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

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by
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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
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
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
## 2. Sources and methods

**The Census: Aggregate data and the CCRI 1911 sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modern era starts in 1852 for censuses in Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variables available for the study of cultural diversity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Religion (1852 →)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Birth place (1852 →)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ethnic origin (1871 →)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Language variables (1901 →)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Year of immigration (1901 →)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relationship to the head (1891 onward): to study couples and families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods used in this paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 1911 The CCRI sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Geocoded database prepared by Saint-Hilaire and Richard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methods</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Multilevel logistic regression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Regional trends in immigration and non French ethnic origin (% of population)

Source: Printed aggregate censuses, 1852-1911
Immigrants by birthplace, ethnic group and timing

**Immigrants by birth place in 1911**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth place</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W Europe</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Europe</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Europe</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States*</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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

Census of Canada, 1911, microdata (CCRI Sample)
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)
4. A micro-level approach to cultural diversity
5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

**Source of mixity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of mixity</th>
<th>% of mixity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couple mixed</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other kin</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non kin</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total mixed</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Husband’s origin</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>French Cath</th>
<th>British Cath</th>
<th>British Prot</th>
<th>Jewish</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>H/W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11726</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Cath</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Prot</td>
<td>1592</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14370</td>
<td>11784</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>505</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>categories</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>% mixed hhds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
<td>12330</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British catholic</td>
<td></td>
<td>483</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British protestant</td>
<td></td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td></td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>405</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethno-religious background of head</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 35</td>
<td></td>
<td>3908</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 49 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>5234</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 and more</td>
<td></td>
<td>6830</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head farmer</strong></td>
<td>(dichotomous)</td>
<td>5353</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female head</td>
<td>(dichotomous)</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of kin</td>
<td>(dichotomous)</td>
<td>2578</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of non kin</td>
<td>(dichotomous)</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contextual Variables</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>121</th>
<th>Census divisions (64) +</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural farm</th>
<th>Rural non farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variables</td>
<td>% hhds mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non French origin %</td>
<td>Less than 7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7% to 25%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25% and more</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent age 15-34</td>
<td>Out-migration (&lt;32%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stable (32% to &lt;34.5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In-migration (34.5% or more)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio</td>
<td>Female dominant (sex ratio &lt;92)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balanced (sex ratio 92 to &lt;108)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male dominant (sex ratio 108+)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. The determinants of ethno-cultural mixity within households: a multilevel approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural non-farm</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural farm</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>0.01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEAD ORIGIN (French)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Catholic</td>
<td>15.00 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Protestant</td>
<td>4.37 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13.79 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE GROUP (35-49)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 35</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 and more</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD FARMER (Non farmer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE HEAD (Male)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIN in HHD (no kin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kin in HHD</td>
<td>1.51 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-KIN in HHD (no non-kin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non kin in HHD</td>
<td>5.12 ***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Contextual effects Odds Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROP1534 (&lt; 32%)</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32% – 34.5%</td>
<td>.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.5% and more</td>
<td>.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEXRATIO (92 –108)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female dom (&lt;92)</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male dom (&gt;108)</td>
<td>.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROP NON FRENCH (&lt;7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7% to 25%</td>
<td>1.89 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% and more</td>
<td>2.06 ***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
Acknowledgements

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