



Survey on the Vitality of
Official-Language Minorities

www.statcan.ca

Canada

First results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official- Language Minorities (SVOLM)

Jean-Pierre Corbeil
Statistics Canada

**Symposium on Official
Languages Research Issues,
January 10th and 11th, 2008**



Survey on the Vitality of
Official-Language Minorities

www.statcan.ca

Canada

Four main themes

Sense of belonging and subjective vitality

Use of languages in daily activities

Use of the minority language during access to health care services

School attendance



Survey on the Vitality of
Official-Language Minorities

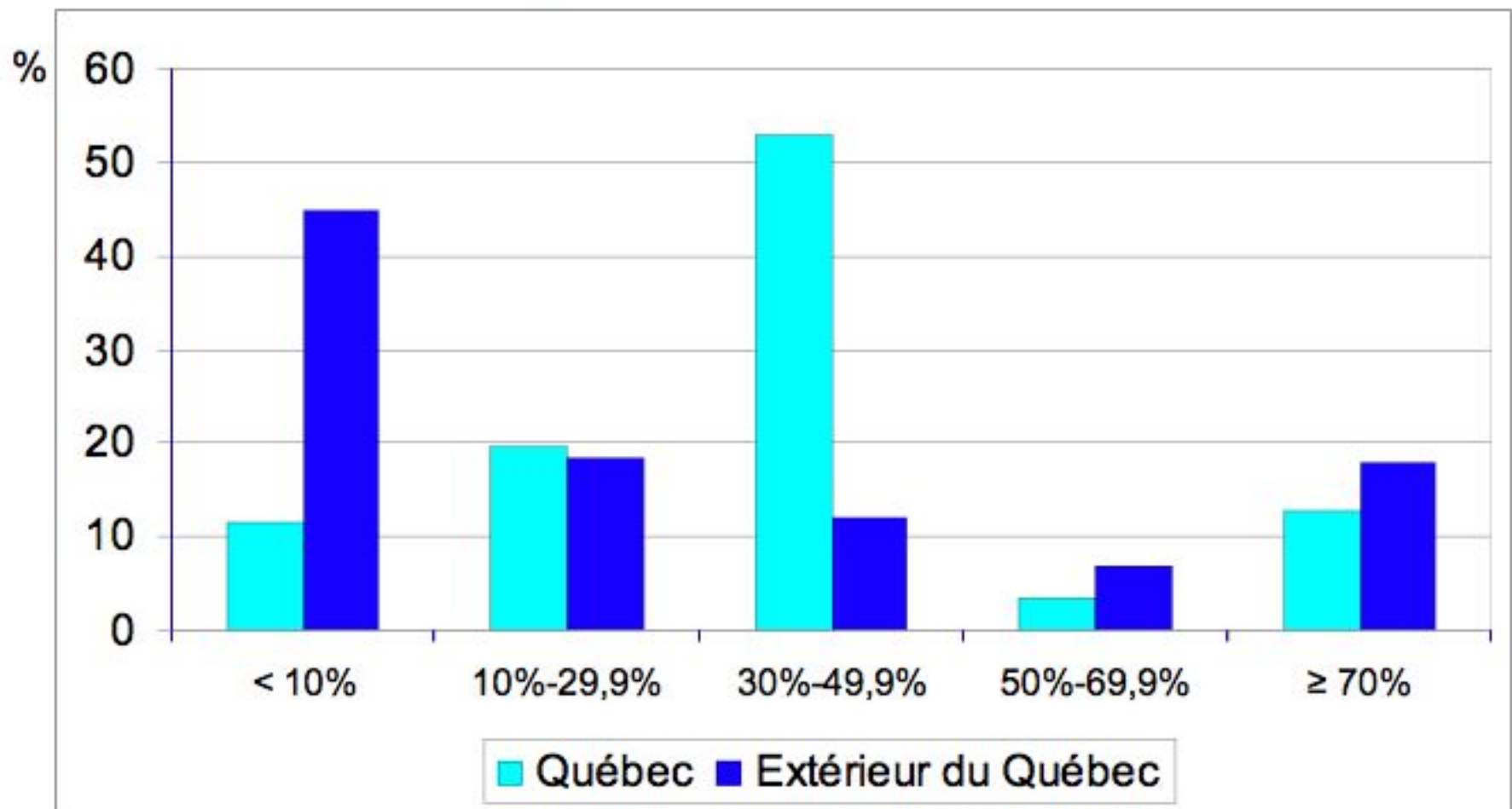
www.statcan.ca

Canada

Sense of belonging and subjective vitality

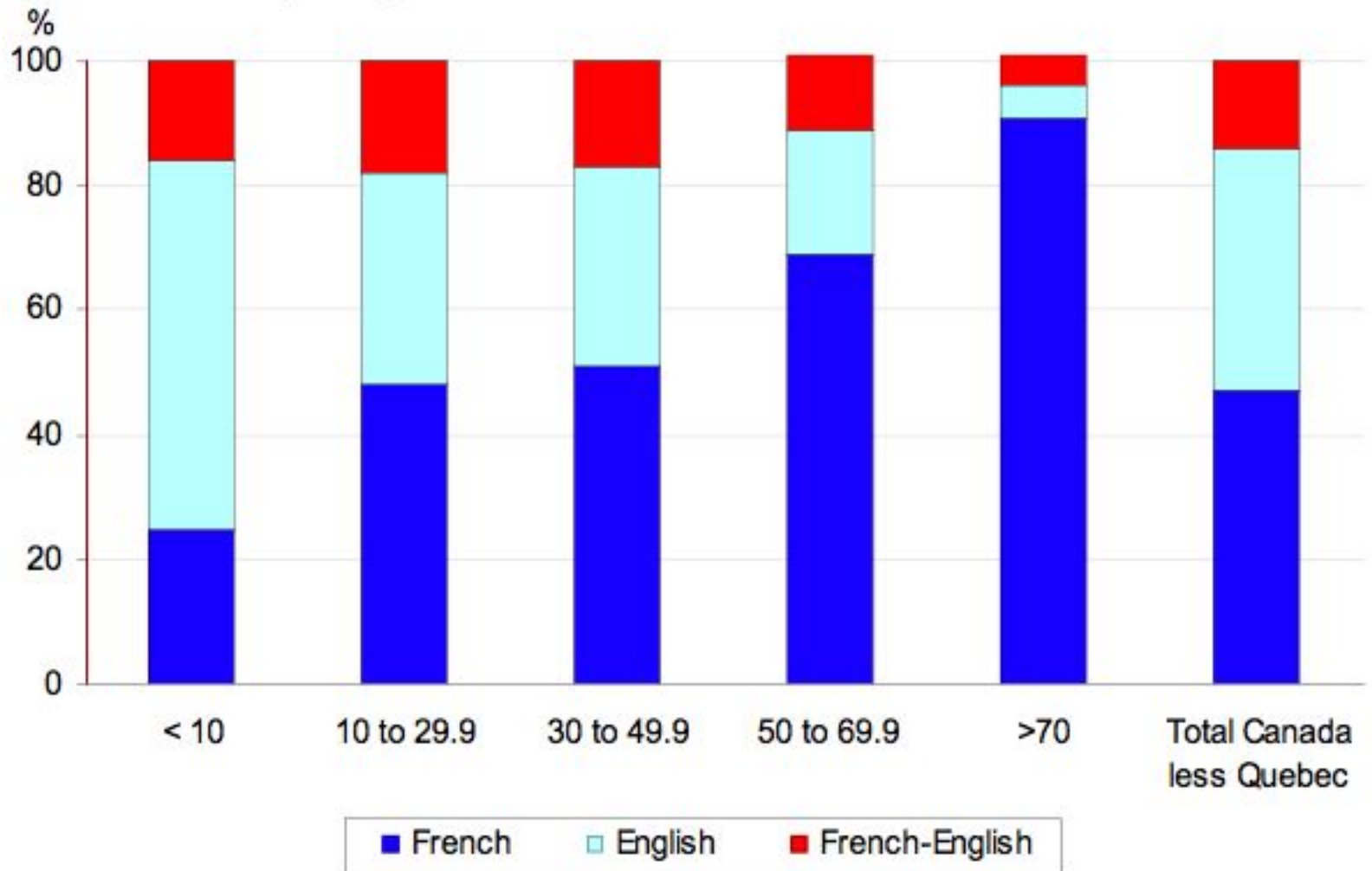


Proportion of the official-language minorities according to their relative weight in their municipality of residence



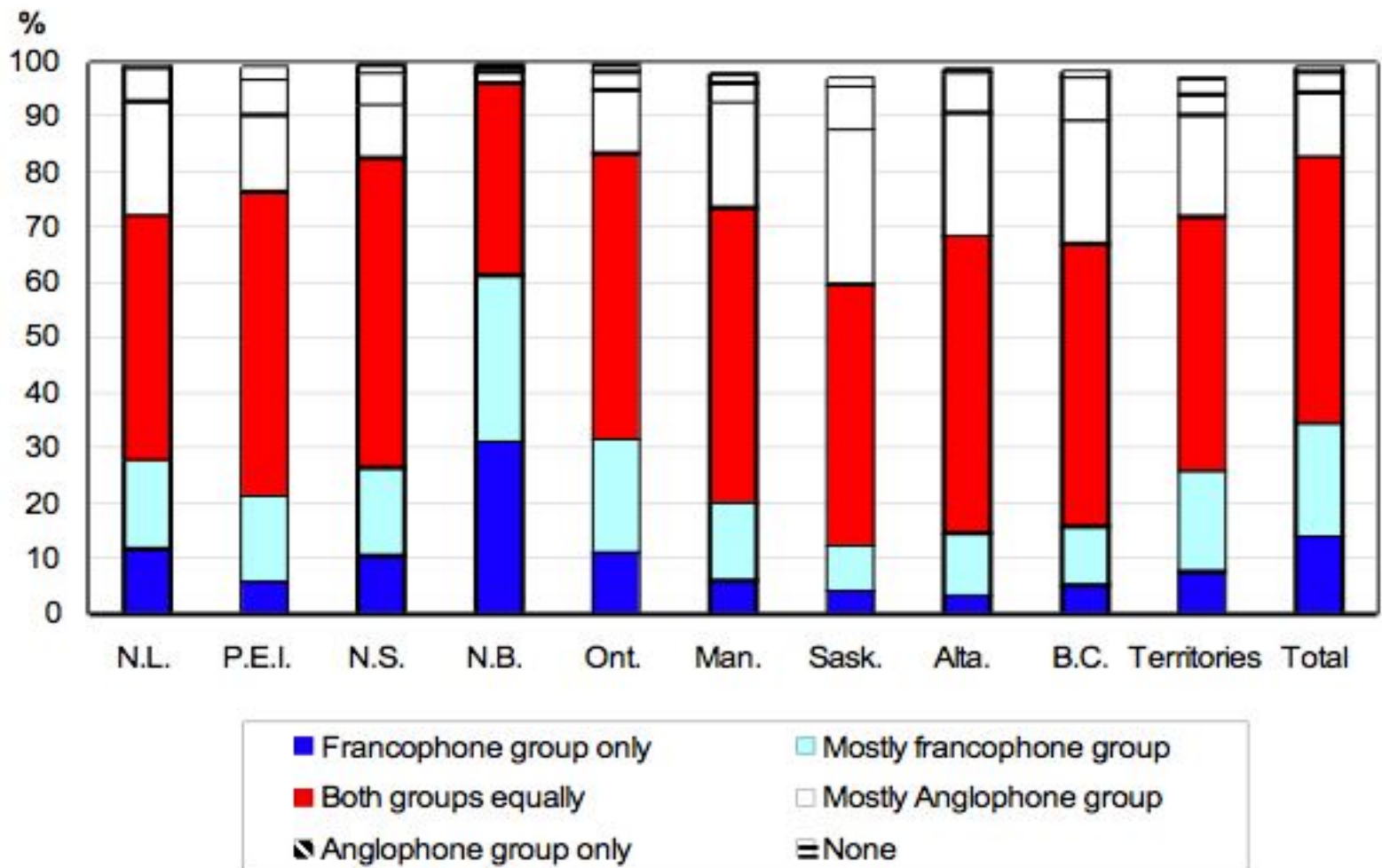


Main language of French-speaking adults by the proportion that they represent in their municipality of residence



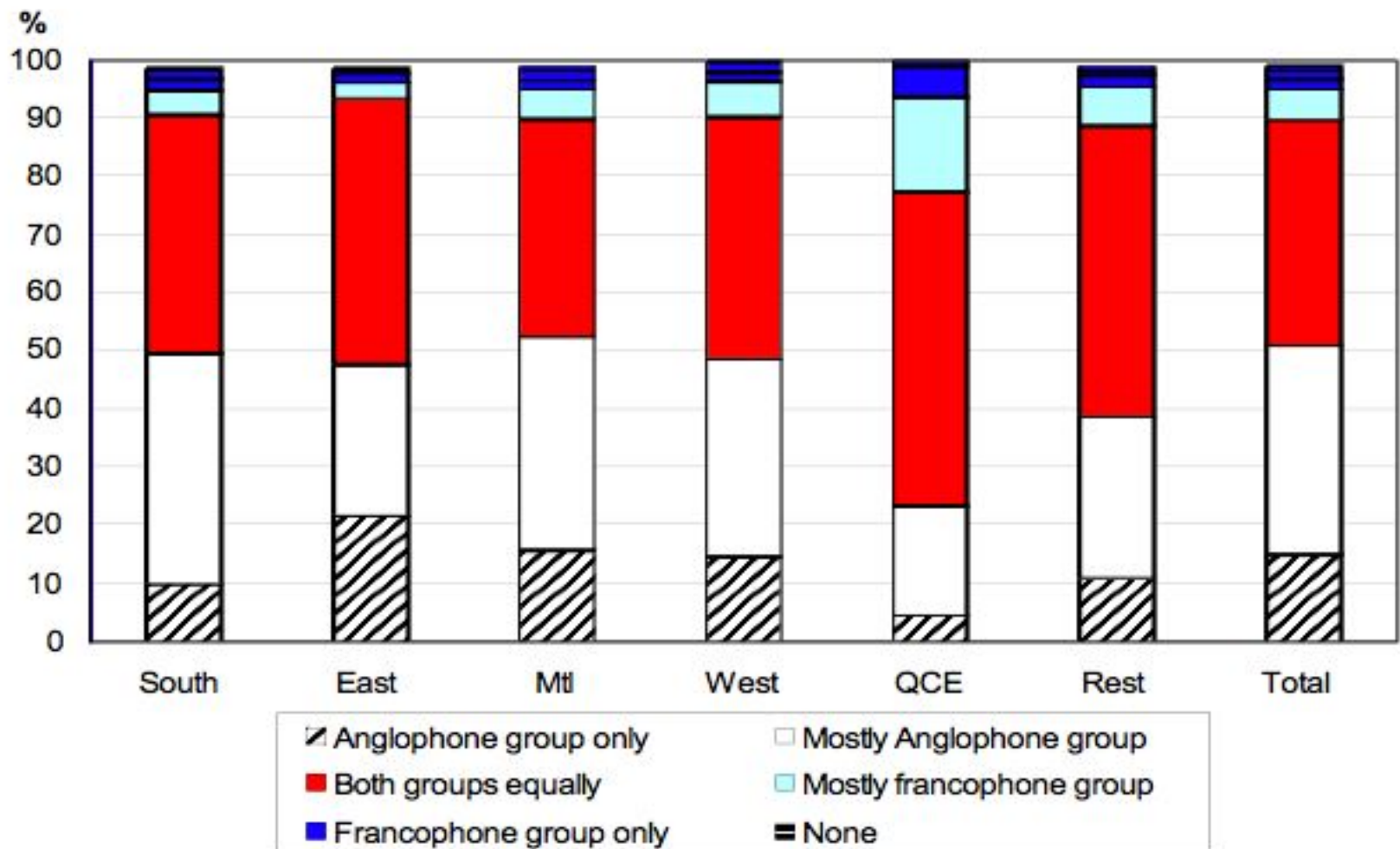


A large proportion of adults reported that they identify with the two language groups equally, in all provinces outside Quebec



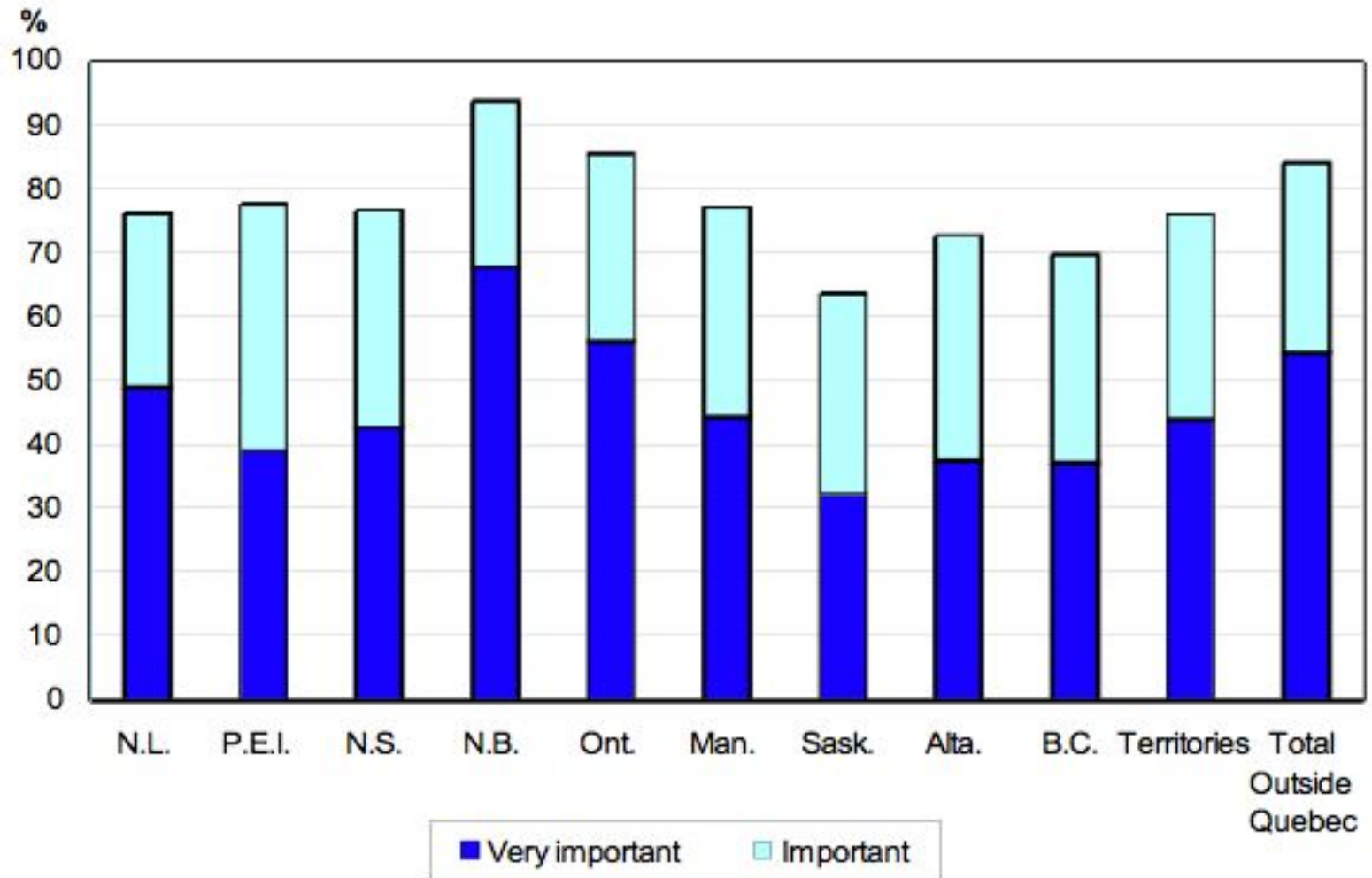


Although a bit lower, the proportion of English-speakers who identify equally with the Anglophone and the Francophone groups is also widespread in Quebec



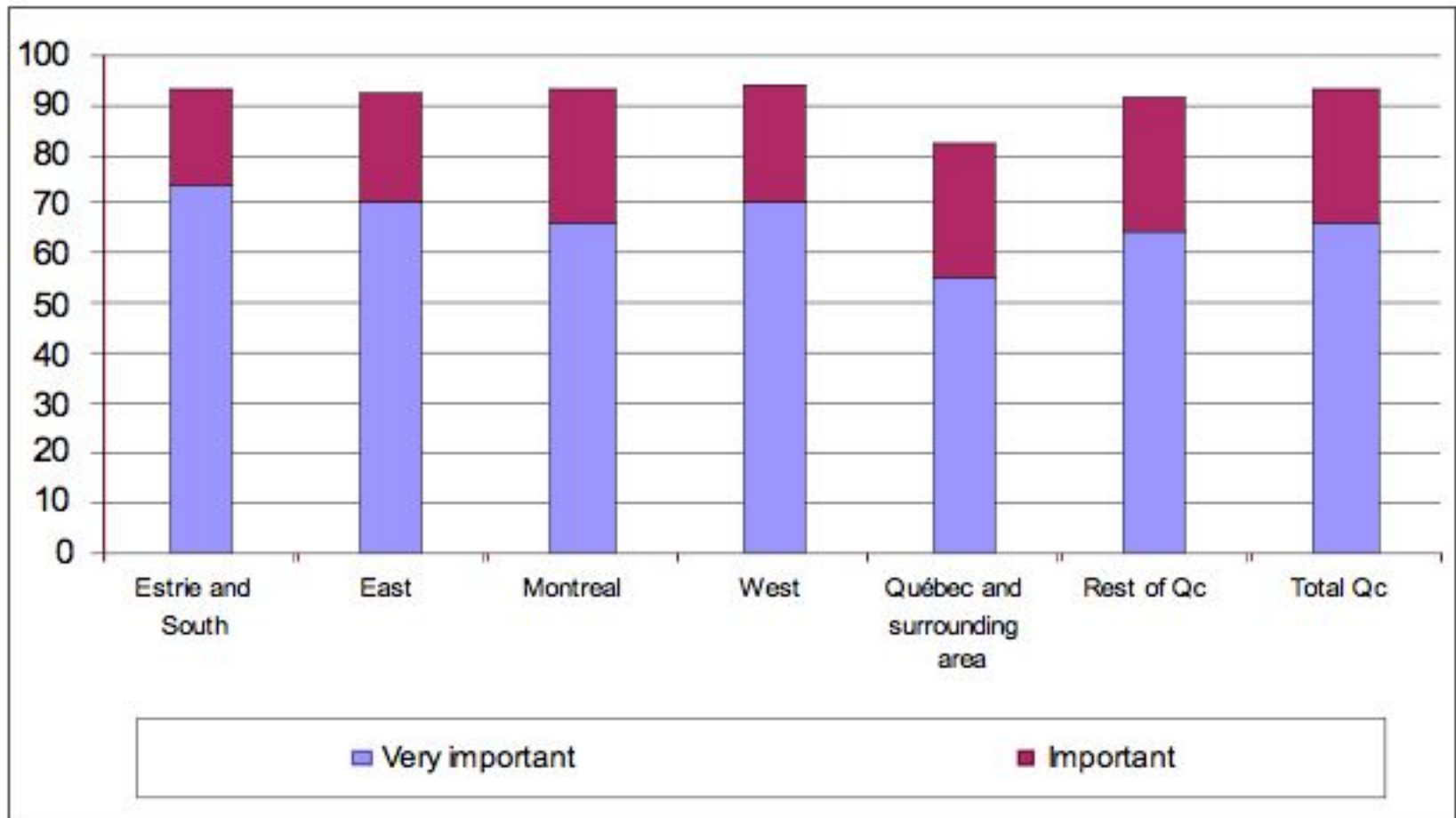


Importance assigned to provincial and federal services being provided in French, French-speaking adults, Canada less Quebec



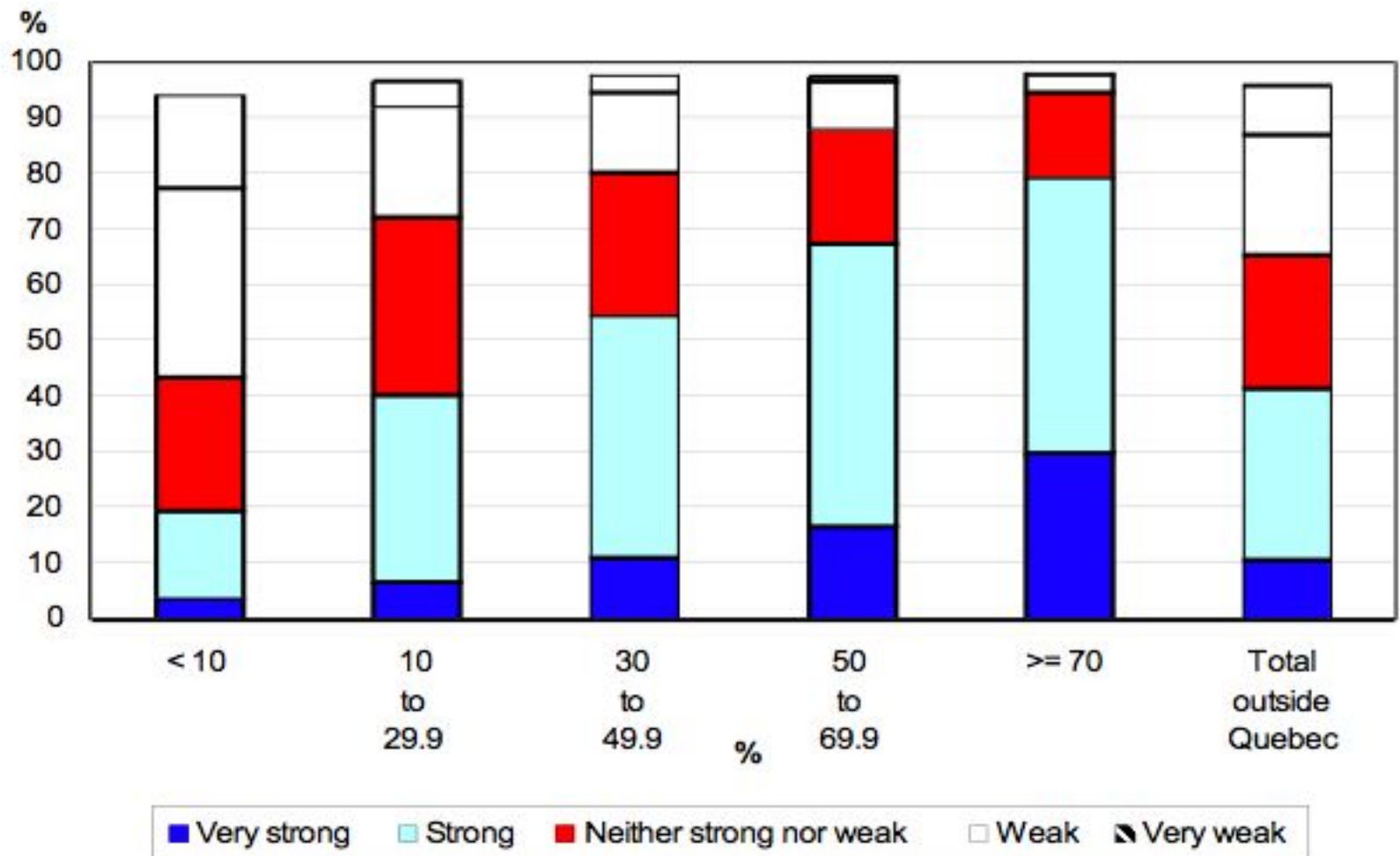


Importance assigned to provincial and federal services being provided in English, English-speaking adults, Quebec



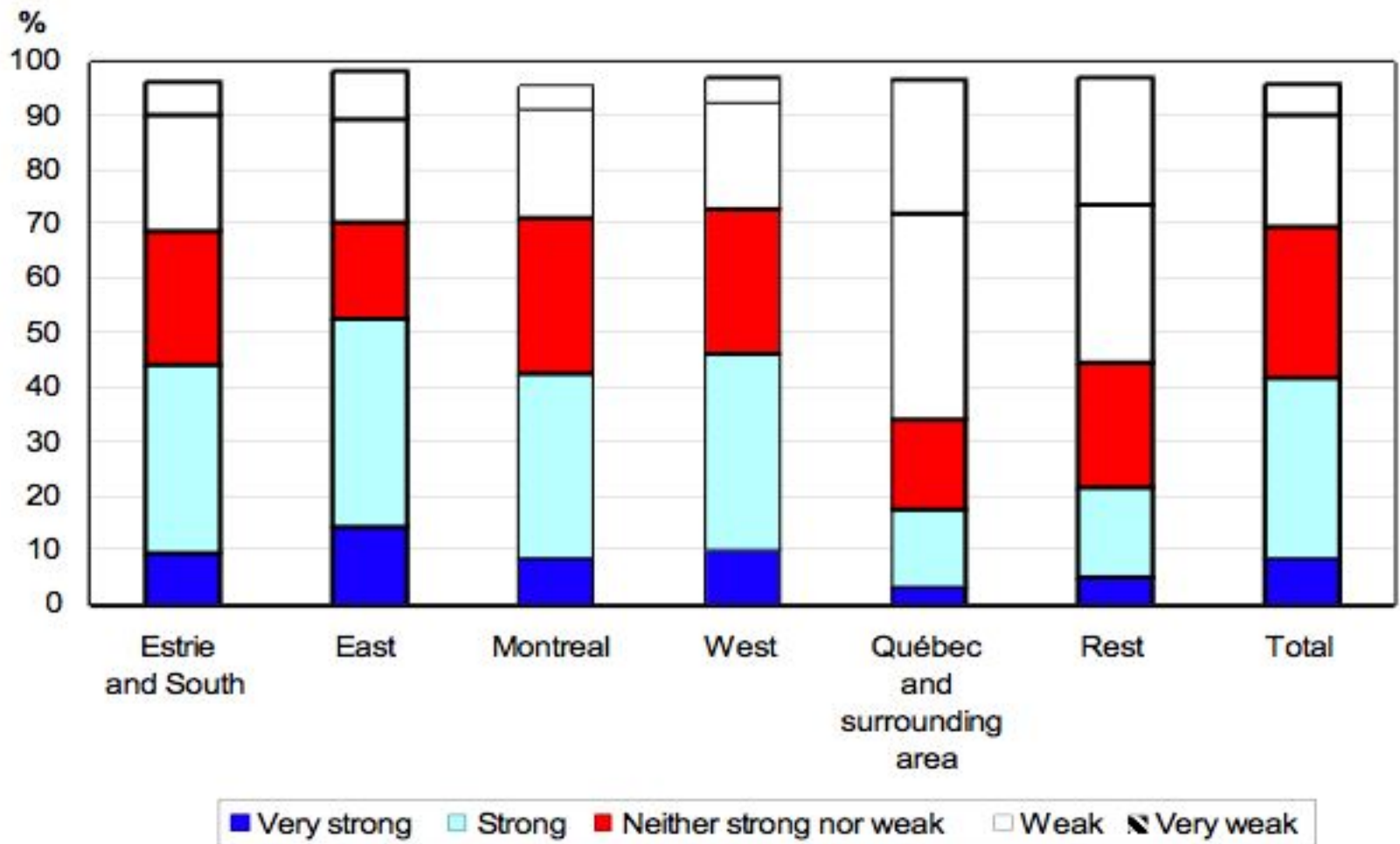


Outside Quebec, the perceptions regarding the perceived vitality varies according to the community's relative weight within the municipality





In Quebec, 42 % of English-speaking adults consider that the vitality of the Anglophone community in their municipality is strong or very strong compared to 26% who consider that it is weak or very weak





Survey on the Vitality of
Official-Language Minorities

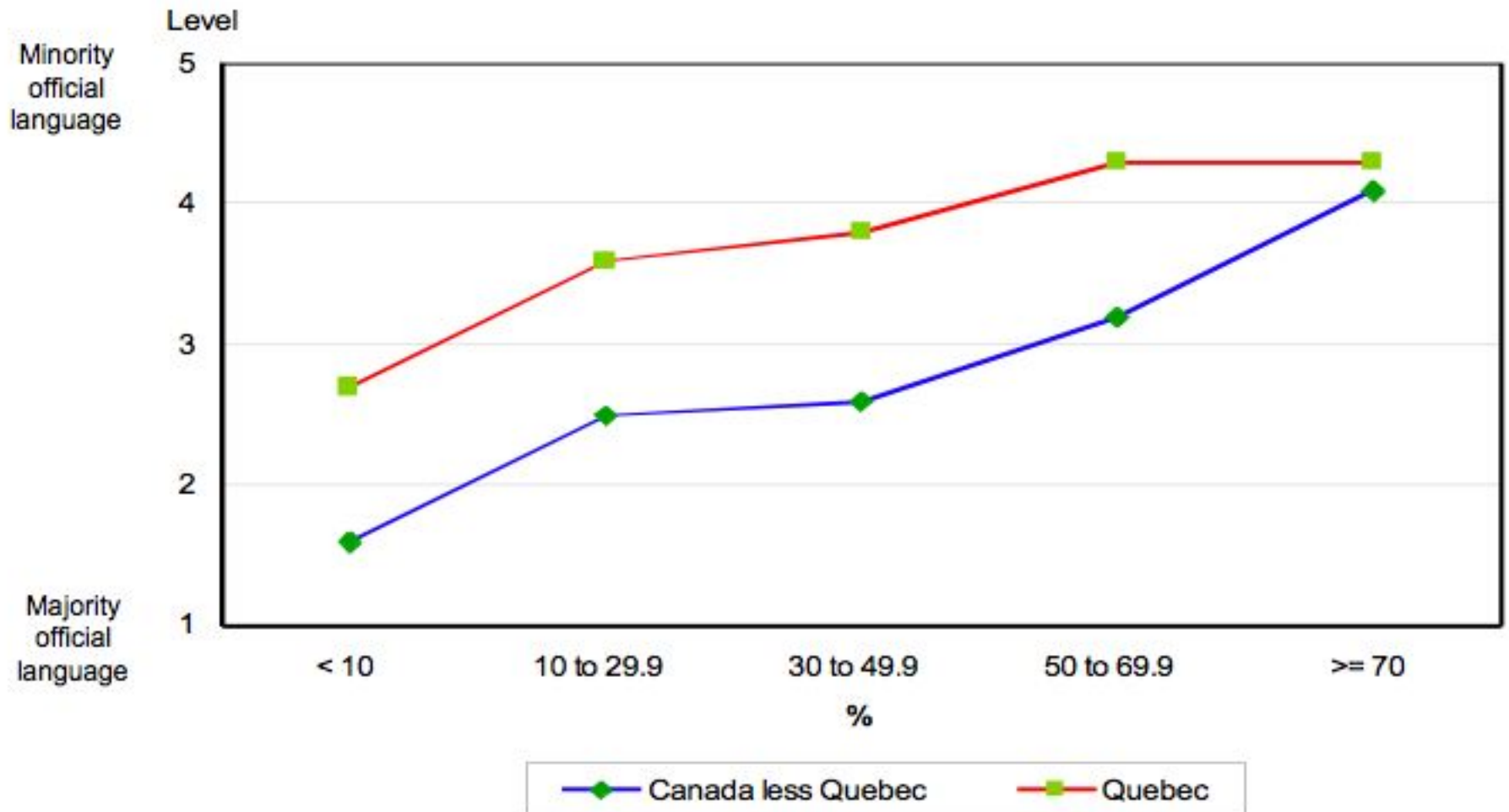
www.statcan.ca

Canada

Use of languages in daily activities

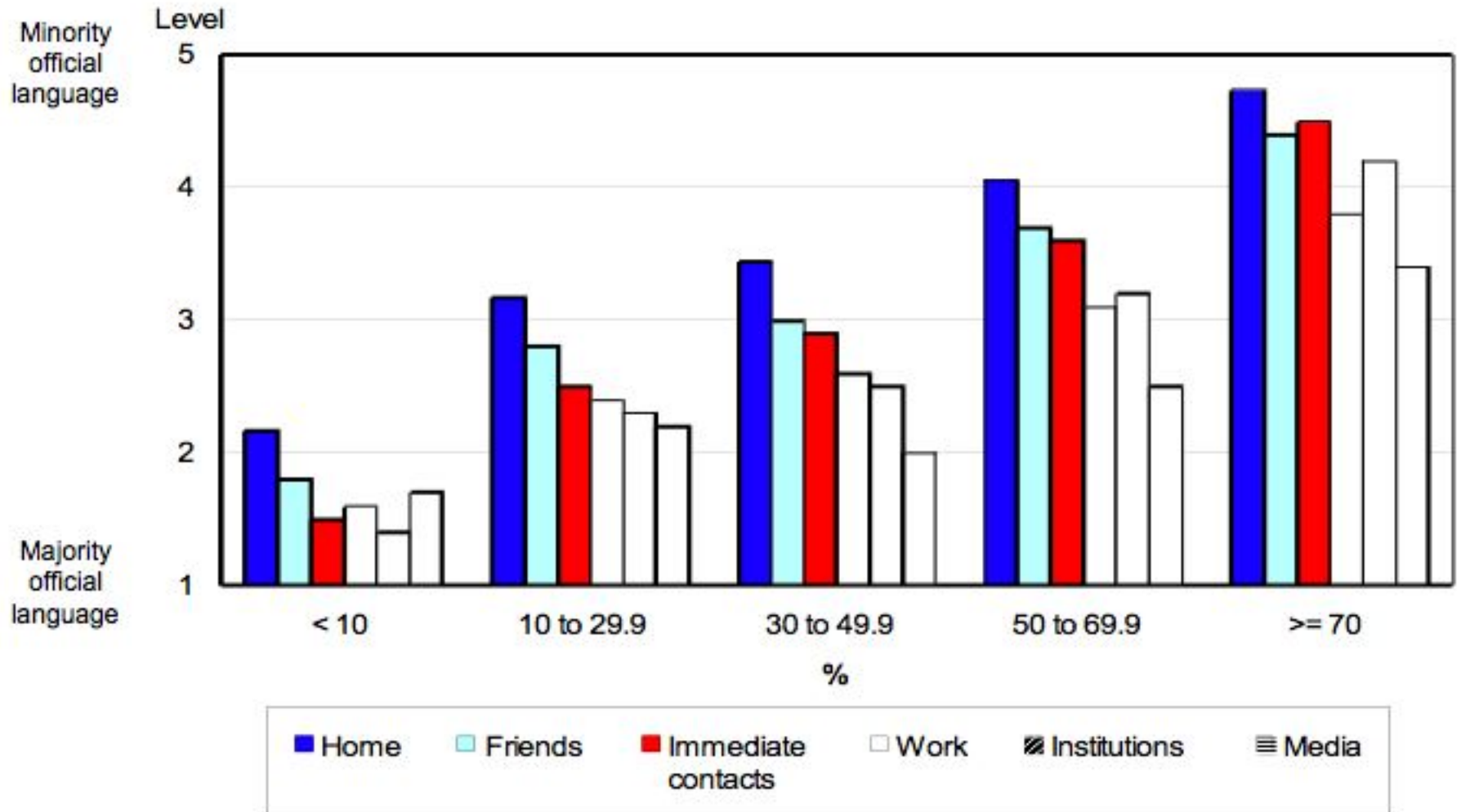


Only when they both make up 70% or more of the population in their municipality of residence, do English-speaking and French-speaking minorities show similar use of the minority language



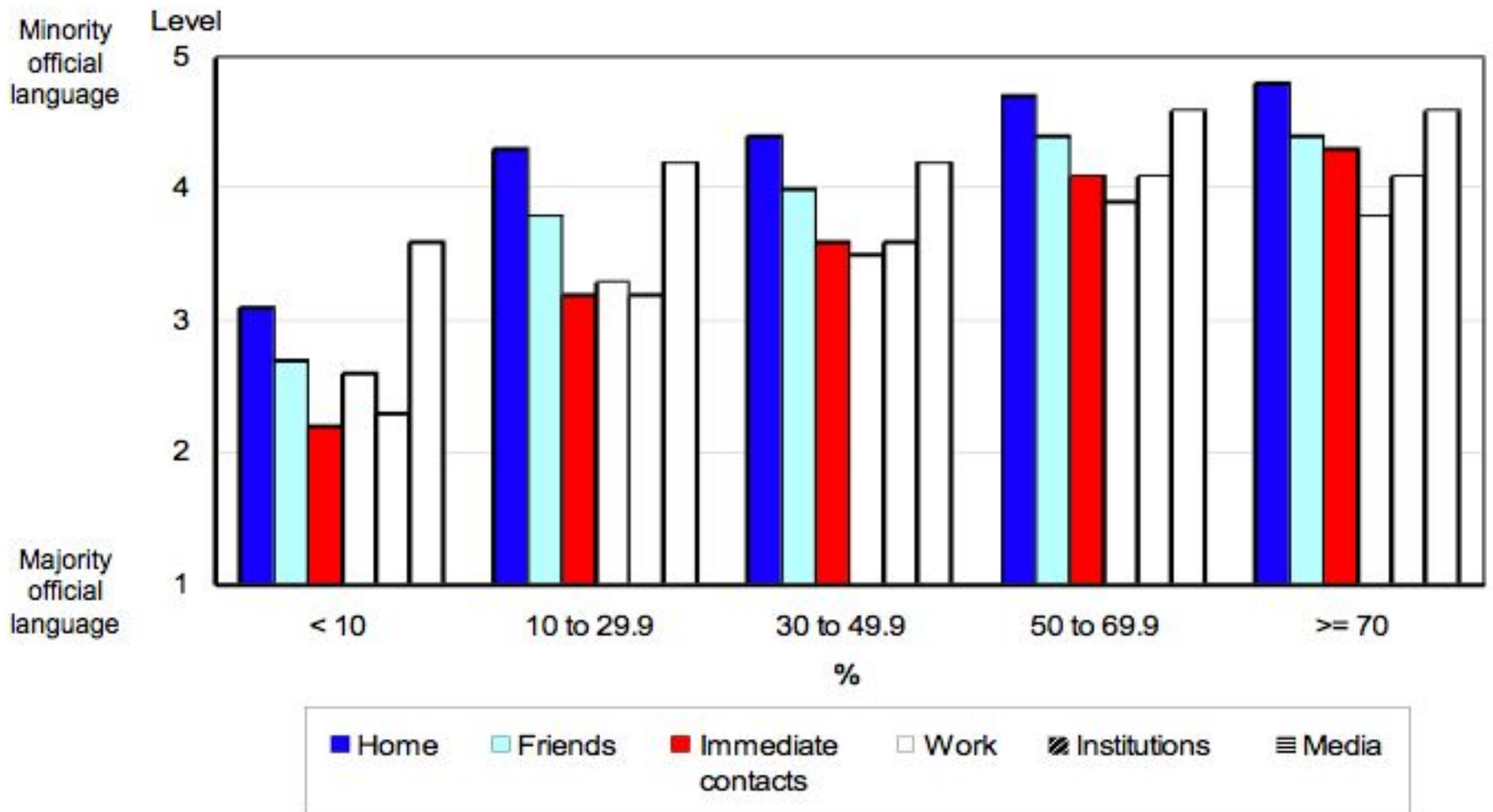


Use of French in the different social domains by the relative weight of the French-speaking population in the municipality of residence, Canada less Québec





Use of English in the different social domains by the relative weight of the English-speaking population in the municipality of residence, Québec





Survey on the Vitality of
Official-Language Minorities

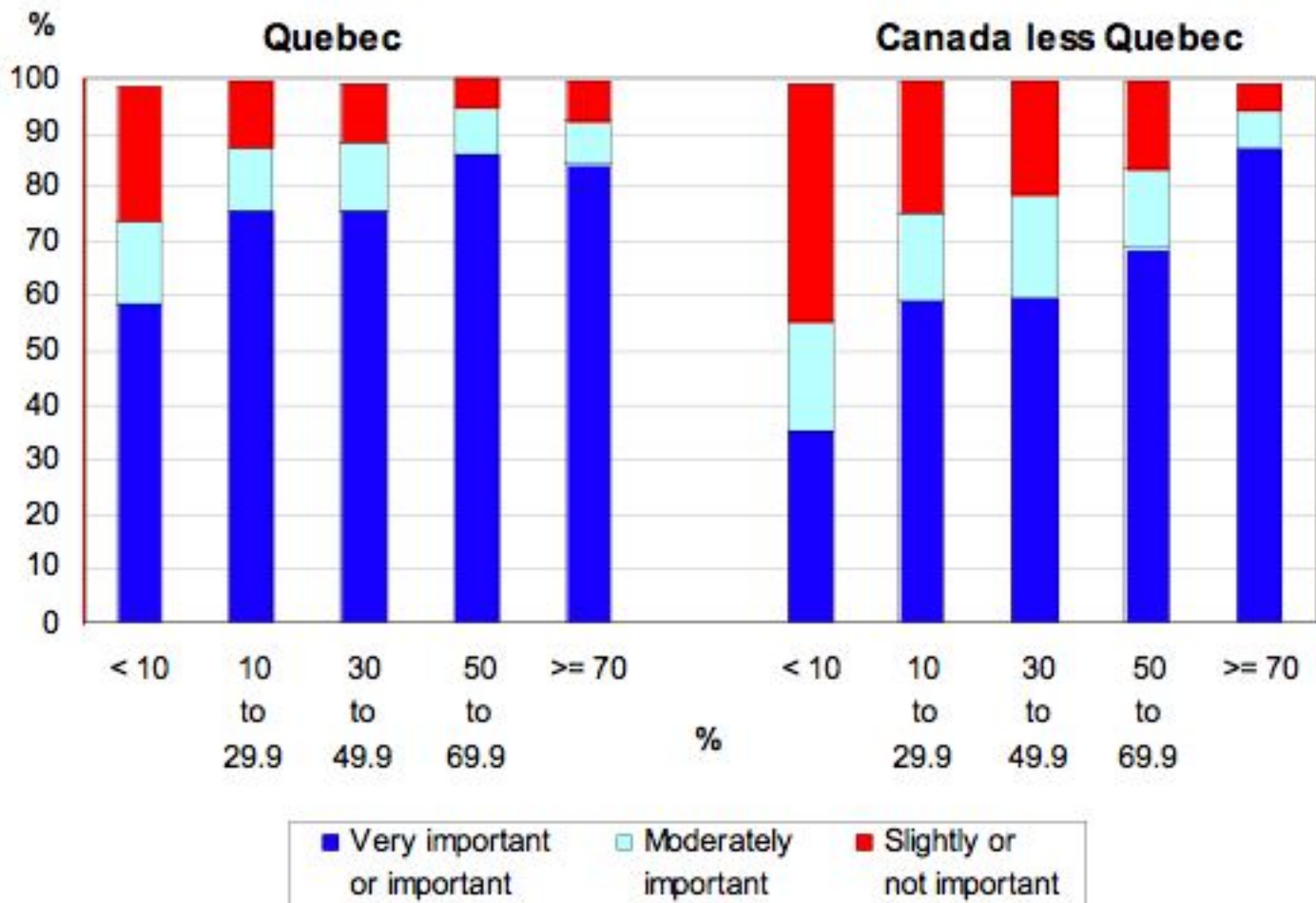
www.statcan.ca

Canada

Use of languages during access to health care services

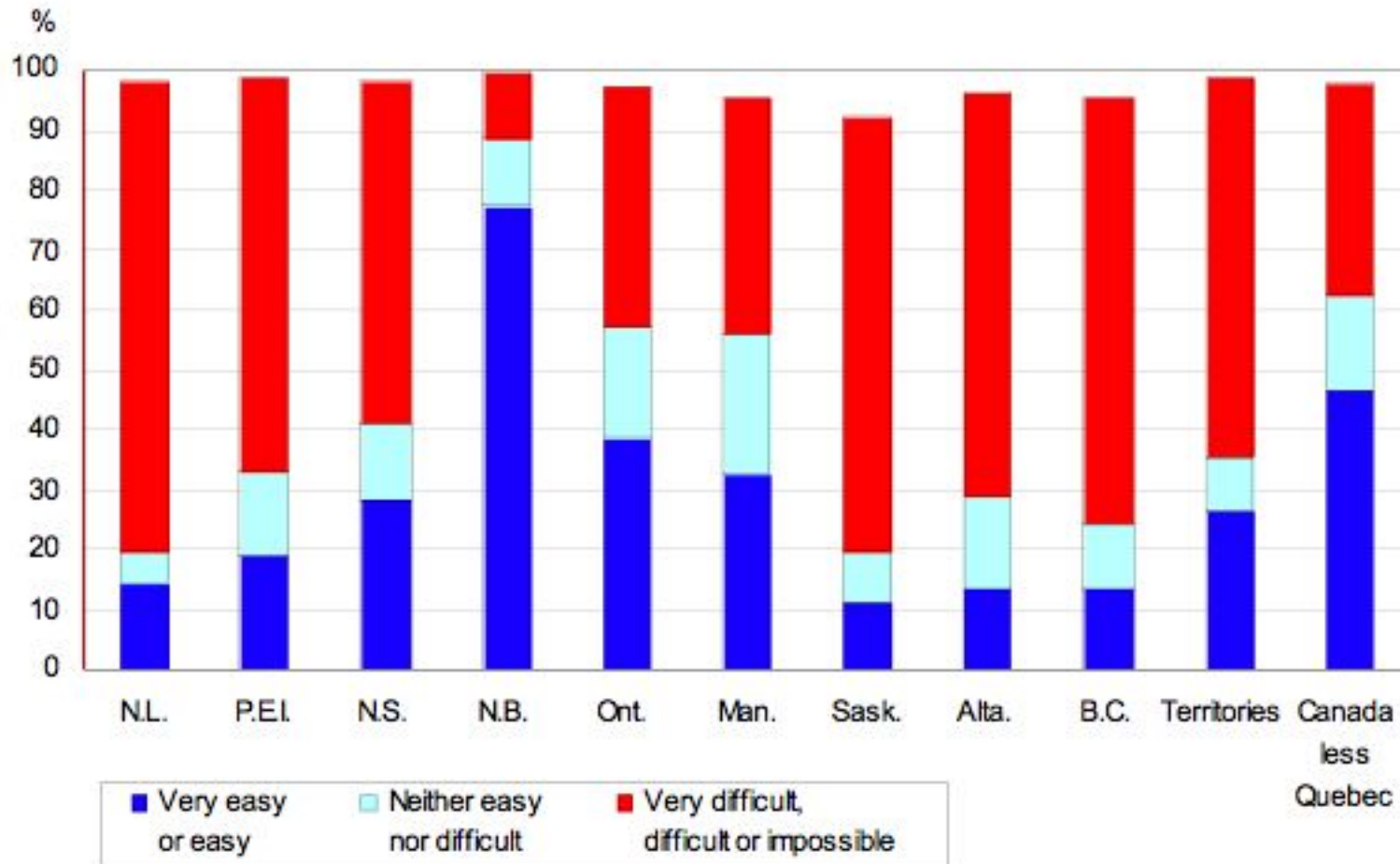


Proportion of adults who belong to the official-language minority by how important it is to them to get health care services in the minority language, and the relative weight of the minorities in the municipality of residence





Proportion of French-speaking adults by how difficult they feel it would be for them to get health care services in the minority language





Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada



Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities

www.statcan.ca

Canada

School attendance



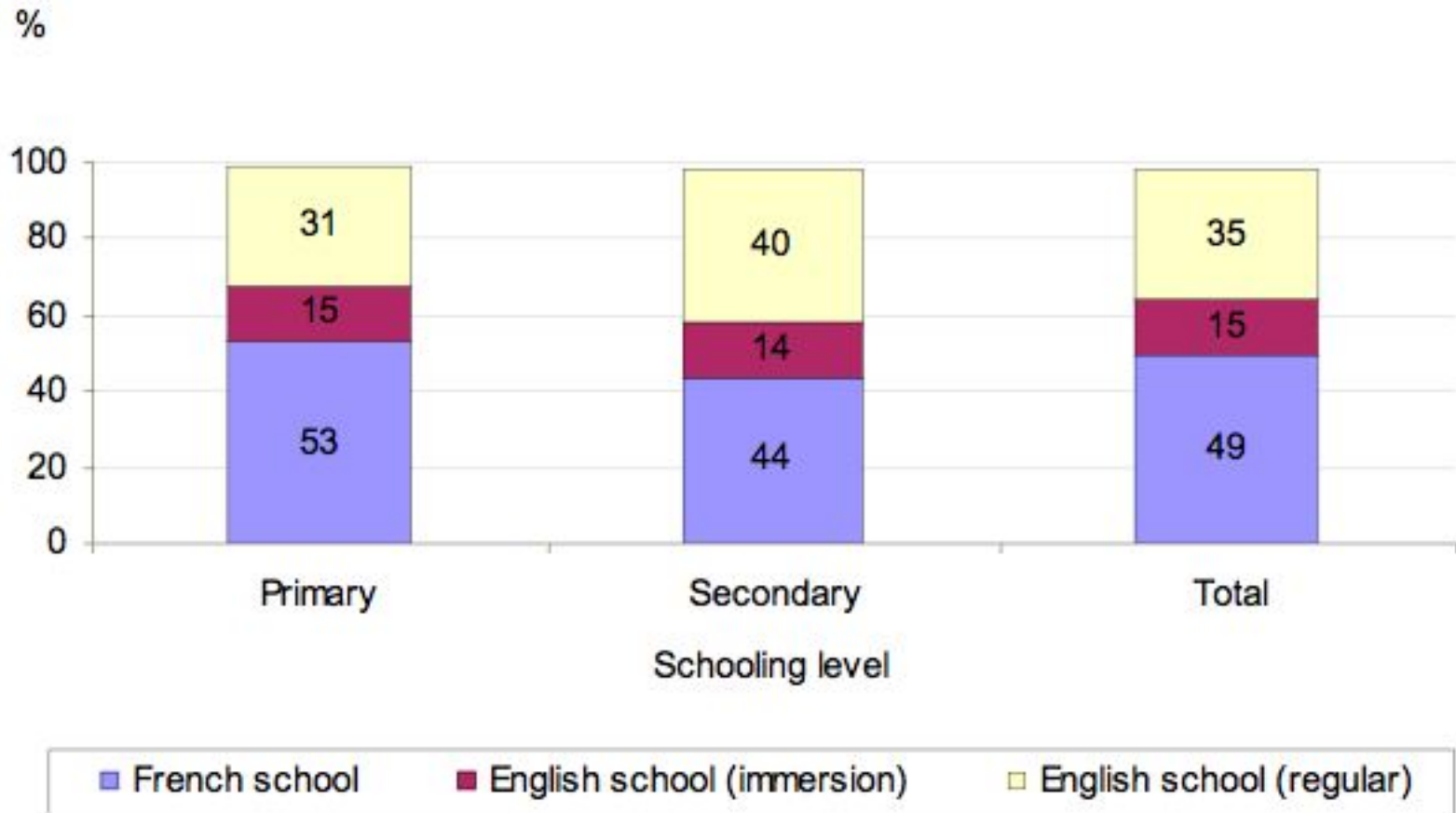
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

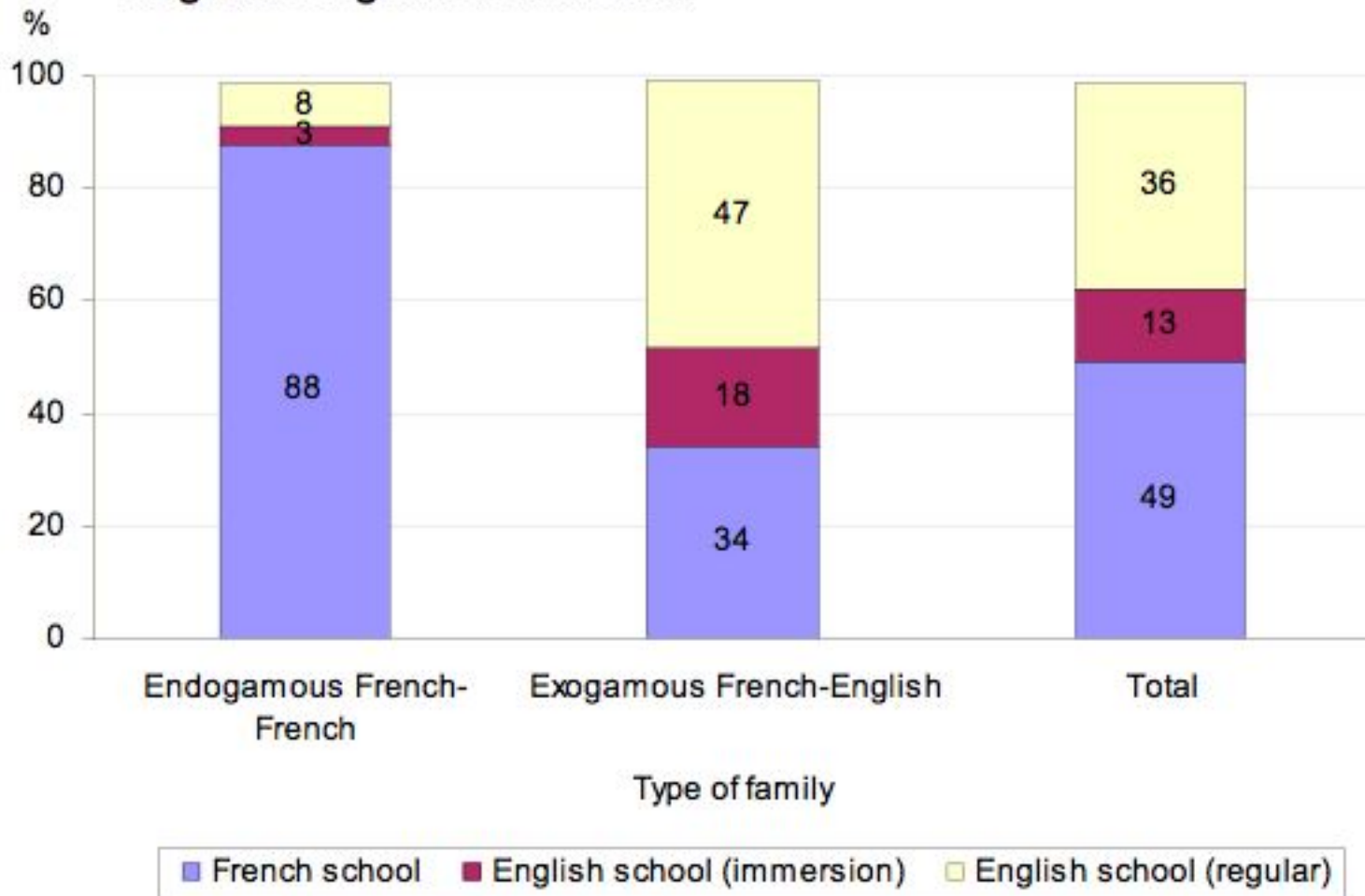


Outside Québec, 53% of children with at least one French-speaking parent are registered in a French school at the elementary level compared to 44% at the secondary level. Among children whose parent is a Rights holder, these proportions are 56 % and 47%, respectively.



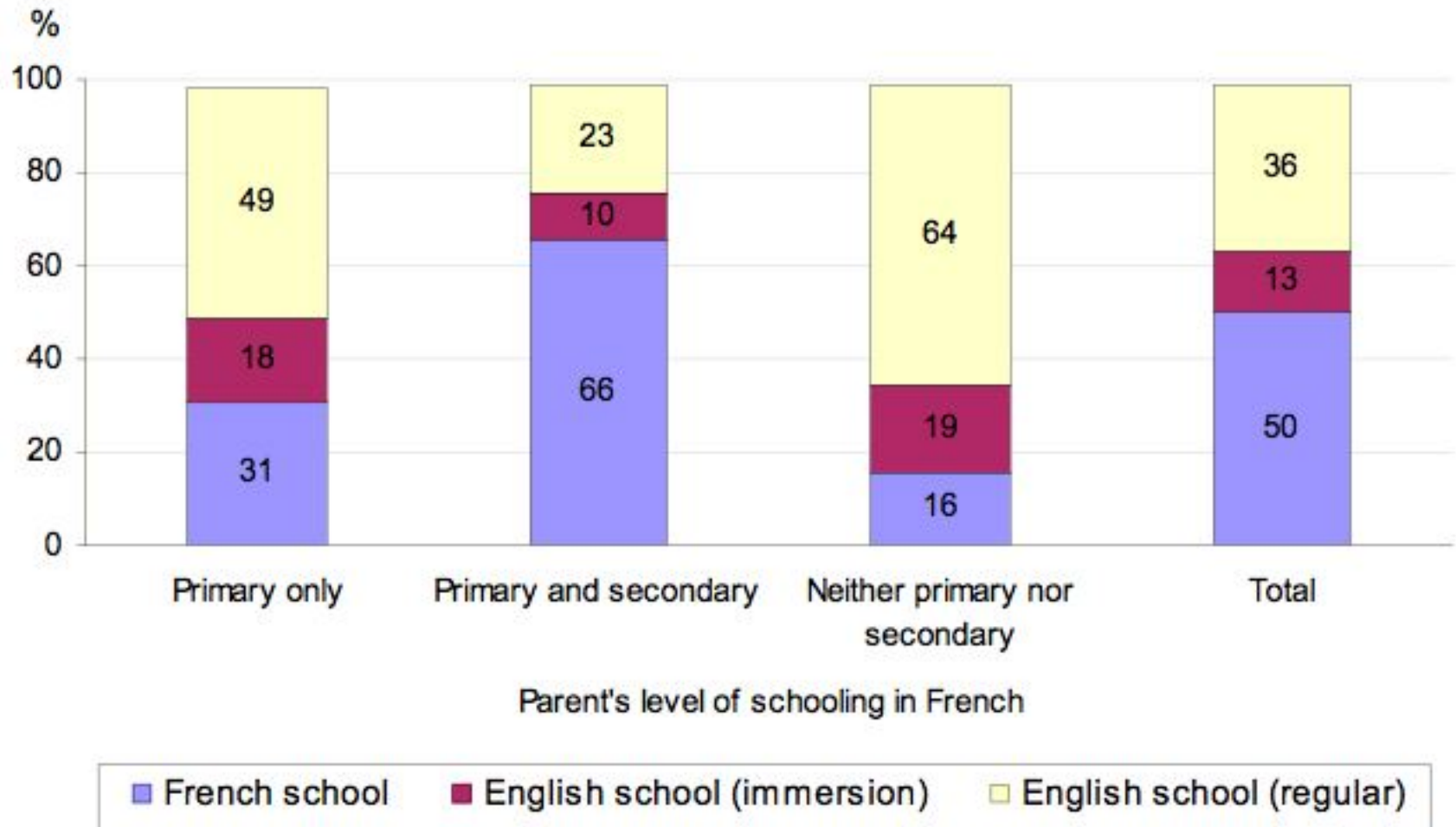


Outside Québec, of the children whose Francophone parent has a spouse with the same mother tongue, 88% are registered in a French school compared to 34% of children who live in French-English exogamous families.



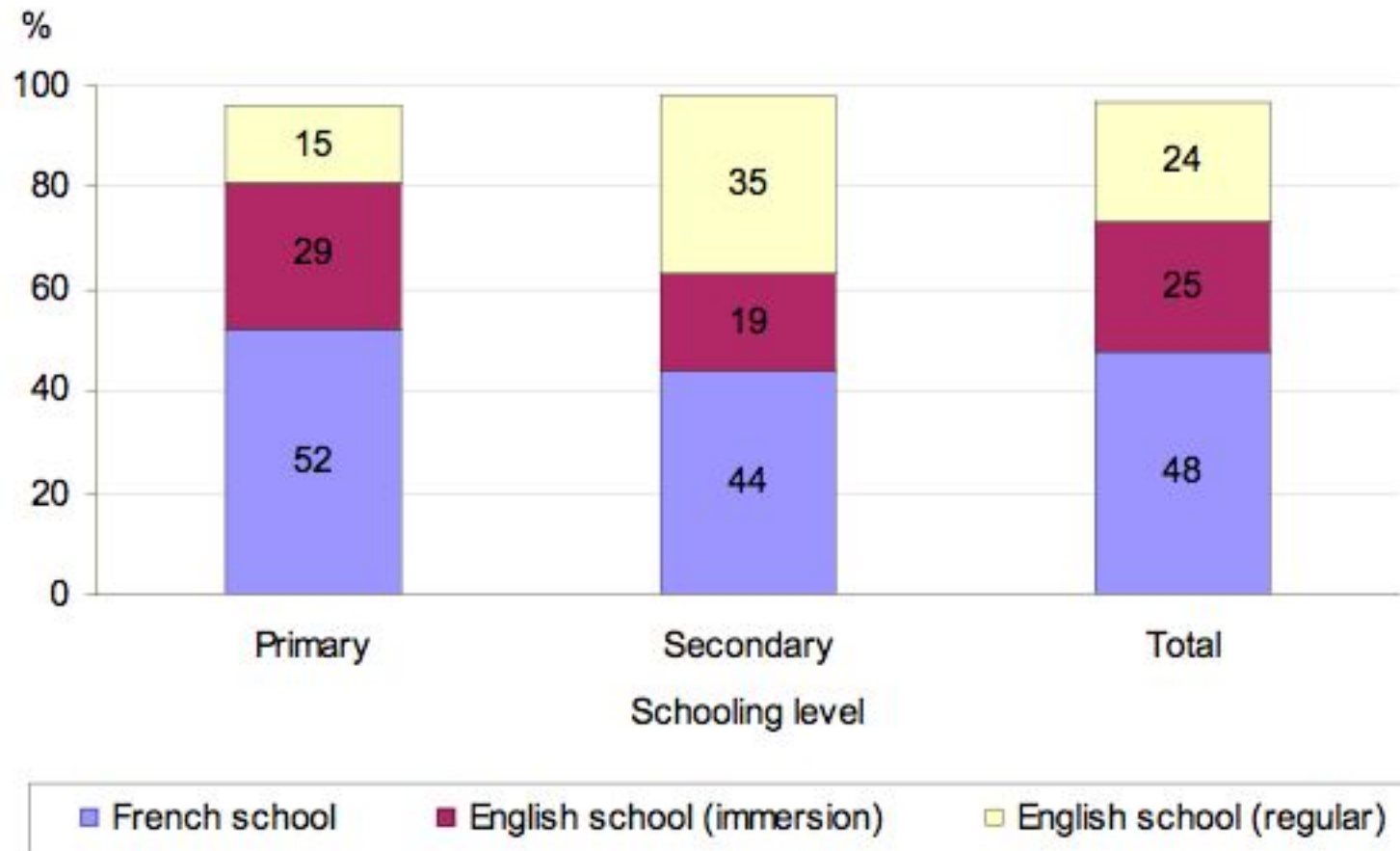


Outside Québec, the language in which the French-speaking parent was schooled has a strong impact on the language of the school attended by their child



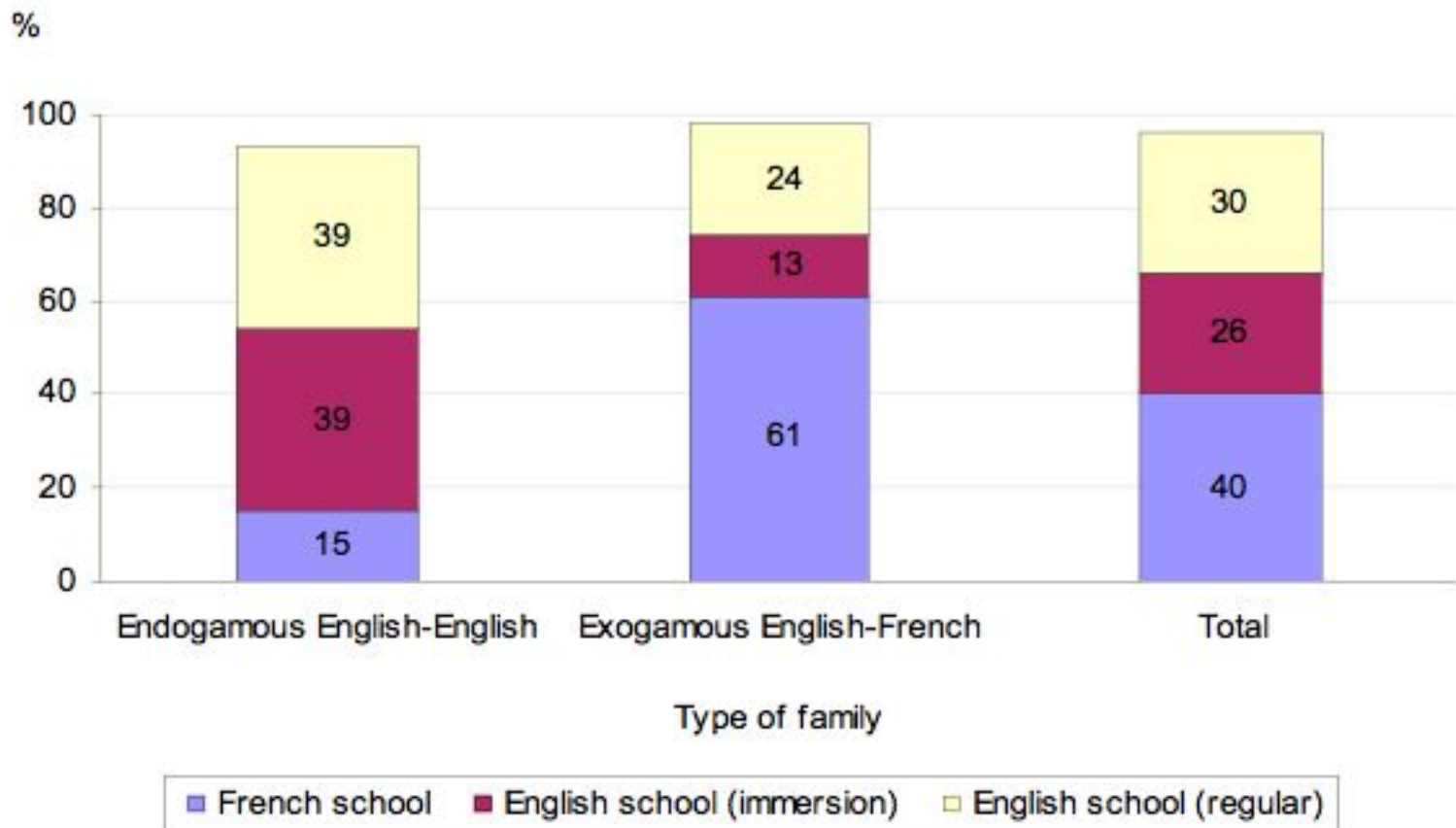


In Québec, 44% of children whose parent is English-speaking attend English schools at the elementary level (of which 29% are registered in French immersion) compared to 54 % at the secondary level (of which 19% are in French immersion)





In Québec, when both parents have an English mother-tongue, 78% of children attend English schools (39% of whom are in a French immersion program) compared to 37% of children who live in French-English exogamous families (13% of whom are in French immersion)





Enquête sur la vitalité des
minorités de langue officielle

www.statcan.ca

Canada

Follow-up : some other topics requiring a closer look at the SVOLM

- Early childhood and development of early literacy in the minority language
- Linguistic trajectories from childhood to adulthood
- Linguistic dynamics among household members within the home
- Language practices at work
- Intra and Inter-provincial Mobility
- Immigration
- Various themes relating to the labour force