MULTICULTURALISM

- **THREE DEVELOPMENT PHASES:**

Public Policy

- **Multiculturalism** have evolved through three developmental phases:
1. **Incipient** (pre-1971),

2. **Formative** (1971-1981),

3. **Institutionalization** (1982 to the present).

I. <u>**The Incipient Stage**</u>

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    1. **The Incipient Stage** (Pre-1971)
    The era preceding 1971 can best be interpreted as a <u>time of gradual movement toward acceptance</u> of ethnic diversity as legitimate and integral to Canadian society.

Nation-building

- Nation-building in the **symbolic and cultural** sense was oriented toward the replication of a British type of society in Canada.

- Culturally, this was reflected Canada's political, economic and social institutions.

Canadians as British Subject

- All Canadians were defined as British subjects until the passage of the *Canadian **Citizenship Act** in 1947*, and a variety of **cultural symbols** legitimized the British underpinnings of English-speaking Canada.

Canadian Uniculturalism

- For the most part, **central authorities dismissed the value** of cultural heterogeneity,

- They considered racial and **ethnic differences** as **detrimental to national** interests and detrimental to Canada's character and integrity.

<u>WW2 Influx</u>

- Only the massive influx of post World War II immigrants from Europe prompted central **<u>authorities to rethink</u>** the role and status of "other ethnics" within the evolving dynamic of Canadian society.

1960s

- Events and developments during the **1960s paved the way for the eventual demise of assimilation** as government policy and the subsequent appearance of multiculturalism.

Contemporary Multiculturalism

- **Pressures for change** stemmed from the growing assertiveness:

- Canada's Aboriginal peoples,

- The force of Québécois nationalism,

- The increasing **resentment of ethnic** minorities about their place in society

II. <u>Formative Period</u>

- **<u>The Formative Period (1971-1981)</u>**

- **In 1969,** the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism published <u>Book Four</u> of its report, which dealt with the contribution of other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada.

RCBB

- The **Commission** recommended the "**integration" (not assimilation)** into Canadian society of non-Charter ethnic groups with full citizenship rights and equal participation in Canada's institutional structure.

- These recommendations hastened the introduction of an **innovative ethno-cultural policy.**

October 1971

- The key objectives of the policy announced in   The key objectives of the policy announced in October 1971 and elaborated upon over the years, were:
To assist cultural groups to **retain and foster their identity;**

Formative Programs

- To assist cultural groups to overcome barriers to their full participation in Canadian society; (thus, the **multiculturalism policy advocated the full involvement and equal participation of ethnic minorities in mainstream institutions**, without denying them the right to identify with select elements of their cultural past if they so chose); and elaborated upon over the years, were:

Formative

- To assist cultural groups to overcome barriers to their full participation in Canadian society; (thus, the multiculturalism policy advocated the **full involvement** and **equal participation** of ethnic minorities in mainstream institutions, without denying them **the right to identify** with select elements of their cultural past if they so chose);

Multicultural Initiatives: Language

- To assist immigrants in acquiring at least one of the official languages. Implementation of these policy objectives depended on government funding. Nearly **$200 million** was set aside in the first decade of the policy for **special initiatives** in language and cultural maintenance

Multicultural Directorate

- **<u>Multicultural Directorate</u>** within the Department of Secretary of State was **<u>approved in 1972</u>** to assist in the implementation of multicultural policies and programs.

- **<u>The Directorate</u>** sponsored activities aimed at assisting ethnic minorities in the areas of human rights, freedom from racial discrimination, citizenship, immigration and cultural diversity

III. Institutionalization

- **3. Institutionalization (**1982 - Present) The 1980s witnessed a growing institutionalization of multicultural policy. **Shifts in this policy** coincided with a period of difficulties for race relations in Canada. In large cities, immigration had, over a short period of time, noticeably changed the composition of the population.

Full Fledge Dept of Citizenship

- 1989 institutionalized programs established under the newly created department were: **Race Relations and Cross-Cultural Understanding "**to promote among Canadians and in Canadian institutions **appreciation**, **acceptance** and **implementation** of the principles of racial equality and multiculturalism";

Anti discrimination programs

- Another shift was the introduction of anti-discrimination programs designed to help remove social and cultural barriers separating minority and majority groups in Canada. In 1982, multiculturalism was referred to in the ***Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms***. Section 27 of the Charter states: **This Charter** shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.

Summary

- Global migration into Canada is influence by our cultural patterns and policies.

- These policies have emerged over time over some developmental phases.

- The Three forces behind ethnic multiculturalism.

Stratification

- ## Definition:
- **Stratification is defined as:**
- **Set of relationships in terms of ranking and establishing other relationships**

- **Stratification differs from social inequality:**

Stratification Systems

1. **Slavery**-

2. **Estate**-

3. **Caste**-

4. **Class**

5. **Communist**

Class

- **Supposed open-achievement**
- **Class systems & stratification** result in differences in:

1. **Access** goods and services

2. **Power** to dispose of them.

Social class

- **One's Class standing is** based upon:

1. **income**,

2. **wealth**,

3. **education**

4. **occupation**.

Capitalism, Individualism and Inequality (natural)

- **Capitalism and Neo-liberalism** profess natural inequality.

SOCIALISTS

- **SOCIALISTS** BELIEVE THAT ALL MEN ARE BASICALLY GOOD, NOT EVIL or EGOISTIC.

- **SOCIAL SYSTEMS** MAKE HUMAN CORRUPT..

Socialism

An economic system in which …

the means of production are <u>collectively</u> owned.

IDEOLOGY

- **Conflict theorists** define **ideology** as a body of assumptions, ideas, and values the combine into a **coherent world view.**

Ethnic Stratification and Incorporation

- Porter's Vertical Mosaic-indicated that **differential incorporation** was highly significant in ethnic stratification

- Ethnic groups form a hierarchical structure of status in Canada.

- Data based on over-under representation in different occupational, educational and income categories.

Vertical Mosaic

- Porter maintained that just as some individuals find themselves with more **prestige, power and wealth**..

- **Ethnic groups**, as groups, process different levels of power, prestige and wealth in relation to one another.

- This is the meaning of **ethnic stratification**

Objective Measures

- **Income**-0-15,000, 15000 to 24000, 25000-40000, 40,000 to 60,000 and above

- **Occupation**-skilled, professional, unskilled, clerical, agricultural

- **Education**-primary, secondary, post-secondary.

Ethnic Stratification Defined

- **A hierarchical** system of ethnic groups arranged **according to:**

1. the degree of power the groups have in society,

2. the level or quality of life,

3. the collective resources possessed,

4. the amount of prestige their members enjoy

Stratification

- The standard of comparison is the host culture, the majority ethnic group or groups.

VS.

- The place in society of all other groups in relation to the majority ethnic group.

Statistics

- Pendakur and Pendakur (1995)

Comparison of Wages Earned For Men		
Category	Salary	Percentage
White men born in Canada	$36,563	
Visible minority born in Canada	$31,653	13.4% Less
Aboriginal men born in Canada	$28,725	21.4% Less
White immigrants	$38,456	5.2% More
Visible minority immigrants	$28,285	22.6% Less

Comparison of Wages Earned For Women

Category	Salary	Percentage
White women born in Canada	$23,173	
Visible minority born in Canada	$23,149	0.1% Less
Aboriginal women born in Canada	$19,887	14.2% Less
White immigrants	$22,498	2.9% Less
Visible minority immigrants	$20,132	13.1% Less

Determinants of Ethnic Status

- **Ethnocentrism-**the extent to which members of the group feel they are superior or better than other groups.

- **Ethnocentricism** is a form of prejudice leading to discriminatory behaviour.

- **Stereotyping**-roles, relationships based upon ascribed statuses and roles.

Ethnocentricism

- Supported by ideologies, "right of the conquerer", bearing civilization, superior genetics…biology as ideology…
- Supported by extreme nationalism and superior/inferior notions of nation and race.

Discrimination Inclusion and Exclusion

- The behaviour component of ethnocentricism, measures by levels of opportunity, inclusion and exclusion, spatial and temporal, **covert and overt.**
- **Overt**-difficult to measure-however, occupation and housing is an overt measure-hiring practices.

Self Reported Discrimination

- Wilson Head (1975) Black perceptions of dicrimination in Toronto.

- Henry and Ginsberg (1985) Black actors pose as job applicants.

Structural Discrimination

- Part of Canadian Multiculturalism is the idea/ideology that the system is fair for all.

- However, when one explores stratification, it is clear there is a vertical mosaic even today.

Immigration and Ethnic Residential Segregation

Immigration patterns: Canada

- **Immigration patterns** have changed over the years. While immigrants from **Western Europe** predominated before the 1960's, and immigrants from **Southern Europe** prevailed through the 1970s, **currently third world immigrants** have formed the majority.

Cultural pluralism and Immigration 1980+

- **<u>One half of all immigrants in the 1980s</u>** came from visible minorities such as South Asian, Chinese, and Latin and Central America.   In 1991, 68% were visible minority immigrants and 2/3 were Black, South Asian or Chinese.

Urban Settlement Refocused Mosaic

- And these groups are more likely to settle in urban areas such as Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver. 58.1% of Blacks, and **43.3% of Chinese who immigrated to Canada in 1991 ended up in Toronto.**

Ethnic residential concentration

- One of the biggest factors in **ethnic residential concentration is occupation**. Certain groups gravitate and are more welcome in certain occupations than others. As a result historically these groups lived in certain areas where the jobs were available.

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urban/rural

- Another factor is ethno cultural preference and values. For some groups there is a reason for greater residential concentration in the cities. The Jewish community, for example is highly concentrated in cities.

- Strong emphasis on education, professional occupations and group life make urban pockets inevitable and necessary.

- They were forced into this pattern because of **external <u>prejudice</u>** and **persecution.**

- Currrently, the group has a high level of **institutional completeness**.

- They set up **separate institutions** apart from the mainstream culture to sustain themselves.

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Social Incorporation

- The process through which ethnic groups and their members become part of the structure of the larger society.

Three Types of Incorporation

- Structural Incorporation-integration

- Cultural Incorporation-inculturation (assimilation)

- Identity Incorporation-self –I and Me

- Patterns involve individual, society and collective-no always the same..

- Individuals may become part of the larger society, while the group remains differentiated.
- **Social Incorporation** may occur as the group institutions become part of the larger structure…ie. Roman Catholicism in Ontario.