits of immigration come with a number of challenges requiring the receiving countries and provinces to put in place an appropriate social strategy to onboard new immigrants and to deal with the social impact of the immigration. In fact, new immigrants when attempting to integrate into a new society face several obstacles such as language barriers, unfamiliar customs, and religious and cultural differences. When those obstacles are not carefully handled by the receiving country using the appropriate social strategy, this can result in some serious social injustices such as marginalization and high unemployment of immigrants as well as visible minorities and gender inequalities and that are difficult to address.

In this report, we are proposing an analysis of social problems related to immigration in Ontario. We will explore the role and interaction between individuals, social structures and ideologies and they contribute in causing, avoiding and addressing those social problems.

After clarifying and defining the problem and explaining why it constitutes a social problem, we will discuss why the immigration related social problems are relevant to us as college students. Furthermore, we will analyze the root causes of this problem using the appropriate social analysis framework studied in the GNED500 course.

1. Immigration is defined as “the international movement of people into a destination country of which they are not natives or where they do not possess citizenship in order to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens, or to take-up employment as a migrant worker or temporarily as a foreign worker”. Source Wikipedia [↑](#footnote-ref-1)