Global Movement and the Sacred Mosaic

The Critical Role of Immigration in Shaping Religion in Canada

by

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ABSTRACT

Historically, the key determinant of Canada's religious group makeup has been immigration. In the country's first century spanned 1867 through 1967, immigration pipelines from France, Britain, and other European countries produced a solid Christian majority. In the half century since then, changing immigration patterns have contributed to Roman Catholicism remaining strong and to evangelical Protestantism becoming stronger. Conversely, the Protestant Mainline, with its British and European immigration pipelines reduced to a trickle, has suffered a severe drop in market share. Paradoxically, the arrival of people from other parts of the world in recent decades also has resulted in the growth in the size of the pools of other major world religions, as well as an increase in the number of people who have no religion. In this paper I document the crucial role that immigration has played and will continue to play in determining the religious landscape in Canada. Beyond demographics, I reflect on the impact of immigrants on religion, secularity on the religion of immigrants, and the subsequent net impact of immigration trends on the overall religious situation in Canada.

Introduction Canada's First Century

There is no mystery as to how, on a national level, religious group numbers rise and fall.

As with the population as a whole, the numbers are a function of net migration and natural increase – of net gains via immigration and birth, along with intergroup "switching."

Historically, the religious landscape in Canada has been determined primarily by immigration and the subsequent ability of groups to retain their affiliates intergenerationally.

During Canada's first century
that spanned 1867 through 1967,
immigration pipelines from France, Britain,
and other European countries
produced a solid Christian majority.

Countries of Origin: 1871-1961

	1871	1901	1931	1961
Britain	60	57	52	44
France	31	31	28	30
Other European	7	8	18	23
Asia	<1	<1	1	1
Aboriginal	<1	2	1	1
Other	1	2	<1	1

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Religious Identification: 1871-1961

	1871	1901	1931	1961
Protestant	56%	56	54	49
Roman Catholic	42	42	41	47
Eastern Orthodox	<1	<1	1	1
Other Faiths	2	2	3	2
No Religion	<1	<1	<1	<1

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

National Backgrounds: Select Groups: 1971

	BRITAIN	EUROPE	ASIA	OTHER
Roman Catholic	20 %	73	1	6
Anglican	85	9	1	5
Presbyterian	85	12	1	2
United	79	17	1	3
Lutheran	18	68	<1	4
Baptist	74	20	1	5
Pentecostal	67	24	1	8
Salvation Army	86	10	<1	4

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1971 Census.

Protestants and Roman Catholics comprised more than 95% of the population from the time of the first census in 1871 through 1961.

Over the 90-year period, the percentage of people identifying with other major world faiths never exceeded 3%, while those claiming to have "no religion" never reached 1%.

The Post-1960s Shifting Immigration Patterns

In the 1970s and 1980s, a major shift in the countries of origin of immigrants began to take place.

New arrivals from Britain and Europe were increasingly outnumbered by people from so-called developing countries in Asia, the Middle East, and South America.

Immigration PatternsTop 10 Countries of Origin

Up Until 1981

- 1. United Kingdom
- 2. Italy
- 3. United States
- 4. Germany
- 5. Portugal
- 6. Netherlands
- 7. India
- 8. Poland
- 9. China
- 10. Yugoslavia

1981-2006

- 1. China
- 2. India
- 3. Philippines
- 4. Pakistan
- 5. United States
- 6. South Korea
- 7. Romania
- 8. Iran
- 9. United Kingdom
- 10. Columbia

As the 21st century began, it was clear that the shift in countries of origin was being accompanied by an important parallel shift in the religious identification of immigrants.

Religious Identification of Immigrants: 1970s through Now

	Roman Catholic	Protestant	Other Faith	None	Totals
1970-1989	31	27	24	18	100
1990-1999	26	20	35	19	100
2000-2011	21	23	39	17	100

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2011.

Growing numbers of new arrivals identified with other major world religions, led by Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, and Buddhism, or came with no religion.

Significant numbers continued to arrive as Roman Catholics.

But the Protestant newcomers tended to be Evangelicals, rather than Mainliners.

Primary Sources: Muslims, No Religion

	>60%	30-25	24-20	19-15	14-10	9-6	5-3%
MUSLIM		Pakista	n		Iran	Morocco Algeria Banglade India	Lebanon UA Emirates Saudi Arabia Jordan Turkey USA
NO RELIGION	China						USA South Korea Japan France Russia Hong Kong

Source: Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2005; data year 2001.

Primary Sources: Protestants, Catholics

	>30%	30-25	24-20	19-15	14-10	9-6	5-3%
PROTESTANT					S Korea	China Philippines UK USA S Africa	Haiti India Nigeria
CATHOLIC	Philippin	es					S Korea France Columbia India USA Haiti Mexico

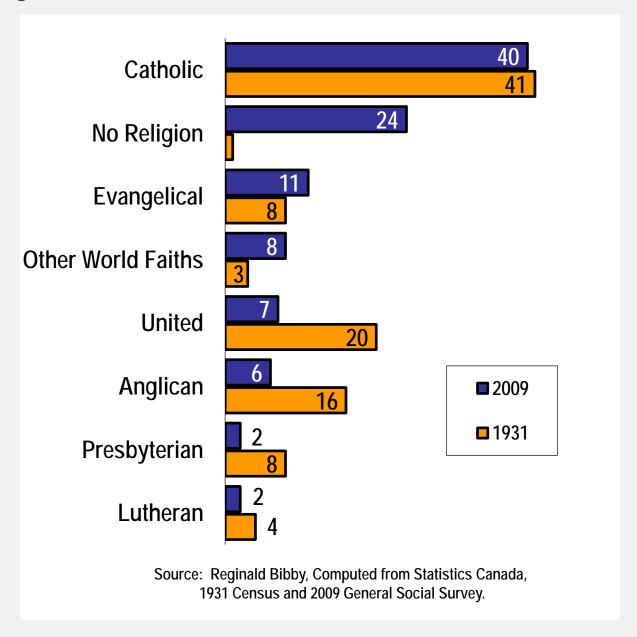
Source: Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2005; data year 2001.

The results have been anything but subtle:
with their immigration pipelines reduced to trickles
and natural increases typically negative,
the market shares of Mainline Protestants
have declined dramatically.

Conversely, Roman Catholics, Evangelicals, & Other major world religions have grown.

So has the no religion category.

Religious Identification in Canada: 2009 and 1931



Census data paint some clear and stark pictures.

- Mainline Protestants the United, Anglican, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches – are being relegated to the sidelines of Canadian religious life.
- Their people have been aging, dying, and not replaced via net migration and natural increases.
- Their futures are not bright.
- ➤ A faint hope for Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Lutherans: *immigration*.

Totals by Immigrants and Time Periods

	TOTAL	NON- IMMIGS	IMMIGS	<1971		1991- 2000	 Med Age
United Church Anglican	2,008,000 1,632,000		4 13	50 104	15 46	7 17	52.3 51.1

Lutheran	478,000	82	18	58	9	5	5	7	46.3*
Presbyterian	472,000	79	20	37	16	9	14	17	48.0*

Jewish 329,500 69 30 28 16 15 18 21 44.5*

In sharp contrast...

- > Roman Catholics
- > Evangelicals
- > Other major world religions
- > The No Religion category

Life and Vitality

✓ Immigration

✓ Nature increase

Totals by Immigrants and Time Periods

	TOTAL	NON- IMMIGS	IMMIGS	<1971	1971- 1980	1981- 1990	1991- 2000	2001- 2011	Med Age
Roman Catholic	12,729,000	84	15	515	280	292	342	478	42.9
	4 475 575	40	0.0						
Christian, n.i.e.	1,475,575	69	29	35	47	65	111	162	32.2*
Muslim	1,054,000	28	68	8	45	<i>68</i>	210	388	28.9
Christian Orthodox	550,690	42	57	62	31	26	88	108	42.1*
Hindu	497,960	26	71	10	<i>32</i>	<i>50</i>	105	154	34.2
Pentecostal	478,705	74	25	14	17	18	<i>28</i>	41	35.5*
	454075	0.4	40						
Sikh	454,965	36	62	10	34	43	91	107	32.8

Budunist	300,830	29	09	9	41	/1	70	62	38.0
No Religion	7,850,600	81	17	199	171	193	344	442	32.7

40

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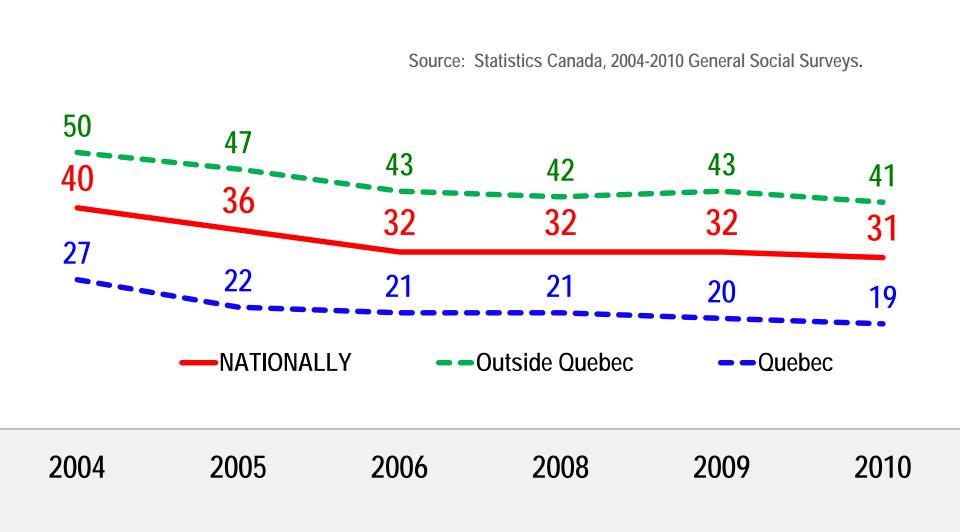
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> ROMAN CATHOLICS...

are benefitting from extensive, ongoing immigration, while retaining large numbers of their people. So are Orthodox churches.

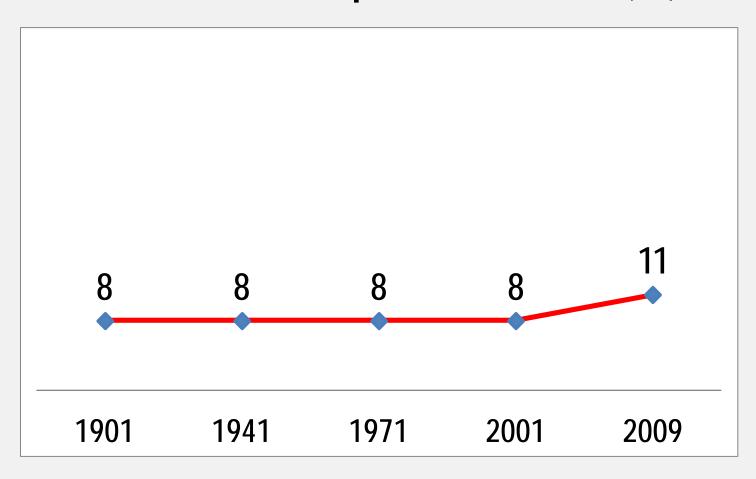
Roman Catholic Monthly-Plus Attendance: 2004-10: Nationally, Outside Quebec, and In Quebec (%)



> EVANGELICALS...

are also retaining large numbers of people and being further strengthened by the arrival of "generic Christians" and Pentecostals.

Canadians Identifying With Conservative Protestant Groups: 1871-2009 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada census data and 2009 GSS.

> OTHER MAJOR WORLD RELIGIONS, led by Islam....

are also knowing the positive impact of immigration.

Growth in Other Major World Faiths: 1991-2011



	1991	2011
Muslim	253,265	1,053,945
Jewish	318,185	329,495
Buddhist	163,415	366,830
Hindu	157,015	497,960
Sikh	147,440	454,965

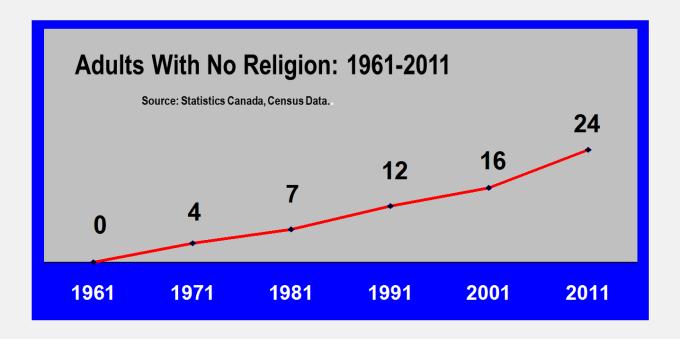
The NO RELIGION category...
is also being fed by immigration, notably from China

NO RELIGION

1991 = 3,333,245

2011 = 7,745,535

- Growth via immigration
- Growth also via choice among Canadian-born



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Sikh	454,965	36	62	10	34	43	91	107	32.8
Buddhist Jewish	366,830 329,500	29 69	69 30	9 28	41 16	71 15	70 18	62 21	38.0* 44.5*
No Religion	7,850,600	81	17	199	171	193	344	442	32.7

In short: not everyone is losing. And why should they?

The Global Context

To look at virtually every country in the world is to see a fairly obvious reality:

to varying degrees,
some people embrace religion
and cores of people do not.

A significant proportion remain in the middle – something like "the politically undecided" – neither in nor out.

Attendance and Identification: Globally

Attend	ance	ID
	uiioo	



Nigeria	89%	99
India	73	99
Philippines	64	99
Mexico	60	83
Ireland	56	94
Iraq	53	99
Brazil	49	93
Iran	45	99
USA	43	84
Israel	39	96
Japan	38	48
Germany	30	75
New Zealand	27	74
CANADA	26	84
France	20	57
Cuba	20	90
U.K.	20	77
Sweden	17	75
Russia	15	52
China	9	7

From Bibby, Beyond the Gods & Back, 2011:59.

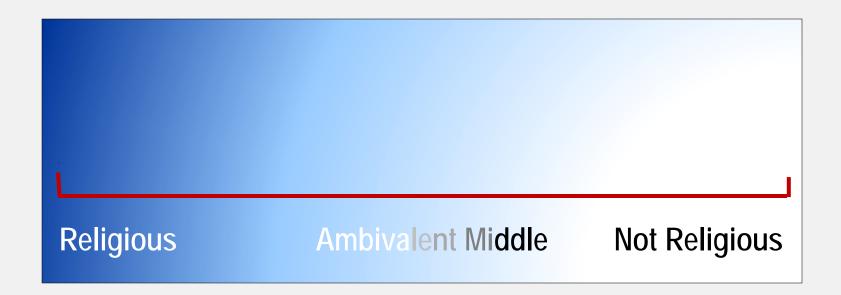
Not this ...

But this ...

Religious

Not Religious

The Polarization Continuum



Source: Reginald W. Bibby, Beyond the Gods & Back, 2011:56.

Because life is dynamic, movement in both directions of "the polarization continuum" has been taking place and will continue to take place.

What is at issue is the extent to which both will ebb and flow – grow or not grow.

But neither will disappear in the foreseeable future.

Those in middle could go either way.

What is clear is that virtually everywhere – including Canada – religion persists.

The Numbers...

- 2.0 billion Christians +
- 1.2 billion Muslims (*
- .8 billion Hindus

Roman Catholics

- 1 billion worldwide
- ✓ 75 million US
- √ >14 million Canada









Newsflash!



RELIGION MAKING A GLOBAL COMEBACK

Christianity the fastest growing religion!

- "Christianity on its biggest roll in its 2,000 year history
- its numbers & market share: at all-time highs
- by 2050: Christianity could top 3 billion people
- 1950-2000: Roman Catholics grew from 500 million to over 1 billion
- 1900-2000: Pentecostals: from zero to half a billion
- key growth: Africa, Asia, Latin America
- by 2050: could be 220 million Christians in China 15% of pop
- Global North: 32% of world's pop in 1900, 18% in 2000; 2050 = 10%
- Global South: 68% 82% 90%

World Religion Increases in the Next 24 Hours

Christians	69,000
Roman Catholics	37,000
Pentecostals	30,000
Muslims	68,000
Hindus	37,000
Chinese folk	10,700
Buddhists	10,600
Atheists	1,200
Sikhs	1,100
Jews	350

Source: Barrett et al. 2001:4.and Bibby 2011:204.

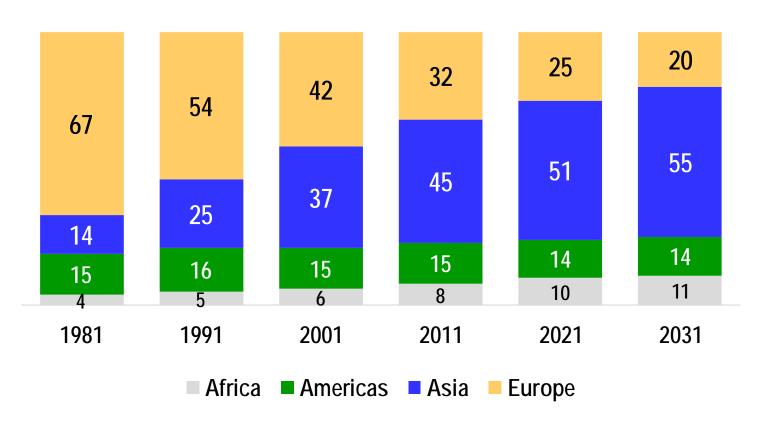
A sociological axiom: life does not take place in a social vacuum.

We are influenced by our social environments.

In Canada: that means our global environment.

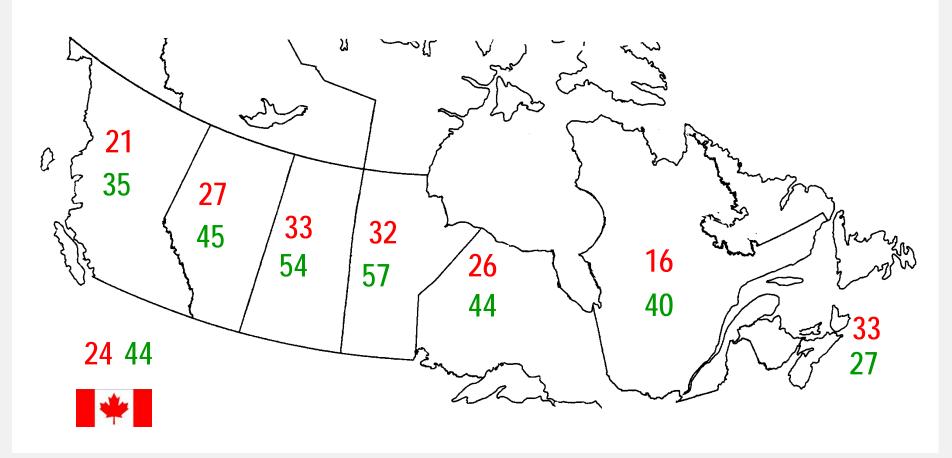


Sources of Canada's Foreign-born Population: 1981-2031 (%)



Source: Derived from Statistics Canada 2010, Cat. 91-551-x.

Monthly-Plus Attendance, People Born In & Outside Canada: 2010 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada, GSS 2010.

After 2030: The Central Role of Immigration in Population Growth

Between 1851 and 2001, natural increase was the main factor behind Canada's population growth. The proportion of growth due to natural increase, however, has declined since the late 1960s. Since 2001, it has accounted for about one-third of population growth.

According to all scenarios used in Statistics Canada's most recent population projections, natural increase is expected to continue to decline in the future decades, due to a projected increase in the number of deaths.

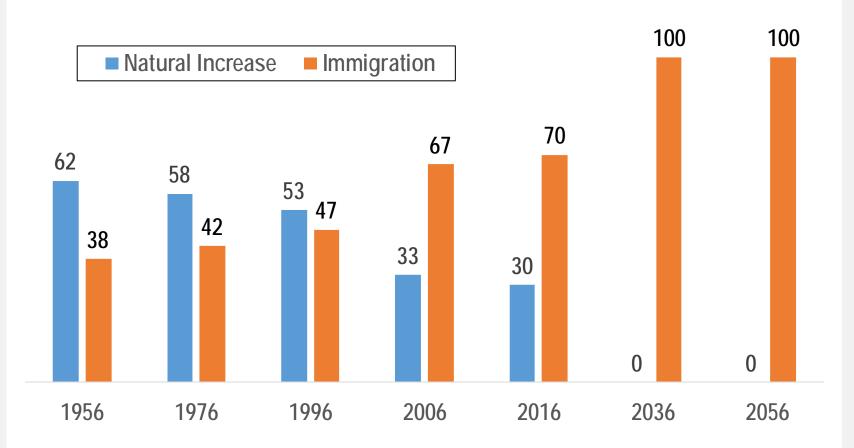
The aging of the population will accelerate between 2011 and 2031 as baby boomers reach the age of 65. In 2026, the first of the baby boomers will reach the age of 80, an age when mortality is high. As a result, the number of deaths will increase significantly.

Starting in 2031, migratory increase could account for more than 80% of Canada's population growth, compared to about 67% currently.

Without a sustained level of immigration or a substantial increase in fertility, Canada's population growth could, within 20 years, be close to zero.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. "Population growth in Canada: From 1851 to 2061." Cat. 98-310-X-2011003. Modified. 2013-12-18.

Population Growth through Natural Increase & Immigration: 1956-2056 (%)



Source: Derived from Statistics Canada 2007. Cat. 91-003-XWE.

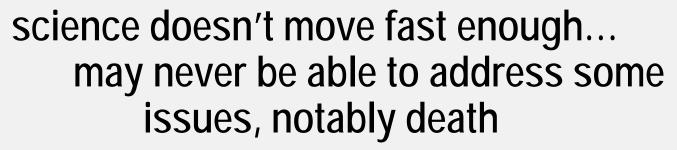
The Future



Canada's religious shape will be determined by

- 1. ongoing immigration patterns
- 2. existing and new religious groups
- 3. interaction with culture

Emile Durkheim





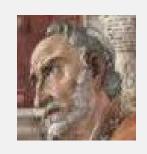
 Rodney Stark there is always a market for religion



"People continue to have needs that only the gods can satisfy" -Rodney Stark

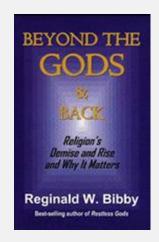
They are in good company...

"Our souls are restless until they find their rest in Thee" -St. Augustine



All of us have "a fundamental dis-ease" that leaves us "forever restless, dissatisfied, frustrated, and aching" _Ron Rolheiser



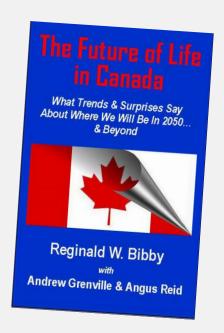


- Religion is not going away
- But the dominant players are changing

By 2050...

Polarization





Catholics...Evangelicals...Muslims







Wildcards?

- 1. Renewal of Established Groups
- 2. New Religious Expressions?

Durkheim...

"The old gods are growing old or are already dead, and others are not yet born.
There are no gospels which are

There are no gospels which are immortal, but neither is there any reason for believing that humanity is incapable of inventing new ones."