

# **Community Vitality & Acceptability of English Canadian migrants rated by Québécois Francophone, Acadian and Franco-Ontarian University students**



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# Interprovincial migration in Canada

- Much research has focused on **international migration** to Canada over the decades.
- In this study we focus on perceptions of **interprovincial migration** in Canada's bilingual belt of Ontario, Quebec & New Brunswick
- In Canada Interprovincial migrants share the **same citizenship** and are **free** to migrate to any province of their choice.

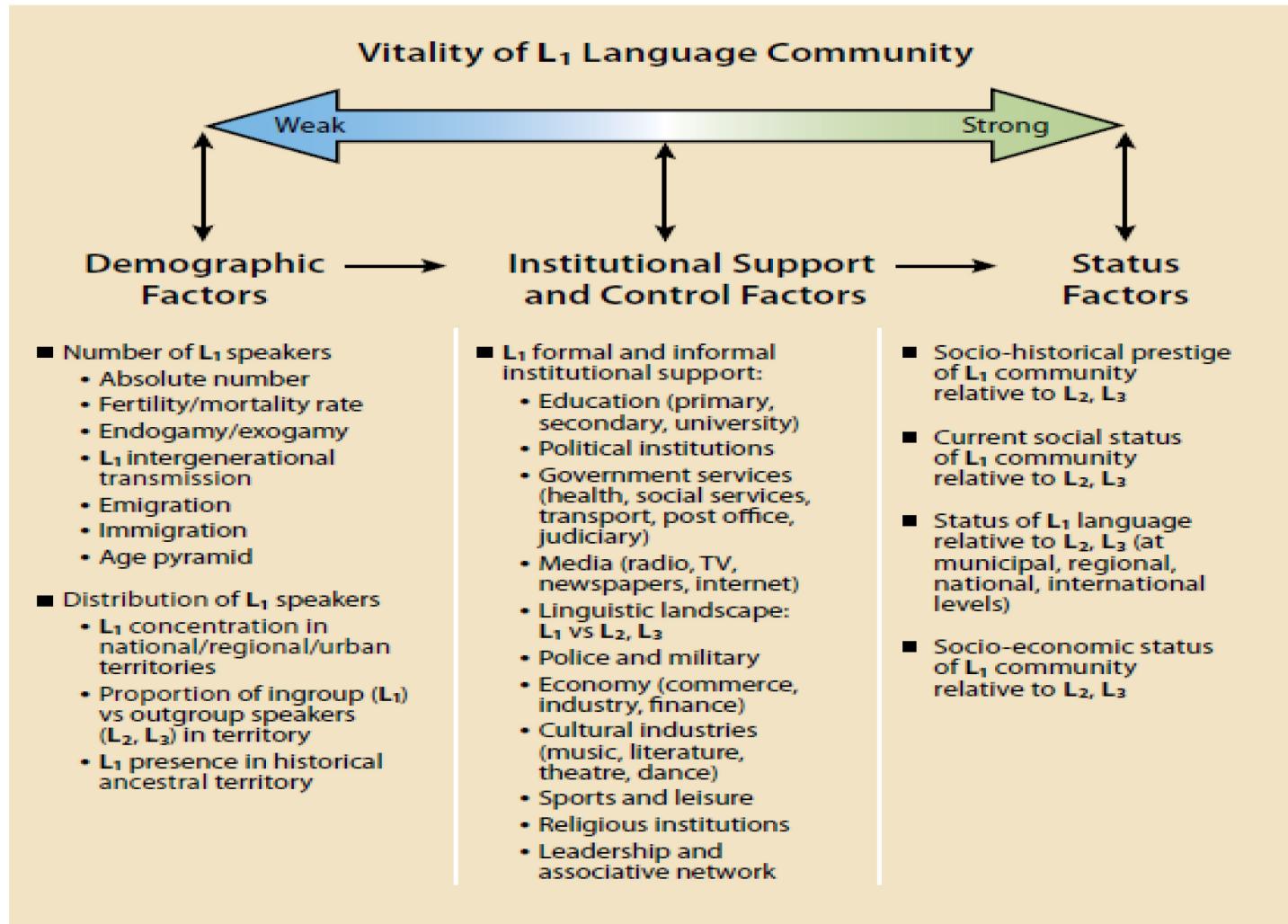
# Migration issues in Canada

- In this study we surveyed perceptions of interprovincial migration by **French Canadians** and **English Canadians** as rated by Francophone students in three provinces (Sioufi, Bourhis & Allard, 2016) .
- **Minority Franco-Ontarians** students at the Université Laurentienne in Sudbury, Ontario
- **Minority Acadian** francophone students at the Université de Moncton, New Brunswick
- **Majority Québécois francophone** students at Université du Québec à Montréal

# The vitality of Linguistic Communities

- What is the relative community vitality of these 3 language communities ?
- The **vitality** of a language community is defines as: « **that which makes a group likely to behave as a distinctive and active collective entity in intergroup settings**» (Giles, Bourhis & Taylor, 1977, pp 308)
- The **more vitality** a language community enjoys, the more likely it is that it will **survive and thrive** as a **collective entity** in the given intergroup context.
- Three dimensions contribute to the vitality of linguistic communities:
- **Demographic strength ,**
- **Institutional support .**
- **and Social status .**

**Figure 1**  
**Taxonomy of Socio-Structural Factors  
Affecting the Vitality of Language Community L<sub>1</sub>  
in Contact with Language Communities L<sub>2</sub> and L<sub>3</sub>**  
**(Adapted from Bourhis, 2001a)**



**Population by French & English mother tongue (L1) in  
Québec, New Brunswick & Ontario at time of study in 2015. Demographic vitality**  
Statistics Canada, Census 1971 & 2011

		<b>1971</b>		<b>2011</b>	
		%	N	%	N
<b>Québec</b>  	Québécois Francophones <b>majoritaires</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	4,860,410	<b>78.9%</b>	6,164,745
	Québécois Anglophones	13%	788,830	8.3%	647,655
<b>Nouveau Brunswick</b>  	Acadiens minoritaires	<b>33.8%</b>	214,720	<b>32.5%</b>	240,455
	Canadiens Anglais	65.9%	487,725	64.8%	411,275
<b>Ontario</b>  	Franco-Ontariens minoritaires	<b>6.3%</b>	482,350	<b>4.4%</b>	561,160
	Canadiens Anglais	77.5%	5,967,725	70.4%	8,950,685

# Research questions & Hypotheses

Do host community Francophone students prefer interprovincial migrants who are French Canadians or English Canadians for their province ?

## 1. Shared Canadian identity hypothesis

- Acadian, Franco-Ontarian & Québécois Francophone students prefer equally migrants who are English Canadians as French Canadians because all share the same national identity as Canadian citizens

## Research questions & Hypotheses

2. **Two solitude hypothesis.** Francophone students prefer French Canadian migrants more than English Canadian migrants to their province. **WHY?**

**Ingroup favouritism effect.** People prefer members of their own linguistic group more than outgroup members. We prefer **us** over **them**

**Historical threat.** French Canadians have felt discriminated & threatened linguistically by English Canadians in past & **remains national narrative**

**Vitality rivalry:** French Canadian migrants reinforce Francophone vitality, English Canadian migrants reinforce Anglophone vitality

# Method

## Respondents:

- French Canadian undergraduates: Total **N= 658**
- **Québécois francophones**, Montreal, UQAM: **N = 204**
- **Acadaens**, New Brunswick at U de Moncton : **N = 227**
- **Franco-Ontariens**, Sudbury, U Laurentienne: **N = 227**
- Undergraduate respondents share same level of education & social class and are **future decision makers**
- **Respondents**: Age: **M=22** (19-35); F = 443; H = 214
- **Mother tongue: French**
- All are born in respective own Province
- **Parents**: All French mother tongue & born in Canada

# Method

## Procedures:

Participants complete questionnaire in French  
during class time at University

- Instruction sheet in French
  - Ethics board approval in each University
  - Anonymous Questionnaire
  - Questionnaire adapted to local provincial setting
- 
- Answers on 7 point Likert scale
  - Multivariate statistical analyses
- 
- Duration: 45 - 60 minutes
  - In Classroom Debriefing

## Competence in L1 French (understand + speak)

1= pas du tout; 4= moyennement; 7 = couramment

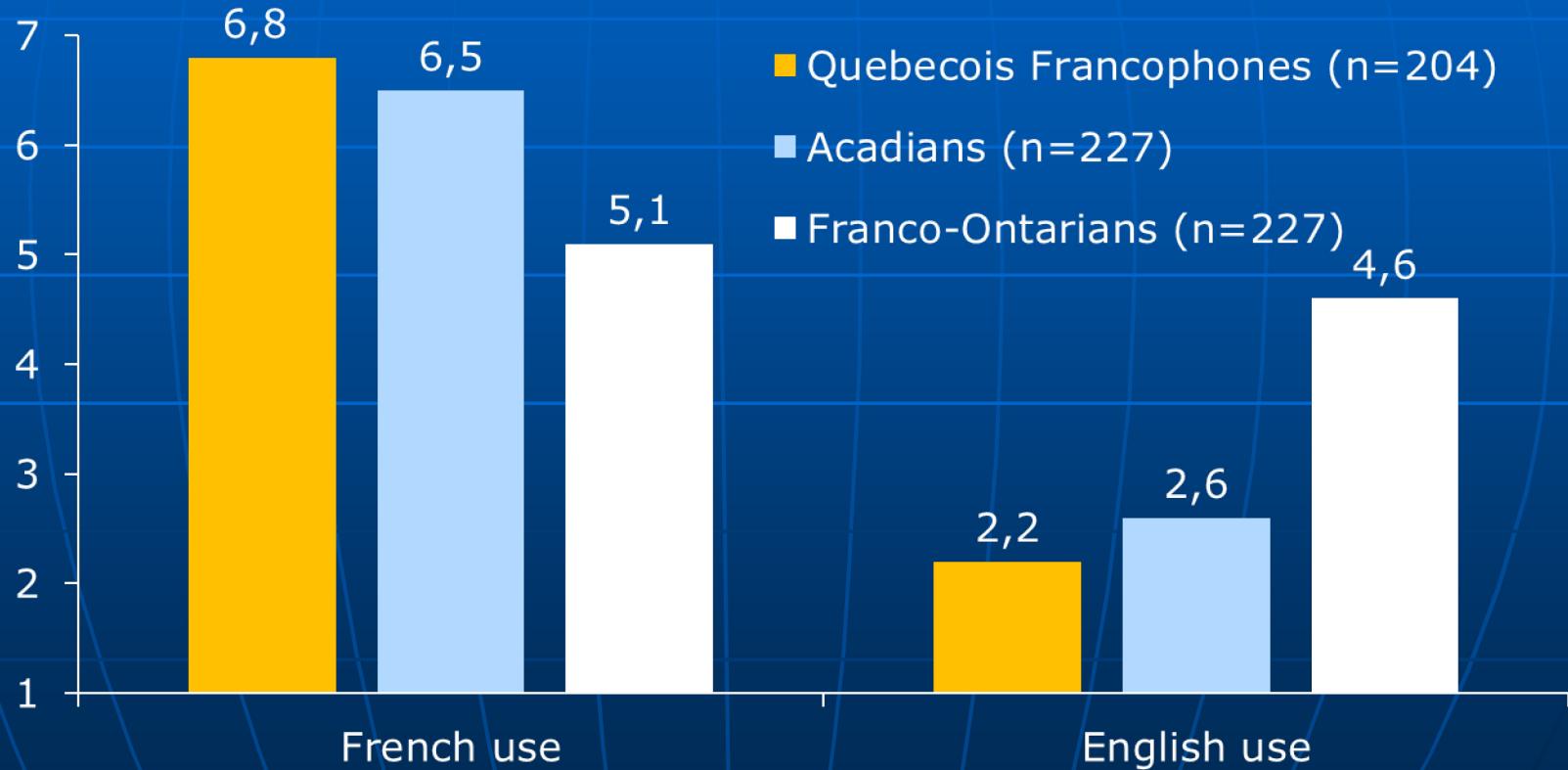
**Franco-Ontariens= 6.5; Acadiens= 6.6 ; Québécois= 6.9**

## Competence in English (understand + speak)

**Franco-Ontariens = 6.5; Acadiens = 5.8; Québécois = 5.2**

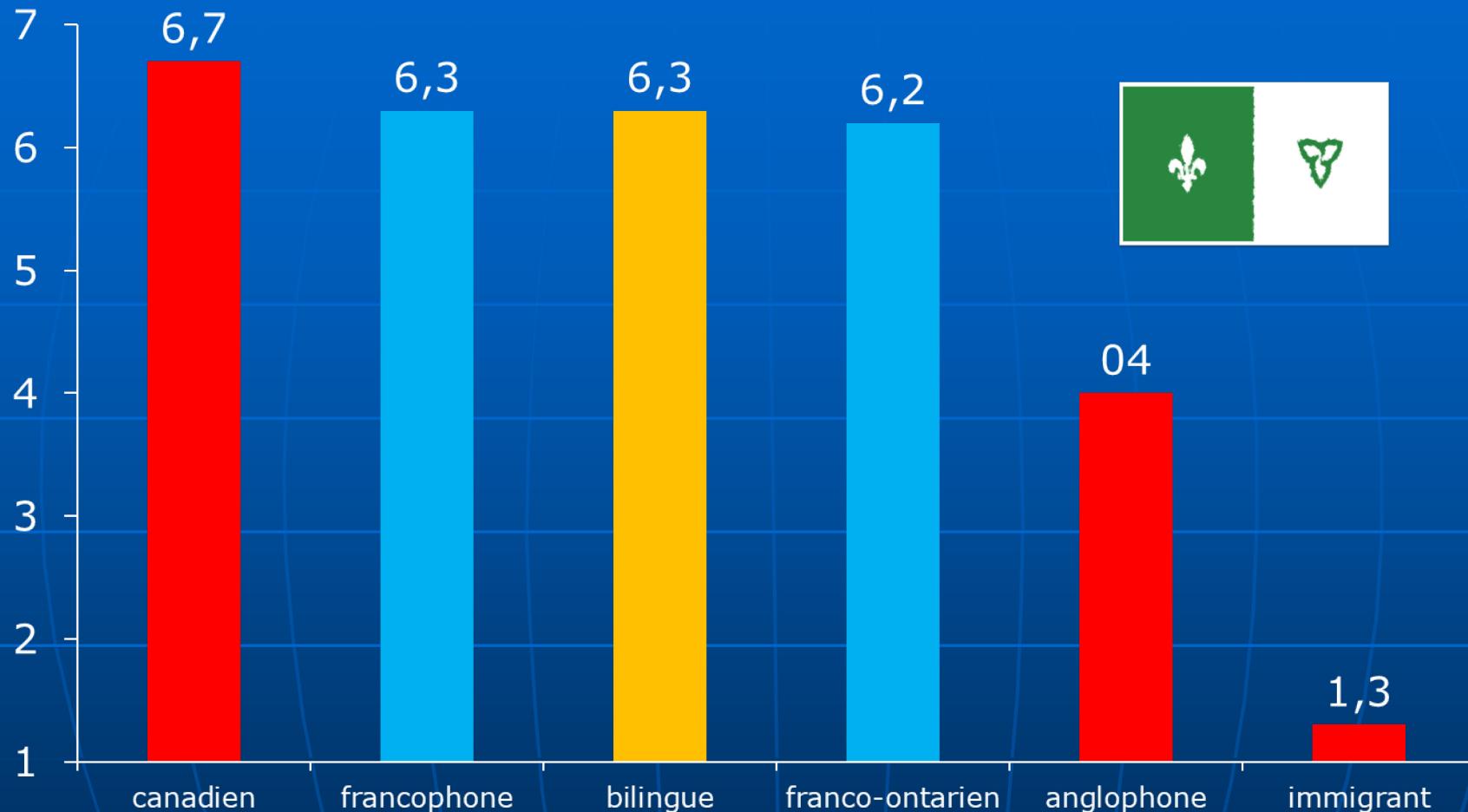
## Language use : home + work + university + friends =

1= pas du tout; 4= moyennement; 7= énormément

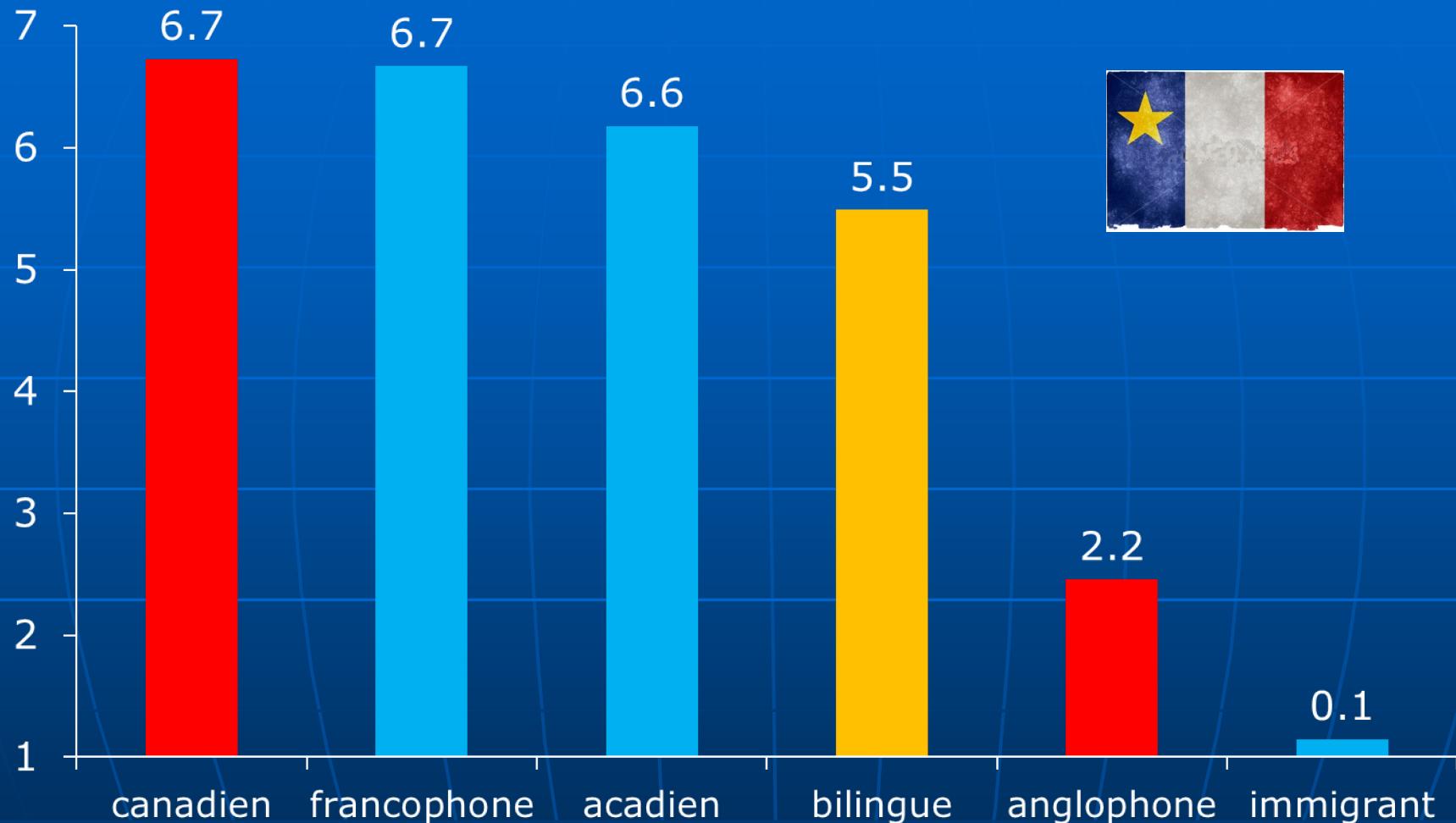




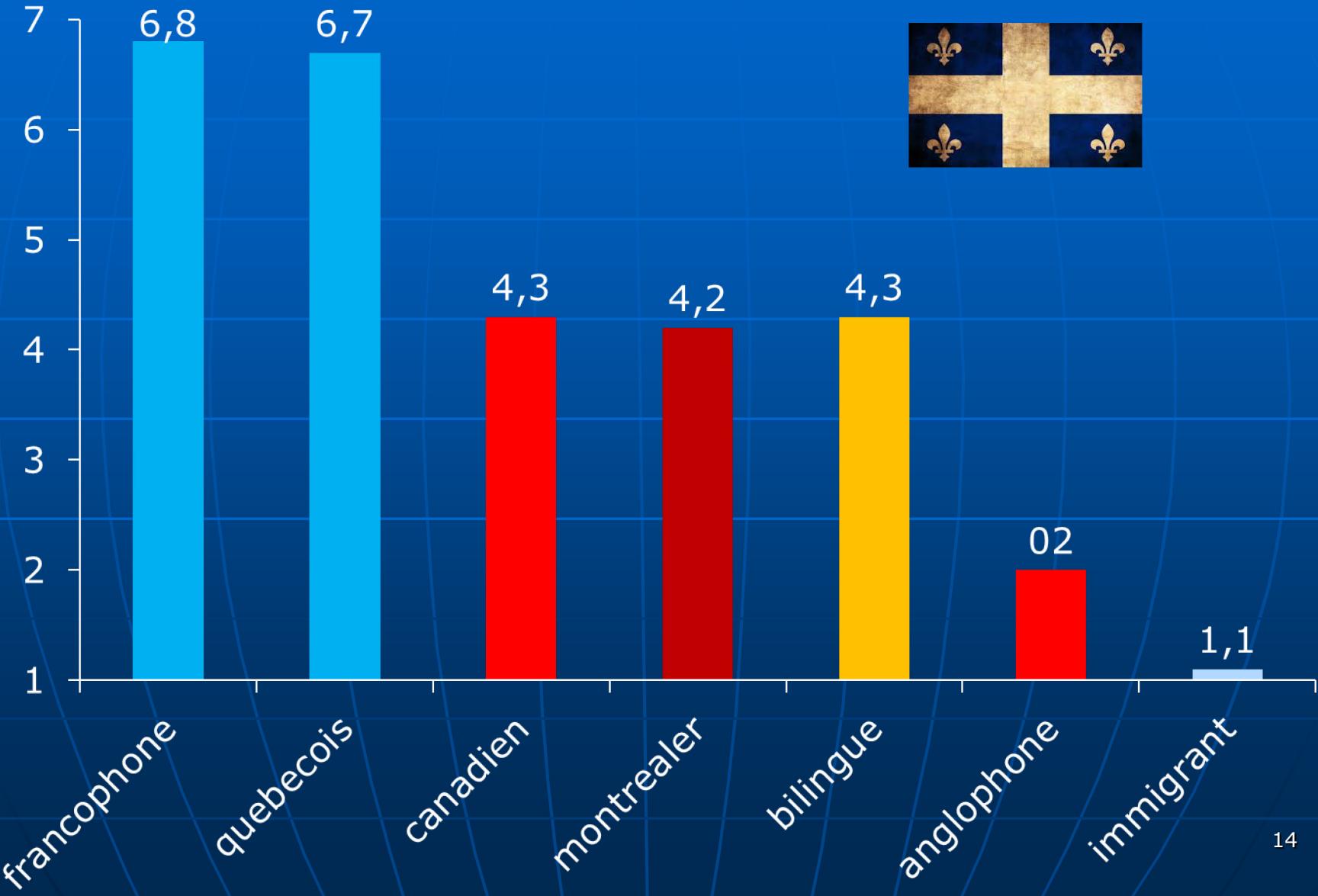
# Multiple Identities : Franco-Ontarian Minority N = 227



# Multiple Identities : Acadian Minority, N.B. N = 227



# Multiple Identities: Québécois Francophone MAJORITY: N = 204

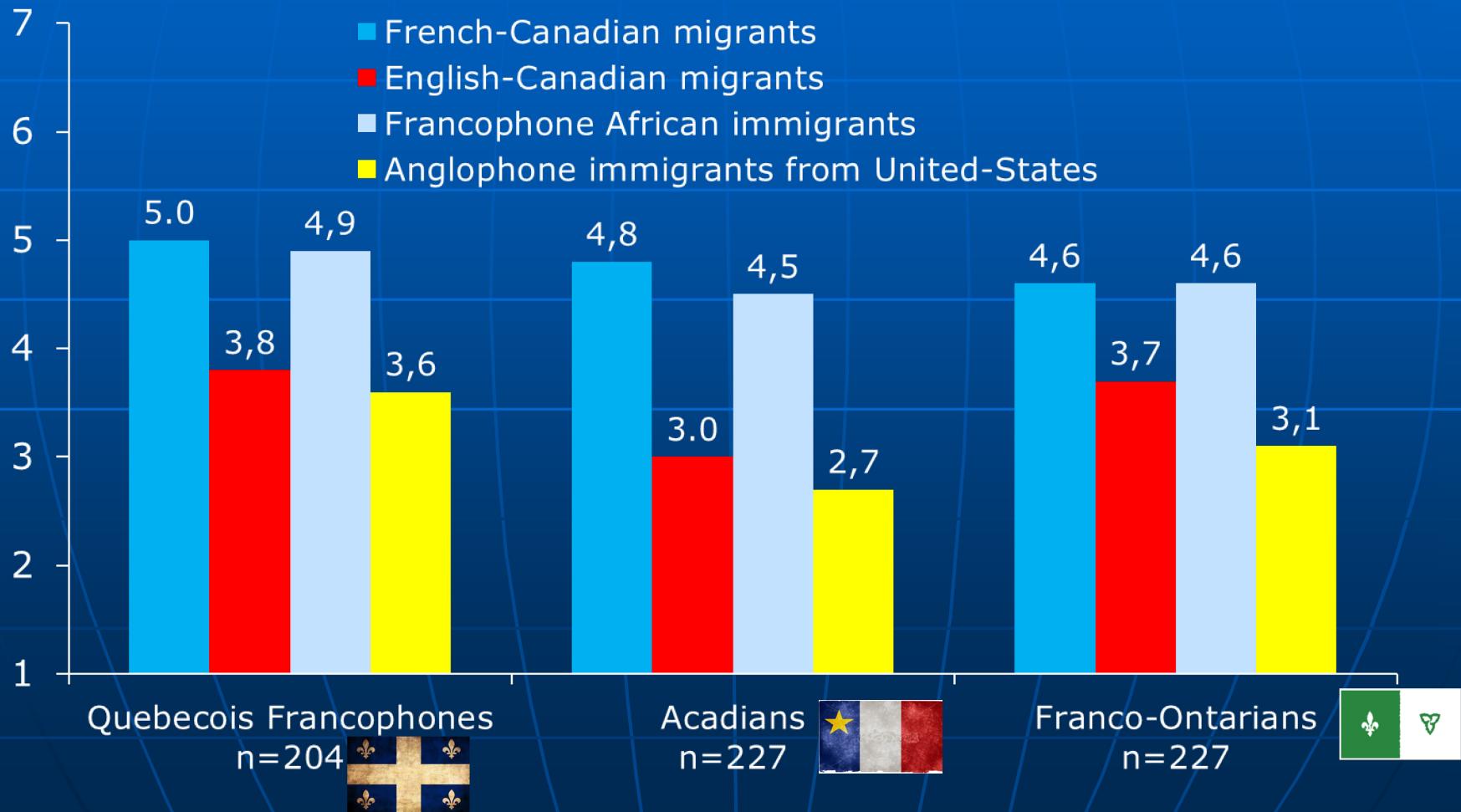




# Preference for immigrants depending on their language and country of origin

Pour le futur de ma province, j'aimerais que les immigrants proviennent des endroits suivant:

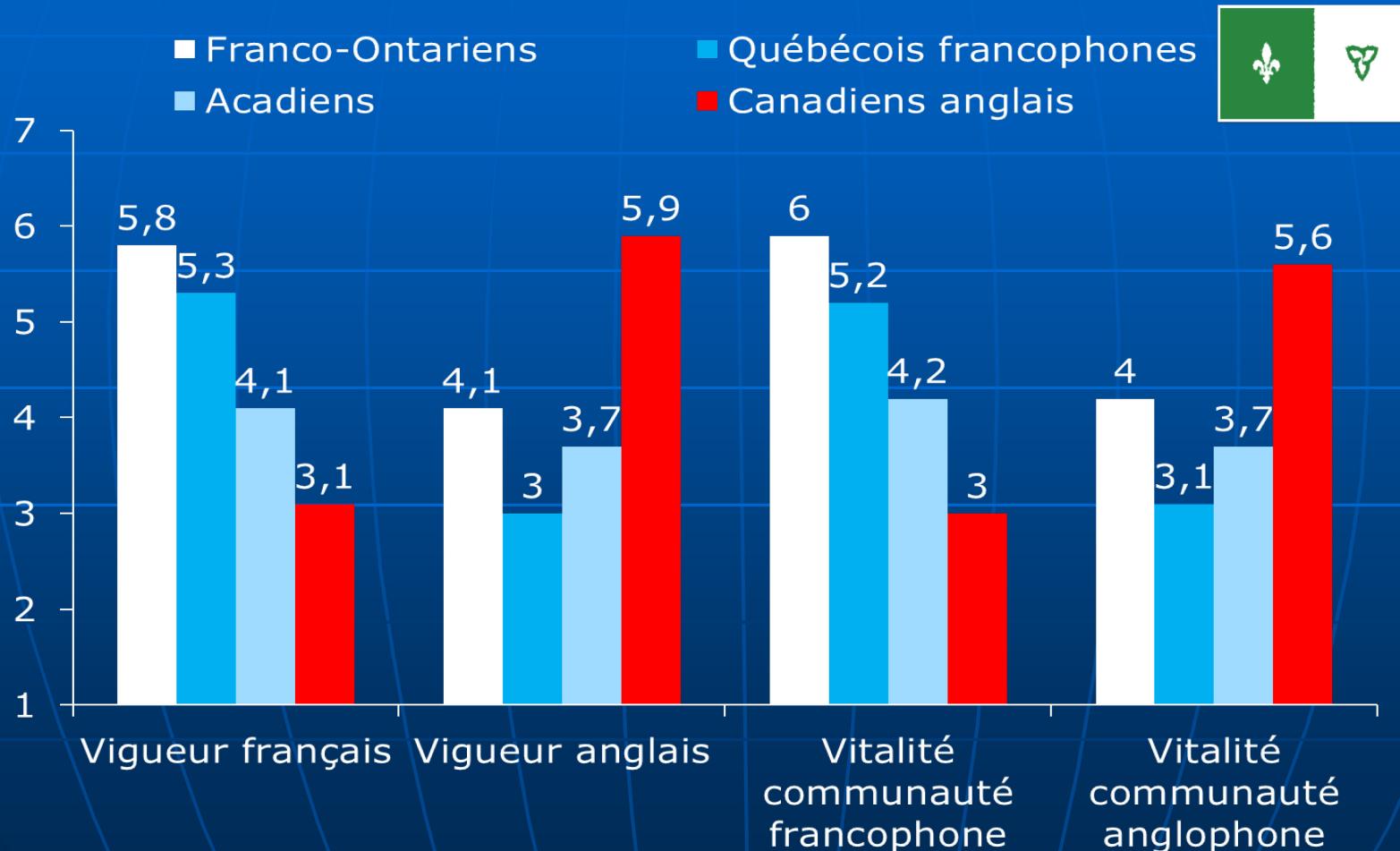
**1= pas du tout; 4= moyennement; 7= énormément**



# Contribution of **migrants** for minority vitality of Franco-Ontarians & Anglophone majority Ontario

(language + community) **Franco-Ontarian undergraduates** N=227

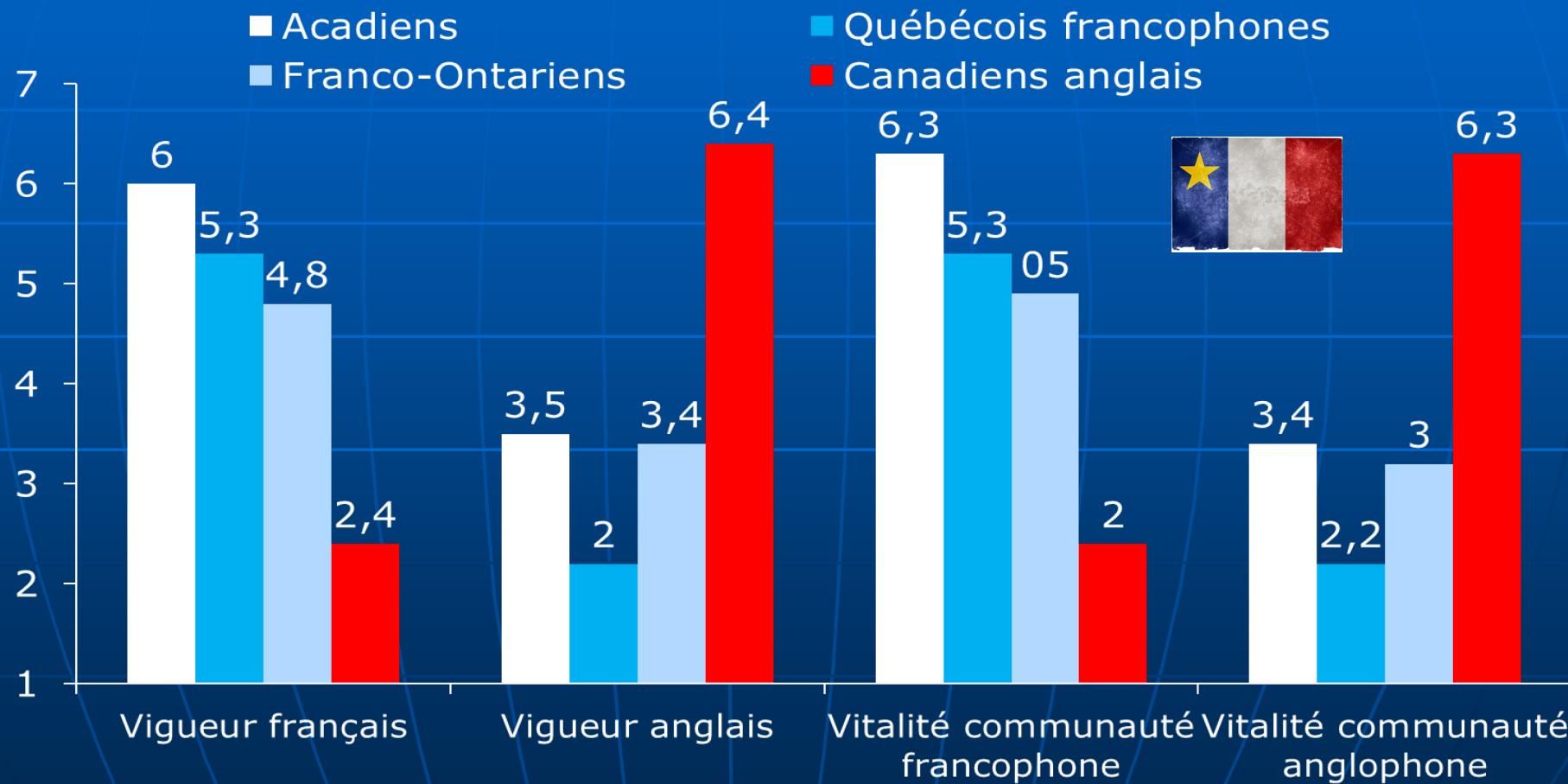
Jusqu'à quel point les migrants \_\_\_\_\_ contribuent à la **vitalité** de la communauté Franco-Ontarienne ? (7= énormément, 4= moyennement, 1= pas du tout)



# Contribution of migrants for minority Acadian vitality and N.B. Anglophone majority

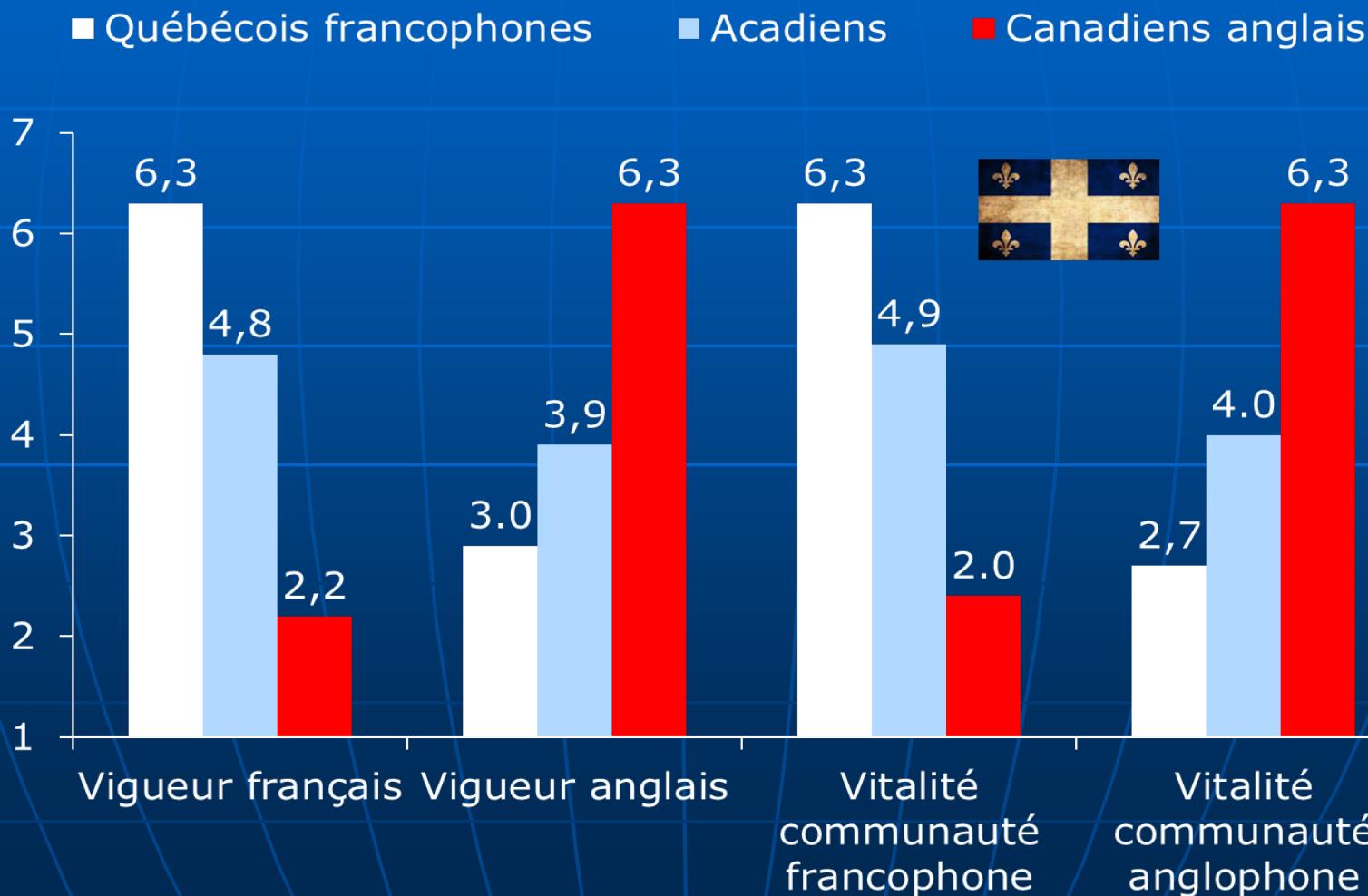
(language & community) Acadian undergraduates : N = 227

Jusqu'à quel point les migrants \_\_\_\_\_ contribuent à la vitalité de la communauté Acadienne au N.B. ?  
(7= énormément, 4= moyennement, 1= pas du tout)



# Contribution of **migrants** for vitality of Québécois francophone majority & anglophone minority in QC (language & community ) **Québécois francophones N= 204**

Jusqu'à quel point les migrants \_\_\_\_\_ contribuent à la **vitalité** de la communauté francophone au Québec ?  
(7= énormément, 4= moyennement, 1= pas du tout)



**LA NATION (1937). « LA GRANDE MENACE: A quoi bon le Congrès de la langue française si John Bull veut nous noyer par l'immigration intensive »**

**Do feelings of linguistic threat remain salient for Acadian & Franco-Ontarian minorities and for Québécois francophone majority today ? According to Threat Theory, the more Francophones feel threatened by Anglophones, the LESS they want them as migrants to their province (Stephan & Stephan 2000)**

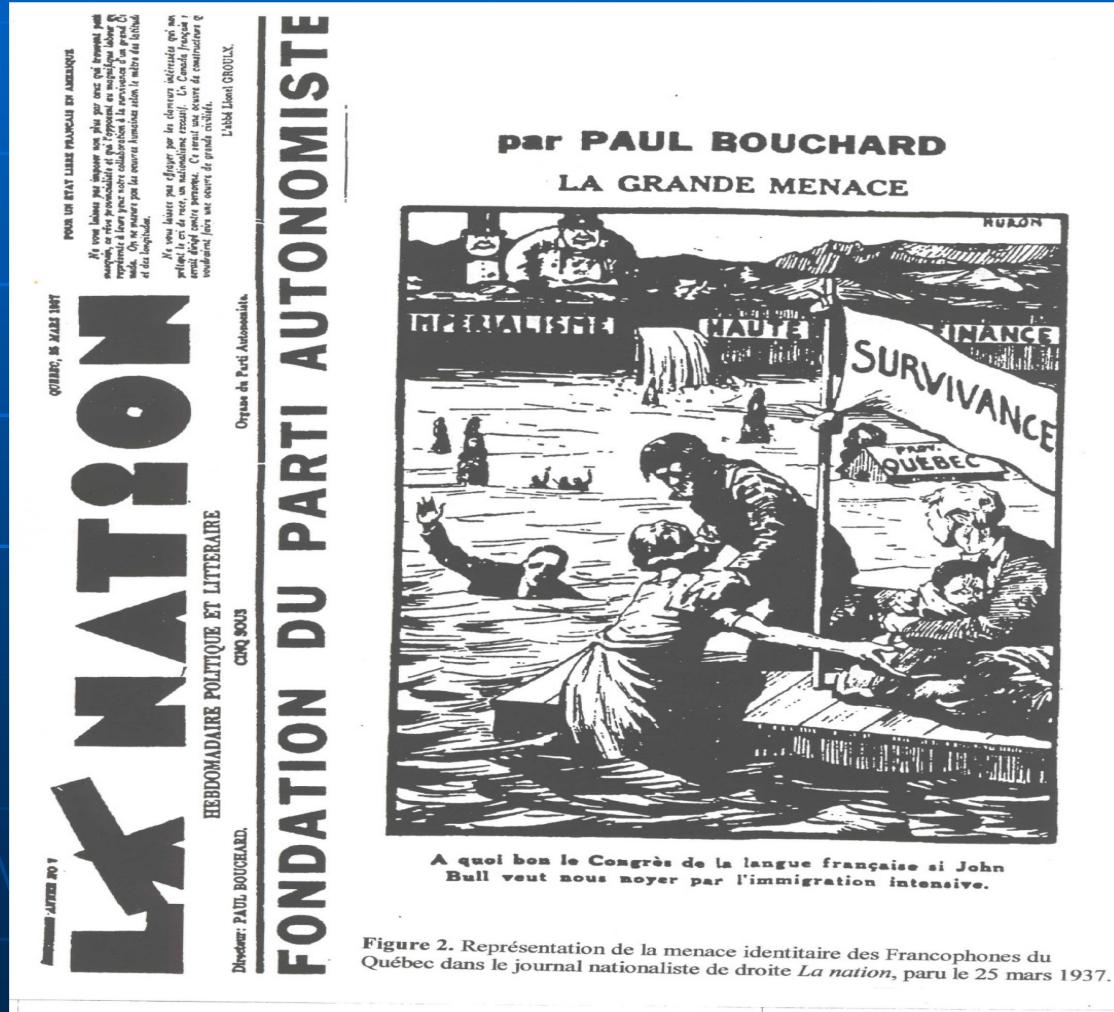


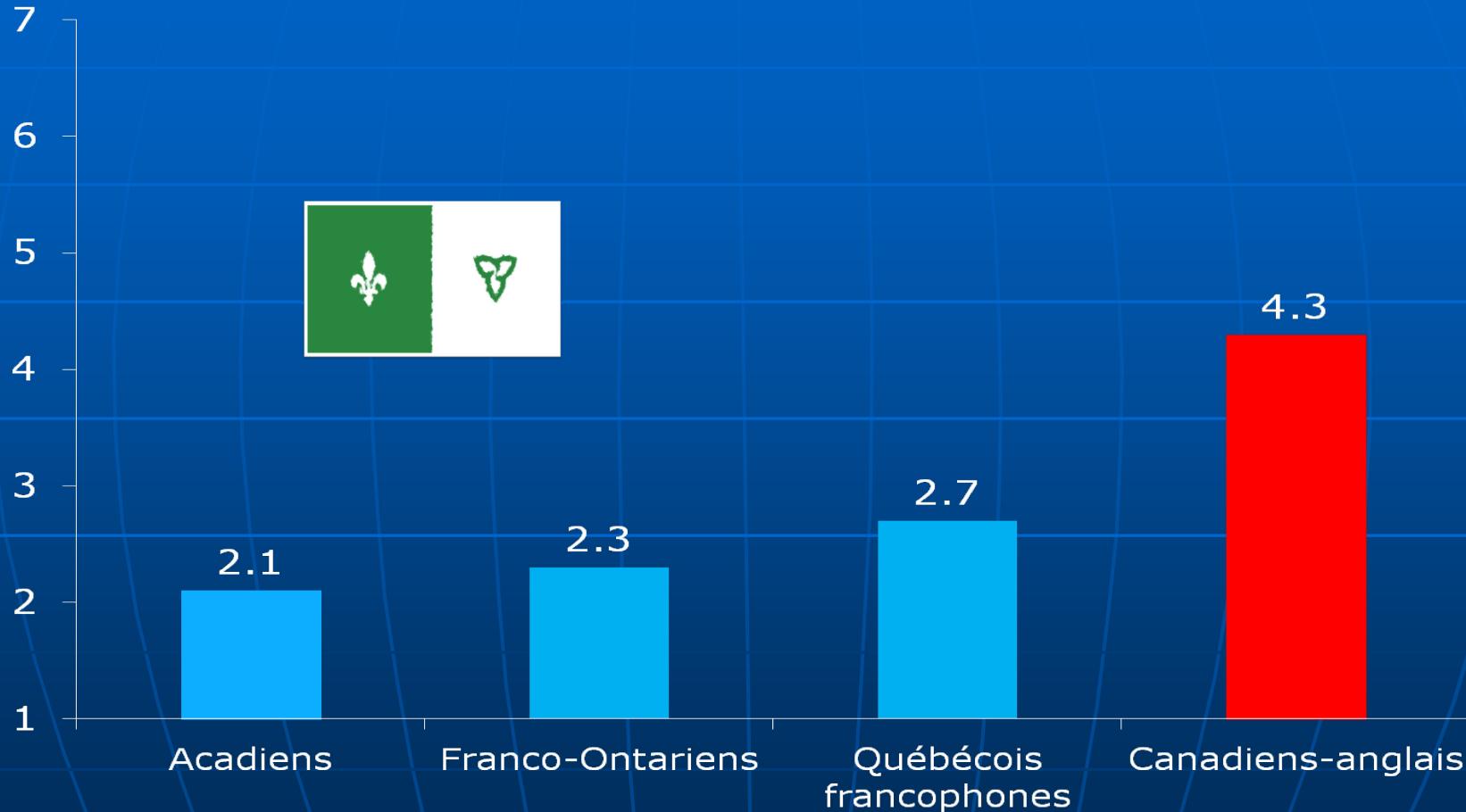
Figure 2. Représentation de la menace identitaire des Francophones du Québec dans le journal nationaliste de droite *La nation*, paru le 25 mars 1937.



## Minority Franco-Ontarian undergraduates: N = 227.

### Feeling of **identity threat** in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Sentiment que votre identité est menacée par la présence des groupes suivants en Ontario  
(7= énormément, 4= moyennement, 1= pas du tout)

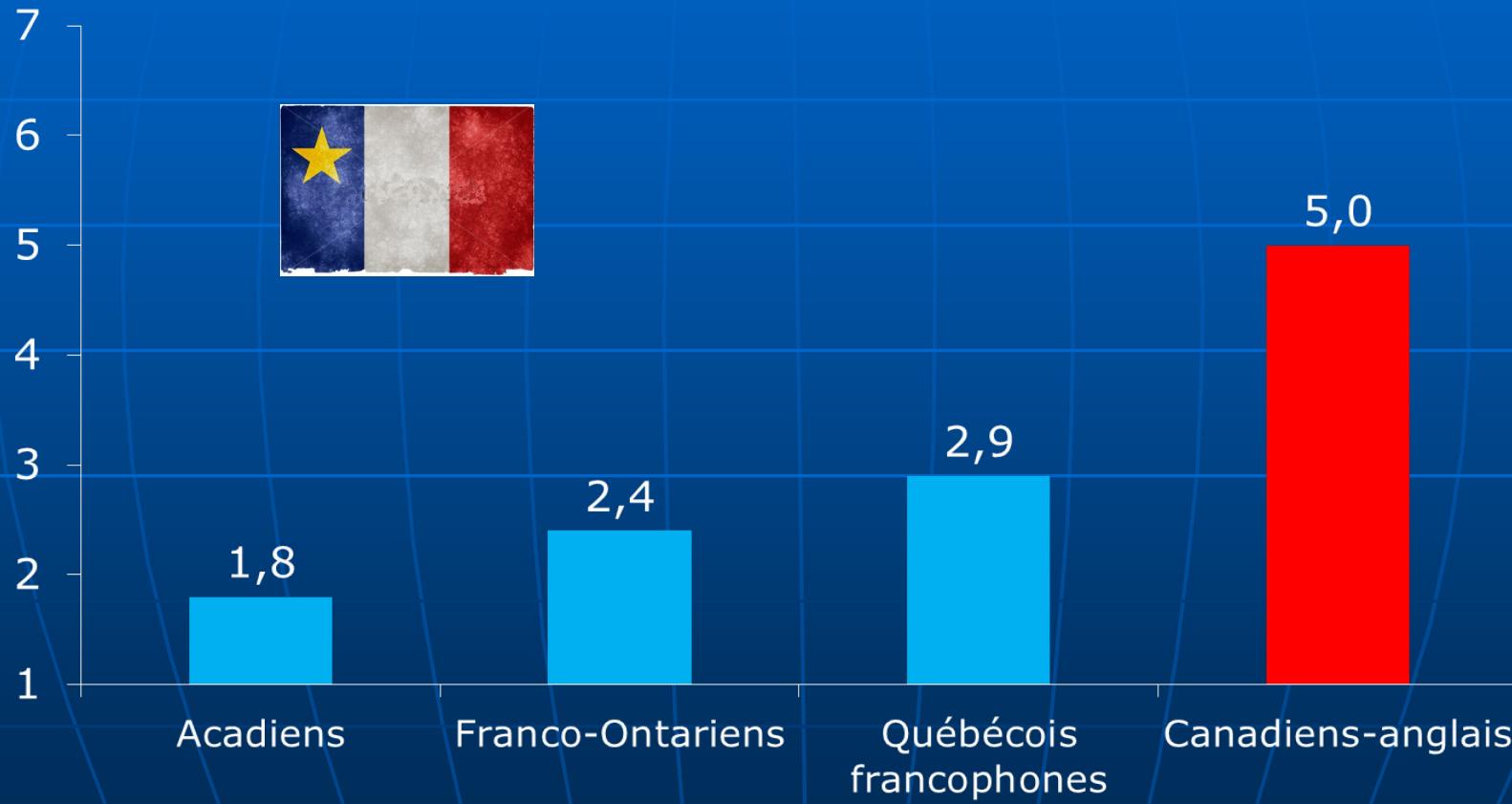




## Minority Acadien undergraduates : N = 227.

### Feeling of identity threat in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Sentiment que votre identité est menacée par la présence des groupes suivants au N.B.  
(7= énormément, 4= moyennement, 1= pas du tout)



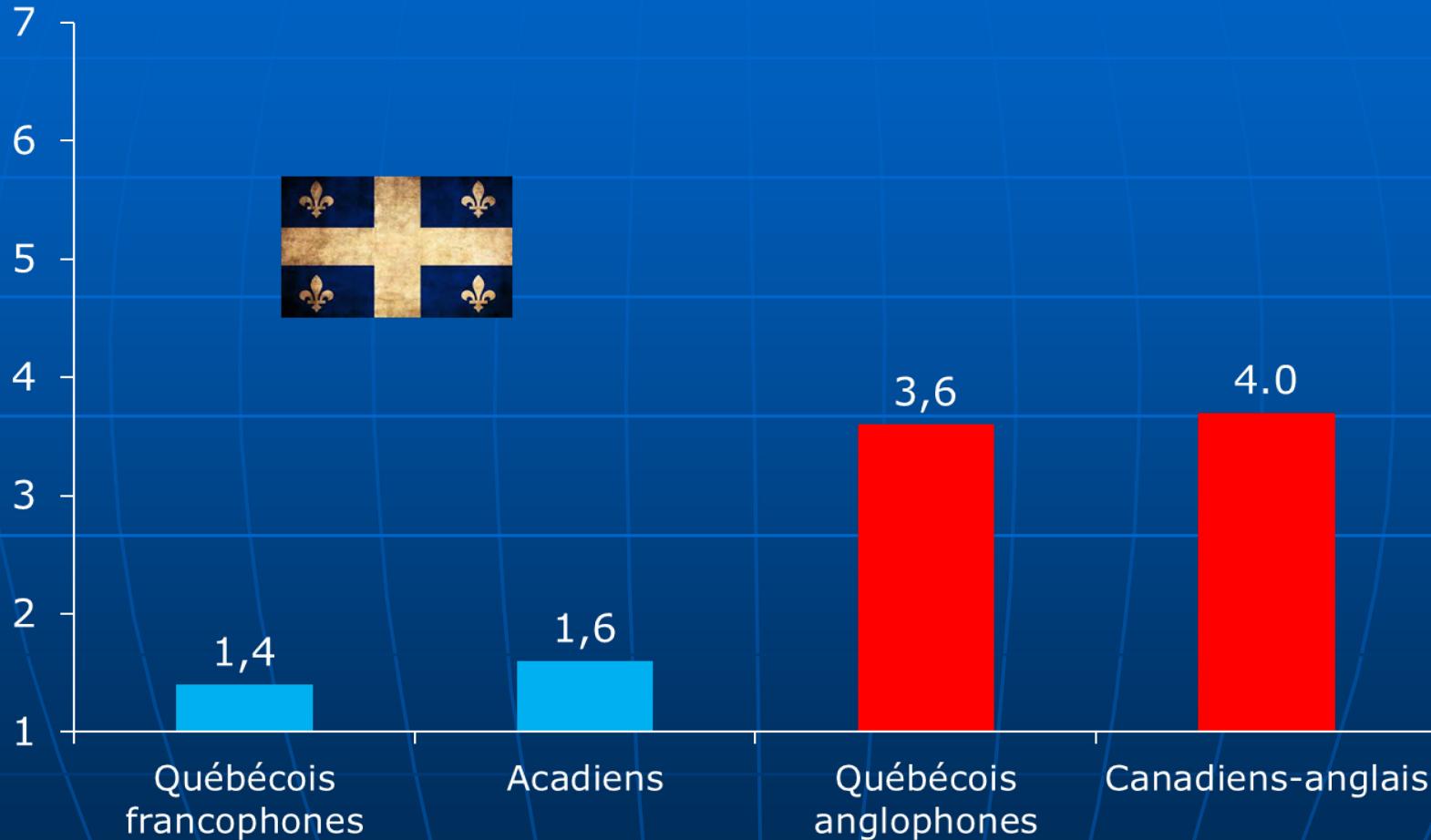


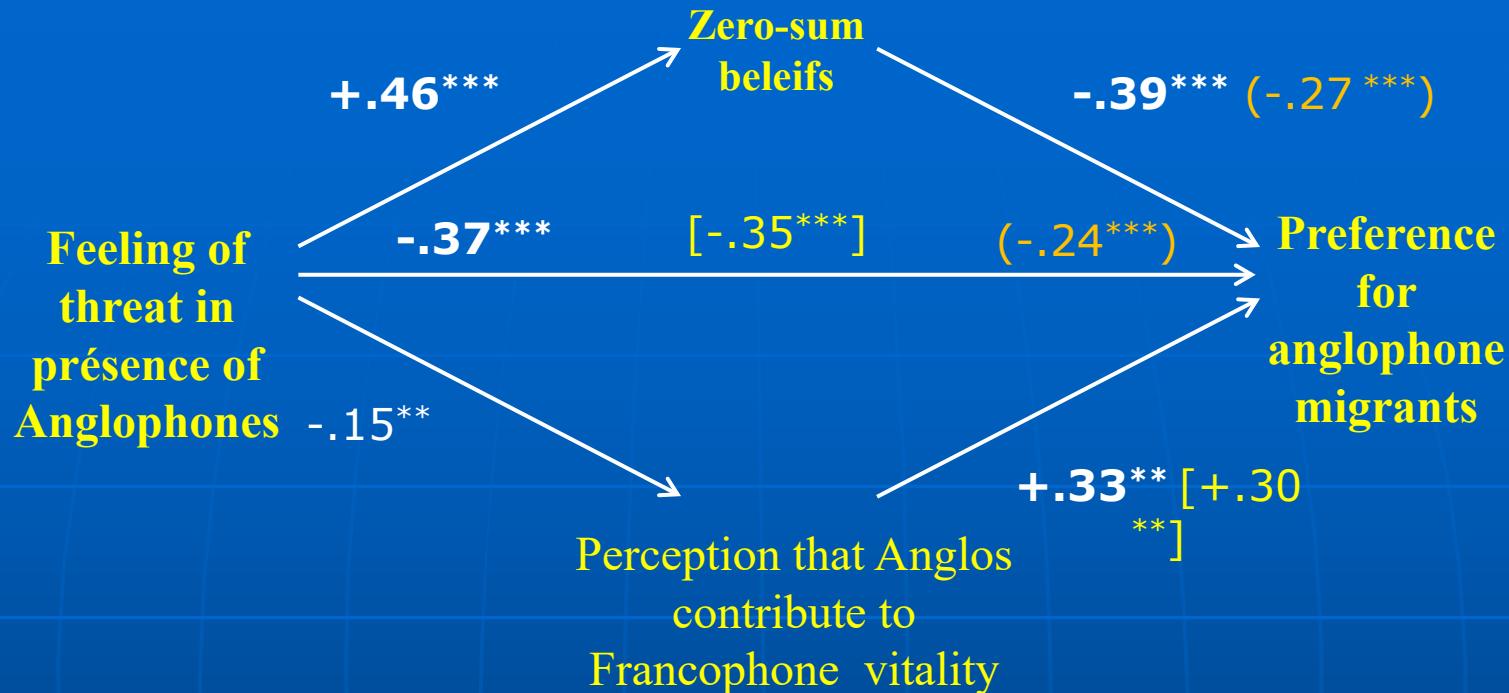
## Québécois francophone majority: N = 204

### Feeling of identity threat in the presence of: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentiment que votre identité est menacée par la présence des groupes suivants au Québec

(7= énormément, 4= moyennement, 1= pas du tout)





**The more Francophones feel threatened by Anglophones, the LESS they want them as migrants to their province ! Supports Threat Theory (Stephan & Stephan 2000)**

**Mediation analysis:** The role of zero-sum beliefs and perception that English-Canadians (ECs) contribute to French vitality in mediating the relation between **Threat in presence of ECs and desire for EC migrants**: Mediation analysis yields same results for Québécois Francophones + Acadians + Franco-Ontarians: N= 658.  $^{**}p<.01$ .  $^{***}p<.001$

## Discussion

1. **No support** for the **common Canadian identity** hypothesis amongst Acadian, franco-ontarian & Québécois francophones undergraduates.
2. Much **Support for the Two Solitude hypothesis:** Acadian, Québécois francophone & Franco-Ontarians **prefer French-canadian** and **African Francophone** migrants rather than **English Canadians** and feel their **identity is threatened** by presence of **anglophones** from Canada & USA.
3. Acadians, Franco-Ontarians & Québécois francophones feel that their language & community vitality can be **improved best** by presence of **French Canadian** and **French African migrants.**

## Discussion

- 4. **Much support for Threat Theory.** The more Francophones feel threatened by Anglophones, the LESS they want them as migrants to their own province (Stephan & Stephan 2000)
- 5. I was surprised to find that the **Québécois Francophone majority** felt as threatened by English Canadians as were Acadian and Franco-Ontarian **Minorities**. The rôle of language threat ideology in Francophone communities ?
- 6. Can we conclude that **Québécois Francophones are a dominant majority with the psychology of a threatened minority?**
- 7. If so, this is a precarious situation for linguistic, ethnic & religious minorities in Quebec...who must learn to live dangerously in Francophone majority setting!

**MERCI**

**THANK YOU**

**Obrigado**

**GRACIAS    GRAZIE**

شُكُور

**להודות**

**Trugarez    DANK U**

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