

## Mission Atlas Project

### North America

#### Canada (The Dominion of Canada)

##### Basic Facts

**Name:**

The official name is The Dominion of Canada.

**Population:**

The estimated 2001 population of 31,592,000 has an estimated growth rate of .99%. The age breakdown of the population is: 18.95% - 0/14 years; 68.28% - 15/64 years; 12.77% - 65+ years. 2001 estimates for birth, death and migration: 11.21 births/1,000 population, 7.47 deaths/1,000 population, 6.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is 5.02 deaths per 1000 births. The population density is 8 people per square mile. In 1998, the average family size was 3.1, of which 1.2 were children.

Approximately 85% of the population is located within 300km of the US/Canada border. About 28% of Canada's population originates from the British Isles and some 23% come from French origin. The remaining population shows some 15% from other European and 6% from Asian, African, and Arab background. As high as 26% of the population is from mixed background. Major languages used in Canada are English, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Yiddish, Norwegian, Greek, Hungarian, Chinese, Swedish, Serbo-Croatian, Danish, Portuguese, Eskimo, and over 70 others.

The largest cities include Toronto (4.69 million), Montreal (3.42 million) and Vancouver (2.01 million).

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>.

**Land Area:**

Canada's total land area of 3,849,674 sq miles (9,976,140 sq km) makes it the second largest country on the planet behind Russia. Canada borders 3 oceans, the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic which gives it the largest coastline of any country. It is separated into 10 provinces and 3 territories, each having its own capital city.

Canada stretches across 6 time zones and is home to immense mountain ranges, over two million lakes and hundreds of rivers. In the south where Canada shares a 3987 mile border with the United States, Canada has modern cities and enormous wilderness areas. The highest point in Canada lies in the Yukon Territory at Mount Logan (19,550 ft/5,959 meters).

Canada's temperature varies from temperate in the south to sub-arctic and arctic in the north. Its climate is hugely diversified, extreme in the north while the population centers

in the south normally have mild springs, warm summers and a crisp autumn prevails. There is continuous permafrost in the north while 54% of the land area is forest. Only about 12% of the land is suitable for agriculture.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>.

### **Economy:**

The Canadian economic system closely resembles the US in that it is a market oriented system. It is an affluent, high-tech, industrial society with a high standard of living. Since WWII the growth of manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the country. The 1989 US-Canada Free Trade agreement and 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement have greatly improved Canada's economy and reduced unemployment. One economic problem facing Canada is the loss of professional individuals. Many professionals are enticed to the US by higher pay and lower taxes.

Canada's GDP is characterized by \$774.7 billion (2000 est.) with a GDP real growth rate of 4.3% and an inflation rate of 2.6% with a work force of 16.1 million. The unemployment rate is at 6.8%, with a per capita income of US\$19,380. A breakdown of employment occupations shows services-74%, manufacturing-15%, construction-5%, and agriculture-3%.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>.

### **Government:**

Canada's government is a confederation with parliamentary democracy with its roots in the parliamentary system of England. In keeping with traditions handed down, the Canadian Parliament is composed of the Queen, who is represented in Canada by the Governor General, the Senate, and the House of Commons.

Since the days of colonization until the present, the Canadians have lived under a monarchy. She has been a self-governing "Dominion" in the British Empire since 1867. Full independence was established in 1931. Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom, is also Canada's Queen and sovereign in a number of other realms. However, she delegates her powers to the Canadian Governor General. Canada is a constitutional monarchy--the Queen reigns but does not govern. The Senate, known as the upper house, has 105 appointed members, the membership divided equally among the provinces and territories. The Senate has the same powers as the House of Commons. The House of Commons is the major law making body with 301 members, one from each of the 301 electoral districts. They are elected every 5 years. Candidates run for office and the individual with the highest vote wins. Candidates normally represent a party, although some are independent. The party with the largest number of seats forms the Government and its leader is asked by the Governor General to become Prime Minister.

The legal system is based on English common law, except in Quebec, where the civil law system is based on French law. Canada accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

<http://www.linksnorth.com/canada-history/>.

## **Society:**

Canada has a favorable standard of living and enjoys in law and practice many freedoms and individual rights. They enjoy a standard of living comparable to the United States, universal health care, and social security benefits. The majority of problems arise in the area of human rights and these mostly spring from various incidents with non-white minorities, Aboriginals, and women. Some Native groups complain of cultural insensitivity and harassment by police officers.

Canada has no federal educational system; the Constitution vested the responsibility for education in the provinces. Children are required by law to attend school from the age of 6 or 7 until they are 15 or 16.

Canadians express contentment with their country and quality of life. Overwhelming numbers of Canadians (90%) ranked Canada as one of the three best places to live. The degree of personal freedom Canadians enjoy, health care, the environment, and the peaceful nature of their country are considered key ingredients in their quality of life. Canadians think their health care system is among the best in the world and they are admired for a generous network of social assistance programs. Canadians are thought to be honest, friendly, polite, well educated, interesting, and healthy. They are modern and progressive.

Canada is well known for its natural beauty. Canada has wide-open spaces, mountains, trees, and lakes and is also viewed as being environmentally responsible. The nation operates over 39 national parks.

One of the only negative things said about Canada is the climate. Canadians are proud of their cultural diversity and throughout the world are regarded as a nation that respects the contributions and individuality of different cultures.

Multiculturalism is a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society. In fact in 1971, Canada became the first country in the world to adopt a multiculturalism policy.

Multiculturalism is woven into the fabric of Canadian life. Approximately two-fifths of the Canadian population has an origin other than British, French, or Aboriginal. Canada recognizes and values its rich ethnic and racial diversity. The Canadian Multiculturalism Act gives specific direction to the federal government to work toward achieving equality in the economic, social, cultural and political life of the country.

[http://canada.cio-bic.gc.ca/index\\_e.html](http://canada.cio-bic.gc.ca/index_e.html)

<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/namerica/cacia.htm>

<http://www.linksnorth.com/canada-history/>.

## **Language:**

Canada acknowledges two official languages; English (60%) and French (24%). Other languages used include German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Yiddish, Norwegian, Greek, Hungarian, and others. The number of languages listed for Canada is 90 of which 85 are living languages and 5 are extinct.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_country.asp?name=Canada](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Canada)

### **Urbanization:**

With a population of 30.7 million, the leading Canadian cities are Toronto (4.68 million), Montreal (3.43 million), Vancouver (2.01 million), Ottawa-Hull, and the National Capital Region (1.06 million). A large majority of Canadians, 77 percent, live in cities and towns.

### **Literacy:**

Canada has a high literacy rate of 97% based on 1986 estimates. By law, children are required to attend school from the age of 6 or 7 until 15 or 16 with all non-private education through high school publicly funded. Regular or vocational colleges in Quebec are publicly funded and require a small registration fee while most other post-secondary schools charge tuition.

### **Religion:**

In 1608 the first Catholic Missionary arrived in Canada. Anglican services started around 1700 with the first Bishop named in 1787. Methodists arrived in New Foundland in 1765. At one point the Anglican Church was the official State Church but in 1852 the Church and State separated. French Canada, Quebec, is mostly Catholic while English Canada is more influenced by Anglican and Protestant groups from Britain and the U.S. Today Canada has free exercise of Worship. Some 18.27% of the people, over 5,690,500 persons claim to be non-religious and this group is increasing at +4.4% as compared to 0.0% increase in all Christian groups and -0.4% for Protestant Christians.

### **Historical Aspects:**

The earliest discovery of the New World was probably made by Norse seafarers known as Vikings when in AD 985, while sailing to Greenland, storms blew them far westward off their course and they sighted the coast of what must have been Labrador. In AD 1000 Leif Erickson is thought to be the first European to land in North America. According to the sagas, this was the first of many Norse voyages to the eastern shores of the continent. A colony was established in what the Vikings described as *Vinland*, identified in 1963 as being on the northernmost tip of Newfoundland.

In 1497 an Italian named *John Cabot* sailed west from Bristol, England, intent on finding a new trade route to the Orient for his patron, *King Henry VII of England*. This voyage led to the rediscovery of the eastern shores of Canada. The Cabot voyages gave England a claim by right of discovery to an indefinite area of eastern North America. Almost every year after 1497 an international mixture of fishing vessels could be seen on the offshore fisheries southeast of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia.

In 1524 *King Francis I of France* sent a Florentine navigator, *Giovanni da Verrazano*, on a voyage of reconnaissance overseas. Verrazano explored the eastern coastline of North America from North Carolina to Newfoundland, giving France claim to the continent by right of discovery. Ten years later Francis I dispatched an expedition *under Jacques*

*Cartier* in 1534, this was an official exploring expedition. He visited and named most of the important coasts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and observed that he might be in the mouth of a great river.

The first known penetration through the St. Lawrence River took place the following year, when *Cartier* returned. In three small vessels, he reached the Indian village of *Stadacona*, near the present site of Quebec. A little more than 150 miles farther upstream he reached the end of navigation at a large island in the river. Here he found another Indian village, called *Hochelaga*, on the site of present day Montreal.

In 1541 *Cartier* led his third expedition to the St. Lawrence. *Cartier* was to be followed by *Jean Francois de la Rocque, sieur de Roberval*, with colonists. After a wait which lasted through the following winter, *Cartier* set sail, only to meet *Roberval's* party in the harbor of what is now St. John's, Newf. Disregarding the orders of *Roberval* to accompany the colonizing party back to Quebec, *Cartier* sailed for France. *Roberval* proceeded upstream and an unsuccessful effort was made to found a colony on the site where *Cartier* had wintered. The following year 60 of the colonists had died and *Roberval* decided to abandon the whole colonizing project and France turned its back on Canada for almost 60 years.

There continued an unorganized traffic in furs and beaver hats in particular grew very fashionable. In 1598 *Troilus de Mesgouez, marquis de la Roche*, set out for Canada armed with a royal monopoly which gave him the exclusive right to trade in furs. France was trying to persuade leaders to set up colonies for an official monopoly of the fur trade. In 1604 the fur monopoly was granted to *Pierre du Guast, sieur de Monts*. Among his lieutenants was a geographer named *Samuel de Champlain*. At Port Royal in 1605, a settlement *Champlain* described as the *Habitation* was established. The land came to be known as *Acadia*.

In 1608 *Champlain* founded France's first permanent Canadian colony, Quebec. The early years of the Quebec colony were hard and the population grew slowly. *Champlain* aided the *Hurons* in battles against the *Iroquois Confederacy*. As a result, the *Iroquois* became mortal enemies of the French. In 1629 *Champlain* surrendered his almost starving garrison to the English and became a prisoner to the British. Peace, however, had been declared before the surrender, and *New France* was restored to the French. *Champlain* became governor of *New France* in 1633.

The most distant outpost for many years was *Montreal*, founded on May 18, 1642. First known as *Ville-Marie*, this settlement was begun as a mission post. The establishing of *Montreal* was part of a large Canadian missionary movement based in France. The work of the Christian missionaries in the wilds is one of the most stirring chapters in the history of *New France*. During the 40 years following the founding of Quebec, a dozen mission posts were built in the *Huron* country.

In 1648, the *Iroquois* launched their final invasion of *Huron*. Several brave *Jesuit* priests died as martyrs, and within a year both the *Hurons* and the missionaries had been either wiped out or driven elsewhere. The *Iroquois* menace continued as one of the great obstacles to the expansion of settlement.

The feudal system of landholding was adopted in the colony. The nobles, in this case the *seigneurs*, were granted lands by the king in return for loyalty and promise to support him in times of war. The seigneur granted rights to work plots on his land to his vassals. The habitants were required to pay dues each year, to work for the seigneur for a given

number of days annually, and to have their grain ground in the seigniorial mill. They had no military duties to perform except their defense against the Indians. There was little money and so the taxes took the form of payments in chickens and geese. The seigneurs were anxious that their habitants should wish to stay farmers and there was as much land as anyone could till.

A census of New France was taken in 1666, which showed a population of 3,215. At that same moment the English had ten colonies on the Atlantic coast to the south, and they had greatly exceeded New France in population and self-sufficiency. *Frontenac* was sent out as governor in 1689. In 1674, *Francois Xavier de Laval-Montmorency* was made bishop; a new and powerful office was created at the head of the clergy in New France. Laval organized the parish system and founded Quebec Seminary for the training of young men for the priesthood.

A struggle between France and England, known as *Queen Anne's War*, broke out in 1702 and led to the capture of Port Royal by the English in 1710. *The Treaty of Utrecht*, which reestablished peace in 1713, required France to surrender the Hudson Bay Territory, Newfoundland, and Acadia. France was permitted to keep Cape Breton Island as well as her inland colonies.

Before the start of the *Seven Years' War* in Europe (1756-63), fighting broke out in the New World. In 1755 a tragic episode occurred in Acadia. Those Acadian French who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the English king were herded aboard transports and shipped to the English colonies in the south. American histories refer to the fighting that began in 1754 as the *French and Indian War*. English General Wolf, who sailed up the Lawrence with 140 ships and 9,000 tried in vain to find a weakness in Quebec, so as to cut off Montreal from re-supply from France, was mortally wounded in the fighting, but he and Montreal was cut off from all hope of reinforcements. When the *Treaty of Paris* at last brought the Seven Years' War to a close in 1763, the British flag waved over almost the whole of eastern North America.

In 1774 the English Parliament passed the *Quebec Act*, which eventuated in the establishment of French civil law to govern the relations of Canadian subjects and British criminal law to cover all matters having to do with public law. At the close of the American Revolution great numbers of English people, displaced loyalists, from America flowed into Canada.

A flood of newcomers arrived in Canada after the *War of 1812*, mostly from the British Isles. About 800,000 immigrants came to Canada between 1815 and 1850. *The British North America Act of 1867* provided that there should be four provinces in the new Dominion at the outset--Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Each province was to have its own seat of government, lawmaking body, and lieutenant governor to represent the Crown. The act established a federal government at Ottawa, composed of a House of Commons (elected), a Senate (appointed for life), and a Governor-General as the Crown's representative.

In World War I, the government had the responsibility of rallying the nation to Britain's side. Germany's invasion of neutral Belgium in 1914 forged a unity of Canadian sentiment and a demand for participation in the conflict. Canada was playing a respectable role on the world stage, a role that would soon help undo its colonial status. The 1920s saw a spiraling expansion of business in Canada. Technical and industrial advances paced the rising standard of living. In October of 1929, the stock market crash

heralded unemployment and financial ruin across Canada. The period between the wars brought Canada to independent nationhood within the British Commonwealth. They were united by a common allegiance to the Crown. Canada entered World War II at the side of Britain the week of the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939.

In WW II, Canada contributed 72,800 pilots, navigators, aerial gunners and bombardiers, and flight engineers. These Canadians saw service in almost every theater of war. The Royal Canadian Navy was increased from fewer than a dozen vessels to more than 400. They also played an important part in the invasion of Normandy in 1944. The losses in the war overseas were complemented by economic gains on the home front. War productivity effectively ended the Great Depression and greatly increased the labor force. On Feb. 15, 1965, Canada raised a red and white maple-leaf flag. It was adopted by Parliament in December 1964 and became Canada's first official national flag.

Beginning in the 1960s Quebec was the center of a movement to separate from Canada and establish a French-speaking nation. In 1969 French and English were both declared the official languages of Canada. French was declared the official language of the province in 1974. Quebec voters narrowly rejected secession from Canada in a 1995 referendum.

On May 4, 1992, voters in the Northwest Territories authorized the partition of their huge area into two separate territories, one to become a self-governing homeland for *Inuit*, or Eskimos. The new territory was to be called *Nunavut*, meaning Our Land. Although the plebiscite was not binding on the Canadian government, the agreement was expected to be ratified and to go into effect by 1999. Later in the year the government agreed that Indians and Inuit have the right of self-government.

<http://www.linksnorth.com/canada-history/rediscovery.html>

### People/People Groups

The nation of Canada boasts 169 people groups. Many of these groups are native North Americans but others are from various European, Asian, and Middle Eastern locations. The multiculturalism in Canada is well known and highly praised.

PEOPLE	NUMBER	LANGUAGE	RELIGION	NOTES
Abnaki-Penobscot	1,800	Abnaki, Western	Roman Catholics	Western Abnaki is used only by a few of the elderly, part of the native tribes
Acadian-Cajun French	11,000	French	Roman Catholic	
Algonquin	5,000	Anissinepek.	Roman Catholic	Adherents in Southwest Quebec where about 60% of the adults still speak the language, native tribe
Albanian Tosk	29	Albanian Tosk	Mixture of Muslim (Sunni) and Christian	Mainly from south Albania. They come from the Coastal and mountain slopes. 96% of speakers can use Turkish as second language.

			(Orthodox)	
Anglo-Canadian	14,167,815	English	Roman Catholic and Anglican Church	
Anglo – Canadian Jew	376,255	English	Jewish	
Arabic, Najdi spoken	20,000	Arabic, Najdi spoken		
Armenian	37,500	Armenian	Armenian Apostolic Church	1915 refugees, survivors of the genocide of 1915-1923 that saw 1.5 million Armenians fall prey to massacre, disease, starvation, and exposure.
Assiniboin	3,500	Assiniboine	96% evangelical adherents	Central Alberta. Only elders speak fluent Assiniboine. English is widely used. Part of native tribes
Assyrian neo-aramaic	5,000	Assyrian neo-aramaic		
Atikamek	3225	Atikamek cluster	Roman Catholic	Quebec
Babine	2,200	Babine	97% evangelical adherents	West central British Columbia
Beaver (Tsattine)	600	Beaver	Catholic Missionary Society	British Columbia & Quebec. 83% speak beaver. Native American
Bella Coola	700	Bella Coola	97% evangelical adherents	British Columbia all speak English
Bengali	3,200	Bengali	95% Muslim,	From Bangladesh, .6% evangelical adherents, some Hindus, Catholics, and Anglican
Blackfoot (pigeon)	15,000	Blackfoot, (sikasi-ka)	Roman Catholic, Anglican, native American	Mostly in Alberta, 60% speak Blackfoot. Children prefer English. Native group.
British	900,000	English	Anglican	Expatriated from UK.
Bulgar	2,200	Bulgarian	Bulgarian Orthodox church	Refugees from Bulgaria, 21% non religious
Byelorussian	700	Belarusan	Belorussian Orthodox	Russian refugees from 1917, 23% non religious
Canada, Portuguese speaking	86,965	Portuguese		
Canada, English	19,000,000	English		



speaking				
Carrier	2,100	Carrier	96% evangelical adherents	In British Columbia. Youth with a mission have done work there, <a href="http://www.ywam.org/">http://www.ywam.org/</a> .
Cayuga	400	Cayuga	91.9% evangelical	Ontario, all speak English
Central Artic Eskimo	2,712	inuktitut	96% evangelical	Native American
Central Cree	5,000	Cree	Anglican, Roman Catholic,	Ontario, 97% evangelical adherents. Native American, native group
Chilcotin	1,800	chilcotin	96% evangelical	South Central British Columbia, Summer Institute of Linguistics has done missionary work here
Chinook Wawa	100	Chinook Wawa	90% evangelical	Former lingua franca, nearly extinct, Native American
Chipewyan	5,000	chipewyan	96% evangelical	Northern Alberta, Native Canadian group
Comox	850	Comox	92% evangelical	Vancouver British Colombia, ½ do not speak Comox. All speak English
Copper Eskimo	2,456	English	90% s evangelical	Language spoken in central artic region, Native Canadian group
Cree, cree-salteaoux	8,000	Ojibway-western	Anglican and Roman Catholic	Native Canadian group
Creee- eastern coastal	5,800	Cree – northern east		Quebec, most speak English, Native Canadian group
Cree-Swampy	4,500	Cree-swampy		Ontario, Native Canadian group
Cree woods	35,000	Cree woods		Native Canadian group
Croat	93,933	Serbo-Croatian	Roman Catholic	Refugee immigrants from Croatian war.
Czech	26,000	Czech	Roman Catholic and Moravians	Refugee immigrants for Czechoslovakia after 1938,1945& 1968
Dakota - Sioux	5,000	Dakota	Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Native American	Southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan. Some communities spoken greatly, others, youth may prefer English, Native Canadian group
Danish	29,000	Danish	United Church of Christ, Lutheran	Expatriates from Denmark

Delaware Munsee	400	Unami		Southern Ontario, 98% do not speak Delaware, Native Canadian group
Detribalized Amerindian	146,430	English	Roman Catholic, Anglican,	Amerindians uprooted from their culture, also United Church of Christ, Native American Church, Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada.
Dogrib	2,965	Dogrib	Missionary work by Summer Institutes of Linguistics	Northwest territory, Great Bear lake area, 95% evangelical adherents. Hunters and trappers Native Canadian group
Dutch	164,000	Dutch	Christian Reformed	Immigrants from Holland, 24% non-religious and atheists
Eastern Artic Eskimo	11,395	Inuktitut	Anglican, Baptist, Christian and Missionary Alliance	Also Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, United Church of Christ, United Brethren, 6% evangelical adherents , Native Canadian group
Eastern Ojibwa Chippwa	25,000	Eastern Ojibwa	Anglican	Around Lake Huron and S.E. Ontario, 68% do not speak Ojibwa, Native Canadian group
Egyptian Arab	28,000	Arabic	40% Muslim, Coptic Orthodox	Large immigration from Egypt, 19% evangelical adherents
English Gypsy Romanic	2,849	English	United Church of Christ	Nomadic and Settled Gypsies, some Roman Catholic
Eskimo	3,115	English	Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptists, Lutheran	5% Shamanists, Native Canadian group
Estonian	15,000	Estonian	Estonian Orthodox Church	Refugees from Estonia, 20% non religious
Fillipino	51,000	Tagalog	Roman Catholic	Immigrants from Philippines
Finn	38,000	Finnish	Finnish Orthodox	Immigrants from Finland
Fleming	11,481	Vlaams	Roman Catholic	Immigrants from Belgium, 90% evangelical adherents
French	124,587	French	Catholic	Expatriates from France
French – Canadian	7,312,150	Fracais-du-Canada	Roman Catholic, French Baptist Union	Long time settlers from France, numerous other denominations

French – Cree	12,459	Mitchif	Roman Catholic	Scattered locations, main home in North Dakota, USA, United Church of Christ, Anglican, Native American Church
Frisian	2,000	Western Frisian	Roman Catholic, United Church of Christ	Immigrants from Frisia (Germany and Holland) 72% evangelical adherents
German	96,983	Standard German	New Apostolic church	Expatriate settlers from Germany.
German Jew	59,000	Eastern Yiddish	Orthodox Jews	European Jews
Gitxsan	400	Gitxsan		
Greek	104,455	Greek	Greek Orthodox Archdiocese	Also Greek Gospel Ch., Pentecostal Free Evangelical
Haida	225	Northern Haida	Anglican	Queen Charlotte Island area off the western coast of Canada. Most speakers middle aged or older
Haisla	1,000	Northern Haida	Anglican	Off British Columbian coast, most speakers middle aged or Older
Haitian	5,500	Haitian Creole French	Roman Catholic	Many from Haiti, concentrated in Montreal, Anglican, Evangelical Baptist Church
Halkomelem	500	Halkomelem	89% evangelical	Southwest British Columbia, only 7% speak language
Han Chinese, Mandarin	254,000	Chinese Mandarin	85% Buddhists, Confucianist	Immigration from Hong Kong, also Roman Catholic, United Church of Christ and Anglican.
Han, Moosehide	300	Han	90% evangelical adherents	Yukon River area, only 20% speak language
Heiltsuk	1,200	Heiltsuk	90% evangelical adherents	Central British Columbia Coast, 62% do not speak language
Hindi	19,000	Hindi	90% Hindus	From India, some are Muslim, International Mission Board of the SBC has done work here

Hungarian	95,000	Hungarian	Roman Catholic and Evangelical Lutheran	Refugees from Hungary in 39 & 57 and later
Huron	1,424	Unknown	80% evangelical adherents	Native Canadian group
Hutterite (Tyrolese)	19,227	Hutterer-deutsch		Western Canada, dialect of upper German
Icelander	6,200	Icelandic	Unitarian	Immigrants from Iceland
Inland Eastern Cree	2,200	Cree, Southern East	Anglican, Catholic	Quebec, Baptists, Pentecostal, Native Canadian group
Inuit	17,500	Inuktitut, Eastern Canada		Native Canadian group
Irish Gaelic	3,265	Gaelic, Irish	Roman Catholic	Immigrants from Ireland
Israeli Jew	9,737	Hebrew	Jew	From Israel, some religious
Italian	618,819	Italian	Roman Catholic, Italian Pentecostal	Immigrants from Italy
Lu Mien	100	Lu Mien		
Japanese	23,563	Japanese	Mahayana Buddhists	<a href="http://www.tibet.ca/tibetans.htm">http://www.tibet.ca/tibetans.htm</a> . <a href="http://www.religioustolerance.org/buddhism.htm">http://www.religioustolerance.org/buddhism.htm</a> .
Jewish	341,000	Eastern Yiddish	Jewish	
Kalderash Gypsy (Rom)	39,884	Kalderash	United Church of Christ, Roman Catholic	Nomadic and settled Gypsies, mostly Christians
Kaska	750	Kaska	Anglican	Southeast Yukon and British Columbia, 67% speak language
Khmer	4,600	Khmer, Central	Theravada Buddhists	Refugees from Cambodian wars, also includes Catholic, United Church of Christ
Kitimat	200	Kitimat		<a href="http://www.sno.net/kitimat/">http://www.sno.net/kitimat/</a> .
Korean	73,000	Korean	20% Mahayana Buddhists	Immigrants from Korea, also Presbyterian and Pentecostal Bodies

Kutchin	2,600	Gwichin	95% evangelical adherents	Yukon, Northwest Territories, 42% do not speak Gwichin
Kutenai	100	Kutenai	Roman Catholic, Anglican	Southeast British Columbia, only 31% speak language
Kwakiutl	250	Kwakiutl	Anglican	Northern Vancouver island, 70% do not speak language. Most speakers are middle aged or older
Lakota	11,000	Lakota	90% evangelical adherents	Manitoba, Saskatchewan. Only 30% speak language
Lao	11,000	Lao	Theravada Buddhists	Refugees from Laos wars, Church of the Crusaders and Roman Catholics here.
Latvian	14,000	Latvian	Latvian Evangelical church	Refugees from Latvia
Lebanese Arab	124,000	North Central Lebanese Area	Mennonite Brethren and Roman Catholic	Massive immigration of Christians from Lebanon, 20% Muslim
Lillooet	2,800	Lillooet		Southern British Columbia, only 18% speak language, extensive bilingualism
Lithuanian	15,000	Lithuanian	Roman Catholic	Refugees from Lithuania after 1938 and 1945
Low German	106,000	Plautdietsch	Mennonite Brethren	Mennonite Germans settled in Western Canada. <a href="http://www.grhs.com/History2.html">http://www.grhs.com/History2.html</a> .
Macedonian	3,995	Macedonian	Macedonian Orthodox Church	Refugees from Yugoslavia
Malay	2,300	Malay	Muslim (Shafi Sunnis)	Immigrants from Singapore, Malaysia.
Malayali	2,600	Malayalam	Hindus and Muslims	Immigrants from Kerala (South India) some Orthodox Syrians, Anglicans and Catholics.
Malecite	600	Malecite-passamaquoddy		96% evangelical adherents, New Brunswick
Micmac	11,000	Micmac	Summer Institute of Linguistics	Native Christian Evangelical Mission, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island
Mohawk	1,200	Mohawk	Roman Catholic	Southwest Quebec and Southern Ontario, only 30% speak the language. Native Canadian group
Montagnais	10,000	Montagnais	Christian and	Quebec and Labrador, 78% speak language

			Missionary Alliance	
Naskapi	765	Naskapi	Anglican	Labrador coast and Schefferville and Davis inlet, related to Montagnais, over half speak the language
Nass-Gitksain	5,000	Nisgaa		West British Columbia
Nootka, West Coast people	3,500	Nootka		West British Columbia, 86% do not speak language, English is very common, Native Canadian group
North Alaskan Eskimo	8,000	Inupiatun, North Alaskan	Anglican and Presbyterian	Mackenzie delta region, Native Canadian group
Northwest Alaskan Eskimo	4,000	Inuktitut, Western Canada		Native Canadian group
Northern Ojibwa	10,700	Northeast Ojibwa	United Church of Christ	Northern Ontario, Manitoba, all speak the language, Native Canadian group
Norwegian	22,000	Norwegian, Nynorsk	Lutherans	Expatriates from Norway
Okanagon	3,000	Okanagan	Roman Catholic	South Central British Columbia, 84% do not speak language
Oneida	200	Oneida		92% evangelical adherents, only 3% still speak Oneida, Native Canadian group
Onondaga	50	Onondaga	90% evangelical adherents	Southern Ontario, 93% do not speak language, Native Canadian group
Palestinian Arab	28,000	Arabic, North Levantine	24% Muslim	From Palestine and Middle East
Papago-Pima	600	Oodham	Protestant and Catholic	
Parsee	25,000	Parsi-dari		<a href="http://www.ad2000.org/profiles/parsee.htm">http://www.ad2000.org/profiles/parsee.htm</a> .
Part Indian, Metis	512,791	English	Roman Catholic, United Church of Christ,	Amerindian/White detribalized and Anglican
Pennsylvania Dutch	15,000	German, Pennsylvania	Amish	Pennsylvania Germans
Pentlatch	40	Unknown		South Vancouver Island, all speak English, no one speaks the language.
Persian	5,100	Farsi, Eastern	Muslims, Bahais and many Christians	Refugees from Iran after 1978

Polish	145,000	Polish	Polish National Catholic church of Canada	Refugees from Poland, also Roman Catholic
Portuguese	211,000	Portuguese	Baptists, Pentecostal, Portuguese Christian Church	Expatriates, immigrants from Portugal
Potawatomi	100	Potawatomi	91% evangelical	Southern Ontario, 93% no longer speak language. Native Canadian group
Punjabi	716,000	Panjabi	Hindus and Sikhs	Second largest Sikh city in the world
Quebecois		French		See: French Canadian
Romanian	15,000	Romani, Vlax	Romanian Orthodox Church of Canada	Refugees from Romania, also in Romanian Orthodox Episcopate Church
Russian	31,700	Russian	Russian Orthodox Church	30% atheists, refugees from Russia
Sarsi	600	Sarsi	92% evangelical adherents	In Alberta, 87% do not speak language
Sechelt	550	Sechelt	90% evangelical adherents	British Columbia Coast, only 15 language speakers left
Sekani	600	Sekani		British Columbia, most are bilingual in English, Native Canadian group
Seneca	25	Seneca		Ontario, six nations reserve, most speak English, Native Canadian group
Serb	8,000	Standard srpuski	Serbian Orthodox	Refugees from Yugoslavia
Shuswap	6,500	Shuswap	90% evangelical adherents	British Columbia, 84% do not speak language, Native Canadian group <a href="http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/13764a.htm">http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/13764a.htm</a> .
Sikh	214,000	Panjabi, Eastern	Sikh	<a href="http://www.sikh.net/Sikhs.htm">http://www.sikh.net/Sikhs.htm</a> .
Sinhalese	1,000	Sinhala	90% Theraveda Buddhists	Refugees from Sri Lanka, some are Roman Catholic, Anglican and United Church of Christ
Sinti Gypsy	2,800	Romani, Sinte	Roman Catholic	Nomads, <a href="http://fcit.coedu.usf.edu/holocaust/people/victroma.htm">http://fcit.coedu.usf.edu/holocaust/people/victroma.htm</a> .

Slave, Tinne	5,000	Slavey, South	Roman Catholic	In Alberta and Northwest Territory, 80% speak Slavey, missionary work done by Summer Institute of Linguistics, Native Canadian group <a href="http://fn2.freenet.edmonton.ab.ca/~databank/whnwp.html">http://fn2.freenet.edmonton.ab.ca/~databank/whnwp.html</a> .
Slovak	22,000	Slovak	Roman Catholic and Protestants	Immigrants from Slovakia, <a href="http://www.slovak.com/">http://www.slovak.com/</a> .
Slovene	6,400	Slovenian	Roman Catholic	Immigrants from Yugoslavia in 1992
Southern Carrier	500	Carrier, Southern		
Spaniard	79,000	Spanish	Roman Catholic	Expatriated and settlers from Spain, mostly professionals
Squamish	2,300	Squamish	Roman Catholic	Located in British Columbia, less than 20 speakers left. Native Canadian group <a href="http://www.district.squamish.bc.ca/">http://www.district.squamish.bc.ca/</a> . <a href="http://www.squamish.net/">http://www.squamish.net/</a> .
Stoney	3,200	Stoney	United Church of Church	Southern Alberta, 47% speak Stoney, Native Canadian group <a href="http://www.treaty7.org/info/stoney.htm">http://www.treaty7.org/info/stoney.htm</a> .
Straits Salish	3,000	Salish, Straits	United Church of Christ	Vancouver British Columbia, only 40 speakers left. Also some Roman Catholic.
Swahili	700	Swahili	99% Muslim	Immigrants from East Africa
Swedish	19,000	Swedish	Baptist General Conf.	Expatriates, settlers from Sweden.
Syrian Arab	14,244	Arabic, Standard	62% Muslim	Immigrants from Syria, 10% non religious, also some from Syrian Carmelites of Antioch
Tagish	128	Tagish		Southern Yukon, Native Canadian group <a href="http://www.yukonalaska.com/communities/tagishhist.html">http://www.yukonalaska.com/communities/tagishhist.html</a> .
Tahltan	750	Tahltan		Northwest British Columbia, only 13% language. Only elderly speakers left (1991). Tahltan is seldom used. Nearly extinct. <a href="http://www.virtualguidebooks.com/BC/NorthernBC/StikineTahltan/TahltanChurch.html">http://www.virtualguidebooks.com/BC/NorthernBC/StikineTahltan/TahltanChurch.html</a> .
Tamil	2,300	Tamil	84% Hindus	Refugees from civil war in Sri Lanka, 5% Muslim, also Ceylonese Tamil Church, Indo-Canadian Church.
Telugu	800	Telugu	70% Hindus	Immigrants from South India, also Catholic and Baptists
Thai	8,400	Thai	95% Buddhists	Immigrants from Thailand
Thompson,	3,000	Thompson		South Central British Columbia, only 11% still



Ntlakyapamu				speak language. Native Canadian group <a href="http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14704b.htm">http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14704b.htm</a> .
Tlingit	135	Tlingit		British Columbia, Yukon, 79% do not speak language.
Tsimshian	210	Tsimshian	Anglican	Northern British Columbia coast, 64% do not speak language.
Turk	4,600	Turkish	99% Muslim	From turkey
Tuscarora	1,100	Tuscarora		Ontario, only 2% speak Tuscarora
Tutchone	1,500	Tutchone, Northern		Located in Yukon, only 30% still speak language, Native Canadian group
Tutchone, Southern	200	Tutchone, Southern		
Ukrainian	331,000	Ukrainian	Greek Orthodox Church	Immigrants from USSR, also Roman Catholic, Baptist, Pentecostal, Presbyterians and many Charismatics.
Upper Tanana	250	Tanana, upper		
Urdu	14,000	Urdu	Muslim	Immigrants from Pakistan and north India, some Roman Catholic
USA Black	42,433	English	African Methodist Episcopal Church	Expatriates and immigrants from USA and West Indies.
USA White	512,791	English	United Church of Christ	Expatriates from USA, also Anglican,
Vietnamese	35,232	Vietnamese	Mahayana Buddhist	Refugees from Viet Nam, some Roman Catholic and Vietnamese Alliance Church, missionaries of some Chinese Churches
Walloon	28,488	Walloon	Roman Catholic	Immigrants from French speaking Belgium
Welsh	3,000	Welsh	Methodists	Welsh immigrants, also Roman Catholic, United Church of Christ and Anglican.
West Indian Black	36,000	Virgin Islands Creole English	New Testament Church of God	Immigrants from many Caribbean Islands, many in Edmonton
Western Cree	53,000	Cree, Plains	Roman Catholic	North central Manitoba, 70% still speak language, also United Church of Christ, Anglican and Native American Church.
Western Ojibwa Chippew	35,000	Ojibwa, western	Many religions, Catholic	58% still speak Language, also Anglican, United Church of Christ, Native American Church, Mennonites.

Yao		Jumjum Kim Mun	<a href="http://www.fak12.uni-muenchen.de/sin/projekte/yaoe.htm">http://www.fak12.uni-muenchen.de/sin/projekte/yaoe.htm</a>
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## **Religion in Canada**

### *Non-Christian Religion in Canada*

#### **Islam**

Islam is increasing greatly with an influx of immigrants from Pakistan, India, Guyana, and some Arab countries. In 1962 the Ottawa Muslim Association was created and soon we will have the first Muslim Mosque in the capital. There are Mosques in Alberta and Edmonton. In 1952 at McGill University the nonconfessional Institute of Islamic Studies was started for the teaching of Islam and research.

#### **Judaism**

The second largest non-Christian religion in Canada is Judaism, which has 170 Orthodox, 25 conservative and 5 Reformed congregations. Synagogues are autonomous, choose their Rabbi, and some have schools to teach Hebrew and Jewish history.

#### **Baha'i**

Baha'i is headquartered in Willowdale Ontario and has 385 local spiritual assemblies or a thousand centers in Canada, several of which are on Indian Reservations.

#### **Buddhist-Chinese**

Organized into 4 districts with its headquarters in Toronto. It finds its greatest concentration in the Japanese Canadian community in western Canada. Montreal also has a Buddhist center.

#### **Hindu**

The influx of Asians has increased the number of Hindu's in Canada. There are two Hindu organizations in Montreal; Yoga Vedanta Sivananda Center and the Sound of India.

#### **Traditional Religion**

Shamanism is popular among the Eskimo population even though they are mostly Christian converts. In some areas sickness is believed to be caused by evil spirits. Shamans are used in helping spirits as intermediaries between the natural and the supernatural.

### **Non-religious**

The non-religious group reports a growth rate of +4.4% and claim up to 18.27% of the population.

### **Marginal Christian**

#### **Roman Catholicism**

Canada is primarily a Catholic nation. In 1608 a French Secular Priest arrived in Canada, he was the first Catholic missionary and he mingled with the *Micmac Indians*. In 1615, 3 Recollect Priests and a Jesuit party began service. The Catholic Church has had a profound impact upon the identity of Quebec. In the 1960's, an uprising arose against the imbedded structure of the Catholic Church in French speaking Canada.

Vocations to the priesthood dropped from 2,000 in 1946 to 100 in 1974. This can be attributed to the indifference of youth and the collapse of lay organization. The majority of Canadian Priests (around 70%) are French speaking. New activity is seen in grassroots communities and marginal groups. Numerous entities for religious life have cropped up that are outside the normal structures of the Church--some related to the official church, others are not.

The faithful within the community make up the Parish and are lead by the clergy. Marginal communities are less numerous and are usually without ties to the official structure of the Church. They have a strong Christian conviction but limited in participation. They present themselves as study groups and include non-Catholics without the participation of clergy. The Holy See has diplomatic relations with Canada and in 2000 had a Nuncio living in Ottawa.

In 1905, the status of the Catholic Church in Canada was changed from being a "mission" church, to being an "independent" church—having to finance its own operation. This fundamental change in status presented great difficulties to many areas in Canada. Many churches in the more isolated and economically depressed regions began to close and priests and sisters were forced to return to major urban centers. In addition, between 1886 and 1914, over three million immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe arrived in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. These immigrants, many of whom were Catholic, were very poor. They needed assistance in their faith financial support for their clergy, subsidy for the building of churches, rectories, and schools, and help for religious education programs.

In 1908, in response to these poor dioceses, *Father Alfred Burke* established "The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada". *Pope Saint Pius X* saw the good work that was being done by Church Extension, and gave Pontifical Status to the Society in 1910 for "the protection and diffusion of the Catholic faith in the territories of Canada".

Catholics claim around 40.45% of the people or over 8,118,421 members (12,599,000 adherents) in 5799 congregations. The growth rate is reported as +0.3%. While 85% of the French Canadians are Catholic in culture, only around 25% of them ever attend mass.

### **Orthodox Churches**

Eight different varieties of the Orthodox Church exist in Canada. The Orthodox churches claim 1.93 % of the population or some 601,000 people. The Orthodox churches show a growth rate of + 0.3% (the same as Catholics). The largest of the orthodox churches is the Greek Orthodox with 76 congregations and 140,000 members. The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church has 258 congregations and 81,000 members. Other Orthodox churches are composed of peoples from Arab, Armenian, Bulgarian, Belo Russian, Coptic, and Estonian peoples.

Barrett, David, "World Christian Encyclopedia" (OXFORD, 2001)

### **Jehovah Witnesses**

Jehovah's Witnesses in Canada number 1400 congregations with 122,000 members and 230,500 adherents.

### **Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)**

Some 72,700 Mormons work in 410 congregations. The Mormons claim over 160,000 adherents.

<http://www.geocities.com/faithmedia/resources/canada.html>.

<http://www.catholiccanada.com/>. Johnstone and Mandryk

### ***Christianity in Canada***

<http://www.windfall.ca/religion.html>. \

### **United Church of Canada**

Some of Canada's faith groups cooperate with each other. In 1925 the United Church of Canada came into being and is now the largest Protestant denomination in Canada. It brought together the work of the Methodist, the Congregationalist and half of the Presbyterian Churches and later the Canadian Conference of Evangelical United Brethren joined. It is organized into 11 geographical conferences and further subdivided into 93 Presbyteries. Every two years the chief policy making council of the UCC meets.

<http://www.united-church.ca/>.

### **Presbyterian Churches**

The Presbyterian Church in Canada is the second largest protestant body and was formed by the remaining Presbyterian Churches that did not join the UCC. Its major agencies are

the Boards of World Missions, Christian Education, Stewardship and Budget, Evangelism and Social Action and the Women's Missionary Society.  
Barrett, David, "World Christian Encyclopedia" (OXFORD, 2001)

### **Baptist Churches**

Baptists in Canada are found in the Baptist Federation of Canada, which includes the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, Baptist Union of Western Canada, French Baptist Union and United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces. It has four departments that deal with missions, education, ministry, and overseas missions. Other bodies not associated with them include The Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches, Baptist General Convention (brought about by Swedish missionary efforts), Canadian Baptist Conference (related to the Southern Baptist Convention in USA), Convention of Regular Baptist, North American Baptist General Convention and Primitive Baptist Conference of Brunswick.

Barrett, David, "World Christian Encyclopedia" (OXFORD, 2001)

### **Pentecostal Churches**

More than 15 Pentecostal groups serve in Canada. Most are small and have direct contact with churches in USA. The largest is the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada and is the fourth largest denomination in Canada. It's counterpart is the US Assemblies of God. <http://www.paon.nf.ca/history.htm>. <http://www.paoc.org/>. Also of interest is the Toronto Blessing church, which is known for holy laughter. <http://www.tacf.org/>.

### Lutheran churches

There are a few Lutheran denominations in Canada, the most influential being the Lutheran Church in America-Canada. It has about 80,000 baptized members in 326 congregations with 352 clergy. It owns and operates two seminaries. It consists of the three Canadian Synods of the American Church. It has been autonomous since 1959 but keeps close ties with its mother church. A smaller functioning Lutheran church is the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church made up of refugees from Eastern Europe. <http://www.elcic.ca/>. <http://www.sheridanc.on.ca/academic/computing/comp4064/projects/wilker/client/church.html>. <http://www.lutheranchurch-canada.ca/CTCR/LCC-ELCIC.pdf>. <http://www.kwic.com/~stpeters/id6.htm>.

### **Mennonite Churches**

Widely dispersed across Canada are the Mennonites. There are 14 distinct bodies of which the Conference of Mennonites of Canada, General Conference Mennonite Church and the Mennonite Brethren Churches of North American are the largest. <http://collections.ic.gc.ca/encyclopedia/>.

### **The Salvation Army**

<http://www.salvationarmy.ca/home/default.asp>.

### **Christian Reformed Churches**

<http://www.crcna.org/cr/crwb/index.htm> .

### **Seventh-day Adventist Churches**

Also have a presence in Canada.

<http://www.crcna.org/cr/crwb/index.htm>.

### Anglican Church

The Anglican Church has a presence in 4 provinces, and has 30 dioceses with over 800,00 members. The Church has been autonomous for more than a century. Every three years, approximately 300 representatives from dioceses across the country gather together at a meeting called [General Synod](#) ("synod" meaning "the common road," or "the road together") to make decisions about the national work of the church. Between Synods, a group called the Council of General Synod is authorized to make decisions on behalf of the wider church. Other counsel or advice is given by the "House of Bishops" -- a gathering of bishops and archbishops from across Canada who meet regularly to consult with each other on spiritual, moral and leadership issues.

<http://www.anglican.ca/who/who.html>.

<http://www.gocanada.org/> <http://www.uocc.ca/>.

<http://www.stmark.toronto.on.coptorthodox.ca/>.

## **Future Trends**

Church affiliation is declining and will continue to decline into the 21<sup>st</sup> century while the non-religious will continue to increase. Rising secularism and non-Christian immigrant populations will contribute to the decline of Christians as a percentage of the population. While Christianity declines other religions such as Islam, Sikh, atheism and Hindu continue to rise. There has been a continual decline of Church affiliation and this is expected to continue. The percentage of Canadians who claim Christianity as a total of the population is expected to be less than 70% while the influx of non-Christian immigrants continues to increase their numbers. Evangelicals comprised 25% of the population in 1900 but only 8% in 1989. Today 75% of Canadians claim to be Christian while 18% are non-religious. French Canadians are 85% Catholic but only 25% of them attend mass.

## Missiological Implications

- 1. Evangelicals should pray earnestly that Christianity will experience new life and growth in Canada.** The major churches in Canada have lost thousands of people in recent decades. A loss of biblical roots, vision for evangelism, and the increase in religious pluralism has contributed to this decline. Canada needs revival.
- 2. Evangelicals should support and seek the uniting and continued work now surfacing among Canadian Christians.** They are working together as never before, but there is still much work to be done. *The Toronto Blessing* has made a large, although somewhat controversial impact in Canada; it has done much to stimulate renewal for many. *Vision Canada* was launched by 40 denominations with a goal that every person in Canada will hear the Gospel and that 10,000 new churches will be planted by 2015.
- 3. Evangelicals should seek to implement a movement of God's Spirit among the indigenous peoples.** Of the 2,400 reservations in Canada, only a few have an ongoing evangelical witness. Pray that these individuals will be able to overcome the feelings from the treatment these peoples received from Anglos in the past. Only God can bring these people out of their anti-white and anti-Christian attitudes that leads them back into old animistic customs  
Evangelicals also should seek genuine evangelism and church development among the Inuit People. While the Eskimo's are mostly Anglican in name, the worst of western culture has impacted them in a harmful way. The suicide rate is 4 times the national average. The establishment of the new northern territory is hoped to give the Inuit people a deeper sense of hope and autonomy. Pray that the Holy Spirit will continue to work, as seen in the increase in conversions and awakenings from nominalism. The Church is often still the center of the community life for the Eskimo people. Evangelicals need to work toward the end this newfound autonomy will bring them closer to Christ  
Evangelicals should strive to provide strong culturally led churches for all of Canada but especially among the indigenous peoples. The indigenous works need indigenous leaders within the churches, increased evangelism and church development in the rugged northern, inhospitable areas of the country, interdenominational efforts to evangelize and plant churches across Canada, and Bible translations for these indigenous peoples. Five new translations have been completed in the last years and 12 other translations are currently in progress. The indigenous peoples can also be reached by increasing television and radio programs directed to them.
- 4. Evangelicals should support increased ministries to students in seminaries and Bible institutes.** The ministries of younger church workers in Canada

depends on their training in the Christian life and methods of work. Church starting should be central to their training so that they will have a heart to plant new works. Evangelical Christians and Churches should make available to the training centers in Canada seminars on church starting. These seminars should reach church leaders who are already in church work as well as those preparing in the training schools.

5. **Evangelicals should greatly increase evangelism and church development among the French Canadians.** The French-speaking populations, who are 85% Catholic in name, are less than 1% Christian in the Francophone population of Quebec. The French-speaking evangelistic force in the French-speaking area is small and should be reinforced. Evangelicals around the world should accept the challenge of evangelizing these people and developing churches for them.
  
6. **Evangelicals should greatly increase evangelism and church development among the Immigrant Communities of Canada.** Over 218,000 Sikh in Vancouver make this city the world's second largest Sikh City. Sikh in Canada are increasing at a +4.2% rate (compared to Christians 0.0% growth). Asian Indians, around 715,000, are less than .1% Christian. Very little effort has been given to reaching Arabic speaking peoples who are mostly Muslim and Orthodox Christian. Most of these believers are Lebanese or Palestinian. The 930,000 Chinese will soon number over 1 million due to a steady flow of immigrants. Around 100 churches in several cities are experiencing growth but second-generation withdrawal from churches continues to pose a problem. Peoples from southern and eastern Europe continue to increase in Canada and currently little effort is being exerted to reach them. The worldwide Evangelical community should seek ways to help and support the efforts to reach all these immigrant peoples.
  
7. **Evangelicals should increase Christian media and student ministries.** There are many appreciated religious programs on television and secular radio and they are continuing to increase. Pray also that the student ministries at the 272 colleges and universities and also those involved in high schools will have a lasting and significant impact on the youth of Canada.

Johnstone, Patrick and Mandryk, Jason, *Operation World* (Paternoster Lifestyle 2001)

Barrett, David, "World Christian Encyclopedia" (OXFORD, 2001)

Barrett, David, "World Christian Encyclopedia vol 2" second editions, (OXFORD, 2001)







[http://sts.gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/clf/landscapes\\_results.asp](http://sts.gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/clf/landscapes_results.asp).