



### Overview of the Trends and Main **Factors Affecting the Evolution of Official-Language Minority Communities in Canada**

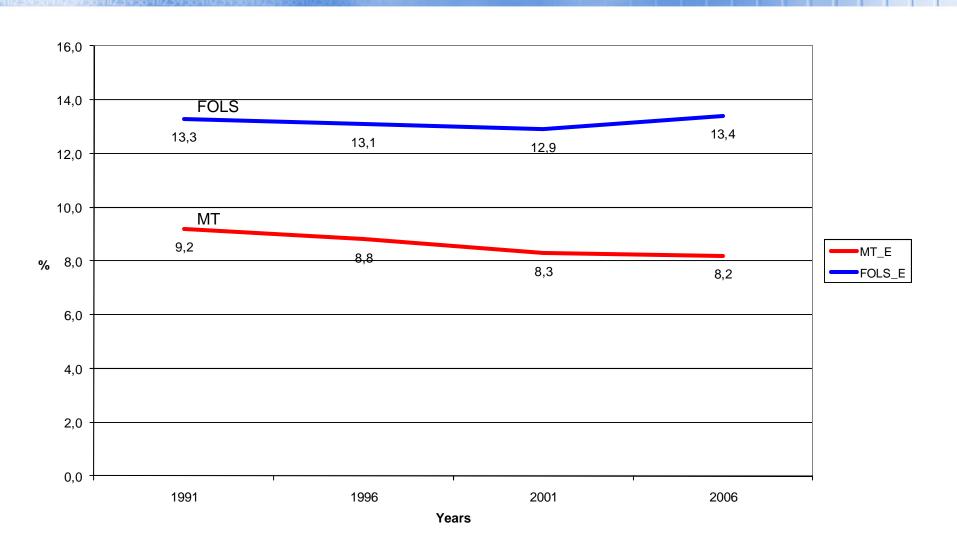
Jean-François Lepage Jean-Pierre Corbeil **Language Statistics Section Statistics Canada** 



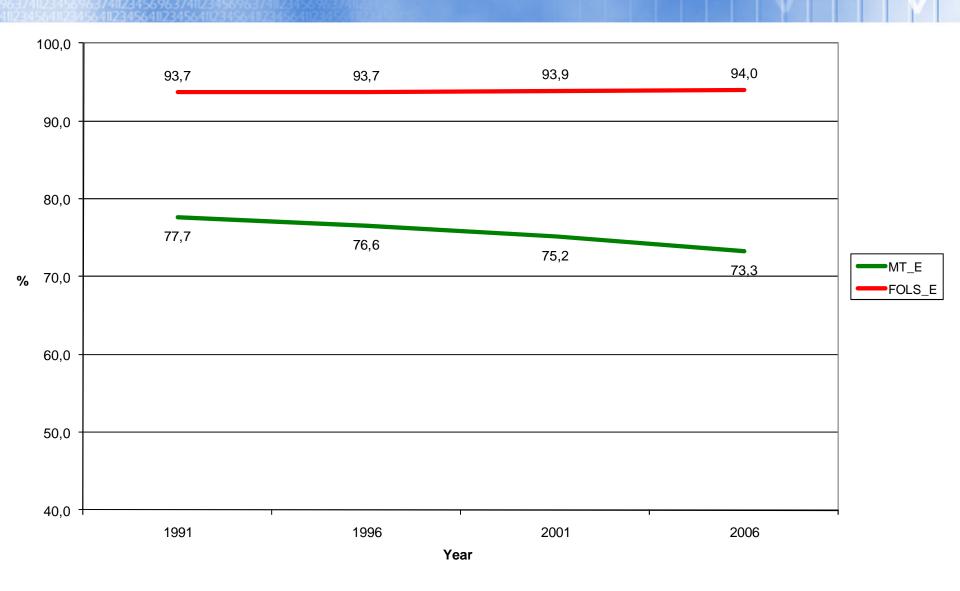
#### **Outline of the presentation**

- Evolution of Official-Language Minority Communities
- Main Factors affecting the Evolution of Language Groups in Canada
  - Linguistic Reproduction (Fertility and Language transmission from parents to children)
  - Linguistic Mobility/Exogamy
  - •Interprovincial / International Migration

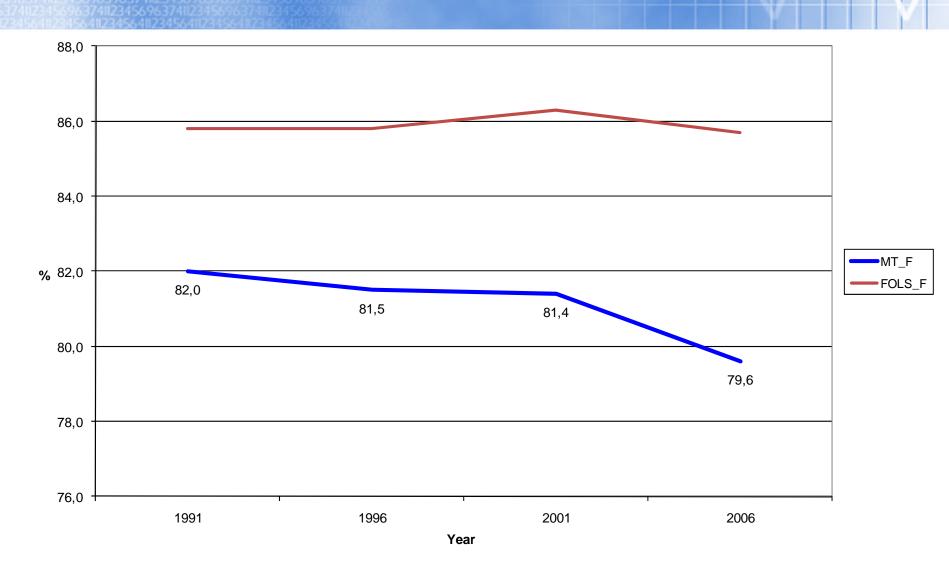
### Official-Language Minority in Quebec, First Official Language Spoken and Mother Tongue, 1991-2006



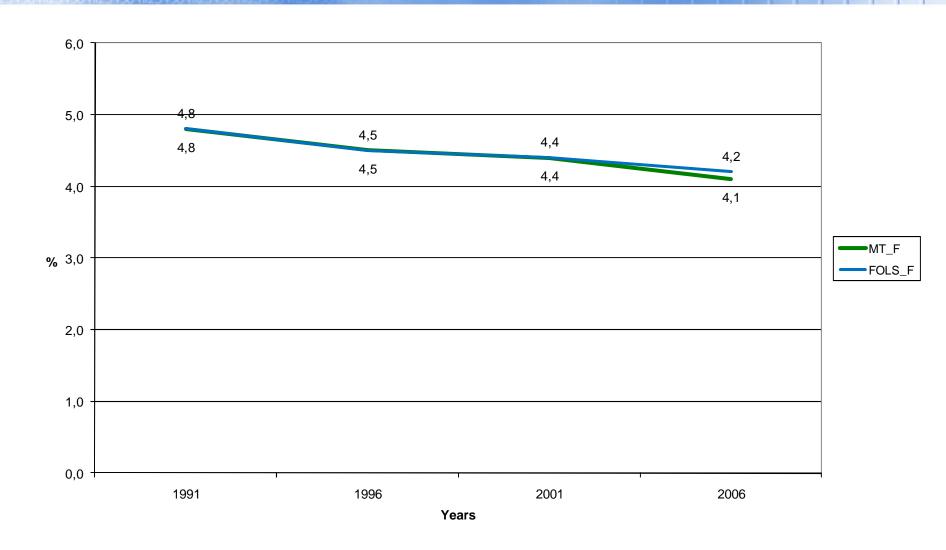
### English-Speaking Population, Mother Tongue and First Official Language Spoken, Canada outside Quebec, 1991-2006



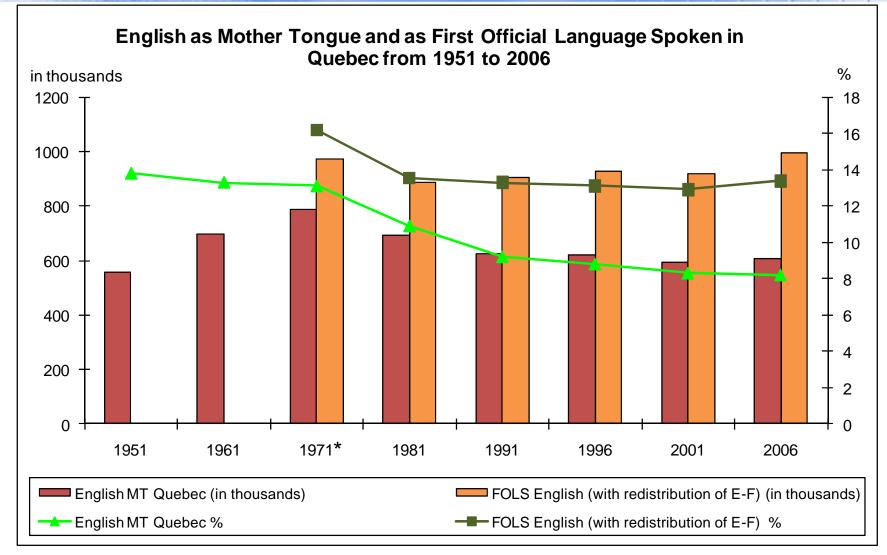
### French-Speaking Population, Mother Tongue and First Official Language Spoken, Quebec, 1991-2006



#### Official-Language Minority, Canada outside Quebec, 1991-2006

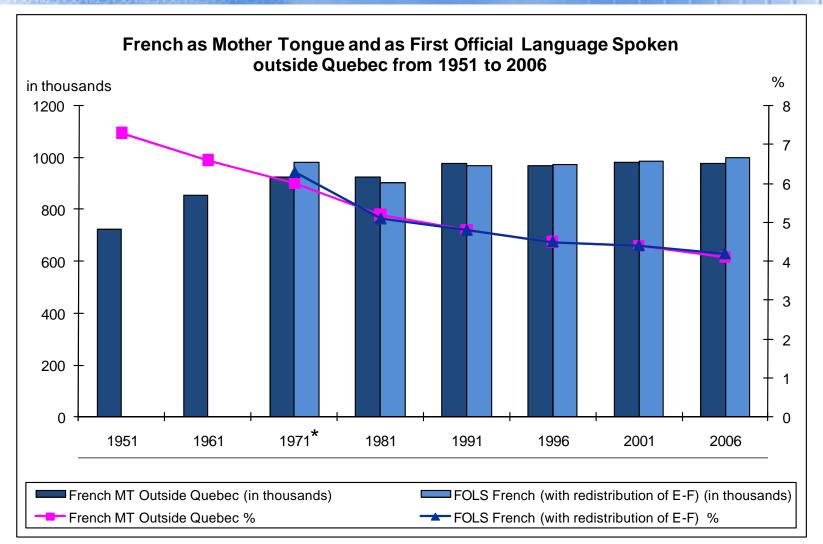


Among Anglophones in Québec, the difference between Mother Tongue and First Official Language Spoken has increased from Census to Census, in numbers as well as percentage



<sup>\*</sup> The 1971 Census Database does not contain multiple responses

In terms of numbers as well as percentages, the gap between mother tongue and first official language spoken has always been almost non significant for Francophones outside Quebec



<sup>\*</sup> The 1971 Census database does not contain multiple responses





-Main Factors affecting the evolution of Language Groups in Canada

- -Linguistic Reproduction (Fertility and Language transmission from parents to children)
- Linguistic Mobility/Exogamy
- •Interprovincial / International Migration



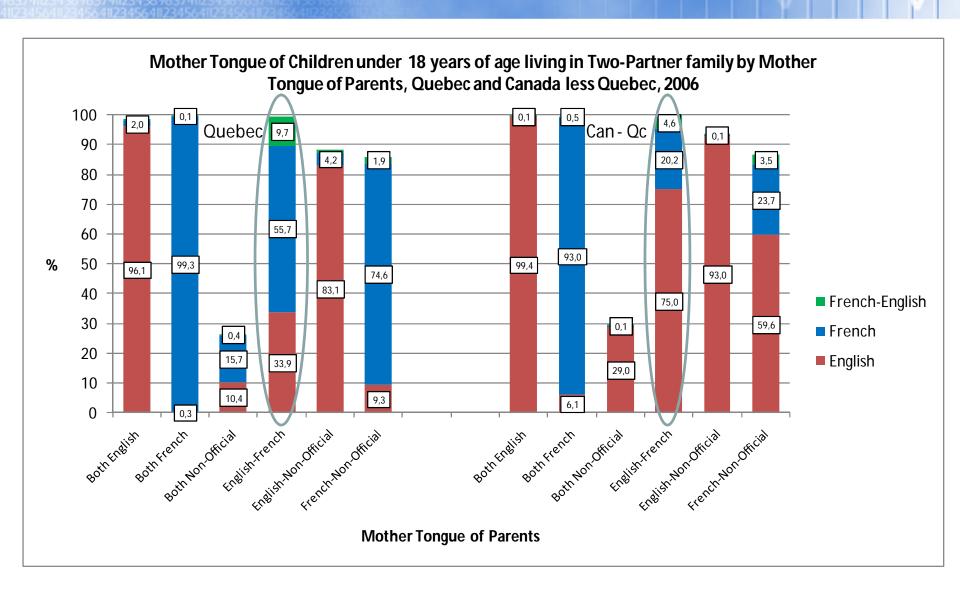
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## Intergenerational transmission

Whereas in Quebec a third of children living in English-French exogamous families have English as their mother tongue, outside Quebec 20% of children living is similar families receive French as their mother tongue



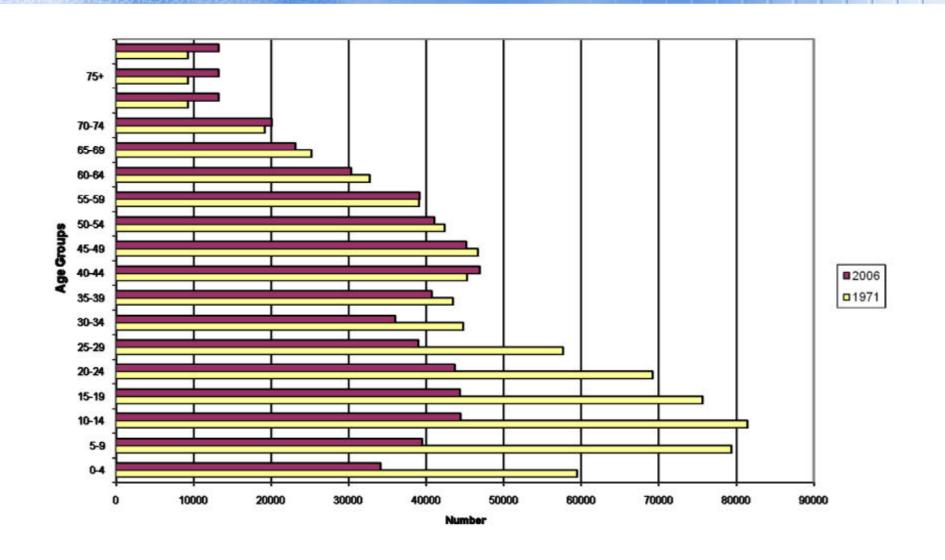


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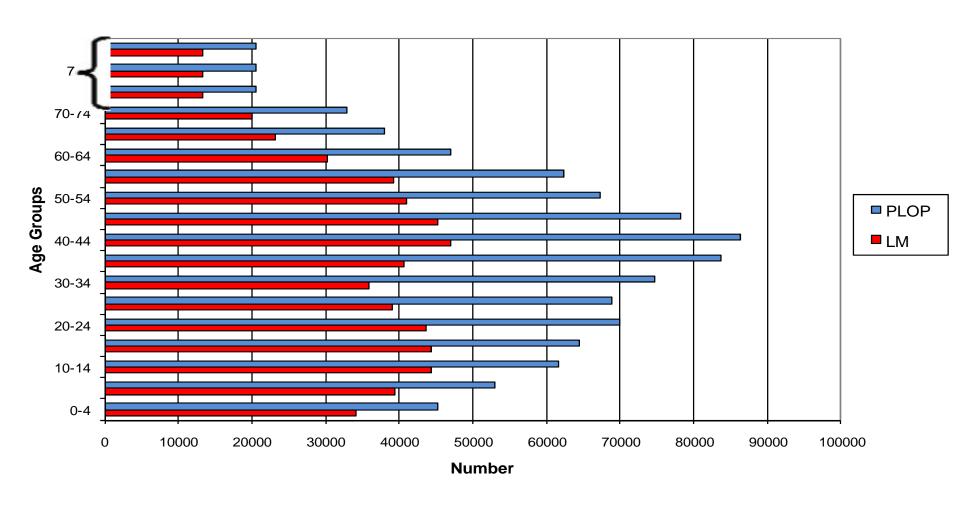


# Age Structure of Anglophones in Quebec

### The Anglophone Population of Quebec : the consequences of heavy migratory losses between 1971 and 2001



At all age groups the absolute number of people whose First Official Language Spoken is English is significantly larger than the number of those who have English as Mother Tongue, in particular among adults





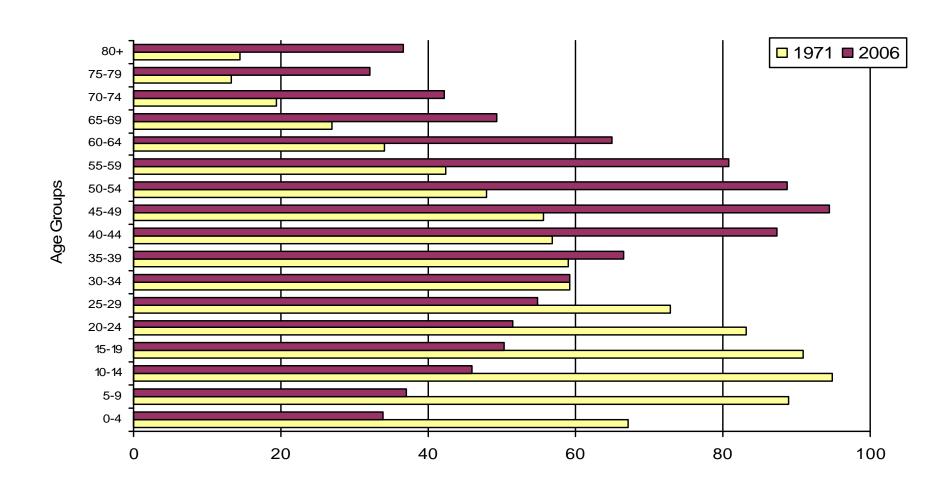
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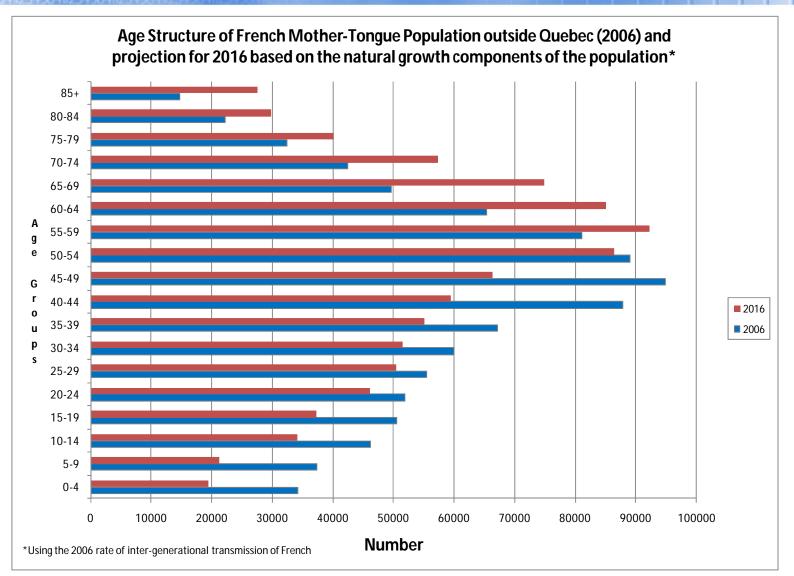


# Age Structure of Francophones outside Quebec

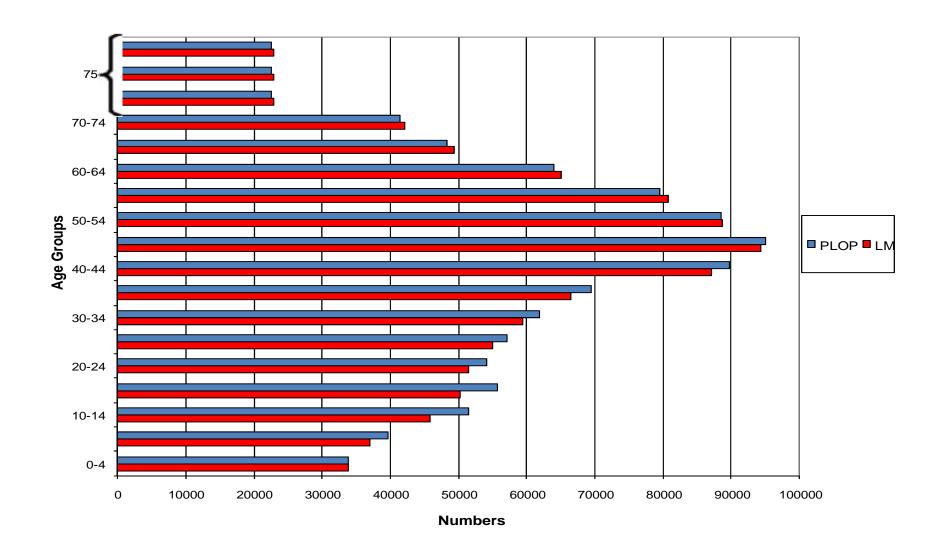
### Francophones outside Quebec: An aging population where youths are fewer and fewer due to low fertiliy rates and incomplete transmission of Mother Tongue



Without taking into account the interprovincial and international migration components outside Quebec, here is what the age structure of Francophones could look like in 2016



The number of children and young adults whose First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is French is larger than the number of those whose Mother Tongue is French



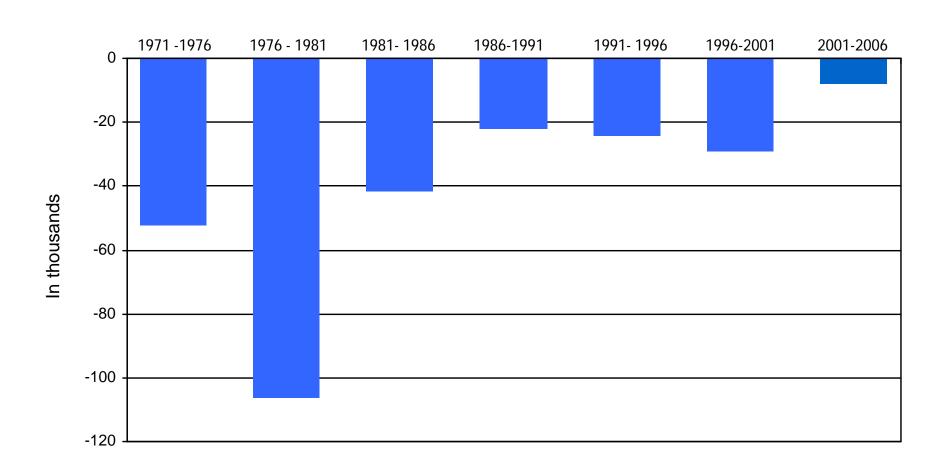


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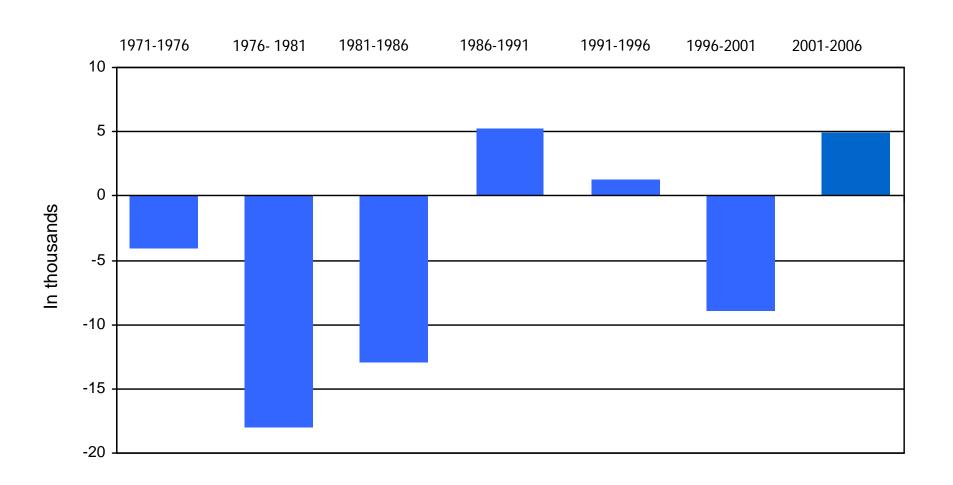


## Interprovincial migration

### In Quebec, considerably less Anglophones have left the province between 2001 and 2006



### Since 1986, the net migration of people with a French Mother Tongue between Quebec and the other provinces slightly benefited Quebec



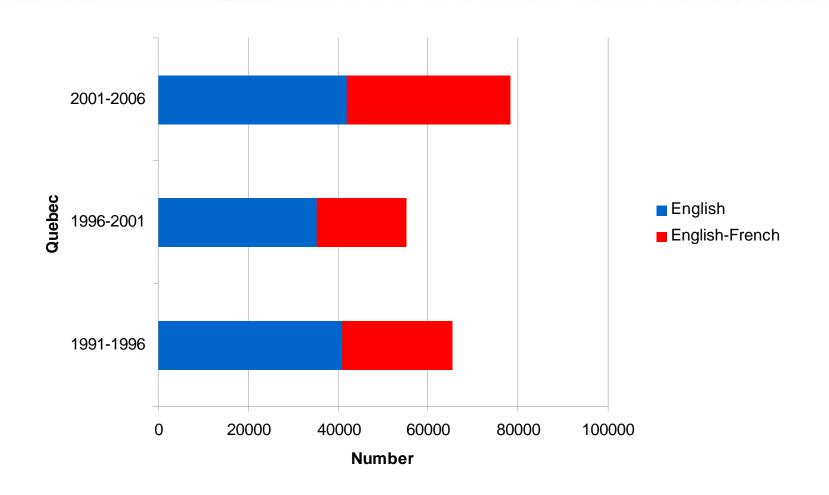




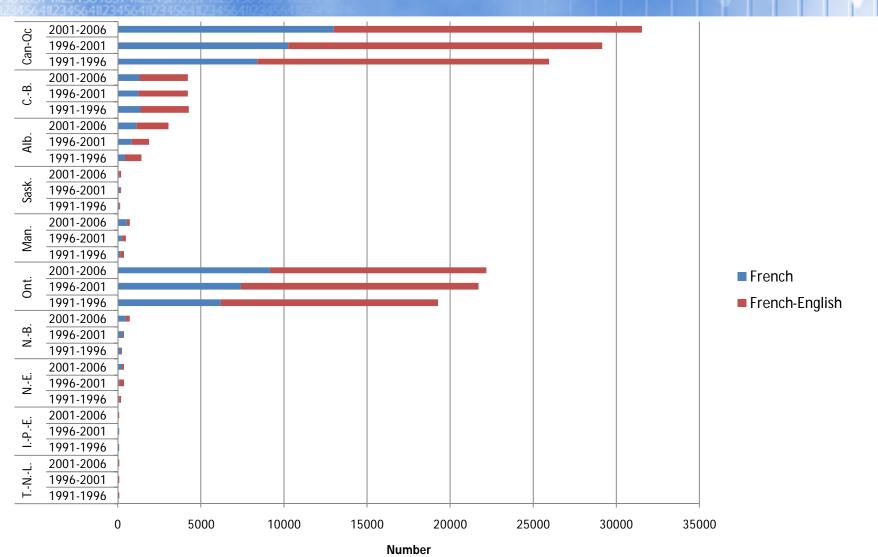


### International Immigration

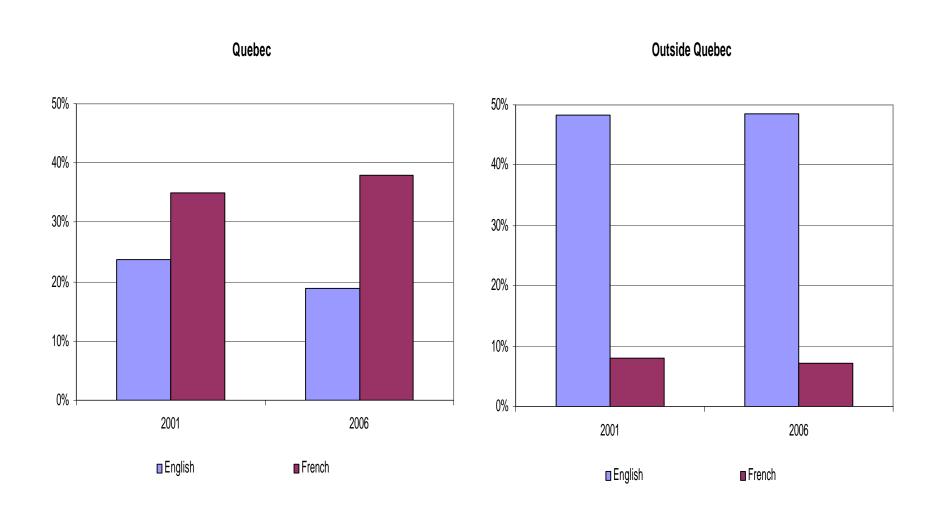
### Number of English-Speaking Recent Immigrants (FOLS) in Quebec, 1996-2006



### Number of French-Speaking Recent Immigrants outside Quebec, 1996-2006



### Language Spoken at Home Most Often by Recent Immigrants (FOLS English-French), 2001 and 2006





#### In conclusion...



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