STRATÉGIES PARTICIPATIVES DES PERSONNES IMMIGRANTES ET MINORITÉS ETHNOCULTURELLES AU QUÉBEC:
Mieux comprendre l'effet structurant des dispositions sociétales dans 24 localités

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Le projet en bref…Les hypothèses

Hypothèse principale:

La rencontre de l'ouverture de la population locale et de la présence des PIME détermine la *forme* prédominante de stratégies participatives choisie par les PIME dans une localité.

Tableau 2. Formes de stratégies participatives des PIME

Présence des PIME	Ouverture de la population locale à la participation des PIME	
	Fermée	**Ouverte**
Faible	**Démobilisation** Communauté d'accueil : non Communauté d'origine : non	**Stratégie d'inclusion** Communauté d'accueil : oui Communauté d'origine : non
Forte	**Stratégie de repli** Communauté d'accueil : non Communauté d'origine : oui	**Stratégie de pleine participation** Communauté d'accueil : oui Communauté d'origine : oui

Hypothèse secondaire #1:

Le tissu socio-économique d'une localité détermine *l'intensité* de la stratégie participative des PIME. Plus le tissu socio-économique est favorisé, plus le niveau de participation (communauté d'accueil et/ou communauté d'origine) est élevé.

Le projet en bref…La méthode (1/2)

Deux sondages dans 24 localités

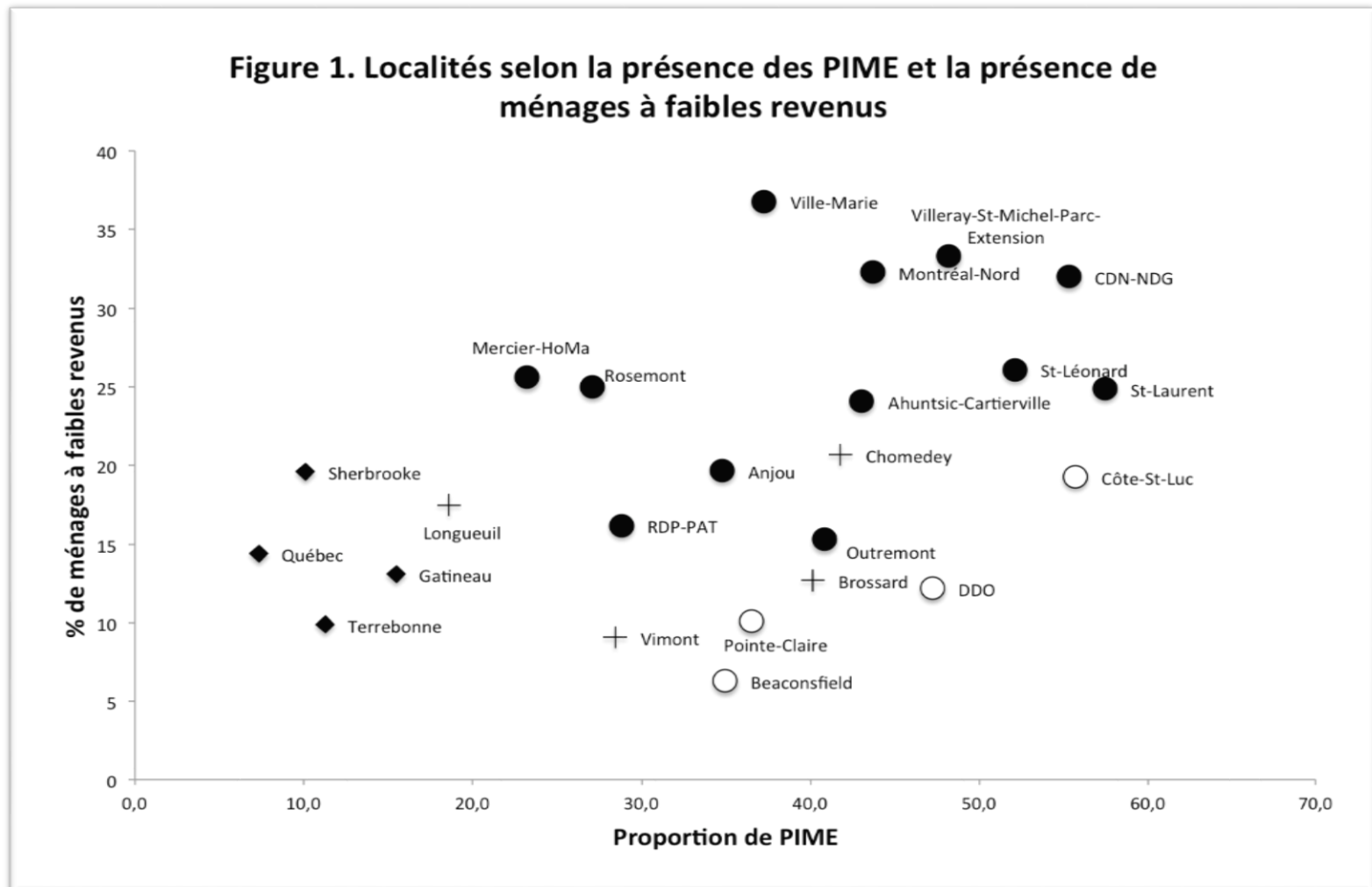**Sondage des PIME (n=50 par localité)**

Mesure de la participation dans 6 dimensions

Sondage du reste de la population québécoise (n=75 par localité)

Mesure de l'ouverture envers la participation des PIME

Le projet en bref…La méthode (2/2)

24 localités aux profils différents

Figure 1. Localités selon la présence des PIME et la présence de ménages à faibles revenus

BELONGING IN THE TIME OF THE CHARTER: Understanding Visible Minorities' Relationship with Quebec

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Belonging and the Charter:
Policy Effect or Contextual Effects?

- Belonging related to specific policies
  - Policies can provide welcoming symbolic value (Bloemraad, 2006)

- Belonging related to general societal context
  - Stronger belonging when civic definition of the nation predominates among the majority population (Simonsen, 2016)

- **Questions:**
  - Has the Charter of Values shaped the sense of belonging of visible minorities in Quebec?
  - Are dynamics of belonging observed in 2014 specific to the Charter debate or do they reflect a broader context in Quebec?

Belonging:
A Two-Dimensional Experience

Does the community want me to join in?

Feeling accepted by the community
(0-10 scale)

Ethnic minorities

Community

Do I want to be a member of the community?

Feeling attached to the community
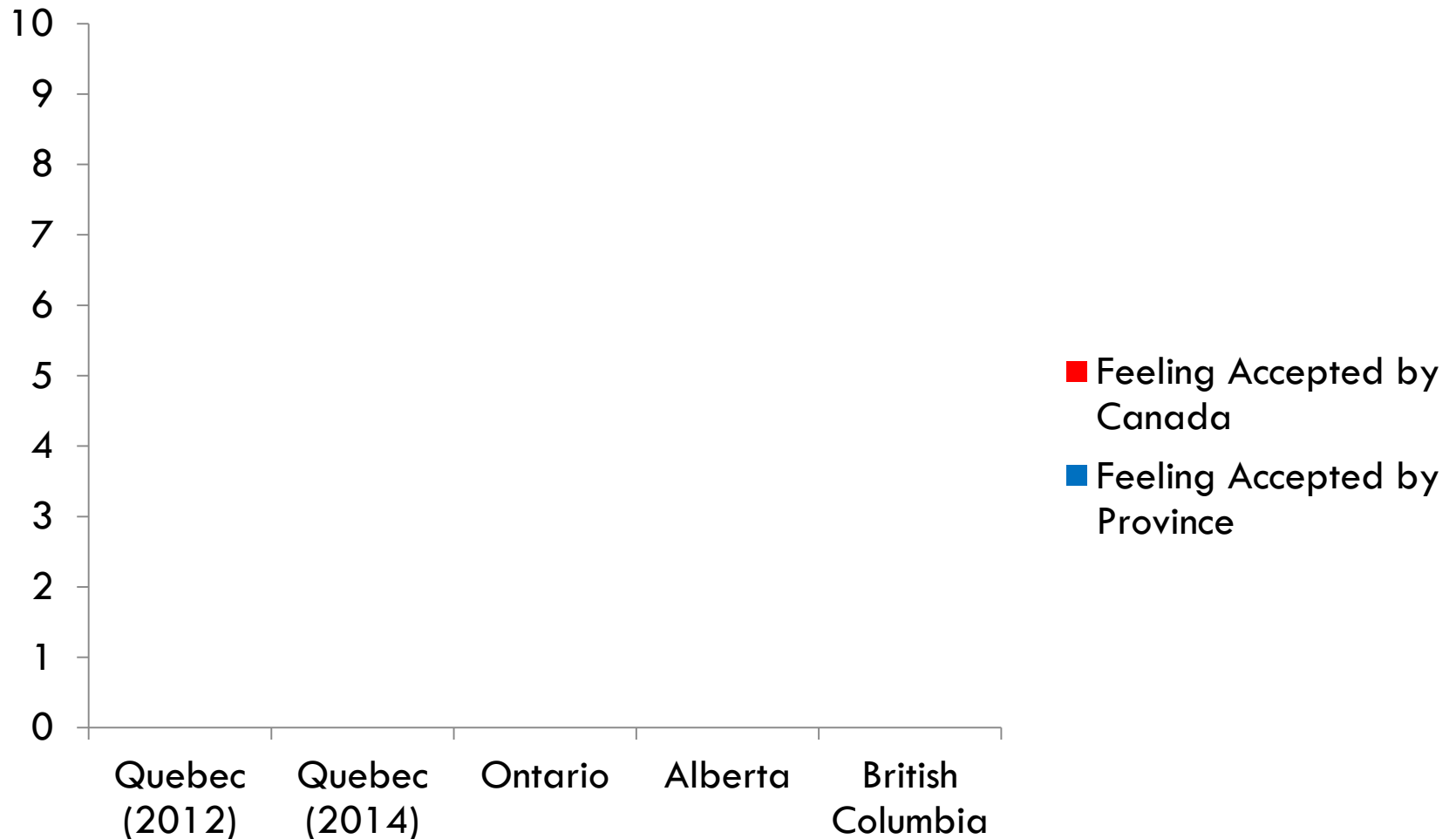(0-10 scale)

Logic of Inquiry & Data

- Dynamics of divided loyalties?
  - *Belonging to province (Quebec) & to Canada*

- Are patterns unique to Quebec?
  - Comparison of belonging in QC, ON, AB, BC

- Are patterns unique to Charter period?
  - 2014: *Provincial Diversity Project Visible Minority Survey (n=1600)*
    - Jan./Feb. 2014 (during Charter of Values debate)
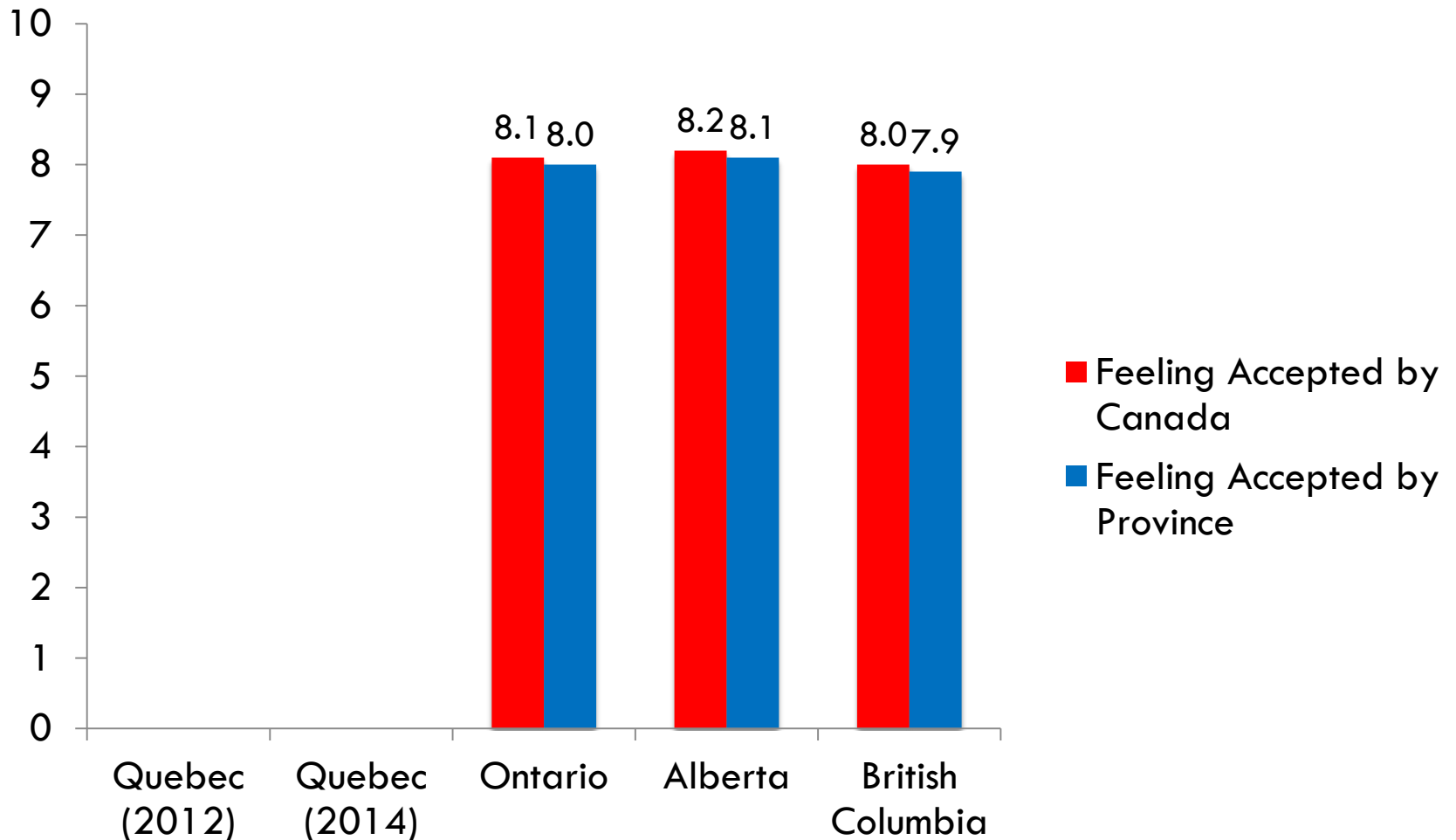 - 2012: Quebec Election visible minority survey (n=750)

Belonging:
How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel _Accepted_?

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

Quebec (2012)　Quebec (2014)　Ontario　Alberta　British Columbia

■ Feeling Accepted by Canada

■ Feeling Accepted by Province

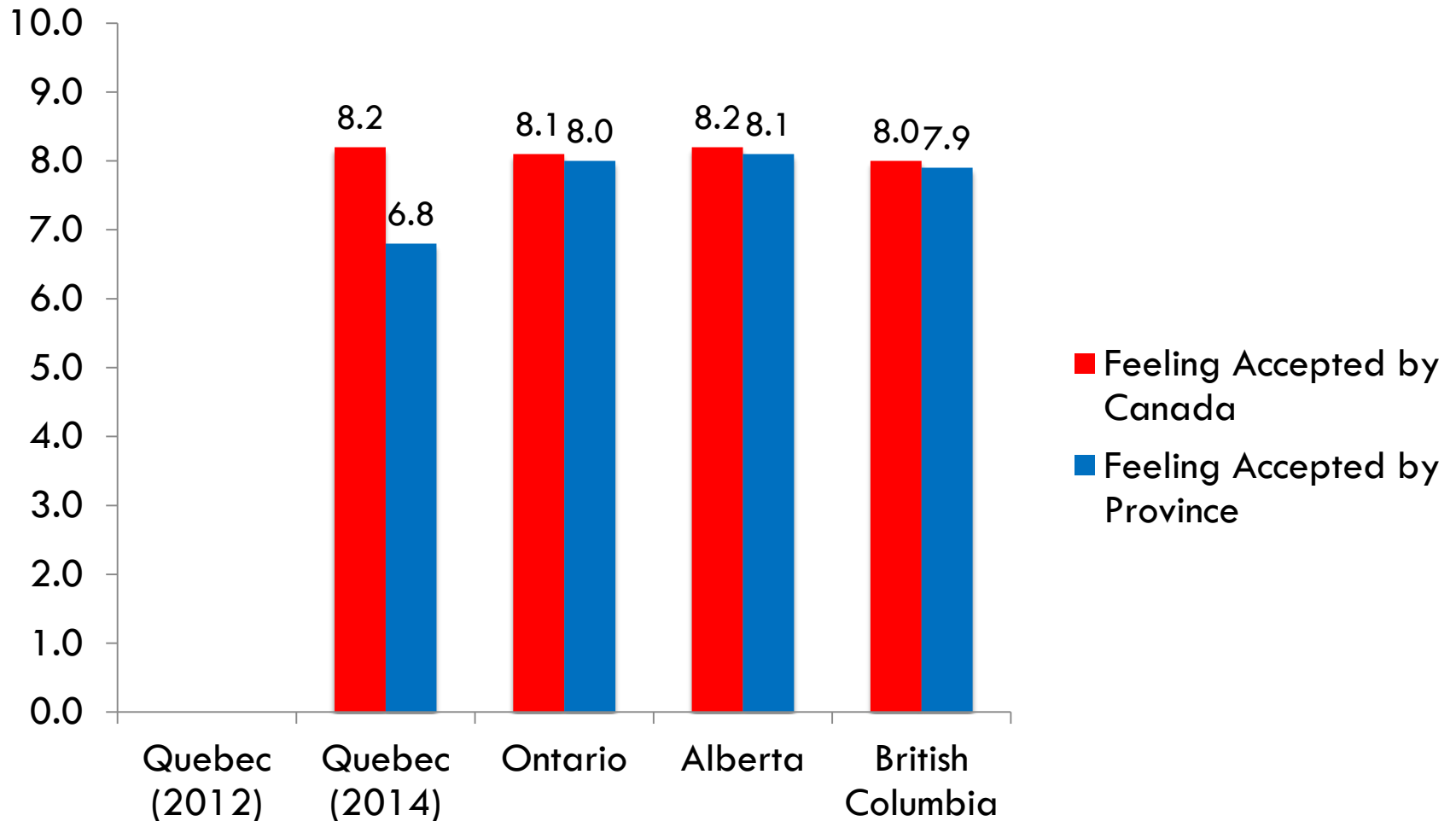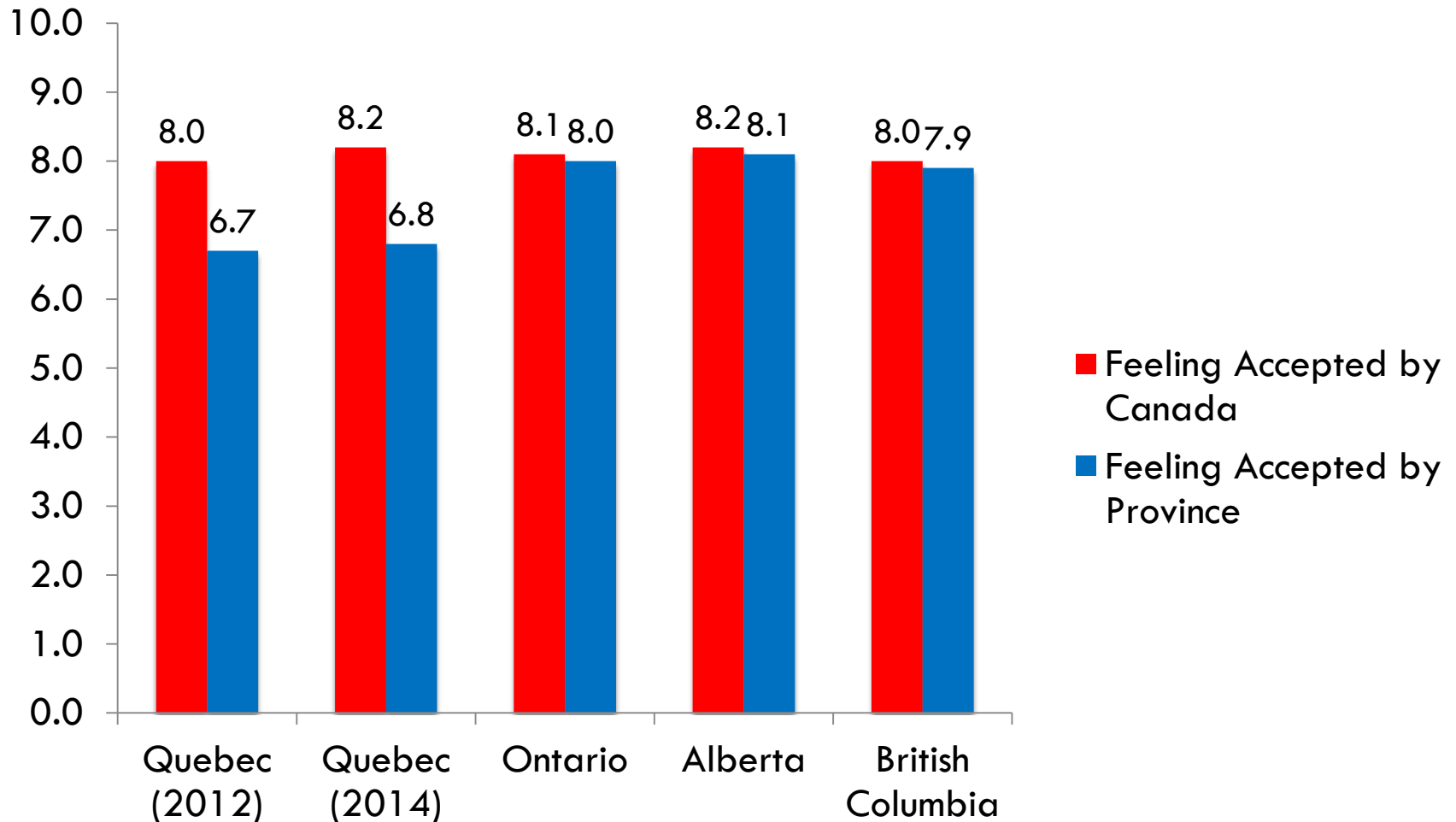Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Belonging:
How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel *Accepted*?

Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Belonging:
How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel _Accepted_?

Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Belonging:
How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel _Accepted_?
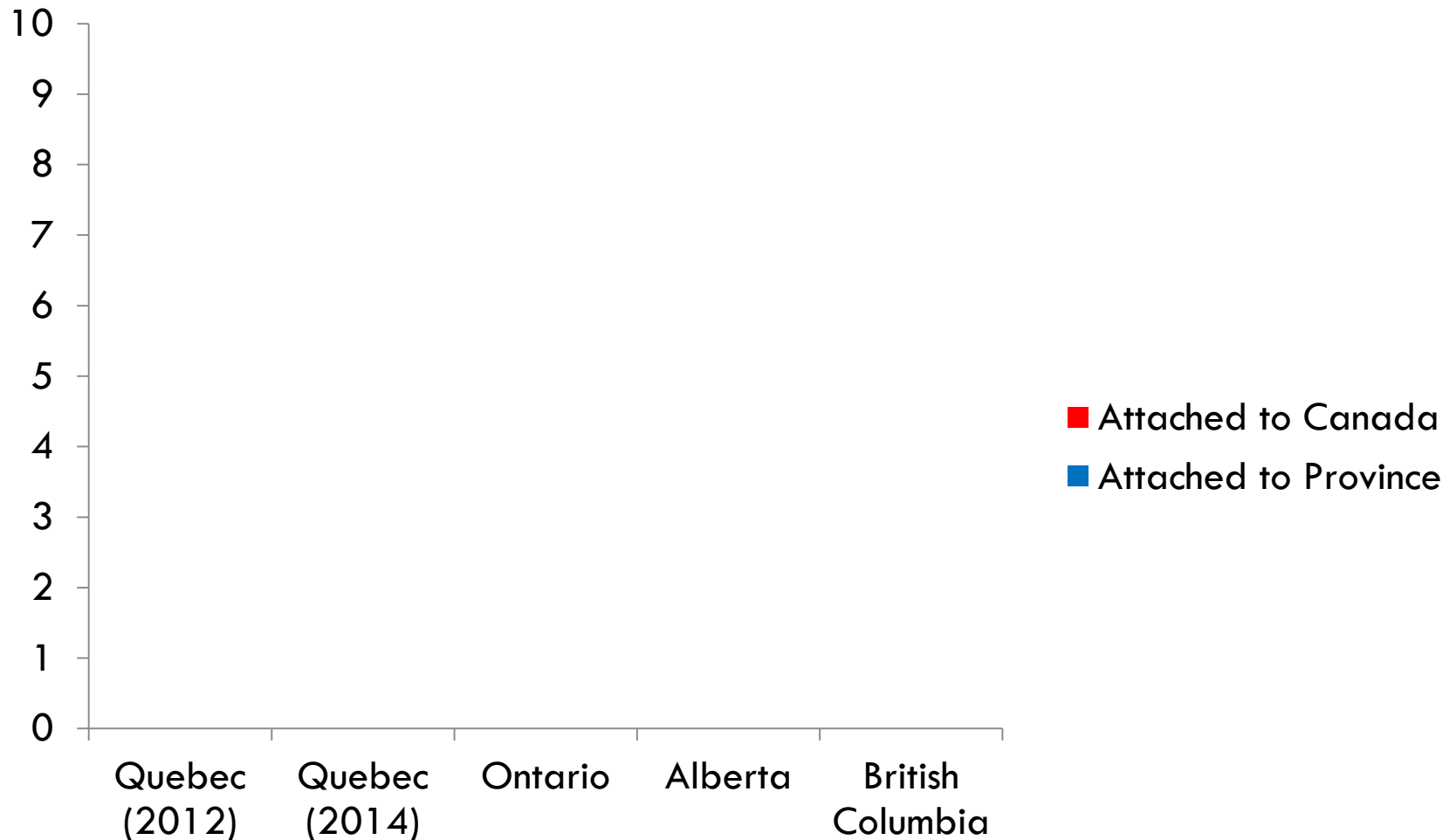

Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Belonging:
How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel _Attached_?

- Attached to Canada
- Attached to Province

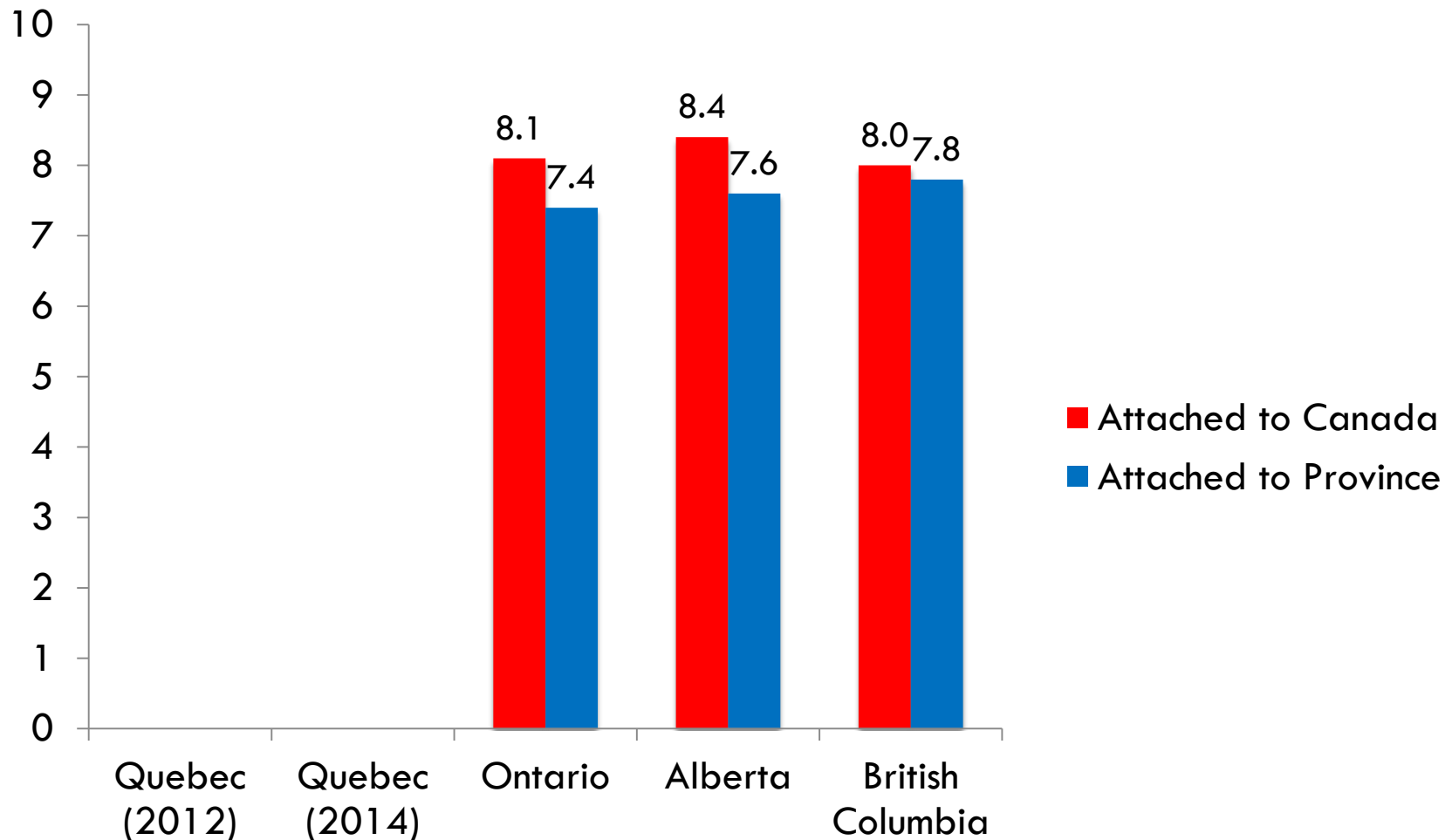Quebec (2012)   Quebec (2014)   Ontario   Alberta   British Columbia

Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Belonging:
How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel _Attached_?

Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Belonging:
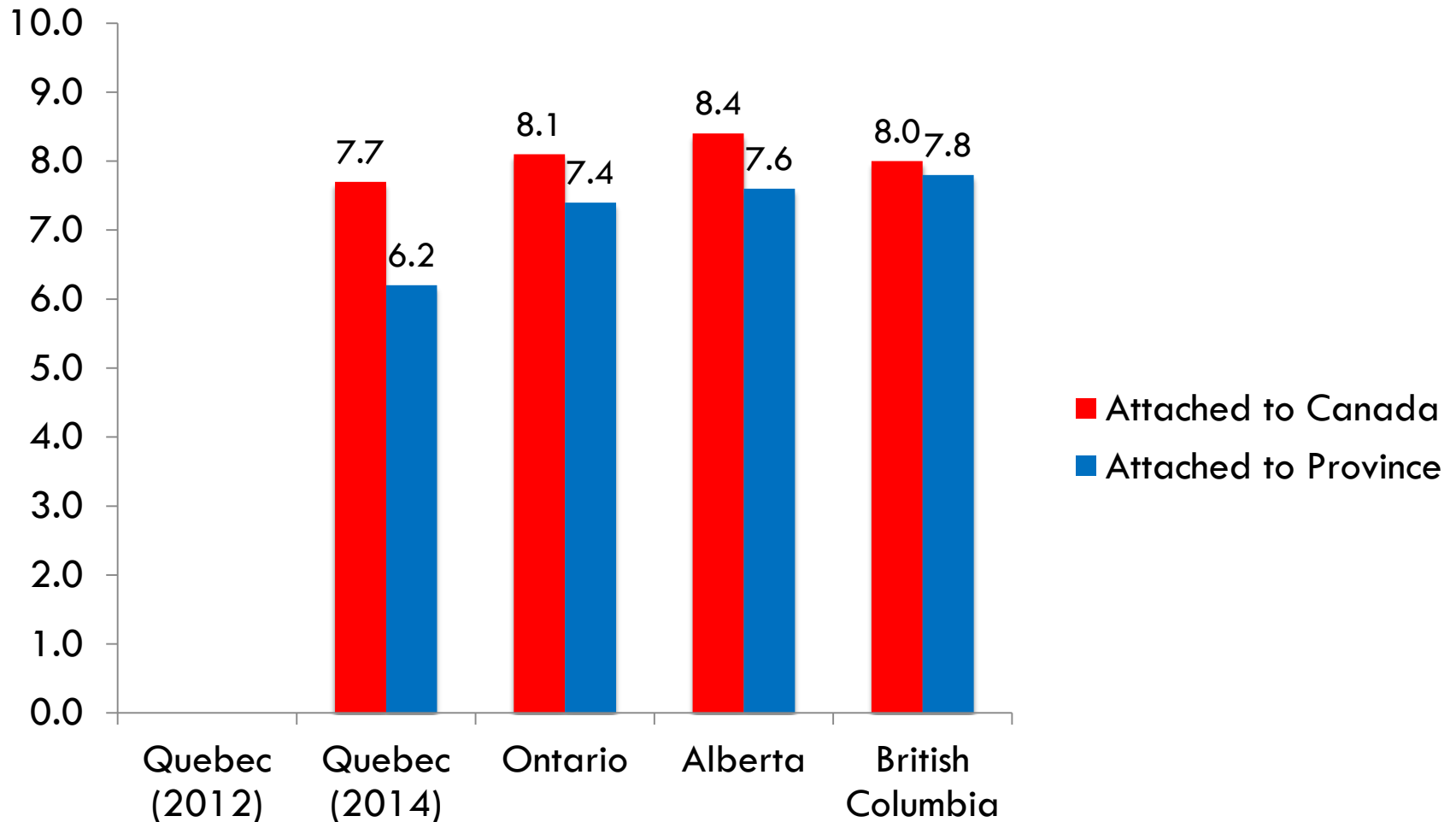# How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel _Attached_?
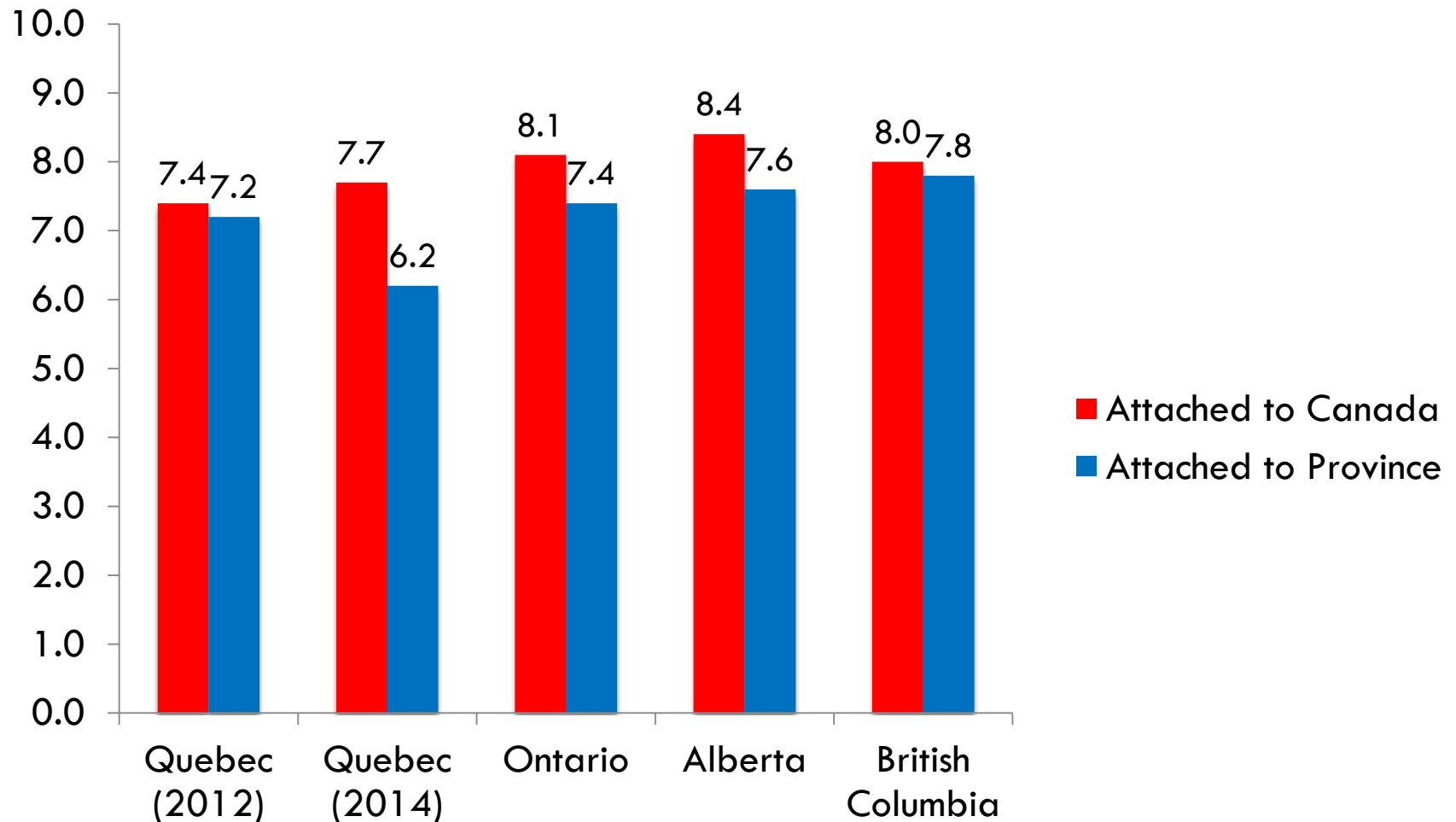

Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Belonging:
How Strongly do Visible Minorities Feel _Attached_?

Source: 2014 Provincial Diversity Project

Unique Belonging Dynamics in Quebec: 2012-2014 Comparison

	Acceptance		Attachment	
Levels (from 2012 to 2014)				
Can/Qc Gap (from 2012 to 2014)				
	Predictors			
Impact on Can/Qc gap	**2012**	**2014**	**2012**	**2014**
Religiosity				
Muslims				
Discrimination				

Unique Belonging Dynamics in Quebec: 2012-2014 Comparison

	Acceptance		Attachment	
Levels **(from 2012 to 2014)**	Stable			
Can/Qc Gap **(from 2012 to 2014)**	Stable			
	Predictors			
Impact on Can/Qc gap	**2012**	**2014**	**2012**	**2014**
Religiosity	Widens	Widens		
Muslims	Widens	Widens		
Discrimination	Widens	Widens		

Unique Belonging Dynamics in Quebec: 2012-2014 Comparison

	Acceptance	Attachment	
Levels (from 2012 to 2014)	Stable	Decreasing for Quebec	
Can/Qc Gap (from 2012 to 2014)	Stable	Enlarging in favour of Canada	
	Predictors		
Impact on Can/Qc gap	**2012**	**2014**	**2012**	**2014**
Religiosity	Widens	Widens	Widens	Widens
Muslims	Widens	Widens	No effect	Widens
Discrimination	Widens	Widens	No effect	Widens

Muslims and Attachment Gap

Discrimination and Attachment Gap

Conclusions

- The Charter of Value did not change the dynamics of belonging in relation to the acceptance dimension
  - Unique Quebec dynamics were already in place prior to 2014

- However, the Charter of Values appears to have "aggravated" belonging dynamics in relation to attachment dimension
  - Extension of Quebec unique dynamics to attachment dimension

- Charter of Values contributed to polarizing belonging among visible minorities in Quebec (policy effect), but general context already distinct in Quebec prior to 2014 (broader contextual effect)

Merci!

Explaining the _Acceptance Gap_ (2014) -t
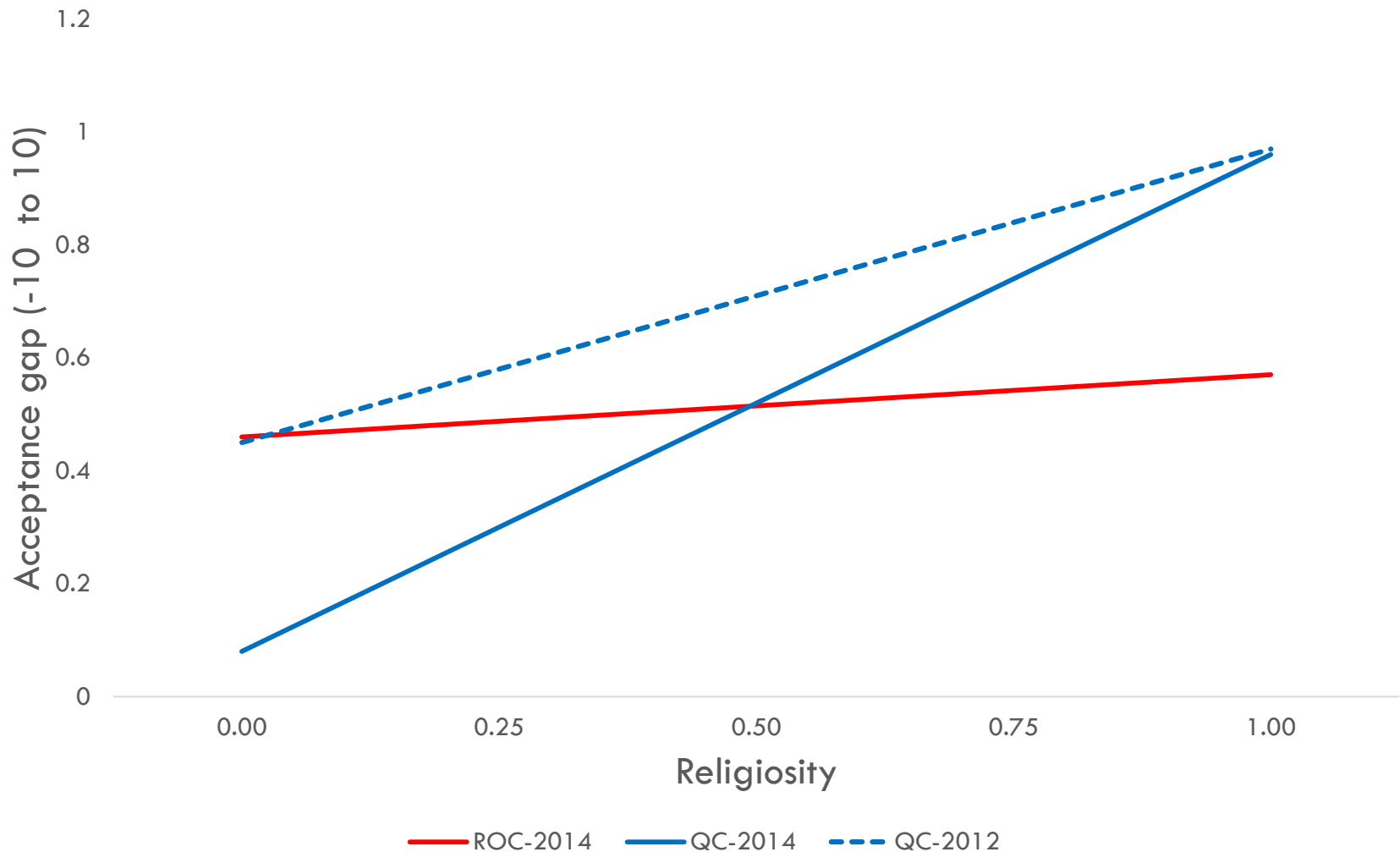## (-10 to 10 scale; positive score = stronger belonging to Canada than prov.)

(N=1463)	Model 1 (.11)		Model 2 (.11)		Model 3 (.22)	
Quebec (vs. ROC)	1.41	(.18)***	1.35	(.19)***	-.38	(.25)
SES (not shown)						
Muslim					-.04	(.13)
Muslim x QC					1.48	(.47)**
English at home					-.12	(.10)
English at home x QC					2.24	(.54)***
Discrimination					.02	(.01)
Discrimination x QC					.22	(.10)*
Religion is important					.11	(.12)
Religion is important x QC					.77	(.42)d
Constant	.09	(.04)*	.55	(.22)*	.46	(.24)

Entries report unstandardized B coefficients and (SE) - OLS regression.   ***: p<.001; **: p<.01; *: p<.05; d: p<.10
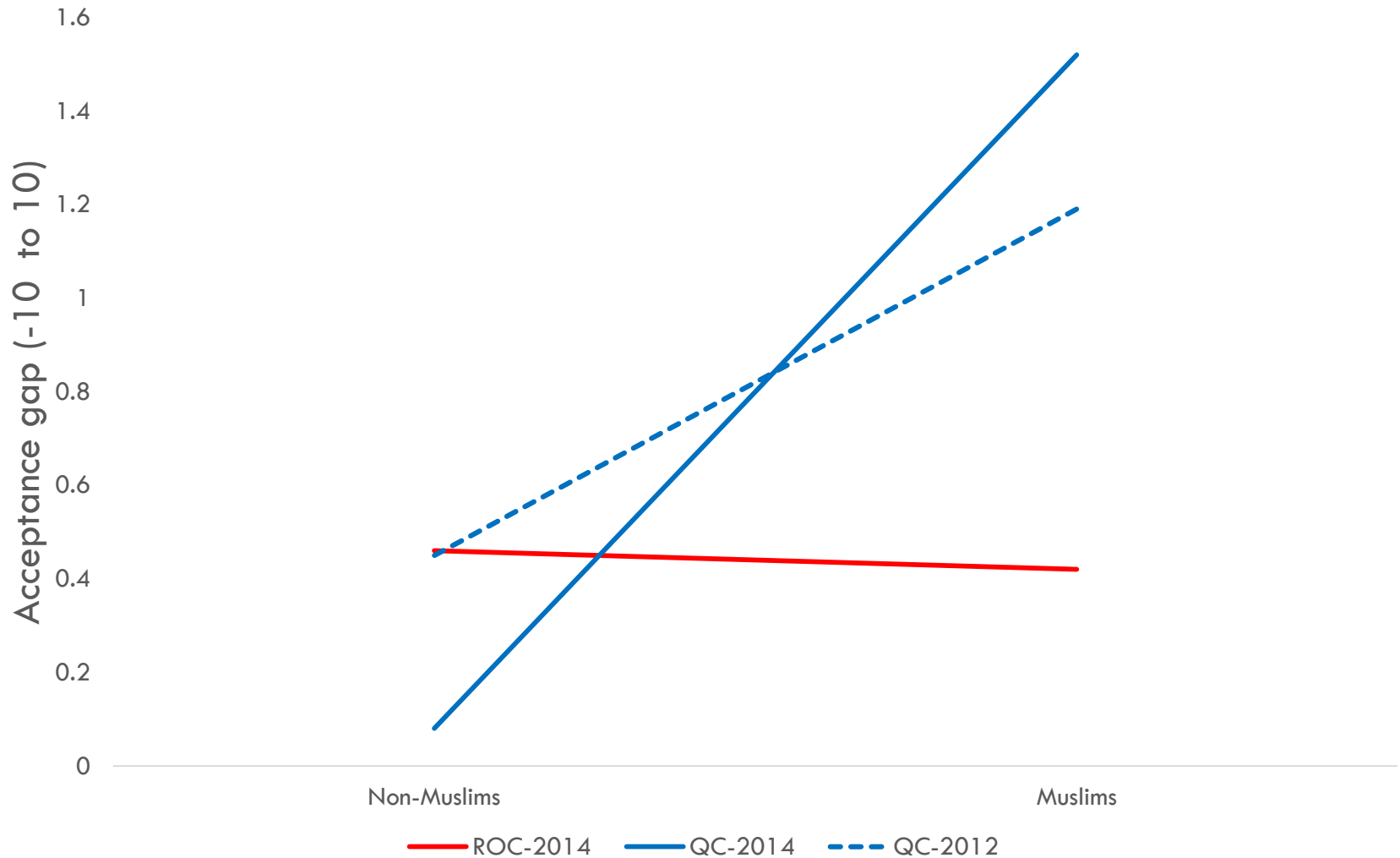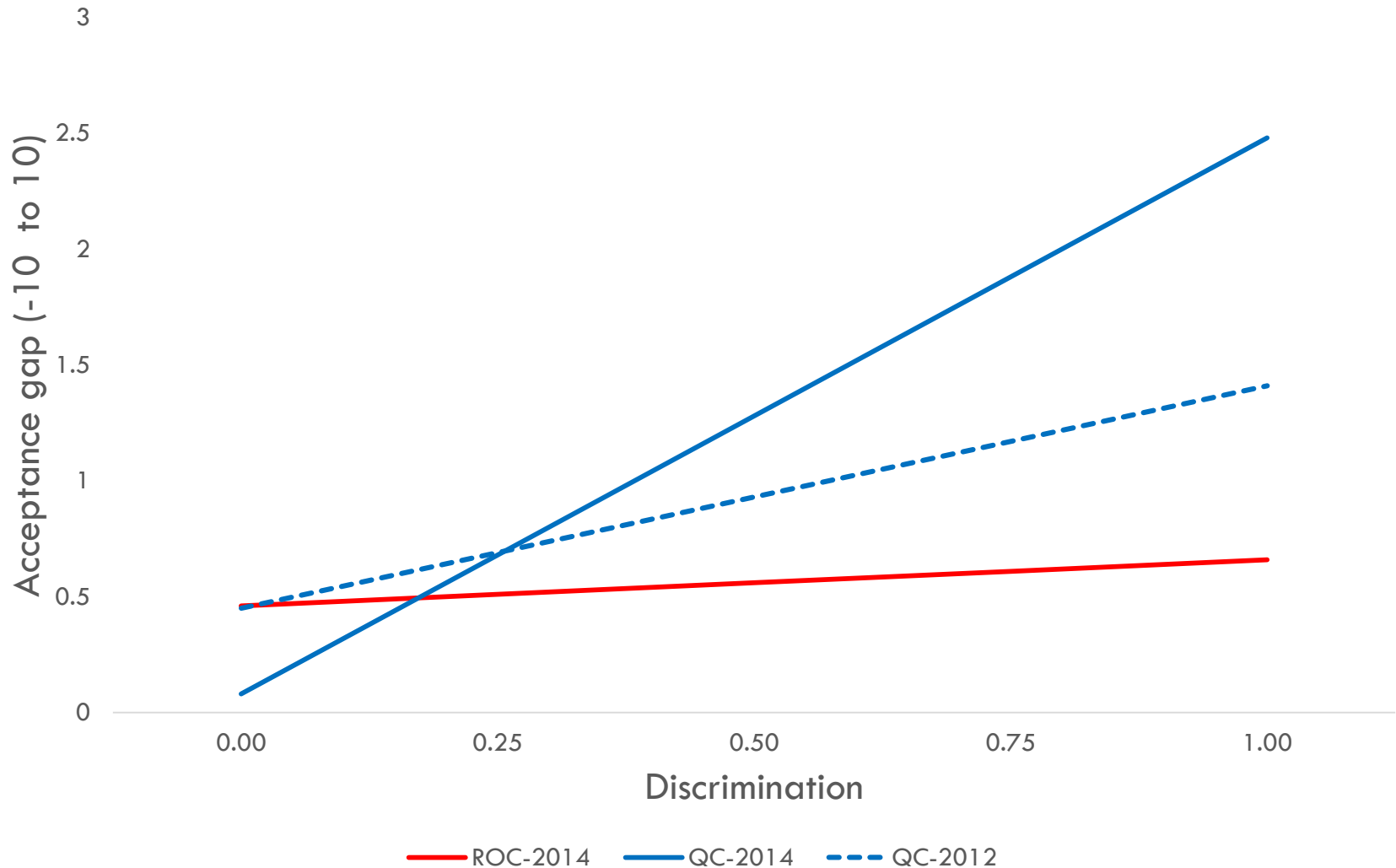
Religiosity and Acceptance Gap

(-10 to 10 scale; positive score = stronger belonging to Canada than prov.)

Muslims and Acceptance Gap

Discrimination and Acceptance Gap
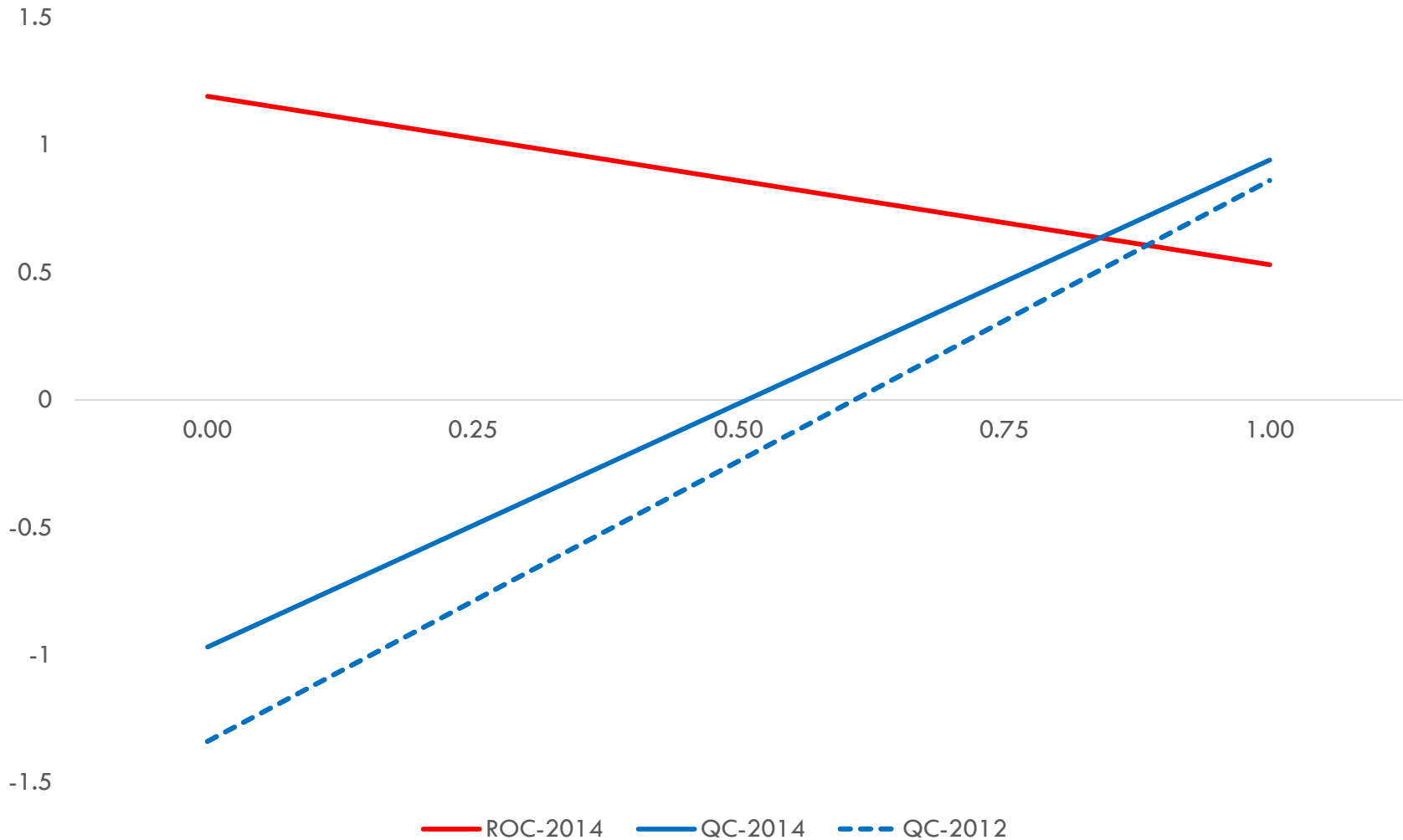
Explaining the _Attachment Gap_ (2014)

(-10 to 10 scale; positive score = stronger belonging to Canada than prov.)

(N=1463)	Model 1 (.02)		Model 2 (.02)		Model 3 (.11)	
Quebec (vs. ROC)	.93	(.23)***	.84	(.24)***	-2.16	(.43)***
SES (not shown)						
Muslim					.02	(.27)
Muslim x QC					1.11	(.55)**
English at home					.04	(.18)
English at home x QC					2.90	(.53)***
Discrimination					-.03	(.03)
Discrimination x QC					.31	(.09)***
Religion is important					-.66	(.22)**
Religion is important x QC					2.57	(.56)***
Constant	.63	(.08)***	.74	(.41)	1.19	(.45)

Entries report unstandardized B coefficients and (SE) - OLS regression.   ***: $p < .001$; **: $p < .01$; *: $p < .05$

Religiosity and Attachment Gap

Explaining the Belonging Gaps in Quebec (2012)
(-10 to 10 scale; positive score = stronger belonging to Canada than prov.)

(N=694/670)	Acceptance Gap		Attachment Gap	
SES (not shown)				
Muslim	.74	(.28)**	.65	(.42)
English at home	2.34	(.23)***	2.81	(.35)***
Discrimination	.24	(.07)***	.03	(.10)
Religious attendance	.13	(.06)*	.55	(.10)***
Constant	.45	(.46)	-1.34	(.68)*
Observations	670		694	
Adjusted R^2	.18		.14	

Entries report unstandardized B coefficients and (SE) - OLS regression.   ***: p<.001; **: p<.01; *: p<.05; d: p<.10