
A Geography of Encounter: Immigration and Cultural Diversity within Quebec, 1911

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Outline of the presentation

1. Context and objectives
 2. Sources and methods
 3. Geography of encounter: an overview
 4. A micro-level approach to cultural diversity
 5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach
 6. Conclusion
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1. Context and objectives

Paper is part of a broader research project studying

- Cultural diversity, cross-cultural relations (mixing, segregation), and integration
- Quebec population (non Aboriginal) -- between 1760 and 1940.

The study has four main goals:

- ❑ To bridge the gap between our extensive knowledge of the French Catholic population and the French régime and our much poorer knowledge of other groups, from 1760s to 1940s
 - ❑ To revisit the hypotheses of
 - French Canadian homogeneity
 - the “two nations”
 - ❑ To shed light on the demographic processes underlying diversity (migration, marriage patterns, reproduction)
 - ❑ To analyze the multiple manifestations of integration with a particular focus on intermarriage and residential segregation and mixing
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More on the context: immigration history

Waves of immigration and settlement

- ❑ French Regime until 1760
- ❑ British and Loyalist immigration during the last decades of the 18th Century.
- ❑ Mostly English, Irish and Scottish immigration during the 19th Century along with movement across the US border.
- ❑ Immigration becomes more diverse towards the end of the 19th Century: Jewish and other populations from Eastern Europe, Italians, Chinese

Internal movements which contribute to mixing

- ❑ Periods of disruption (1750-69 and 1840s) saw massive movement
 - ❑ Spilling out of French Canadians from the long settled seigneurial lands after 1840s
 - ❑ Rural-urban migration (predominantly French Canadian) 1860s and 1880s
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2. Sources and methods

The Census: Aggregate data and the CCRI 1911 sample

Modern era starts in 1852 for censuses in Canada

Variables available for the study of cultural diversity :

- Religion (1852 →)
- Birth place (1852 →)
- Ethnic origin (1871 →)
- Language variables (1901→)
- Year of immigration (1901 →)
- Relationship to the head (1891 onward):
to study couples and families

Methods used in this paper

Data

- 1911 The CCRI sample
- Geocoded database prepared by Saint-Hilaire and Richard

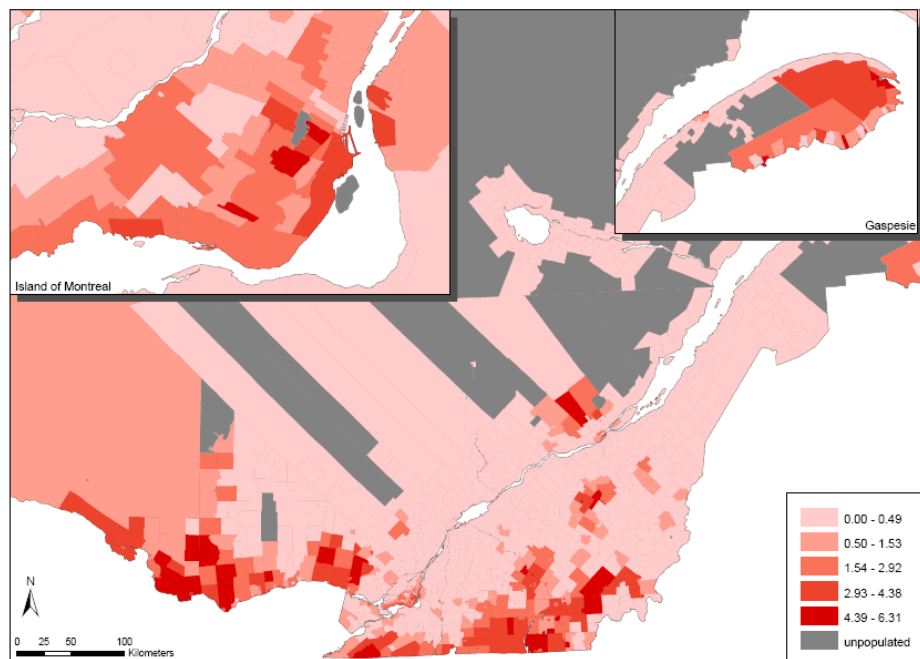
Methods

- Multilevel logistic regression

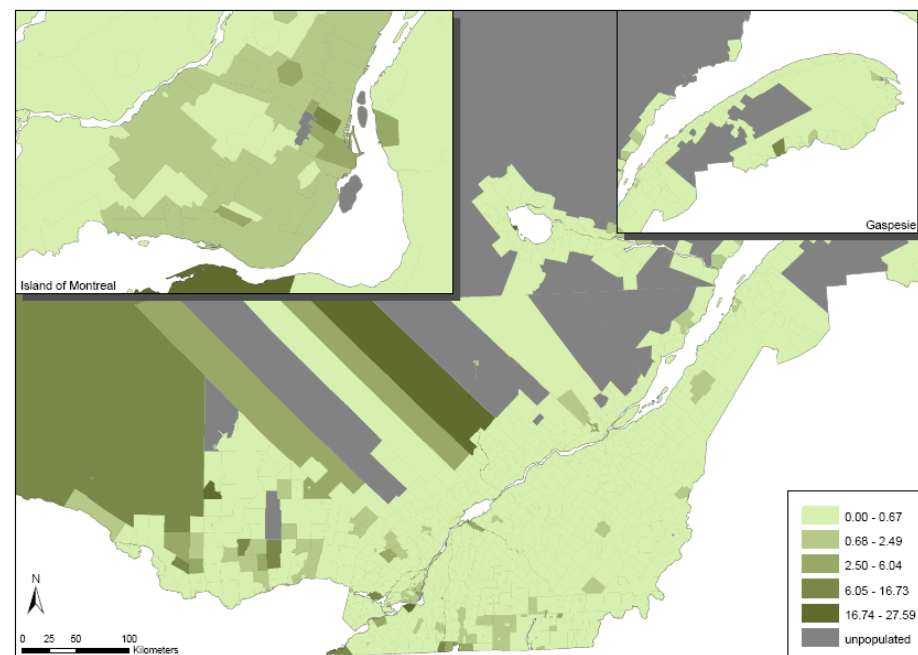
3. Geography of encounter: an overview

- Map of ethnic diversity by census sub-division (1168 untis)
 - Immigration patterns and trends
 - Trends in non-French ethnic groups
 - Age pyramid of Canadian born and immigrant populations of Quebec
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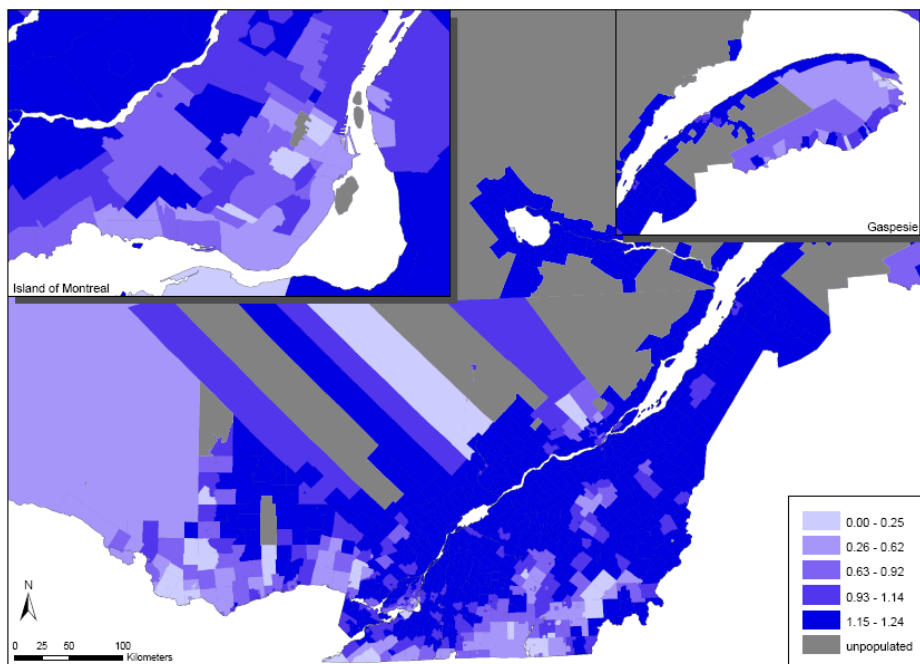
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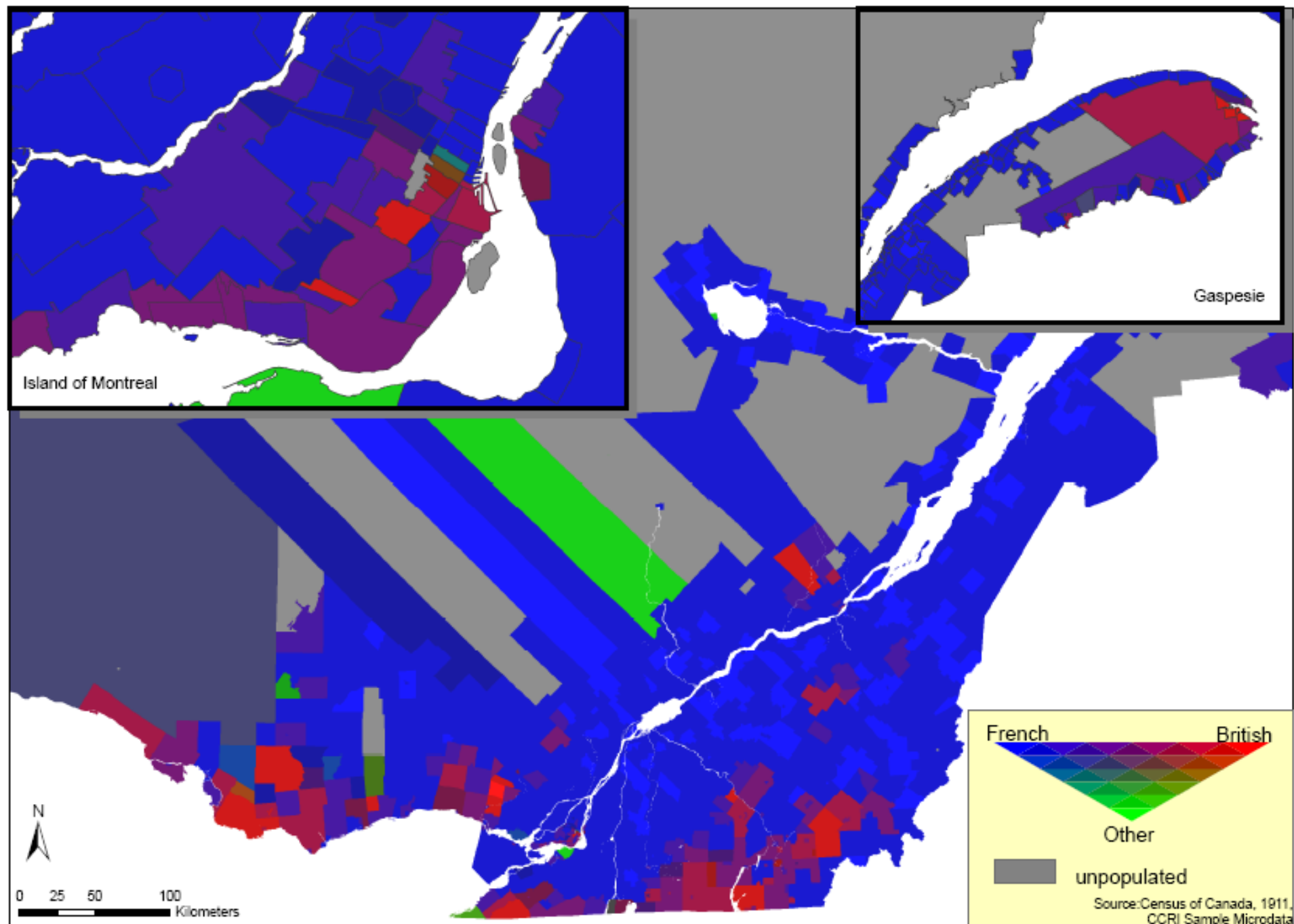
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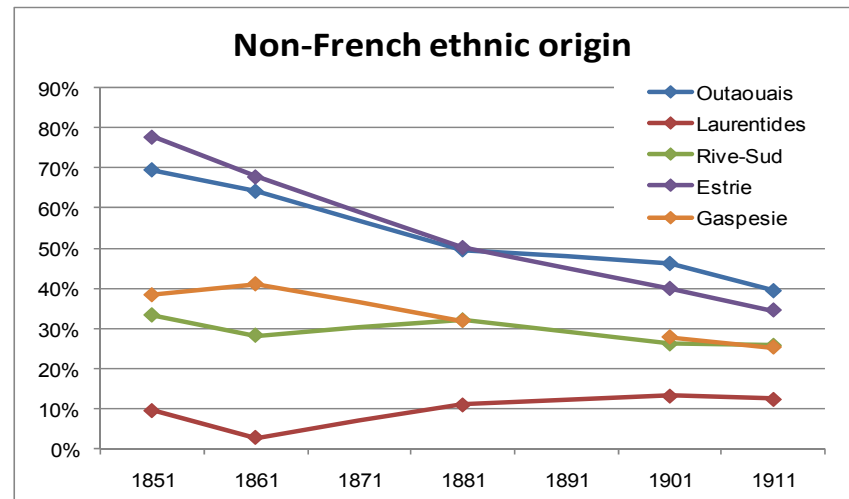
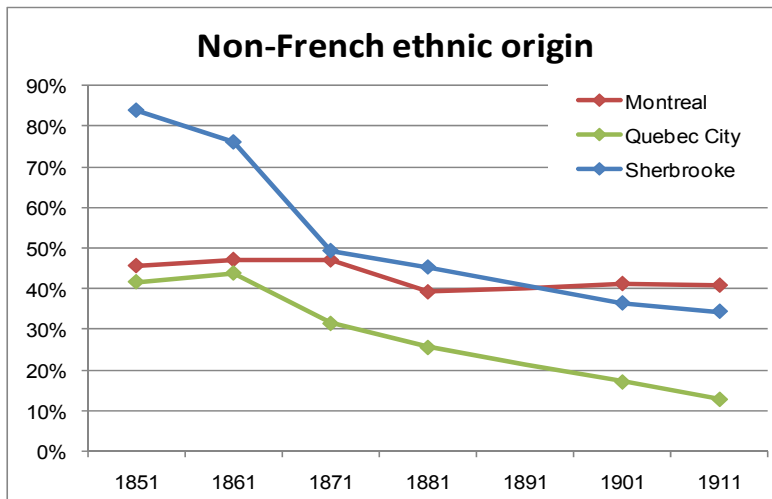
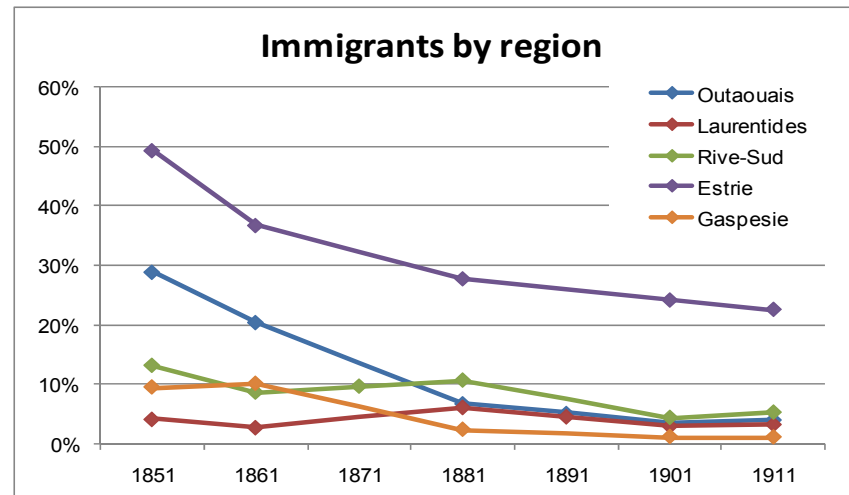
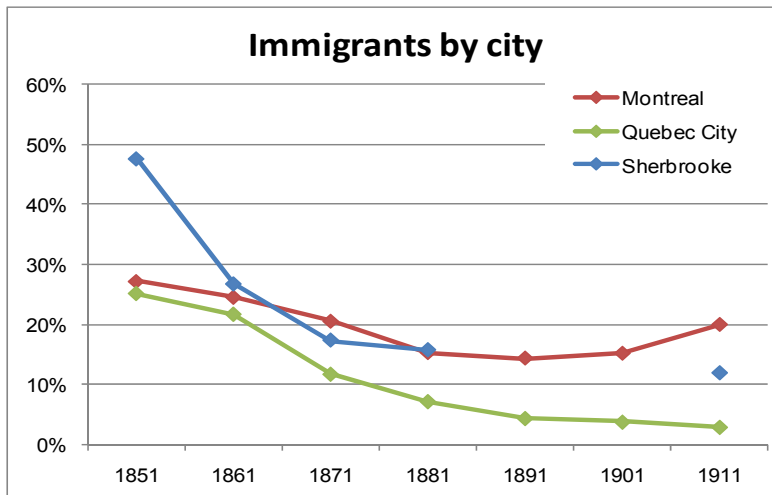
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MIXITY BETWEEN MAJOR GROUPS



Regional trends in immigration and non French ethnic origin (% of population)



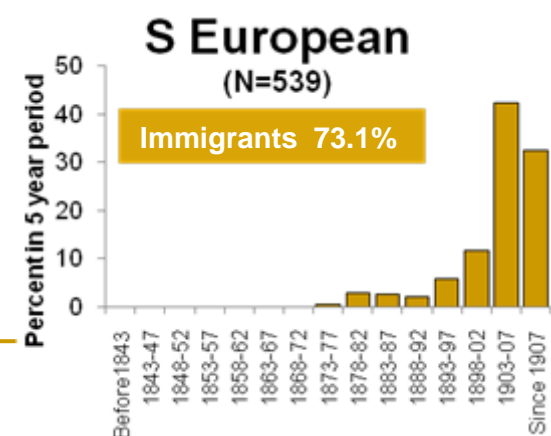
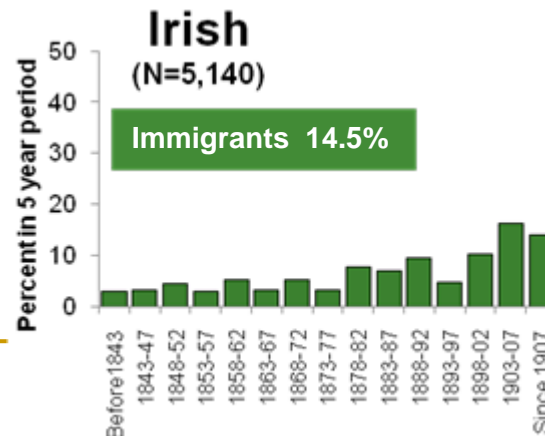
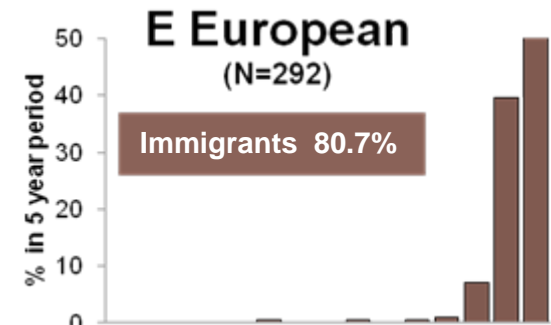
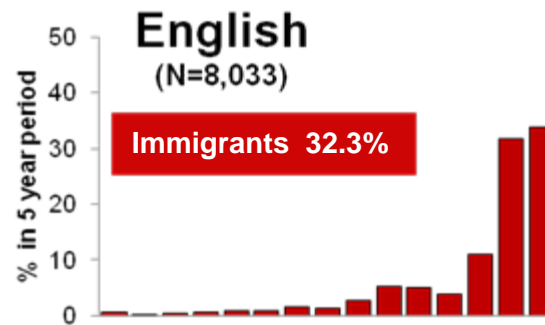
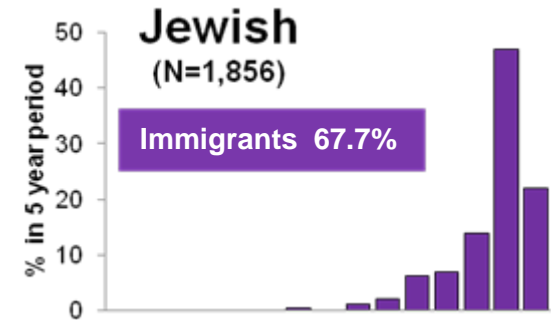
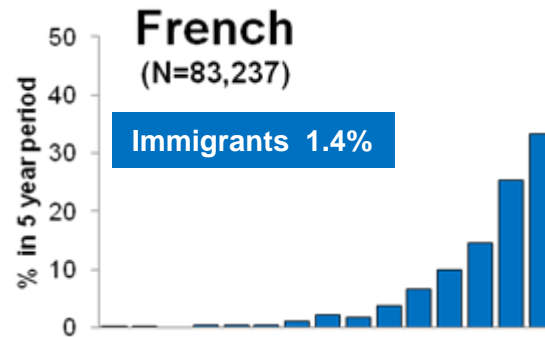
Source: Printed aggregate censuses, 1852-1911

Immigration by birthplace, ethnic group and timing

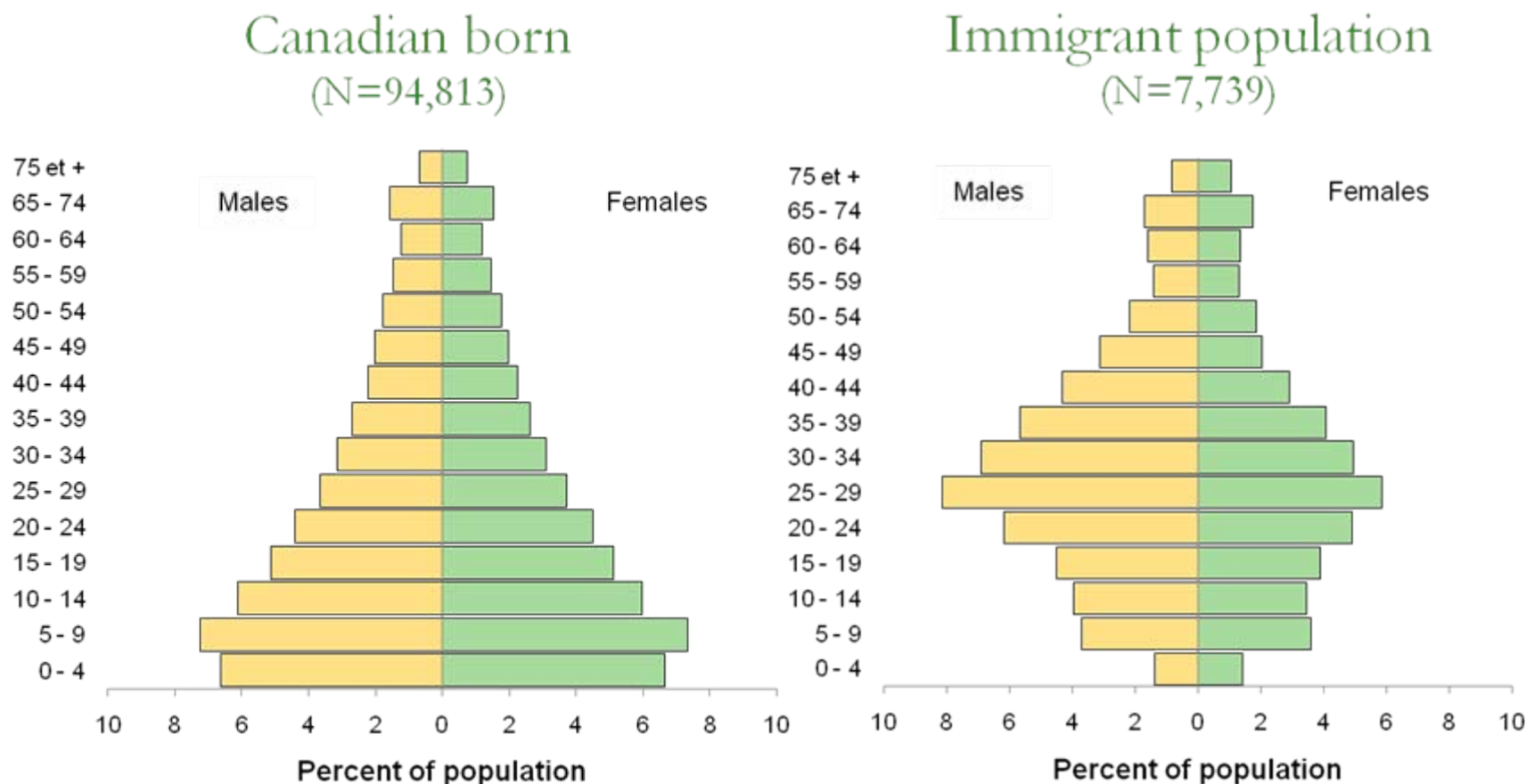
Immigrants by birth place in 1911

Birth place	%
England	31.0
Scotland	8.7
Ireland	7.5
Russia	10.4
W Europe	10.5
E Europe	4.7
S Europe	4.9
United States *	19.5
Immigrants as % pop	8.2

* 52% of US immigrants are of French origin (returning FC)



Age-pyramid of the Canadian-born and immigrant population, Quebec 1911



4. A micro-level approach to cultural diversity

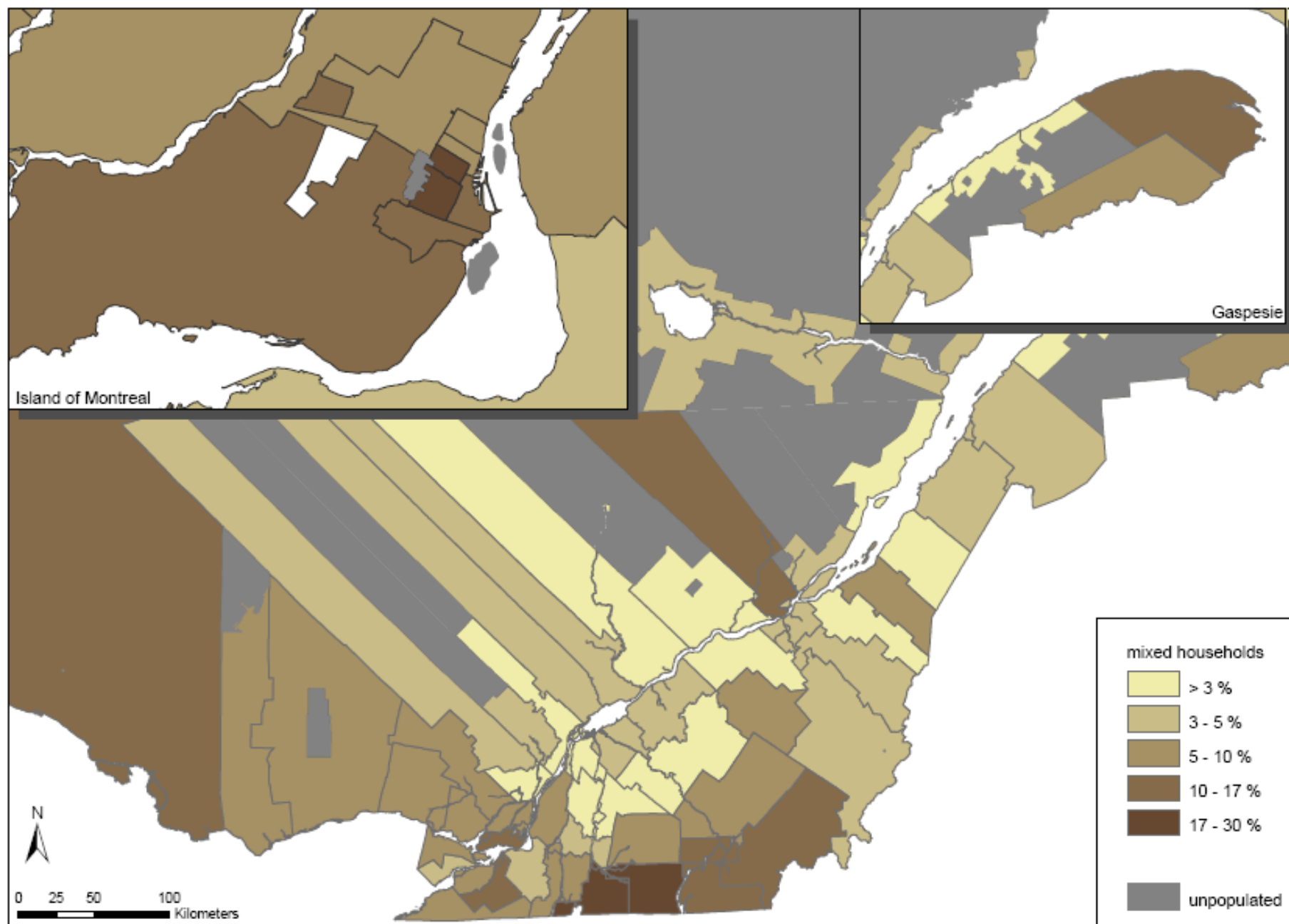
Definition of population under study:

- Regular households (<31) with:
 - no more than 3 boarders
 - a single conjugal unit at its core (Census family)
- 82.5% of all households in the CCRI database

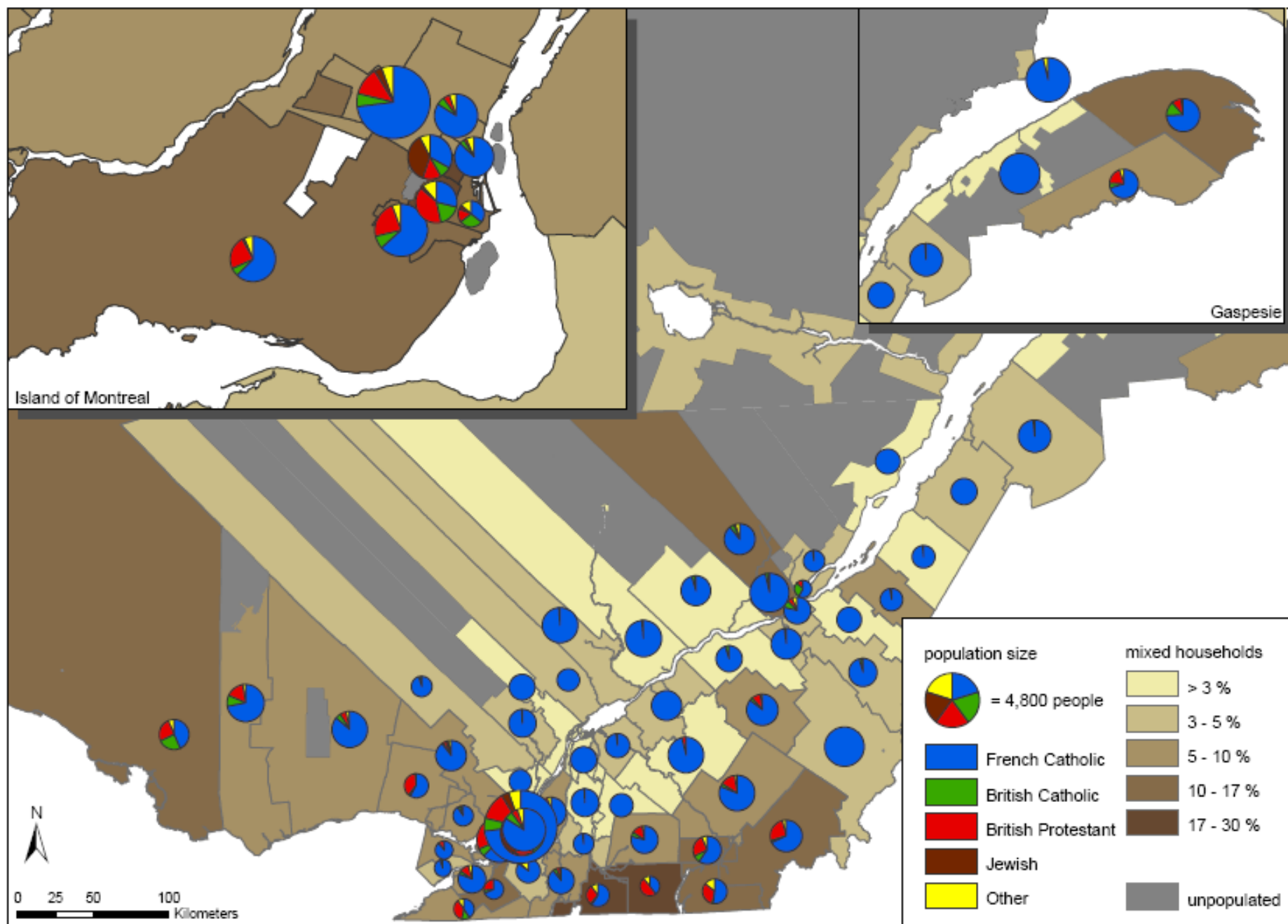
Dependent Variable

- Mixed households
 - Presence of person(s) of a different ethno-religious group from head
 - French, British Catholic, British Protestant, Jewish, Other
 - 6.7% of all households in the study
 - 98.5% of households have only one type of mixity (one person different)
-

MIXED HOUSEHOLDS by CENSUS DISTRICT



MIXED HOUSEHOLDS and ETHNORELIGIOUS COMPOSITION by CENSUS DISTRICT



5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

Source of mixity

Source of mixity	% of mixity
Couple mixed	37.6
Children	26.2
Other kin	9.3
Non kin	26.9
Total mixed	100.0

Note: percentage based on pairings.

1.5% of households have more than one person of a different ethnicity from head.

4. A micro-level approach to cultural diversity

Theoretical Background

3 general notions used to explain cultural interaction and intermarriage

- Individual preferences
- Structural opportunities
- Third party influences

In this paper we make a two-fold distinction between

- Cultural arguments
- Structural arguments

Individual preferences and third party influences both considered cultural determinants since both refer to preferences

Determinants of ethno linguistic mixity within households defined at two levels:

- Individual (or household) and contextual
-

5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

Husband's origin		Wife's origin						Sex ratio
	N	French Cath	British Cath	British Prot	Jewish	Other	All	H/W
France	11726	98.6	.9	.3	0	.3	100	99.5
British Cath	604	19.0	75.7	2.5	0	2.8	100	97.3
British Prot	1592	2.8	2.5	91.7	.1	2.9	100	101.3
Jewish	250	0	0	0	99.2	.8	100	100.4
Other	558	12.2	3.8	10.8	0	73.3	100	110.5
Total	14370	11784	621	1571	249	505		

5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

Variables	categories	N	%	% mixed hhds
Household variables		15979	100.0	6.7
Ethno-religious background of head	French	12330	79.3	2.6
	British catholic	483	4.4	31.1
	British protestant	1457	10.9	16.3
	Jewish	241	1.6	7.3
	Other	405	3.8	33.9
Age category of head	Less than 35	3908	24.5	5.6
	35 – 49 years	5234	32.8	6.9
	50 and more	6830	42.8	7.1
Head farmer	(dichotomous)	5353	35.9	4.5
Female head	(dichotomous)	679	4.6	10.2
Presence of kin	(dichotomous)	2578	17.3	8.4
Presence of non kin	(dichotomous)	1400	9.4	23.2

5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

Contextual Variables			
Areas	121	Census divisions (64) +	Urban
			Rural farm
			Rural non farm
Variables			% hhds mixed
Non French origin %	Less than 7%		2.0
	7% to 25%		6.0
	25% and more		11.3
Percent age 15-34	Out-migration (<32%)		5.6
	Stable (32% to <34.5%)		6.9
	In-migration (34.5% or more)		7.1
Sex ratio	Female dominant (sex ratio <92)		5.1
	Balanced (sex ratio 92 to <108)		5.0
	Male dominant (sex ratio 108+)		9.1

5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

	C D	Percentage age 15-34			Sex ratio		
	N	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max
Urban	28	35.7	25.5	49.4	97	59	246
Rural non-farm	42	30.5	24.3	36.8	95	69	144
Rural farm	51	30.7	24.9	36.9	118	91	152

40% live in urban areas; 24.5% in rural non farm; 36% in rural farm

- but only 35% of French households urban compared to 96% of Jewish households
- 51% Female headed households live in urban areas
- Heads in rural farm areas are much older
- Kin a little more likely to be present in rural farm areas (43%)
- Non kin much more likely to be present in urban areas (60%)

Odds ratios of the logit multilevel model predicting the probability of being in a mixed-origin household

Individual (fixed effects)		Odds Ratio	
Constant		0.01	
HEAD ORIGIN (French)			
	British Catholic	15.00	***
	British Protestant	4.37	***
	Jewish	1.49	
	Other	13.79	***
AGE GROUP (35-49)			
	Less than 35	1.12	
	50 and more	.96	
HEAD FARMER (Non farmer)			
	Farmer	.82	
FEMALE HEAD (Male)			
	Female	1.10	
KIN in HHD (no kin)			
	Kin in HHD	1.51	***
NON-KIN in HHD (no non-kin)			
	Non kin in HHD	5.12	***

Contextual effects		Odds Ratio	
PROP1534 (< 32%)			
	32% – 34.5%	.85	
	34.5% and more	.88	
SEXRATIO (92 –108)			
	Female dom (<92)	1.04	
	Male dom (>108)	.97	
PROP NON FRENCH (<7%)			
	7% to 25%	1.89	***
	25% and more	2.06	***
N =15979			
* = 5% ** = 1% *** = .1%			

Context alone (before variables added)
explains 20.1% of variance

6. Conclusion

Shown the extent and geography of cultural diversity

- Population of Quebec is indeed more diverse than normally portrayed
- Internal movements and immigration have resulted in cultural mixing
- Considerable variation across Quebec
- Scale and context is important (household, CSD, milieu)

Micro analysis and multilevel regression allowed us to identify some of the determinants of mixity at the household level

- Source of mixity in the household comes primarily from the conjugal unit (especially intermarriage), but also from the presence of boarders and servants
- Distinct cultural preferences among groups are most important
- Context matters, but have yet to define the most significant variables at that scale that explain the variance

Future directions

- Longitudinal study of the consequences of intermarriage and diversity on
 - marriage patterns of children
 - Cultural transmission (language acquisition and retention); fertility patterns
- Need more fine-grained analysis of patterns and trends over time in particular contexts of diversity (Montreal, Gaspésie, Quebec City, Estrie)

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