



Demolinguistic features of the Anglophone and Francophone Communities of Québec

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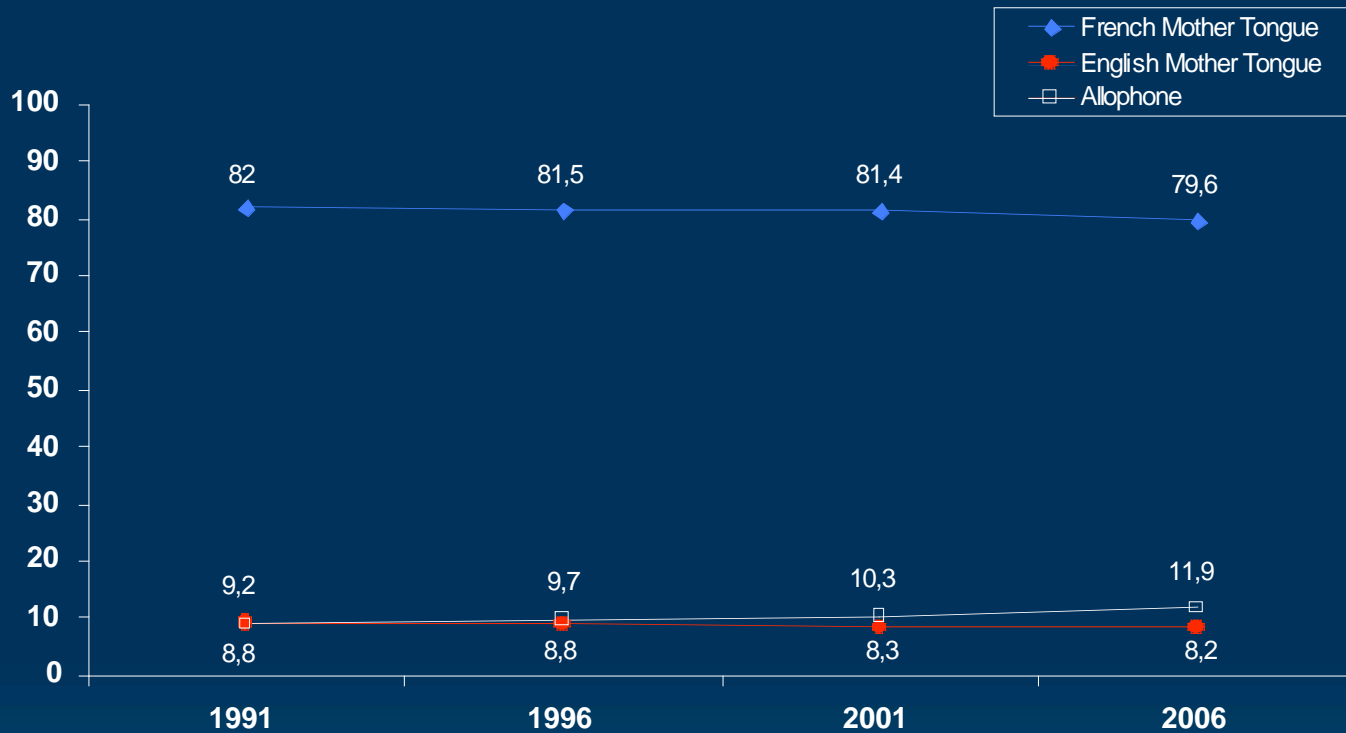


Goal of the Presentation

- 1. The Canadian Census provides an invaluable tool for monitoring a multitude of demographic and social indicators concerning the Canadian population including the official language communities of Canada.
- 2. Without the **Canadian Census** and post enumeration surveys conducted by Statistics Canada and funded by Canadian Heritage and other ministries, it would be difficult to monitor the **vitality** of Francophone communities in the rest of Canada (ROC) and the Anglophone communities of Quebec.
- 3. The goal of this presentation is to offer a brief overview of the **demolinguistic vitality** of the **Anglophone minority** in Quebec contrasted with the vitality of the Francophone majority and Allophone minorities.
- 4. Recent polling surveys and questionnaires conducted in Quebec complement the demolinguistic picture presented in this analysis.

Figure 1: Mother tongue population in Quebec.

Canadian Census: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006



■ French MT	5,585,645	5,741,435	5,802,020 (+1.1%)	5,916,840 (+2%)
■ English MT	626,195	621,865	591,380 (- 4.9%)	607,165 (+2.7%)
□ Allophones	598,445	681,285	732,180 (+ 7.4%)	866,000 (+24.5%)

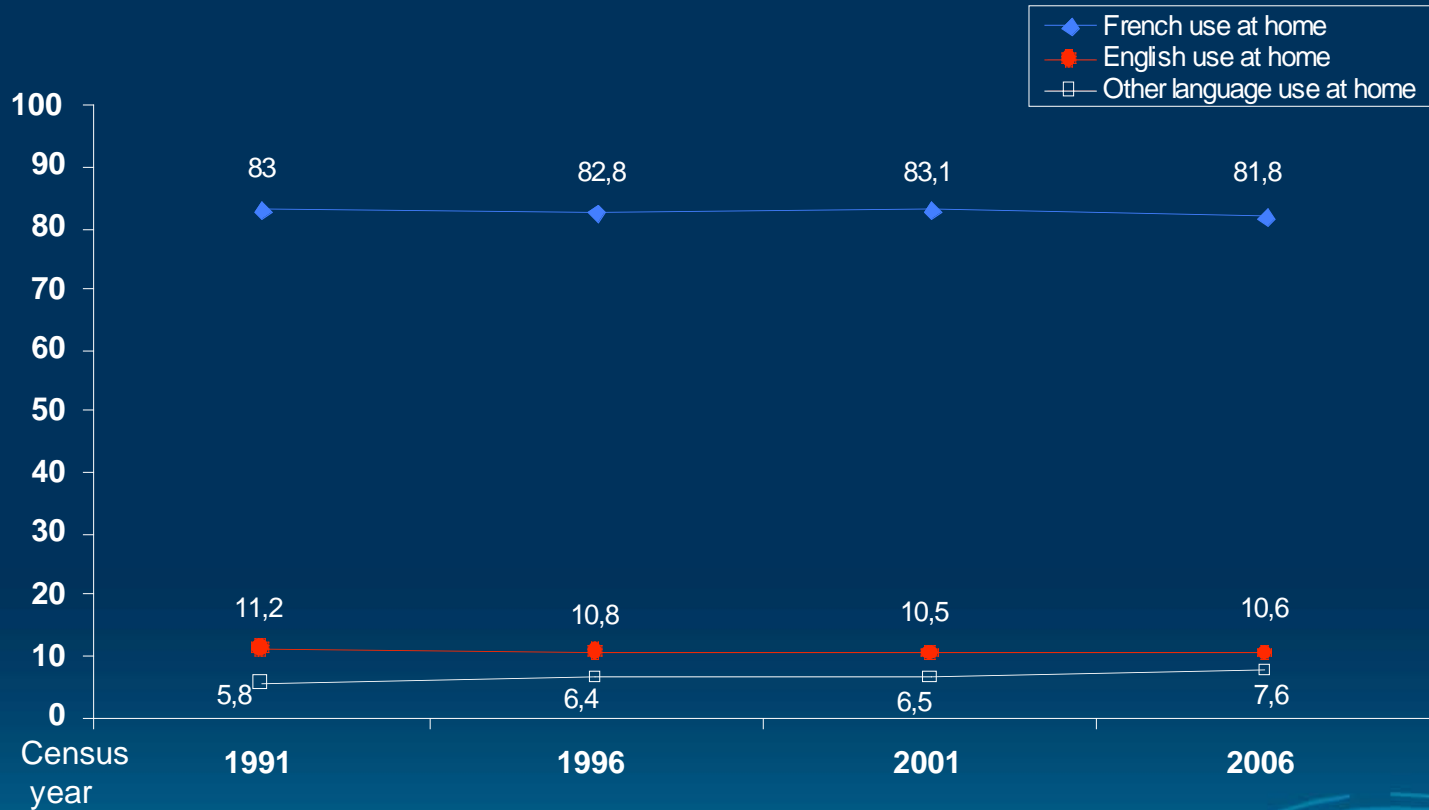
PS: Mother Tongue (MT): First language learned at home as a child and still understood at census time

Mother Tongue Population of Quebec (Figure 1)

- 1. The Francophone majority of Quebec increased by over 300,000 from 1991 to 2006. In 2006 the proportion of Francophones in Quebec dropped to 79.6% from 81.4% in 2001, due mostly to the increase in the proportion of Allophones.
- 2. The Anglophone minority dropped by 20,000 (20K) between 1991 and 2006, a drop from 9.2% of the Quebec population in 1991 to 8.2% in 2006. Fewer Anglophones left Quebec between 2001-2006 accounting for the small increase in the number of Anglophones in 2006.
- 3. The Allophone population of Quebec increased from 8.8% of the population in 1991 to 11.9% in 2006.

Figure 2: Most frequent language use at home in Quebec: French, English & Other.

Canadian Census: 1991, 1996, 2001, & 2006



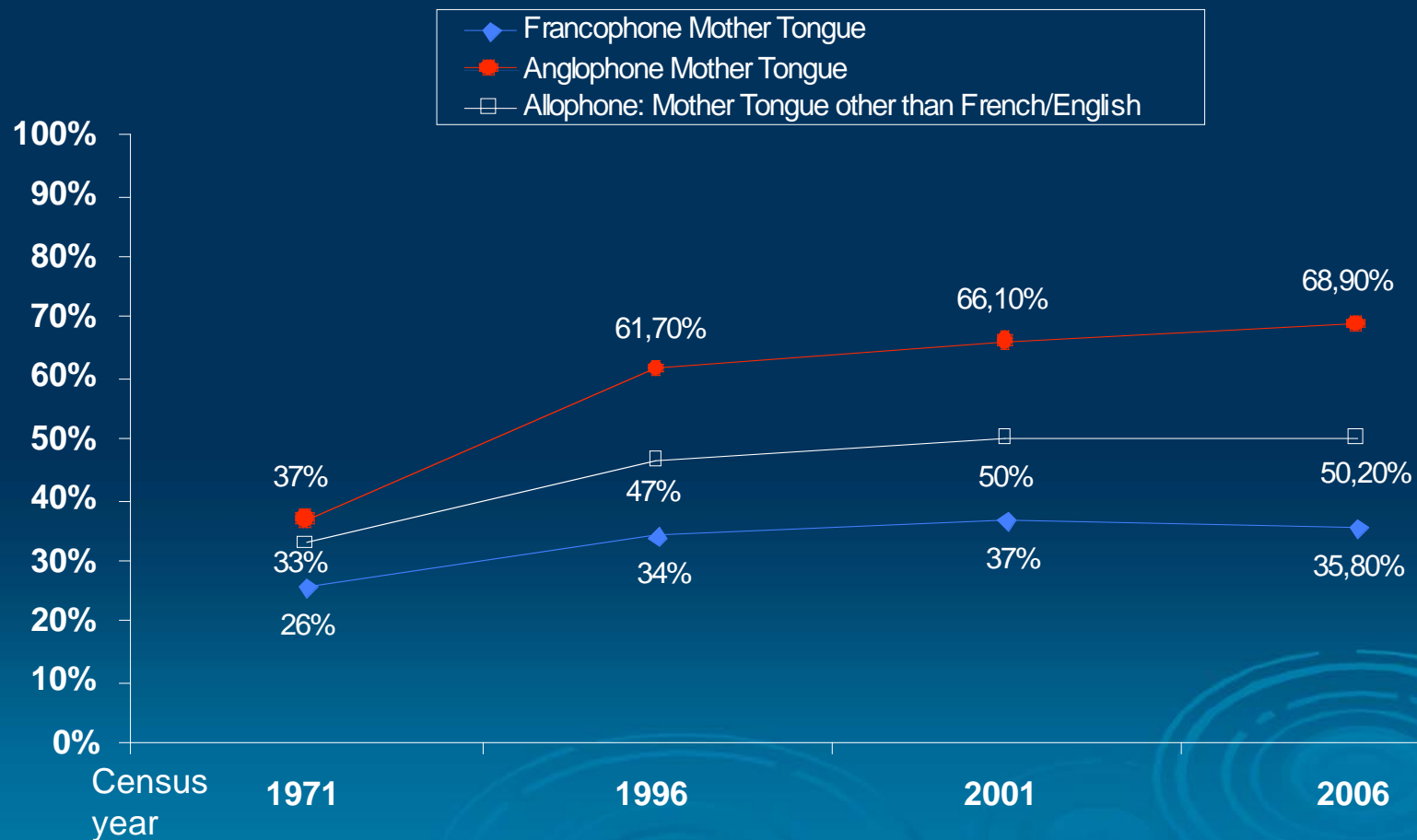
■ French use	5,651,790	5,830,085	5,918,390 (+1.5%)	6,085,155 (+2.8%)
■ English use	761,805	762,460	746,895 (- 2%)	787,885 (+ 5.5%)
□ Other lang.	396,690	452,540	460,295 (+ 1.7%)	562,860 (+ 22.3%)

Language use at home (Figure 2)

- 1. Bill 101 sought to insure knowledge of French as the **public language** of all Quebec citizens. Language use at home is a **private** matter beyond the reach of the state. Thus language use at home should not be used as an indicator of the success of Bill 101, though when contrasted with mother tongue it is often used as an indicator of **linguistic assimilation** especially for linguistic minorities.
- 2. Quebec citizens use mostly French at home: 83% in 2001 and 81.8% in 2006. A minority of citizens use English at home: 11.2% in 1991 and 10.6% in 2006. At home, use of languages other than French and English increased from 5.8% in 1991 to 7.6% in 2006.
- 3a. More citizens reported using French at home than the number of French mother tongue speakers: in 1991: +1% ; in 2006: + 2.2%.
- 3b. More citizens reported using English at home than the number of English mother tongue speakers: in 1991: +2% ; in 2006: + 2.4%.
- 3c. Thus in 2006, **Allophones** are **assimilating** as much to French as to English as their home language, though this is a loss of multilingual capital for Quebec.

Figure 3: French – English Bilingualism in Quebec: Anglophone, Francophone and Allophones.

Canadian Census: 1971, 1996, 2001, 2006

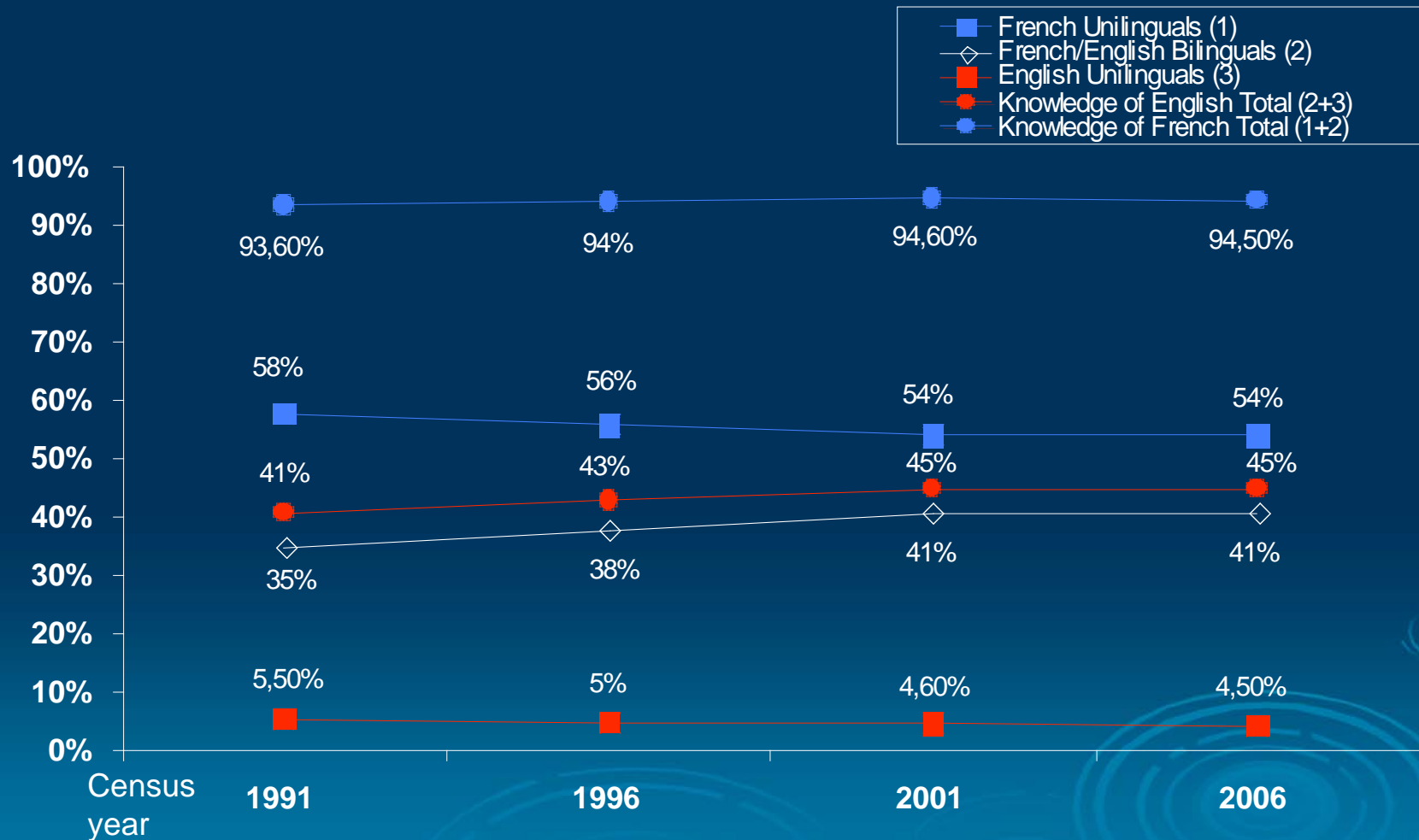


Bilingualism in Quebec (Figure 3)

- 1. Anglophones who stayed in Quebec since Bill 101 are increasingly bilingual: 37% in 1971, 62% in 1996 and 69% by 2006. As many as 80% of Anglophones aged 15-30 were bilingual in 2006.
- 2. French/English bilingualism also increased amongst Allophones: from 33% in 1971 to 50% in 2006. Many of these are in fact trilingual, a linguistic and cultural capital for Quebec.
- 3. Francophones as the **dominant majority** in Quebec do not feel as much pressure to learn English: bilingualism increased from 26% in 1971 to 34% in 1996 and 36% in 2006.

Figure 4: Knowledge of French and English in Quebec.

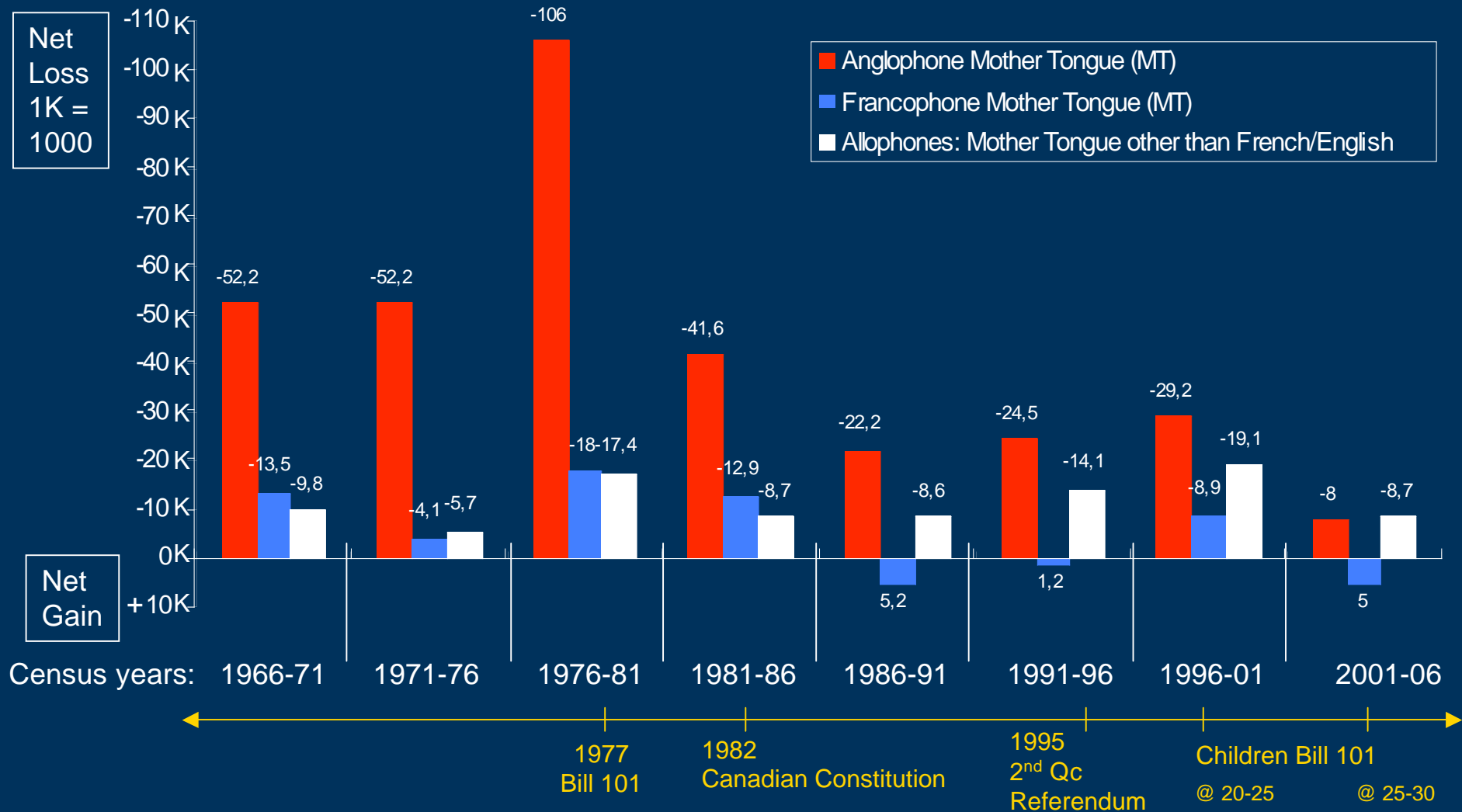
Canadian Census: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006



Knowledge of French and English in Quebec (Figure 4)

- 1. Yes there are still some English unilinguals in Quebec: 5.5% in 1991 and 4.5% in 2006. Most of these are older Anglophones who did not leave Quebec.
- 2. As the dominant majority, more than 50% of Quebec citizens can afford to stay unilingual French in the Province: 58% in 1991 and 54% in 2006.
- 3. Bilingualism is slowly rising in Quebec: from 35% in 1991 to 41% in 2006. Knowledge of English is also rising in Quebec: from 41% in 1991 to 45% in 2006.
- 4. The success story of BILL 101 is that 94% of the Quebec population knows French, a steady majority of 93.6% in 1991 and 94.5% in 2006. By world-wide language planning standards this is a victory for the French fact in Quebec.
- 5. However, Quebec nationalism must nurture the feeling of threat to French as a tool to maintain mobilisation for the separatist cause in the Province.

Figure 5: Net Interprovincial Migration of
 Anglophones, Francophones & Allophones in Quebec
 Arrival – Departure = Net loss in thousands (K)
 Canadian Census: 1966-2006

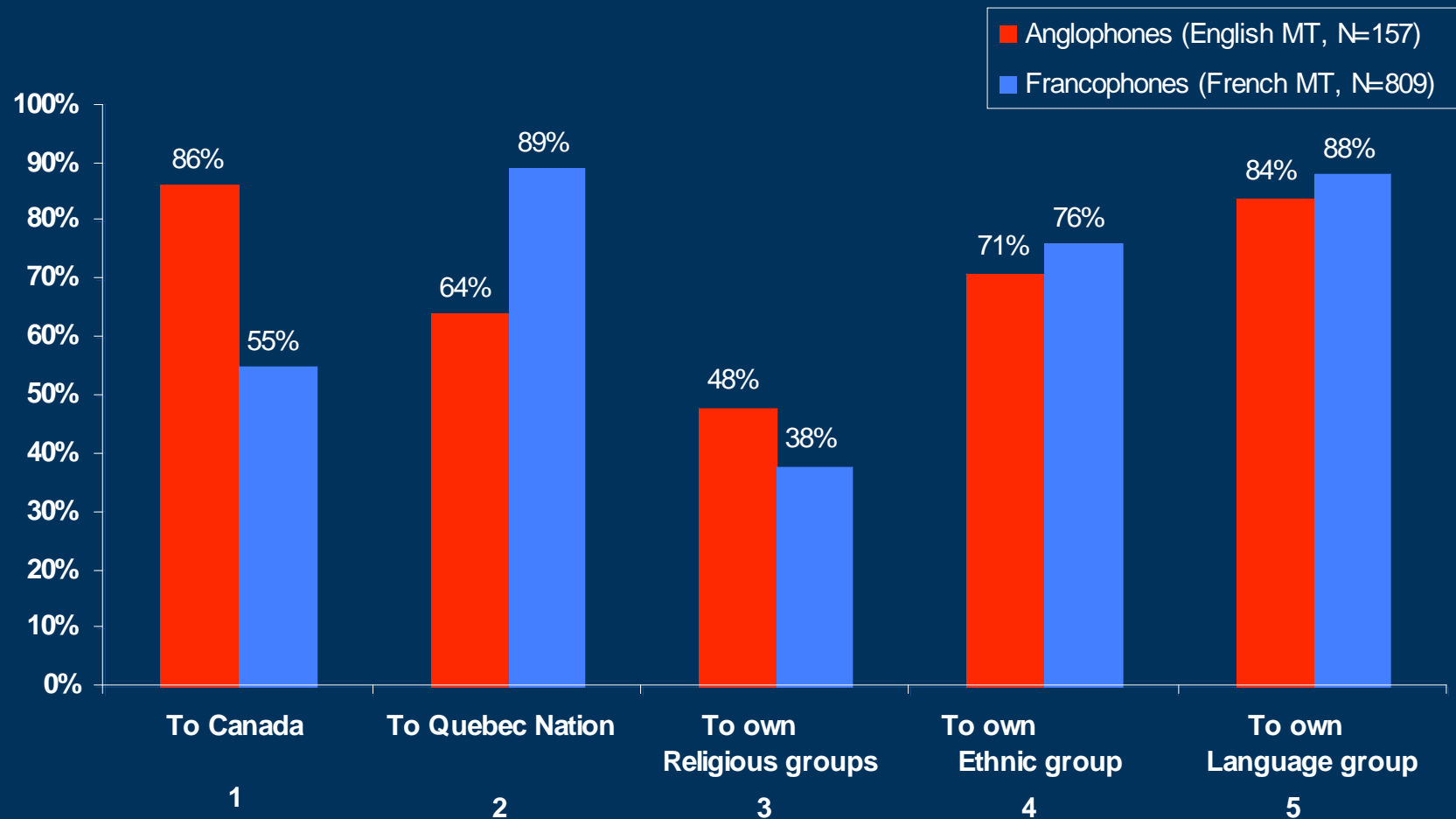


Net Interprovincial Migration in Quebec (Figure 5)

- 1. Some **Francophones** have left Quebec between 1966 and 2006 with a peak of – 18K after Bill 101 in 1976-1981. However there were recent Francophone gains in 1986-91(+ 5.2K) and in 2001-2006 (+ 5K).
- 2.**Allophones** are steadily leaving Quebec since Bill 101, including the children of Bill 101 in 1996-2001(-19K) and in 2001-2006 (-8.7K).
- 3. **Anglophones** are steadily leaving Quebec since Bill 101 including the **exodus peak** of -106K in 1976-1981. The exodus of Anglophone minorities was lowest in 2001-2006 (-8K) since Bill 101.
- 4.The demographic decline of Anglophones is also eroding the **institutional support** of this official minority in education, health care, business and culture. Clearly the **vitality** of Quebec Anglophones is declining, a loss of linguistic and cultural capital for the Province.

Figure 6: Quebec Anglophone and Francophone: sense of belonging to the following groups in Quebec (Jedwab, 2008)

Very strong + somewhat strong belonging in %

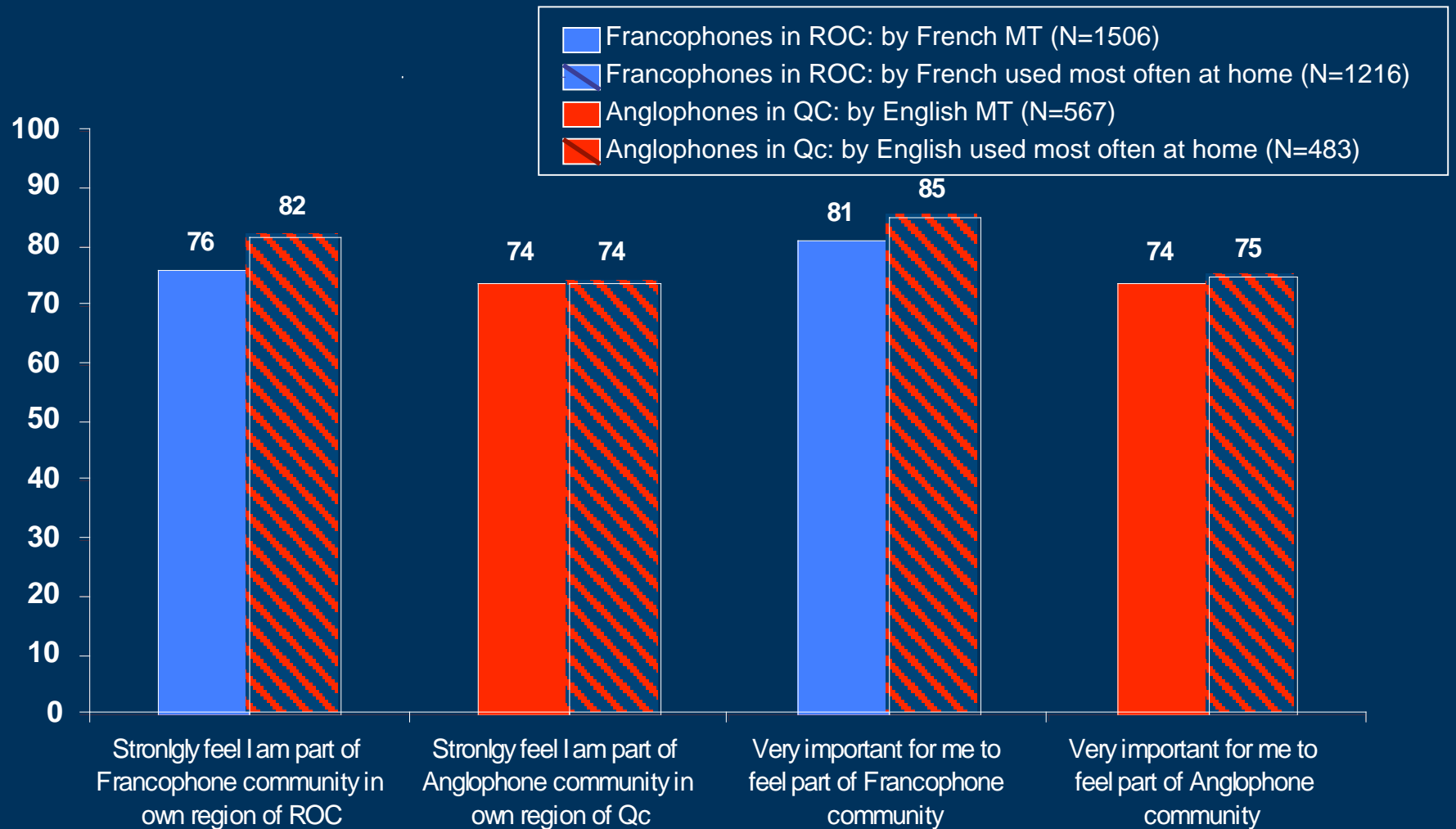


Leger Marketing poll of Quebec population for the Montreal Gazette and the Association of Canadian Studies, August 2007

Sense of belonging in Quebec (Figure 6)

- 1. Census data can be supplemented by large scale polling surveys or questionnaire studies. Figure 6 is part of a Leger poll conducted with a representative sample of the Quebec population made-up of French (N= 809) and English (N= 157) mother tongue respondents.
- 2. Results show that more Francophones (89%) have a strong sense of belonging to Quebec than do Anglophones (64%). Conversely more Anglophones feel they strongly belong to Canada (86%) than do Francophones (55%).
- 3. Importantly, Anglophones are as likely to have a strong feeling of belonging to their own language group (84%) as do Francophones (88%). Thus both Anglophones and Francophones identify strongly with their own language group in Quebec

Figure 7: Strong Feeling of belonging to own group language community and importance of this belonging: Anglophones in Quebec and Francophones in Rest of Canada. (Jedwab, 2008)

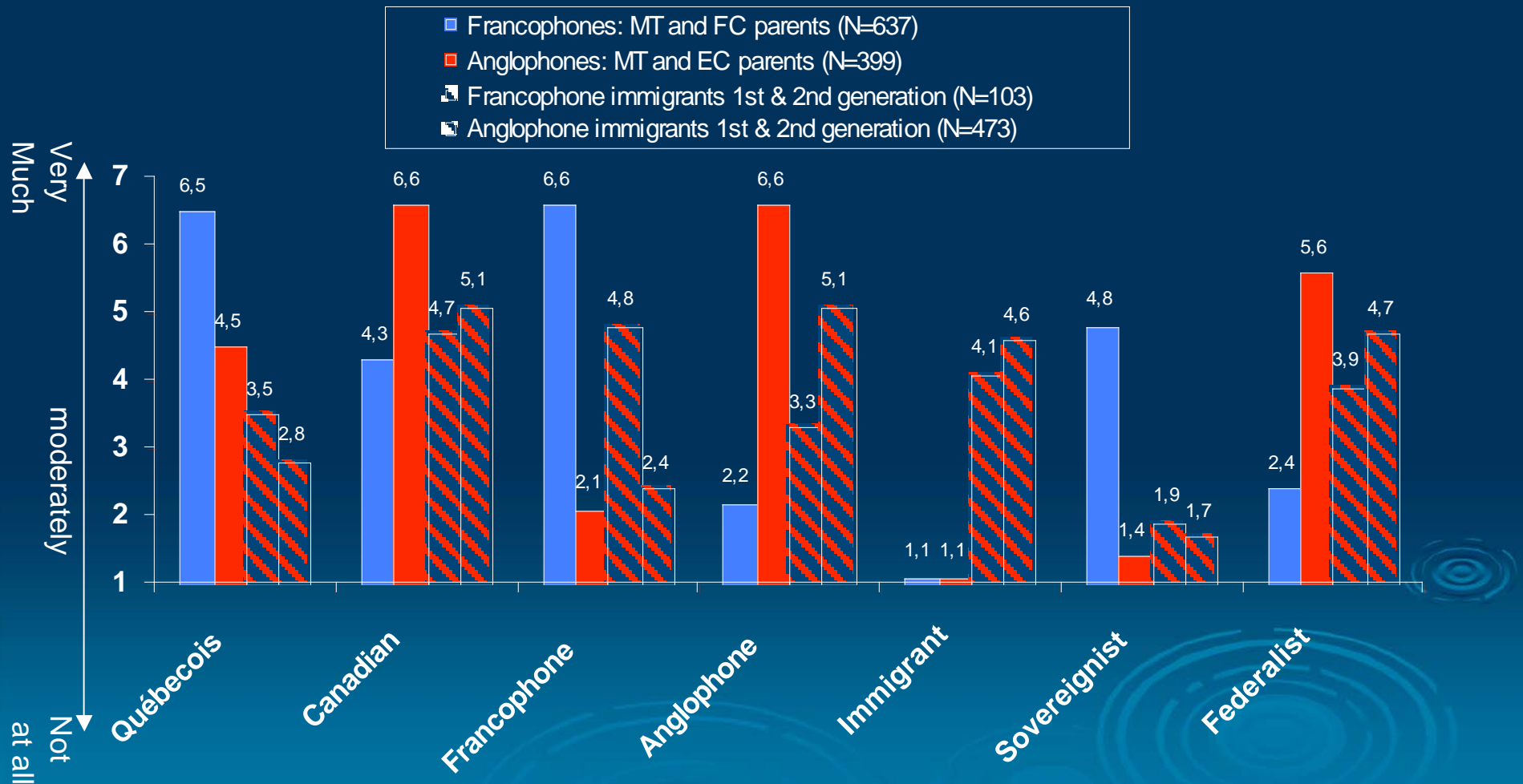


8-10 Score on 10pt Scale

Sense of belonging of Francophones in Rest of Canada (ROC) and of Anglophones in Quebec (Figure 7)

- 1. This DECIMA poll for Canadian Heritage sampled Francophones in the ROC (Mother tongue: N= 1506) and Anglophones in Quebec (MT: N= 567).
- 2. The vast majority of Francophones in the ROC (76%) and Anglophones in Quebec (74%) strongly feel they are part of their respective communities in their own region.
- 3. Almost as many Anglophones in Quebec (74%) as Francophones in the ROC (81%) feel it is very important to be part of their respective language communities.
- 4. These results are similar when using 'language most often used at home' to define Francophones in ROC and Anglophones in Quebec.
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- 5. Clearly, Anglophones in Quebec are as loyal and committed to their own language community as are Francophones in the ROC. Thus, it is as imperative to maintain and develop the vitality of Anglophones in Quebec as it is to do so for Francophones in ROC.

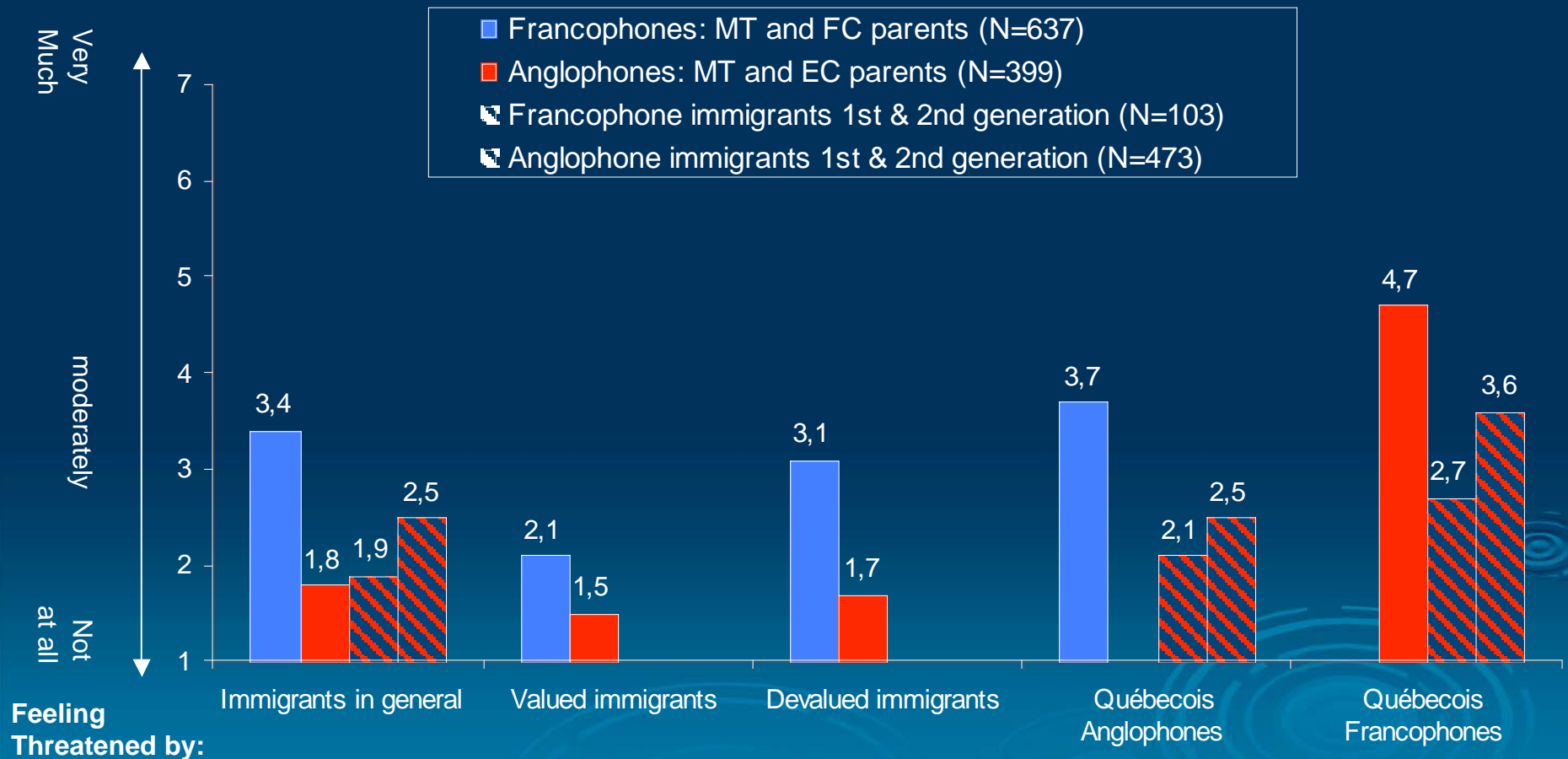
Figure 8: Multiple Identities of Montreal College Students (Cegeps) in Quebec (Bourhis, 2008)



Multiple identities of Montreal College and University students (Figure 8)

- **1. Questionnaire studies in Quebec CEGEPS and Universities with Québécois Francophones and Anglophones; Francophone and Anglophone immigrants (1st & 2nd generation) show contrasting multiple identity profiles that have consequences for the future of Quebec and Canada.**
- **2. Francophones identify very strongly as Québécois and Francophone and strongly as Sovereignist; but moderately as Canadian and only a little as Federalist.**
- **3. Anglophones identify very strongly as Canadian, Anglophone and Federalist, moderately as Québécois and not at all as Sovereignists.**
- **4. Anglophone immigrants identify moderately strongly as Canadian, Anglophone, immigrant and Federalist but very little as Québécois, Francophone and Sovereignist.**
- **5. Francophone immigrants identify moderately strongly as Canadian, Francophone, immigrants and Federalists, but little as Québécois and Anglophone and very little as Sovereignist.**
- **6. Quebec Anglophones, Francophone and Anglophone immigrants share in common their identification as Canadian and Federalist and their rejection of Sovereignty.**

Figure 9: Feeling threatened by presence of various groups in Quebec: Montreal college students. (Bourhis, 2008)



Feeling of threat in Quebec (Figure 9)

- 1. Cegep & University students (see Figure 8) rated their feeling of threat when in the presence of others including immigrants in general, 'valued' immigrants (from France for Francophones, from UK for Anglophones) 'devalued' immigrants (Haitians for Francophones, Sikhs for Anglophones). Feelings of threat were generally low, though following trends emerged:
- 2. Francophones felt more threatened by the presence of everyone and especially by Québécois Anglophones ($X= 3.7$) .
- 3. Anglophones did not feel threatened by immigrants but felt most threatened by Québécois Francophones ($X= 4.7$)
- 4. Immigrants did not feel threatened by immigrants or Québécois Anglophones, but Anglophone immigrants felt most threatened by Québécois Francophones ($X = 3.6$).
- 5. Anglophones and immigrants share in common their feeling of threat from the dominant majority in Quebec, namely Québécois Francophones.

Concluding Notes

- 1. Language Planning in favour of French (Bill 101) succeeded in having 94% of the Quebec population know French, having 82% of its citizens use French at home and increasing Anglophone bilingualism to 69% in 2006. Yet, dominant majority Francophone youth still feel ambivalent about the presence of others in Quebec.
- 2. The demographic decline of Anglophones undermines the institutional vitality of the English speaking communities of Quebec (ESCQ)
- 3. Maintaining and developing the institutional vitality of Quebec Anglophones may reduce their youth out-migration thus improving overall vitality.
- 4. Developing better prospects for Quebec Anglophone vitality on the institutional support front provides a positive benchmark for improving the vitality of Francophones in the ROC.

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Thank you!
Merci!