

Immigration and Economy

Student's Name

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Canada has been a home many immigrants and refugees who have crossed from different parts of the world. In fact many elderly immigrants know no other home apart from Canada. However, the proportion of qualified immigrants seeking employment surpasses that of native Canadians, with an added advantage of better qualifications. Initially, the natives were protected against such awkward situations since they were given priority in almost everything. Questions have been raised whether or not to replace the old point system of admitting strangers into the Canadian soil with the express-entry system (The Economist: 2015). In my perspective, the world has outgrown both systems and it is time the policies become reviewed. This is because preferring one policy over the other is no longer about immigration, but the war between pro-conservationism and anti-conservationists. In essence, what each policy strives to safeguard or promote has been overtaken by time. For this reason, to avoid partisanship, it is paramount to look at the matter from economic lenses, a non-partisan parameter.

OUTPUT QUALITY

Express entry system gives citizenship priority to people with job offers in Canada as opposed to those without. Economically, this may be driven by two things: imported labour is cheaper compared to domestic labour. Remuneration package and associated benefits of local labour is protected by law and employers are legally obligated to adhere by the set standards. This makes native Canadians quite expensive to hire and maintain. Hence, employers prefer imported cheap labour thereby rendering Canadians jobless. However it should be noted that the quality of production of imported labour is way below local labour threshold. This negatively affects the competitiveness of Canadian products in the global markets. As a result, many of its trading partners will look for alternative products elsewhere, hence leading to reduced

foreign exchange. On the other hand, the poor remuneration amounts to slavery and it is not prudent for a country like Canada to tolerate such abuses within its borders. This may jeopardize Canada's influence the regions since no country would like to be associated with abuser of human rights. Although the old point system was strict, it ensured that only qualified labour was employed, hence maintaining quality of labour output. However, with the globalization of education system, it may not be possible to use similar thresholds in the current world. At attempt to do so will make Canada to be marked as a racial country, a tag that would attraction various economic sanctions.

NON-PRODUCTIVE EXPENDITURE

Old point systems of admitting immigrant was tied to ability to engage oneself in income generating activities in Canada. It was more geared towards participating in economic improvement of the country. Consequently, the government was sure to recover the amount of resources in spent on an individual once they engage in productive activities. Hence non-productive expenses like provision of security, development of infrastructure and government administrative expenses were easily financed. However, the express entry system has increased expenditure on non-productive ventures without commensurate collection on revenues. This is because some imported foreign workers protected by law against paying taxes while majority of them engage in employment activities whose remuneration levels are way below the taxation threshold. For this reason, the government sometimes id forced to borrow to provide essential services to all inhabitants of Canada without reciprocation in collections. Such situations are so expensive to the economy and impedes in some other worthy portfolios like development of infrastructure.

In general, times have changed and the principles of each system have been overtaken by both time and events in the world. However, the spirit of the old point system is more applicable, even as it is subjected to review.

