

WORKSHOP RESOURCES

Immigration & Citizenship Law



This workshop is one of a series of workshops that can be used to meet Civics expectations and the Socio-cultural Competence expectations under ESL and ELD components of the Ontario Curriculum.

The purpose of this workshop is to give English language learners a general introduction to the basics of Canadian immigration and citizenship law and provide them with a positive first interaction with professionals from the justice sector. Other objectives are to build their public speaking skills and confidence in interacting with representatives from the justice system. The materials below can be adapted to the level and background knowledge of each group of students. In addition to varying language levels students will also have had a variety of prior experiences, both good and bad, with the justice system.

This package contains:

- **Simplified definitions** of relevant legal terms and concepts
- **Vocabulary exercises** for reinforcing these legal terms and concepts
- **Plain language scenarios** for discussing topical legal issues
- A handout outlining **contact information for local legal resources** for students and their families

For each OJEN *Talking Law* workshop there are 2 packages:

- *Talking Law* Workshop Guide
- *Talking Law* Workshop Resources

For any questions/concerns about the workshop contact OJEN at: info@ojen.ca or (416) 947-5273.

For more background on OJEN and its programs visit www.ojen.ca.

Immigration & Citizenship Law Workshop Outline

Below is a sample workshop outline. The teacher & justice sector volunteer may choose to adapt the length and number of topics covered, depending on the level and interests of the youth.

1. Ice-breaker Activity & Introduction of the Justice Sector Volunteer (Lawyer)

2. Introduction to Canadian Immigration & Citizenship Law

- The justice sector volunteer will explain the different types of status people may hold here in Canada:
 - Citizens;
 - Permanent Residents; and
 - Foreign Nationals , which include:
 - International students,
 - Foreign workers,
 - Visitors, and
 - Refugee claimants
- The lawyer may describe how the Canadian government determines/grants the different types of status:
 - Decisions made by visa officers overseas
 - Decisions made by immigration officers in Canada
 - Decisions made by Immigration and Refugee Board Members
 - Decisions made by citizenship officers and citizenship judges
 - Citizenship through birth
- Activity: *Who Am I?*

3. Learning More About Immigration & Citizenship Law

- The lawyer may get students to respond to the “Immigration Law Quiz” and/or “Citizenship Law Quiz” and will follow up with a discussion of answers.
- The lawyer may read out the attached **discussion scenarios** and ask students what they think might happen in each scenario.

4. Getting Help

- The lawyer will describe the role of lawyers, community legal clinics, and settlement organizations in assisting youth and their families with legal issues.

Immigration & Citizenship Law

Terms & Concepts



General Law Terms & Concepts

Right: a claim to something which must be respected by others. Sometimes a right requires others to do certain things for you. Examples include: the right to vote, or the right to personal privacy.

Responsibility: a duty to do something for others in society. For example: parents have the responsibility to provide for the needs of their children; Canadian citizens have the responsibility to vote during an election.

Freedom: being able to act a certain way and make choices freely. The Government of Canada limits some freedoms if they harm others. For example, your freedom of expression may be limited if what you say encourages people to hurt or cause harm to others.

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: the *Charter* is a document which is part of the Canadian Constitution. It describes and protects the rights and freedoms of everyone in Canada. Some rights and freedoms in the *Charter* belong to everyone – whether you are a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or foreign national; other rights (like voting rights) are limited to Canadian citizens only.

Constitution: a very basic law that describes the roles and powers of different levels of government within a country.

Types of Status in Canada

Canadian Citizen: a person who is allowed to enter, stay and leave Canada without restrictions. Canadian citizens can be people who were:

- Born in Canada, or
- Born to Canadian parents, or
- People who have applied for and received Canadian citizenship

Permanent Resident: a person who has chosen to immigrate and live in Canada permanently. A permanent resident has permission to enter and live in Canada, but does not have all of the same rights and freedoms as a Canadian citizen.

- For example: permanent residents cannot vote in a Canadian election; they may lose their permanent resident status if they choose to leave Canada to live somewhere else

for a long time; and, if they commit a very serious crime, they can be deported from Canada and sent back to their home country.

Permanent residents can apply for citizenship after living in Canada for at least three years.

Foreign National: a person who is in Canada, but is neither a Canadian citizen nor a permanent resident. They can be visitors, temporary workers, international students studying in Canada, refugee claimants, etc. Some, but not all foreign nationals, are **temporary residents**, although some foreign nationals are without legal status in Canada.

Refugee claimant: a person who is in Canada (as a foreign national) and asks Canada to protect him/her because he/she cannot return home for fear of persecution.

Persecution: punishment or severe harassment (for example, death threats or serious physical or mental abuse) which occurs because of a person's race, religion, political beliefs, etc.

Person Without Status (sometimes called an "illegal immigrant"): a foreign national who does not have permission to stay in Canada. They can be people who once had status in Canada as a permanent resident, but lost that status and never left Canada when they were supposed to; they can be people with expired work permits, study permits or visitor records; they can also be people whose refugee claims were rejected and never left Canada.

Types of Legal Documents

Visa: a small document (often in the form of a sticker placed in a person's passport) which allows a foreign national to enter Canada. Visas can be either:

- **Permanent** (for people who are immigrating to Canada as permanent residents), or
- **Temporary** (for people who are coming to Canada to study, work or visit for a specified period of time)

Visas are usually only used for the first time you enter Canada. After you enter for the first time, you are given a work permit, study permit, visitor record or PR card – which you can use as proof of your status in Canada when you travel.

Work permit: a document which allows a foreign national to work in Canada temporarily.

Study permit: – a document which allows an international student to study in Canada temporarily. Most study permits are for programs of study which last longer than six months.

Visitor record: a document which specifies how long a foreign national may temporarily stay in Canada (as a visitor).

Passport: a personal document that states from which country a person is a citizen. A passport is given to you by your country of citizenship and is used for traveling between countries and for proving identity.

Permanent Resident (PR) Card: the personal identity card given to permanent residents after they have immigrated (landed) in Canada. The PR Card must be used when re-entering Canada from travel abroad and should be renewed every five years (unless the permanent resident becomes a Canadian citizen).

Classes of Immigration

(Family Class) Sponsorship: the application process involved in supporting (helping) a family member's immigration to Canada. When you sponsor a family member, you become financially responsible for them and promise to help them with the cost of living in Canada.

Skilled Worker: a class of immigration that allows foreign nationals to become permanent residents when they have enough "points" to qualify. Points are given for their level of education, work experience, language abilities, age, and ability to adapt to life in Canada.

Humanitarian and Compassionate ("H&C") Grounds: this type of immigration application is for foreign nationals who do not meet the requirements of other classes of immigration (like sponsorship or skilled worker class), but they ask the government for special permission to stay because they would face serious problems and suffering (hardship) if they left Canada and returned to their home country.

Removal from Canada

Detention: the place (a government building) where people without status are held until they are removed from Canada. It is different from jail (where criminals are sent after they have been convicted of an offence), however, some places in Canada do not have a separate building for immigration detention, and people without status are held in a separate part of the jail away from criminals.

Removal Order: a document that says by which date you must leave Canada because you no longer have legal status. There are three types of removal orders: departure, exclusion, and deportation orders. The **deportation order** is the most serious of the removal orders because you are permanently barred from returning to Canada unless you get special permission from the Canadian immigration authorities. If a person ignores their removal order, the Canadian government can force them to leave Canada by putting them into detention before arranging their transportation home.

Deportation: when the Canadian government forces a person to leave Canada because they have no legal status. (This is also referred to as “**removal**” because deportation is a type of removal from Canada.)

Canadian Citizenship

Citizenship test: a test that permanent residents take when they apply to become Canadian citizens. It tests a permanent resident’s knowledge about Canada and checks is only available in English or French.

Citizenship ceremony: the ceremony for permanent residents who have passed the citizenship test and have met all the requirements for Canadian citizenship. At the ceremony, permanent residents take an oath in front of a judge and become Canadian citizens.

Terms & Concepts: Matching Activity Cards

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Canadian Citizen:	A person who is allowed to enter, stay and leave Canada without restrictions.
Permanent Resident:	A person who has chosen to immigrate and live in Canada permanently; this person has permission to enter and live in Canada, but does not have all of the same rights and freedoms as a Canadian citizen.
Foreign National:	A person who is in Canada, but is neither a Canadian citizen nor a permanent resident; they can be visitors, temporary workers, international students studying in Canada, refugee claimants, or even people without legal status in Canada.
Refugee claimant:	A person who is in Canada (as a foreign national) and asks Canada to protect him/her because he/she cannot return home for fear of persecution.
Person Without Status:	Someone who <u>does not</u> have permission to stay in Canada; they can be people who once had status in Canada as a permanent resident, but lost that status and never left Canada when they were supposed to.
(Family Class) Sponsorship:	The application process involved in supporting (helping) a family member's immigration to Canada.
Skilled Worker:	A class of immigration that allows foreign nationals to become permanent residents when they have enough "points" to qualify; points are given for their level of education, work experience, language abilities, age, and ability to adapt to life in Canada.
Humanitarian and Compassionate ("H&C") Grounds:	This type of immigration application is for foreign nationals who do not meet the requirements of other classes of immigration, but they ask the government for special permission to stay because they would face serious problems and suffering (hardship) if they left Canada.



“Who Am I” Activity Cards

Activity Instructions:

Cut out cards and distribute to students. During the workshop, divide the classroom into three distinct areas: **citizens**, **permanent residents** and **foreign nationals**. Ask students to seat themselves in the appropriate area, based on the description on their card. Have students read aloud their descriptions and, as a class, decide whether everyone is sitting in the appropriate group.

1. My parents are citizens of Syria. I was born in Toronto while my parents visited Canada on a holiday. We returned to Syria 4 weeks after I was born. Who am I?	2. I am an Australian citizen. I am married to a Canadian who sponsored me. I arrived in Canada 6 months ago. We are now getting a divorce. Who am I?
3. I made a claim for refugee status in Canada 3 years ago. My claim was successful. I applied for Permanent Residence 2 weeks ago. Who am I?	4. I am a citizen of Mexico. I left my country because I am being persecuted there and I am afraid to return. I travelled by land to Canada – where my sister lives. Who am I?
5. I am a US citizen. I have lived in Calgary for the past eight months. I am not working or studying and I have no plans to live here permanently. Who am I?	6. My father is a US citizen and my mother is a Canadian citizen. (She immigrated to the US many years ago.) I was born and continue to live in Boston. Who am I?
7. I am a citizen of Colombia. I am being persecuted by people in my country. I went to the Canadian Embassy in Bogota and made an application. Who am I?	8. I am a citizen of Iran. I immigrated to Canada as a skilled worker in 2002 and still live here. I have applied for Canadian Citizenship. Who am I?
9. I am a citizen of France. Two weeks ago, I married a Canadian citizen in Paris. I am now living in Halifax with my new wife. Who am I?	10. I am a citizen of China. I study biology at the University of Toronto. I will receive my biology degree in 2 years. Who am I?

11. I am a citizen of Russia. My daughter is a Permanent Resident of Canada. She is sponsoring me and I now live in Winnipeg with her. Who am I?	12. I am a citizen of Brazil. I am studying English in Vancouver. I arrived in Canada last December and I plan to return home to Brazil in March of this year. Who am I?
13. My parents are citizens of Chad. They came to Canada on visitor visas and made refugee claims. I was born in Montreal six months after my parents came to Canada. Who am I?	14. I immigrated to Canada 5 years ago. I applied for Canadian citizenship 2 years ago. I wrote my citizenship test 6 months ago and had my citizenship ceremony 3 weeks ago. Who am I?
15. I was born in France. I am an engineer. My company sent me to Quebec to work on a project for 2 years. I plan to return to Paris when the project is finished. Who am I?	16. My husband is a Canadian permanent resident and he wants to sponsor me. I am currently working in Canada on a work permit. Who am I?
17. I came to Canada on a visitor visa 6 months ago. I made a refugee claim not long after I arrived and my hearing is scheduled to take place in 9 months. Who am I?	18. I came to Canada on a visitor visa 5 years ago and never left. I made a humanitarian and compassionate grounds application 6 months ago. Who am I?
19. My mother is a citizen of Chile. She is a student at McGill University. I was born in Montreal 6 months ago and my mother's student visa will expire in 1 year. Who am I?	20. I am a citizen of the US. I came to Toronto 5 days ago for a 2 week business trip. I plan to return to the US at the end of my trip. Who am I?
21. I am a citizen of Ghana. I immigrated to Canada as a skilled worker 5 years ago. I have applied for citizenship, but I have not written my citizenship test. Who am I?	22. I am a citizen of the US. My mother is a Canadian permanent resident. She sponsored me and I arrived in Canada with a permanent resident visa 3 weeks ago. Who am I?
23. I was born in Canada but have lived all my life in Scotland. I work for a Scottish company who sent me to Canada on a 3 day business trip. Who am I?	24. My father was born in Canada but moved to Spain when he was 20. My mother is Spanish and I was born in Spain. I would like to go to Canada to visit my father's family. Who am I?

Learning Immigration & Citizenship Legal Terms



1. If you are a foreign national who is entering Canada for the first time, the immigration officer at the border will probably check your _____ to see if you have a _____.
2. If you live in Canada and are not a Canadian citizen you are either a _____, or a _____.
3. Foreign (international) students can stay in Canada while they are studying if they have a _____.
4. If you are neither a Canadian citizen nor a permanent resident and you want to work in Canada, you need to have a _____.
5. In order to become a Canadian citizen, you need to apply for citizenship, pass the _____ and attend a _____, where you will take an oath in front of a judge.
6. Canadian rights and freedoms are written in the _____.
7. _____ is when you support your family member's immigration to Canada.
8. A _____ is a document that says by which date you must leave Canada because you will no longer have legal status after that date.
9. A _____ is someone who asks the Canadian government to allow him/her to stay in Canada because they cannot return home for fear of _____.

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Citizenship Ceremony

Citizenship Test

Foreign National

Passport

Permanent Resident

Persecution

Refugee Claimant

Removal Order

Sponsorship

Study Permit

Visa

Work Permit

Learning Immigration and Citizenship Legal Terms



TEACHER'S ANSWER KEY

1. If you are a foreign national who is entering Canada for the first time, the immigration officer at the border will probably check your **PASSPORT** to see if you have a **VISA**.
2. If you live in Canada and are not a Canadian citizen you are either a **PERMANENT RESIDENT**, or a **FOREIGN NATIONAL**.
3. Foreign (international) students can stay in Canada while they are studying if they have a **STUDY PERMIT**.
4. If you are neither a Canadian citizen nor a permanent resident and you want to work in Canada, you need to have a **WORK PERMIT**.
5. In order to become a Canadian citizen, you need to apply for citizenship, pass the **CITIZENSHIP TEST** and attend a **CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY**, where you will take an oath in front of a judge.
6. Canadian rights and freedoms are written in the **CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS**.
7. **SPONSORSHIP** is when you support your family member's immigration to Canada.
8. A **REMOVAL ORDER** is a document that says by which date you must leave Canada because you will no longer have legal status after that date.
9. A **REFUGEE CLAIMANT** is someone who asks the Canadian government to allow him/her to stay in Canada because they cannot return home for fear of **PERSECUTION**.

Case Summary



Circle all of the immigration and citizenship legal terms you recognize in the articles below.

Undocumented workers make their case*

The Chronicle-Journal
April 1, 20**

TORONTO – Hundreds of undocumented workers, immigrants and community members marched through Toronto recently, calling

for improvements to immigration policies in Canada.

Cleaners, construction workers, maids, cooks and nannies, asked for an end to deportations, detentions and high-

profile removals in public places. They also called for permanent resident status for all.

An estimated 200,000 or more undocumented workers are believed to be in Canada.

** An undocumented worker is a foreign national who is working in Canada without a work permit.*

Central Commerce C.I. student gets support from teachers and friends

The Chronicle-Journal
April 1, 20**

TORONTO – Nazmi Maalouf, 19, was supposed to start his studies at George Brown College this year, but had to withdraw when his application to extend his study permit was denied by Canadian immigration authorities.

His lawyer says they are waiting to get reasons for the refusal, but this might take a year. During this time, Maalouf is without status, can't go to school, can't work, and

he's supposed to leave Canada.

Maalouf applied for permanent resident status, on humanitarian and compassionate grounds when he turned 18. His mother, who has remained in Canada by renewing a visitor record, lives with another brother in Mississauga and is waiting for a decision on her immigration application.

Maalouf has some relatives in Lebanon, whose homes were destroyed during a

recent conflict in the southern part of the country. Maalouf will have difficulty surviving if he is removed to Lebanon.

Maalouf's uncle, who is a Canadian citizen, took over legal guardianship of Maalouf 10 months after the family arrived in Canada in 2000.

Central Commerce students and parents plan to organize a rally on the front steps of the school in support of Maalouf's case.

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Take the Canadian Citizenship Quiz!



This is a sample quiz based on the Canadian Citizenship Test that all citizenship applicants between the ages of 18 and 54 must take. The real Citizenship Test has 20 multiple choice questions. You can find a sample Citizenship Test on the CBC news website at:

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/immigration/citizenship-quiz.html>

1. **Why are the Aboriginal peoples of Canada working towards self-government?**
 - a) In order to separate from Canada.
 - b) They are trying to regain control over decisions that affect their lives.
 - c) So they can form more provinces.
 - d) To obtain better representation in parliament.
2. **What are Canada's official languages?**
 - a) English
 - b) French and English
 - c) French and Spanish
 - d) French, English and Spanish
3. **What is the capital of Canada?**
 - a) Toronto
 - b) Ottawa
 - c) Montreal
 - d) Vancouver
4. **What animal is Canada's official symbol?**
 - a) Bear
 - b) Deer
 - c) Beaver
 - d) Eagle
5. **Name two fundamental freedoms that are protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.**
 - a) Freedom of religion and freedom of speech.
 - b) Equality rights and to care for Canada's heritage.
 - c) Basic freedoms and obey laws.
 - d) Aboriginal peoples' rights and to volunteer.

6. Which province has the most bilingual Canadians?
 - a) New Brunswick
 - b) Quebec
 - c) Ontario
 - d) Prince Edward Island
7. What are the territories of northern Canada and their capital cities?
 - a) Alaska (Juneau) and Yukon Territory (Whitehorse)
 - b) Northwest Territories (Yellowknife) and Alaska (Juneau)
 - c) Northwest Territories (Yellowknife)
 - d) Yukon Territory (Whitehorse), Northwest Territories (Yellowknife), and Nunavut (Iqaluit)
8. What is Canada's smallest province?
 - a) British Columbia
 - b) Newfoundland
 - c) Nunavut
 - d) Prince Edward Island
9. What country is Canada's largest trading partner?
 - a) Mexico
 - b) United States of America
 - c) China
 - d) Japan
10. Who is Canada's Head of State?
 - a) Governor General of Canada
 - b) Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Lieutenant Governor

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 - b. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
 - c. Prime Minister
 - d. Lieutenant Governor

If your students are interested in learning more about the citizenship test or applying for citizenship, consider checking out the following websites:

- Citizenship & Immigration Canada – Applying for Citizenship
<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/citizenship/index.asp>
- CBC News – Dual Citizenship
http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/immigration/dual_citizenship.html
- Toronto Public Library - Canadian Citizenship
http://www.torontopubliclibrary.ca/mul_ser_citizenship_test.jsp
Richmond Public Library - Canadian Citizenship Practice Test
www.yourlibrary.ca/citizenship/



Immigration and Citizenship Word Search

Highlight or circle the immigration and citizenship legal terms below.

P	R	T	D	F	G	V	I	S	A	N	O	R	M	S	H	S	V	B	O
E	V	I	O	L	A	T	I	O	N	O	F	R	I	G	H	T	D	A	N
R	R	R	E	F	U	G	E	E	C	L	A	I	M	A	N	T	E	L	T
M	Q	S	A	Y	A	V	R	S	E	C	R	O	V	I	D	H	P	A	A
A	Y	X	R	E	M	O	V	A	L	O	R	D	E	R	J	U	O	N	R
N	R	H	H	T	C	Y	O	D	O	M	S	N	C	E	G	Y	R	C	E
E	B	N	A	A	P	R	E	P	R	E	J	U	D	I	C	T	T	E	L
N	E	Q	U	N	A	L	M	D	M	R	A	H	D	H	R	I	A	O	B
T	T	Y	U	I	D	E	F	A	H	W	H	J	S	H	H	L	T	F	A
R	Y	D	C	N	O	I	T	U	T	I	T	S	N	O	C	I	I	P	I
E	F	R	H	I	K	G	F	H	J	K	L	T	B	D	M	B	O	R	L
S	G	A	U	I	S	A	N	C	E	I	K	F	S	R	H	S	N	O	P
I	Y	C	D	C	S	G	S	G	H	Y	H	D	H	J	K	N	G	B	I
D	E	R	M	S	T	U	D	Y	P	E	R	M	I	T	I	O	R	A	H
E	M	P	R	I	H	M	S	I	C	T	C	A	R	T	N	P	C	B	S
N	P	L	K	D	E	F	R	E	E	D	O	M	N	J	K	S	U	I	R
T	N	D	C	U	S	D	T	G	T	I	C	B	F	S	G	E	N	L	O
G	Y	K	O	F	S	H	S	A	F	Y	D	O	T	S	U	R	D	I	S
S	J	U	D	G	E	D	A	R	A	S	T	S	M	E	N	T	O	T	N
S	S	T	E	R	C	I	T	I	Z	E	N	R	F	R	G	Y	H	I	O
S	E	T	E	R	O	H	A	R	A	S	S	M	E	N	T	S	F	E	P
E	D	I	S	C	H	A	R	T	E	R	A	S	S	S	D	E	K	S	S
B	P	E	R	S	O	N	W	I	T	O	U	T	S	T	A	T	U	S	X
I	E	Q	U	A	L	T	T	L	I	T	T	R	O	P	S	S	A	P	M

CHARTER
CITIZEN
CONSTITUTION
DEPORTATION
FREEDOM

PASSPORT
PERMANENT RESIDENT
PERSON WITHOUT STATUS
PR CARD
REFUGEE CLAIMANT

REMOVAL ORDER
RESPONSIBILITY
SPONSORSHIP
STUDY PERMIT
VISA



Immigration and Citizenship Word Search

TEACHER'S ANSWER KEY

P	R	T	D	F	G	V	I	S	A	N	O	R	M	S	H	S	V	B	O
E	V	I	O	L	A	T	I	O	N	O	F	R	I	G	H	T	D	A	N
R	R	R	E	F	U	G	E	E	C	L	A	I	M	A	N	T	E	L	T
M	Q	S	A	Y	A	V	R	S	E	C	R	O	V	I	D	H	P	A	A
A	Y	X	R	E	M	O	V	A	L	O	R	D	E	R	J	U	O	N	R
N	R	H	H	T	C	Y	O	D	O	M	S	N	C	E	G	Y	R	C	E
E	B	N	A	A	P	R	E	P	R	E	J	U	D	I	C	T	T	E	L
N	E	Q	U	N	A	L	M	D	M	R	A	H	D	H	R	I	A	O	B
T	T	Y	U	I	D	E	F	A	H	W	H	J	S	H	H	L	T	F	A
R	Y	D	C	N	O	I	T	U	T	I	T	S	N	O	C	I	I	P	I
E	F	R	H	I	K	G	F	H	J	K	L	T	B	D	M	B	O	R	L
S	G	A	U	I	S	A	N	C	E	I	K	F	S	R	H	S	N	O	P
I	Y	C	D	C	S	G	S	G	H	Y	H	D	H	J	K	N	G	B	I
D	E	R	M	S	T	U	D	Y	P	E	R	M	I	T	I	O	R	A	H
E	M	P	R	I	H	M	S	I	C	T	C	A	R	T	N	P	C	B	S
N	P	L	K	D	E	F	R	E	E	D	O	M	N	J	K	S	U	I	R
T	N	D	C	U	S	D	T	G	T	I	C	B	F	S	G	E	N	L	O
G	Y	K	O	F	S	H	S	A	F	Y	D	O	T	S	U	R	D	I	S
S	J	U	D	G	E	D	A	R	A	S	T	S	M	E	N	T	O	T	N
S	S	T	E	R	C	I	T	I	Z	E	N	R	F	R	G	Y	H	I	O
S	E	T	E	R	O	H	A	R	A	S	S	M	E	N	T	S	F	E	P
E	D	I	S	C	H	A	R	T	E	R	A	S	S	S	D	E	K	S	S
B	P	E	R	S	O	N	W	I	T	O	U	T	S	T	A	T	U	S	X
I	E	Q	U	A	L	T	T	L	I	T	T	R	O	P	S	S	A	P	M

CHARTER
CITIZEN
CONSTITUTION
DEPORTATION
FREEDOM

PASSPORT
PERMANENT RESIDENT
PERSON WITHOUT STATUS
PR CARD
REFUGEE CLAIMANT

REMOVAL ORDER
RESPONSIBILITY
SPONSORSHIP
STUDY PERMIT
VISA

True or False?



*Think about the following statements. Which ones are true, which ones are false?
The workshop facilitator will discuss the answers with the class during the workshop.*

1. After you stay in Canada for a few years you automatically become a Canadian Citizen.
True / False
2. Only once you are a Canadian Citizen, can you bring your family and relatives to Canada through sponsorship.
True / False
3. You can lose your permanent resident status if you leave Canada for a long time.
True / False
4. If you are a permanent resident, the Canadian government cannot ask you to leave Canada.
True / False
5. As long as you are a visitor, you can stay in Canada as long as you like.
True / False
6. All Canadian citizens must speak English.
True / False
7. Anyone living in Canada can vote.
True / False
8. International students are the same as permanent residents.
True / False
9. You can work in Canada without a work permit as long as it is for less than 3 months.
True / False
10. Immigration officers can stop you from entering Canada if you have a criminal record.
True / False

Discussion Scenarios



Your teacher will review the scenarios below with you; ask about any words you don't understand. The lawyer will discuss the scenarios during the workshop.

1. Ira came to Canada as a university student 6 years ago. She has finished her degree and would like to stay in Canada to work. She would also like to bring her sister and parents here to Canada to live. What could happen?
2. Josh immigrated to Canada five years ago with his family. He recently broke into a store with some friends and stole some money and food. He also punched the storeowner as they made their escape. He was later arrested and charged. He would like to apply to become a Canadian citizen. What could happen?
3. Rubeen and Alban are both without status in Canada, but their two-year-old daughter was born in Toronto. They wonder if she is a Canadian citizen and if they get forced to leave Canada, whether their daughter can stay with relatives in Toronto. What could happen?
4. Fernando came to Canada with his mother. They crossed the border from Mexico to the US and entered Canada at night. His mother has been working as a cleaner in an office building. Fernando is in school, but his teacher and the administration at his school have begun asking about his status in Canada. He is starting to get worried but wants to stay in school. What could happen?
5. Fernando came to Canada with his mother. They crossed the border from Mexico to the US and entered Canada at night. His mother has been working as a cleaner in an office building. Fernando is in school, but his teacher and the administration at his school have begun asking about his status in Canada. He is starting to get worried but wants to stay in school. What could happen?

6. Olan has been waiting to come to Canada to join his girlfriend for months but it is taking a long time to process his visa. Someone has offered to sell him a fake US passport for a few hundred dollars and told him that he can use this passport to enter Canada because US citizens do not need visas. He is sick of waiting and is about to buy the passport. What could happen?
7. Myint is from Burma. He came to Canada on a visitor visa, planning to stay for three months. Since he has been in Canada he has been speaking publicly about the human rights situation in his country. His family in Burma has received threats from the Burmese government that if Myint does not stop talking about human rights violations he will be punished and imprisoned when he returns home. What could happen?
8. Janelle and Albert came to Canada seven months ago on visitor visas. Their visitor records indicate that they were supposed to leave Canada one month ago. They went to see an immigration consultant who said that he could help them complete their immigration applications to extend their visitor records for another six months. The immigration consultant told them that he knew an immigration officer who would process their applications much faster than the average application – but this would cost them an extra \$3000. What could happen?
9. Rita is an international student at York University. She is in her third year of a four-year undergraduate biology program and her study permit is still good for the next two years. A research company in Toronto has offered her a part-time job off-campus (the job is not at the university) and she thinks that she will be able to study and do the job at the same time. What could happen?
10. Radu wants to immigrate to Canada. He completed college in his home country of Romania and has worked there as a chef for the past four years. He has a cousin who lives in Calgary who told him that he would help him come to Canada. What could happen?



Info on Local Legal Resources

Legal Aid Office

If you cannot afford a lawyer you can apply for a Legal Aid Certificate – which you then take to a lawyer or legal aid clinic. Please refer to the legal aid website: www.legalaid.on.ca.

- Insert local legal aid clinic info here.

Settlement.org (www.settlement.org)

A webportal that gives information on local legal and immigration resources:

- Click on “Close to Home” in the right hand corner and then “Find Help Close to Home” and select your region
- Settlement.Org also has a page on how to apply for Canadian Citizenship: http://www.settlement.org/sys/faqs_detail.asp?faq_id=4000342

Community Legal Education Ontario – CLEONet (www.cleonet.ca)

A webportal that provides free access to 100s of information pamphlets and documents about the law.

Citizenship & Immigration Canada (CIC) – (www.cic.gc.ca)

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada has a website which provides general information and various immigration and citizenship application forms.

- To access the application forms, click on “Application Forms and Guides” on the left-hand side bar under the “Resources” section.

(Insert info about other local NGO and settlement organizations.)



Teacher Evaluation Form

Teacher:

Class:

School:

Date:

Workshop subject area: Immigration and Citizenship Law

What did you find most useful about this workshop?

Did you find the level was appropriate for your students?

Was the subject matter of interest to your students?

Was the workshop too short or too long?

Was there enough interaction between the lawyer and the students?

Did students have enough time to ask questions?

Did you like the exercises? Are there some that should be taken out or improved?

Do you have any suggestions for new exercises to be included in upcoming workshops?

Would you be interested in having more speakers come to your class?

What other subject areas would be of interest to your students?

Would you be interested in working with OJEN to develop more resources?

Any other suggestions?

Thank you again for your participation in this project!



Student Evaluation Form

Please fill out the form and give it to your teacher.

Class:

School:

Immigration & Citizenship Law

What I most liked about this workshop was:

What I did not like about this workshop was:

What I wish I could have asked the lawyer but didn't:

What would be good for next time is:

I would be interested in learning more about:



Justice Sector Volunteer Evaluation Form

Please return completed form to OJEN by:

Email: info@ojen.ca or Fax: 416-947-5248

Name:

Location of *Talking Law* workshop:

Date of *Talking Law* workshop:

ESL *Talking Law* Workshop: Immigration & Citizenship Law

What did you most enjoy about this workshop?

What did you find most challenging about this workshop?

Were the resources provided for this activity useful? Do you have any suggestions for additional resources we could include in this package?

Do you have any suggestions for new workshop topic? (i.e. What other legal subject areas would lend themselves well to this kind of workshop?)

Were the students able to understand the subject matter?

Was there an opportunity for the students to ask questions? Did they ask questions? What were they most interested in learning?

Can you think of any follow-up activities (especially ones which are experiential in nature) which would be useful for this class, now that they have completed the workshop?

Would you be interested in being involved in future workshops?

Any other comments/suggestions?

Thank you for your participation in this project!