

Group Vitality and language minorities in Quebec and Canada



Richard Y. Bourhis

Département de psychologie

Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada

Bourhis.richard@uqam.ca



Paper presented at the Education Forum:
Minority Vitality through Education.

Concordia University , John Molson School of Business

Montreal, QC, Canada

October 28-30, 2018



Defining the Group vitality construct

Giles, Bourhis & Taylor, 1977; Bourhis & Landry, 2012

1. The **vitality** of a language group is « *that which makes a group likely to behave as a distinctive and active collective entity in intergroup situations* »

2. The **more vitality** a Language group enjoys the more likely it will **survive** and **thrive** as a **collective entity** in an intergroup setting

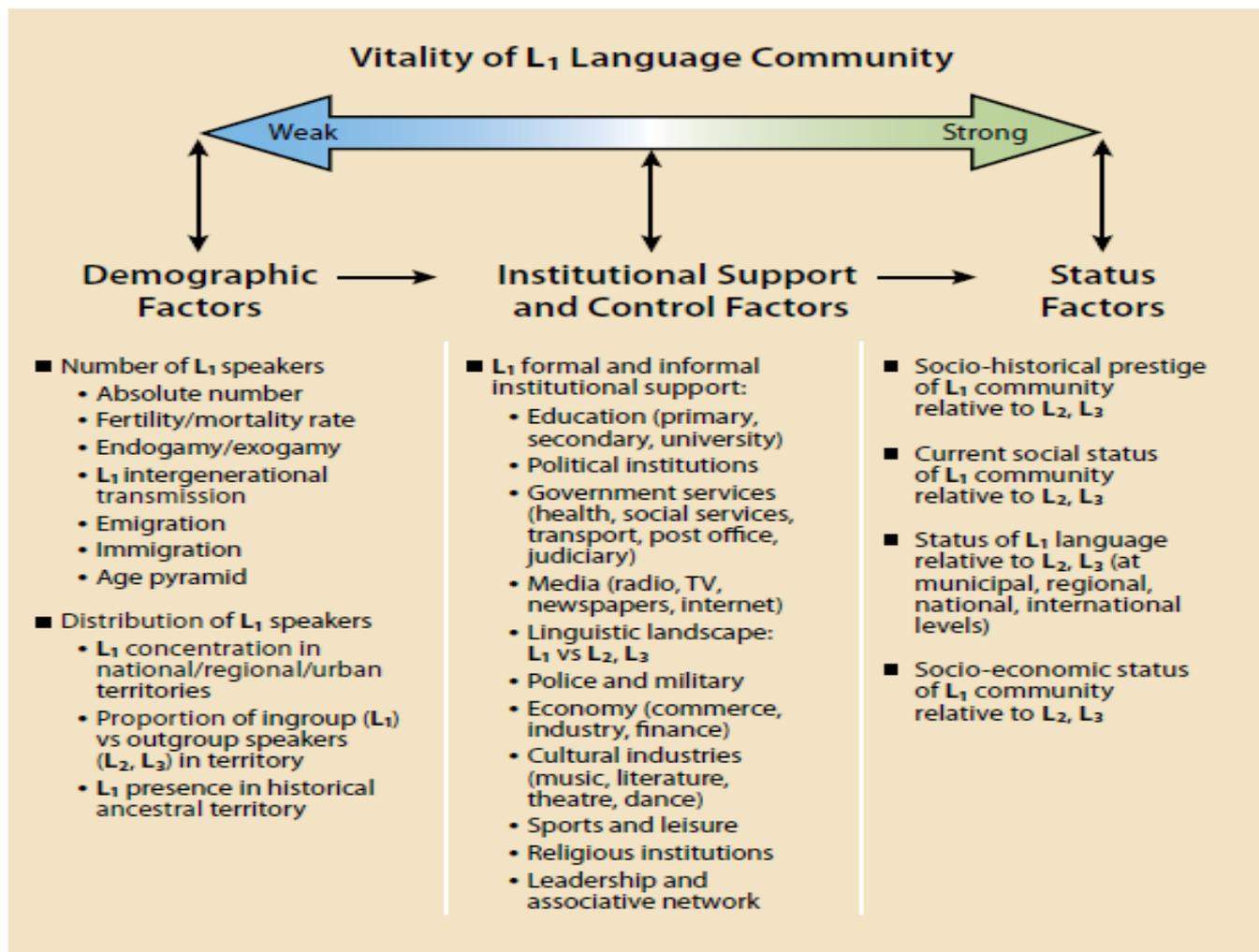
3. Ethnolinguistic groups that have **little vitality** may eventually **cease to exist** as distinctive groups in their intergroup setting

Defining the Group vitality construct

Giles, Bourhis & Taylor, 1977; Bourhis & Landry, 2012; Smith, Ehala & Giles, 2016

- As a tool of *social analysis*, group vitality can be used to *compare* and *contrast* the **strength** of **language communities L1/L2** co-existing within a given society
- Group vitality can be applied to linguistic, ethnic & religious groups **in contact** through **migration** or as **national minorities** within states.
- The structural variables most likely to influence group vitality are organized under three headings: **Demographic, Institutional Control** and **Status factors**

Figure 1
Taxonomy of Socio-Structural Factors
Affecting the Vitality of Language Community L₁
in Contact with Language Communities L₂ and L₃
(Adapted from Bourhis, 2001a)



Status Vitality

Status vitality includes the **prestige** of the **languages** spoken by linguistic minorities and majorities in contact both within the country and internationally.

Status vitality also includes the perceived **historical prestige** of the language communities in contact following their rise and fall over the centuries

Status vitality includes **language planning** efforts designed to enshrine the knowledge and use of competing language groups.

EX. **Bill 101** in Quebec was designed to **increase the use of French** relative to English

The stronger the perceived status enjoyed by a language group, the more it contributes to its vitality and its chances to survive & develop as a distinctive collectivity

Demographic vitality

- **Demographic vitality** refer to the sheer number of speakers and their distribution within a territory. The greater the *demographic strength* of a community the greater its likelihood of thriving as a distinctive language group in multilingual settings
- **Demographic variables are:** absolute number of L1 speakers, their birthrate, age pyramid, mixed L1/L2 marriages, their intergenerational transmission of L1, rate of emigration/immigration, concentration and % in national/province/city territories

Group Vitality in Canada

Plan of the talk

1. Defining the **group vitality** construct
2. **Objective Vitality Assessment**: Case Study:
 - Bill 101 impact for Anglophone & Francophone communities in Quebec
3. **Exo-Vitality**: Subjective Vitality perceptions.
The Subjective vitality questionnaire (SVQ).
- 4 . **Ego-Vitality**: Goal beliefs as desire to act in favour of ingroup vitality. Anglophone & Francophone study (Sioufi & Bourhis, 2017)

Institutional vitality of language communities

- **Institutional vitality** is defined as the **degree of control** one language group has over its own fate as a collectivity. It is the degree of ***social power*** enjoyed by language group L1 relative to co-existing L2 linguistic outgroups (Giles, Bourhis & Taylor, 1977)
- It is proposed that language groups need to achieve and maintain a favorable position on the **institutional control** front if they wish to **survive as distinctive collective entities** within **multilingual settings** (Bourhis & Landry, 2012)

Institutional vitality

Institutional control is the dimension of vitality '*par excellence*' needed by language groups to maintain and assert their development within state and private institutions.

Language groups need to control their own institutions in: national & municipal government, education, health & social services, judicial system, commerce, business, police & military, mass media, culture, sports and over their own territory.

The group vitality construct is a double edged sword !

Giles, Bourhis & Taylor, 1977 ; Bourhis & Landry, 2012

1. Group vitality can be used by **minority activist** to **strategically mobilize** for achieving greater ingroup demographic, institutional control & status, **thus improving their overall vitality**
2. Group vitality can be used by **dominant majorities** to strategically **undermine** the demographic, institutional & status **vitality** of rival linguistic/cultural **minorities** contributing to their assimilation
3. Best scenario is when dominant majority collaborates with their minorities to improve their vitality & foster social **cohesion through diversity**. (Pluralism integration policy, multiculturalism)

Institutional Vitality: Canadian Government adopts 1969 *Official Languages Act*. Enshrines French/English Bilingualism in Federal Administration, Laws and Services.

Commissioner of
Official Languages



Commissaire aux
langues officielles

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT

LOI SUR LES LANGUES OFFICIELLES

*Consolidation by the Office of the
Commissioner of Official Languages
Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985,
c. 31 (4th Supplement)*

*Codification du Commissariat aux
langues officielles
Lois révisées du Canada (1985),
ch. 31 (4^e supplément)*

PART VII

ADVANCEMENT OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Government
policy

41. The Government of Canada is committed to
(a) enhancing the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada and supporting and assisting their development; and
(b) fostering the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society.

Coordination

42. The Minister of Canadian Heritage, in consultation with other Ministers of the Crown, shall encourage and promote a coordinated approach to the implementation by federal institutions of the commitments set out in section 41.

PARTIE VII

PROMOTION DU FRANÇAIS ET DE L'ANGLAIS

Engagement

41. Le gouvernement fédéral s'engage à favoriser l'épanouissement des minorités francophones et anglophones du Canada et à appuyer leur développement, ainsi qu'à promouvoir la pleine reconnaissance et l'usage du français et de l'anglais dans la société canadienne.

Coordination

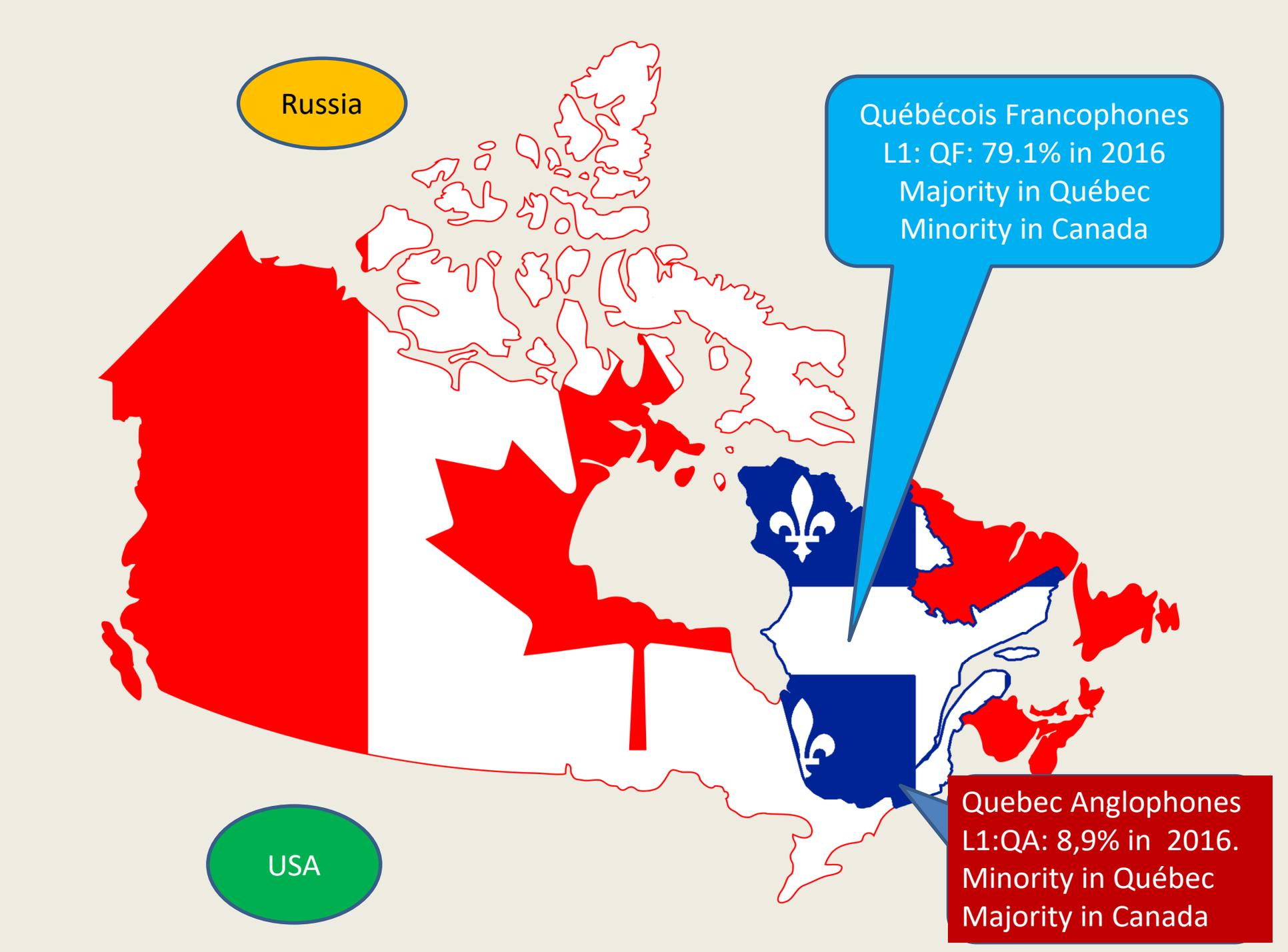
42. Le ministre du Patrimoine canadien, en consultation avec les autres ministres fédéraux, suscite et encourage la coordination de la mise en œuvre par les institutions fédérales de cet engagement.

1988: Part VII Official Languages Act enhances INSTITUTIONAL VITALITY of Francophone minority in ROC and for Anglophone minority in Quebec.

41. « The Government of Canada is committed to:

- a) Enhancing the **vitality** of the English and French linguistic minority *communities* in Canada and supporting and assisting their *development*; and
- b) fostering the full **recognition** and **use** of both **English** and **French** in Canadian society. »

43. « d) ... to offer **provincial** and **municipal services** in both English and French and to provide opportunities for members of English or French linguistic minority communities to be **educated** in their own language »



A stylized map of Canada with a red outline. A large red maple leaf is centered on the map. A yellow oval labeled 'Russia' is positioned above the map, and a green oval labeled 'USA' is positioned below it. A blue callout box points to the province of Quebec, and a red callout box points to the English-speaking population in Quebec.

Russia

Québécois Francophones
L1: QF: 79.1% in 2016
Majority in Québec
Minority in Canada

USA

Quebec Anglophones
L1:QA: 8,9% in 2016.
Minority in Québec
Majority in Canada

French Nationalist discourse highlighted threat to French language & culture in Quebec & Canada (Right wing: La Nation, 1937)

LE 25 MARS 1937

LA NATION

HEBDOMADAIRE POLITIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE
CINQ SOUS

Directeur: PAUL BOUCHEARD.

Organ de Parti Autonomiste.

POUR UN ETAT LIBRE FRANCAIS EN AMERIQUE

Ne vous laissez pas imposer une plus par ceux qui trouvent plus
souples, en plus provocatoire et qui l'opposent au magnifique idéal de
représenté à leur pour votre collaboration à la survie d'un grand Ca
nada. On ne réussit pas les œuvres humaines ainsi. Le mépris des libéraux
et des linguistes.

Ne vous laissez pas effrayer par les décrets sévères qui ont
prévu la fin de nos institutions. Les Canadiens français n'
ont jamais été vaincus. Ce sont nos espérances de construction et
voulons, faire nos œuvres de grande civilisation.

L'abbé Lionel Groulx.

par **PAUL BOUCHARD**
LA GRANDE MENACE



A quoi bon le Congrès de la langue française si John Bull veut nous noyer par l'immigration intensive.

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

Diglossia in Québec 1960s: English was public language of prestige & upward mobility **French** was private socio-affective language of francophone majority



Figure 3. Caricature de *Girerd* concernant le statut du français vs l'anglais comme langue des affaires à Montréal, paru dans *La Presse* dans les années 1960.

Status Vitality: Language Laws to improve status & use of French relative to English in Quebec: 1969 to 2013

1969: Bill 63 Freedom of choice for French or English schools

1972: Bill 22 Reduces access to English schools

1977: Bill 101 Charter of the French Language French ascendancy

1983: Bill 53

1986: Bill 142

1988: Bill 178 Commercial signs: French only

1993: Bill 86 Commercial signs: French>English

1997: Bill 40

2000: Bill 170,171 French vs bilingual status of municipalities

2002: Bill 104 Reduces access to English schools: closes bridging school

2010 Bill 115 Reduces access to English Schools within article 23 of Canadian constitution



Status Vitality: Charter of the French Language (Bill 101) 1977

- “Whereas the **French language**, the distinctive language of a people that is in the majority French speaking, is the instrument by which that people has articulated its **identity**;...”
- “Whereas the Assemblée Nationale du Québec intends in this pursuit to deal fairly and openly with the ethnic minorities, (+ in 1983, while respecting the institutions of the Quebec English-speaking community, G. Godin, PQ) whose valuable contribution to the development of Quebec is readily acknowledged; ...”
- “Therefore, **Her Majesty**, with the advice and consent of the **Assemblée nationale du Québec**, enact as follows:
1. French is the official language of Quebec”

For many Québécois Francophones, pro-French Bill 101 is part of struggle for ascendancy of French majority over English minority of Quebec



Charter of the French Language (Bill 101) 1977



French is the **ONLY** official language of Quebec

+ **Only** the **French** version of laws and regulations are **Official**. (The 1979 Canadian Supreme Court ruling restores French & English as Co-Official versions)

+ **French** is **compulsory** language of primary & secondary **schooling** for all **Francophone majority** pupils and new **international immigrants**.

+ Anglophones of Quebec in 1977 have right to English schooling, but **NOT English Canadians** from rest of Canada (**ROC**). (Anglophones from ROC gain right to English schooling in Quebec following 1984 Canadian Supreme court ruling based Section 23 of 1982 Constitution Act)



Charter of the French Language (Bill 101)

+ **French is the language of work** ; cannot be fired for not knowing English. All **non French mother tongue** employees must pass a **French test** to be allowed to work in health care & all Quebec state services.

All clients have right to be **served in French** in all business, municipal and provincial government services

+ All private firms of more than 50 employees must obtain a **Francization certificate** to do business in Quebec & bid for Government work contracts.

+ **Office Québécois de la langue française** enforces Bill 101 with 270 employees



Charter of the French Language (Bill 101) 1977



+ Historical **English** language **health & social services** become **bilingual** if >50% non-French regional population; if < 50% **English speaking** population hospital gives services **only in French**. Same rule for **Municipalities** but based on **mother tongue**

+ Creation of **French Linguistic Landscape**. Road signs, public buildings , commercial signs and many place names (Quebec Commission de Toponymie) .

Francophone majority reacts positively to Bill 101 !

1. After decades of **collective actions**, majority of Québécois francophones support Bill 101 which *enhances vitality and use of French* relative to English & all other languages in Quebec.
2. Francophones feel more *secure linguistically & culturally via Bill 101*. Francophone majority now *empowered* to rule Quebec state & economy
3. Unwittingly, **Bill 101** contributed to **decline of French nationalist cause** : *failure* of referendum on Quebec separation in 1980 & 1995. Globalised millenniums.



Some effects of Bill 101 for Anglophone & Allophone communities

Individual exit strategy: net out-migration of Quebec Anglophones (310k) to rest of Canada (ROC)

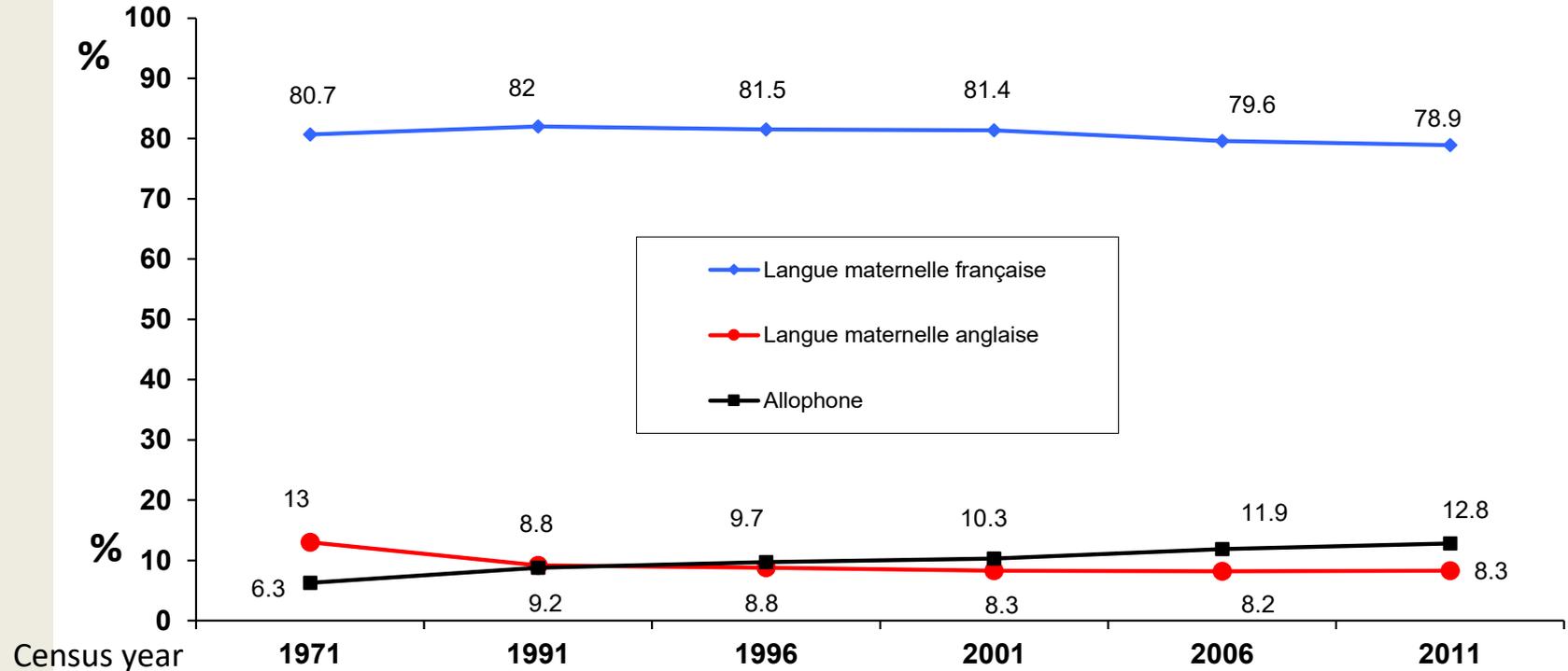
Collective mobilization of Anglophones 'who stayed' who defended their *institutional vitality* with Equality Party and Alliance Quebec (1977-1994)

Judicial challenge of Bill 101 by Anglophones & Allophones in name of *individual rights* in superior courts of Quebec & Canada

Quebec Community Group Network (QCGN) 1996-present: maintain & develop historical *institutional vitality* of the English-speaking communities of Quebec (ESQC)

Quebec Anglophones who stayed: many did learn French language via French immersion schools and French medium schools.

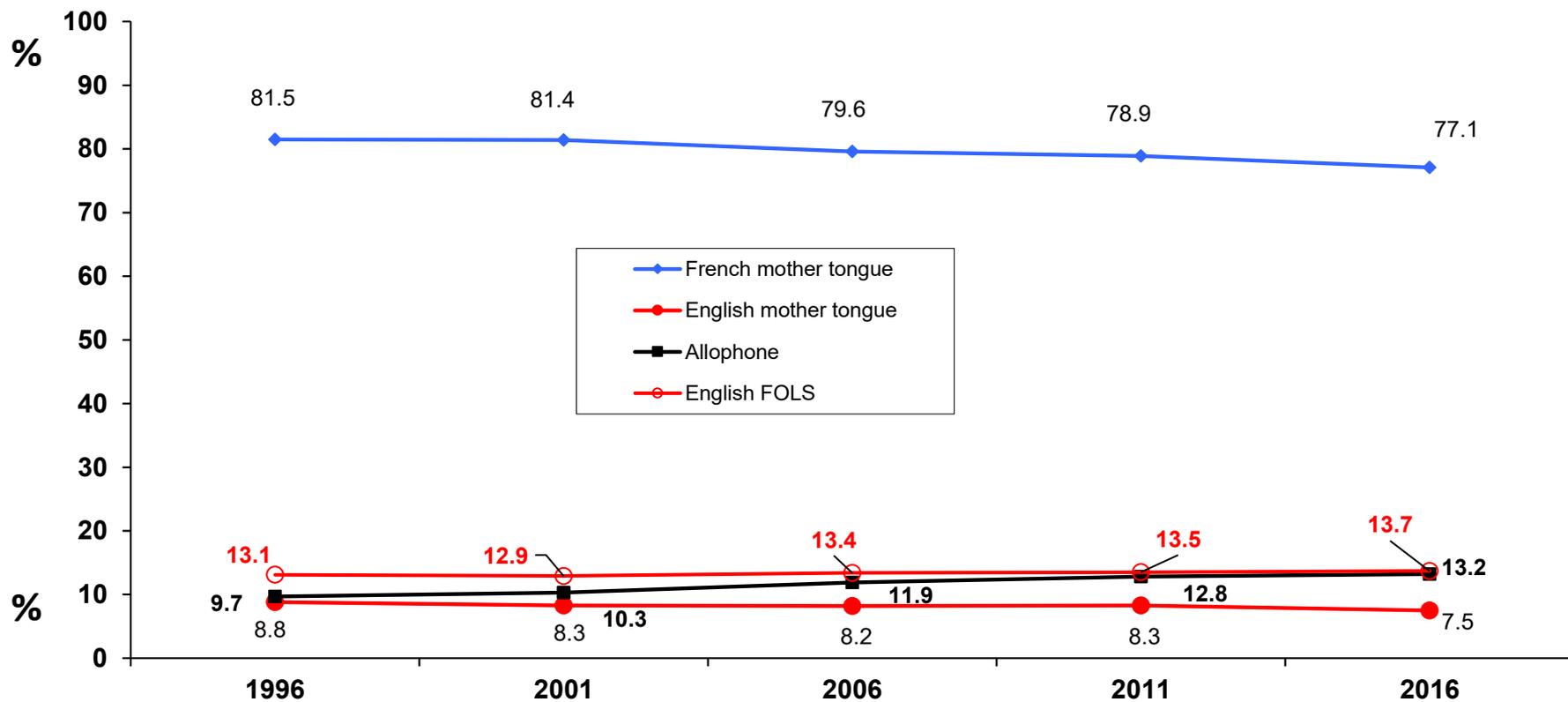
Demographic vitality: Number & % Quebec population based on mother tongue (L1). Canadian Census: 1971 - 2011



◆ L ₁ français	4 860 410	5 585 645	5 741 435	5 802 020	5 916 840	6 164 745
● L ₁ anglais	788 830	626 195	621 865	591 380	607 165	647 655
■ Allophone	390 415	598 445	681 285	732 180	866 000	1 003 545

Langue maternelle (L₁): Première langue apprise à la maison durant l'enfance et encore comprise au moment du Recensement

Number & % Quebec population by L1 & FOLS. Canadian Census 1996-2016



◆ L ₁ French	5 741 435	5 802 020	5 916 840	6 164 745	6 219 660
● L ₁ English	621 865	591 380	607 165	647 655	601 155
■ Allophone	681 285	732 180	866 000	1 003 545	1 060 830
○ English FOLS	925 830	918 955	994 723	1 058 259	1 103 478

English media tracks decline of Anglo demographic vitality

Quebec Gazette

MONTREAL

OUTSIDE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1997 574

SPORTS FINAL

Anglos now No. 3 in Quebec

Surpassed by allophones in latest census, StatsCan finds

HUBERT BAUCH
The Gazette

OTTAWA — Quebecers whose first language is English have become a minority within a minority this decade, census figures indicated yesterday.

A Statistics Canada report on language aspects of the latest national census, taken in May of last year, shows that the number of so-called allophones in Quebec — whose mother tongue is neither French nor English — has surpassed the province's anglophone population.

As of last year, there were 682,000 allophones in Quebec, representing 9.7 per cent of the province's population.

The number of Quebecers who, according to the StatsCan definition of mother tongue, first learned English at home and still understand it, was 622,000, or 8.8 per cent of the provincial population.

Twenty-five years ago, there were 789,000 anglophones in Quebec, making up 13 per cent of the population, a proportion that was more than twice that of allophones.

The 1996 census also showed a slight decline in the percentage of francophones in Quebec, to 81.5 per cent from 82 in 1991, despite a 2.8-per-cent in-

Allophones make mark

The proportion of allophones has surpassed anglophones in Quebec and is on the rise across the country.

	1971	1991	1996
QUEBEC			%
Anglophones	13.1	9.2	8.8
Francophones	80.7	82.0	81.5
Allophones	6.2	8.8	9.7
CANADA			%
Anglophones	60.1	60.4	59.8
Francophones	26.9	24.3	23.5
Allophones	13.0	15.3	16.6

For 1991 and 1996, multiple responses have been distributed equally among the languages reported.
Source: Statistics Canada

Southam News Graphics

crease in the francophone population — to 5,741,000 from 5,586,000. "The slight decrease in their proportion was due primarily to a growing number of immigrants with a mother tongue other than French," the report said.

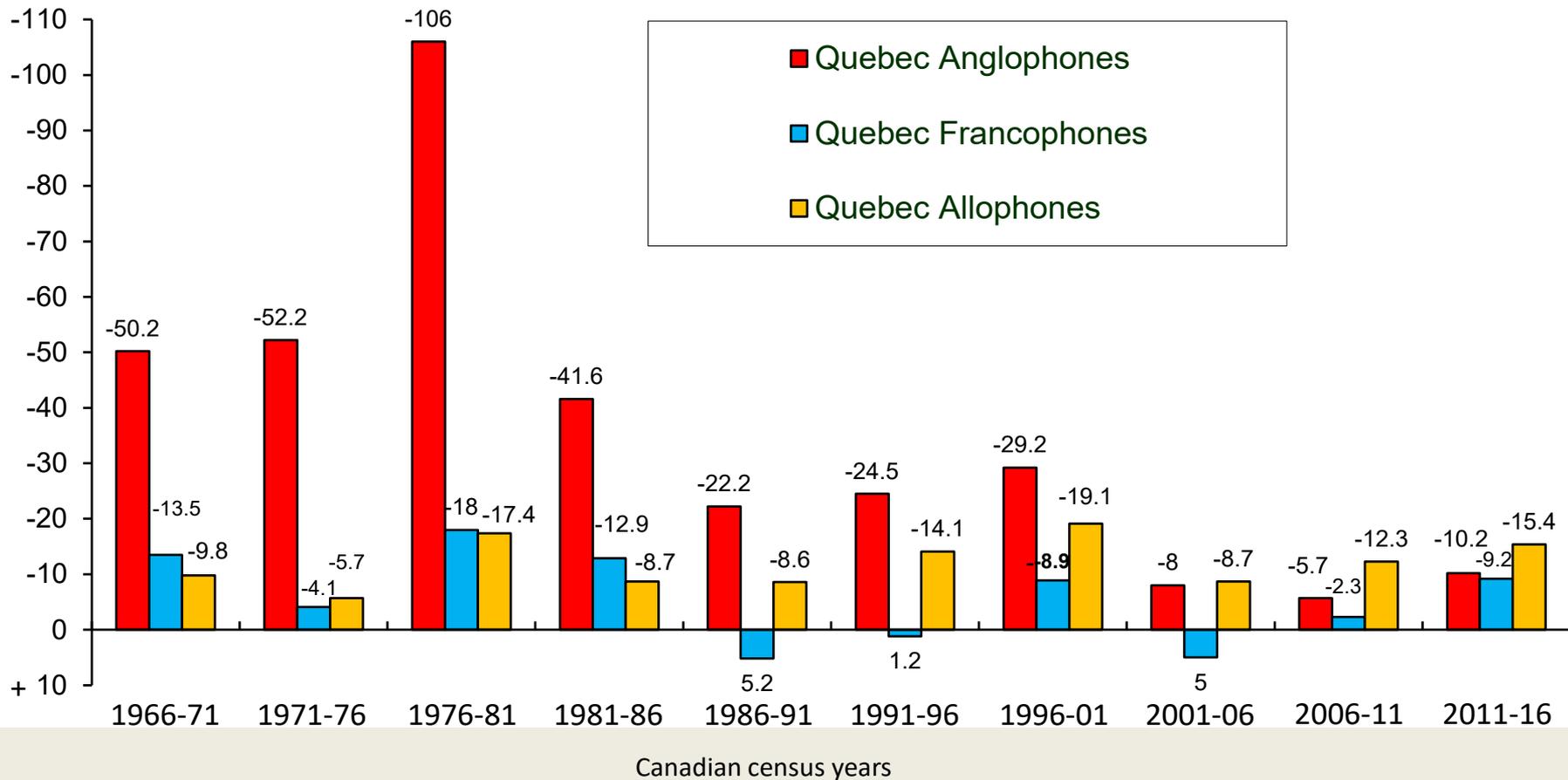
Please see **CENSUS**, Page A8

Exodus of anglos blamed. Page A8

Net Inter-Provincial migration of **Anglophones**, **Francophones** and **Allophones** in

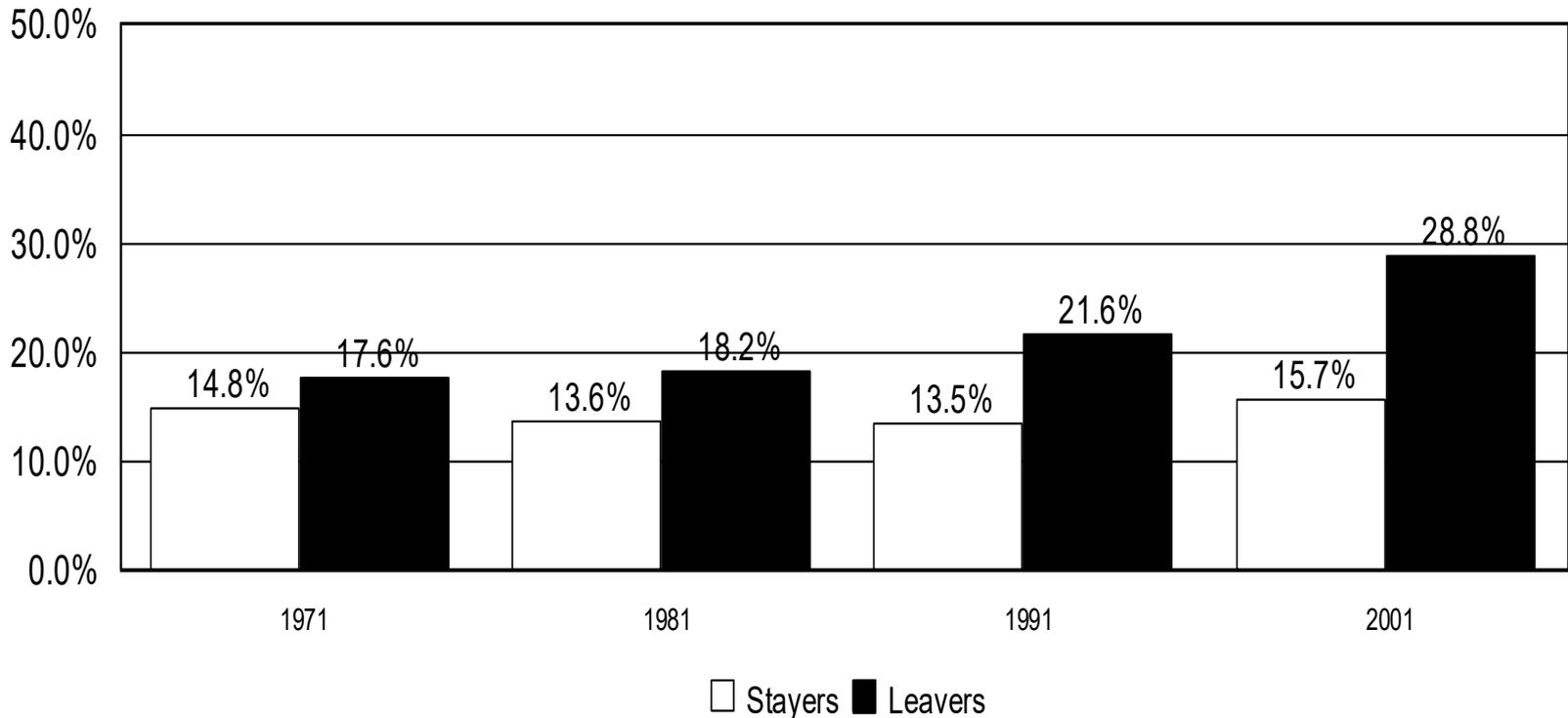
Quebec: **Arrivals – Departures = Net Out-Migration** in Thousands (K)

Net loss: **QA: -310K**; **QF: -55K**; **A: -120K**. Canadian census: 1966-2016



Proportion of Quebec Anglophones (EMT) with High Income (>\$50K), by Inter-provincial Mobility Status : Leavers to ROC gain higher income than those stayed in Quebec. Canadian Census: 1971-2001 (Floch & Pocock, 2012)

Proportion of Anglophone (EMT) Born-in-Quebec Population with High Income (> \$50k) by Inter-provincial Mobility Status, 1971-2001



Notes: Stayers are those who live in the province of birth. Leavers are those who live a province other than the birth province.

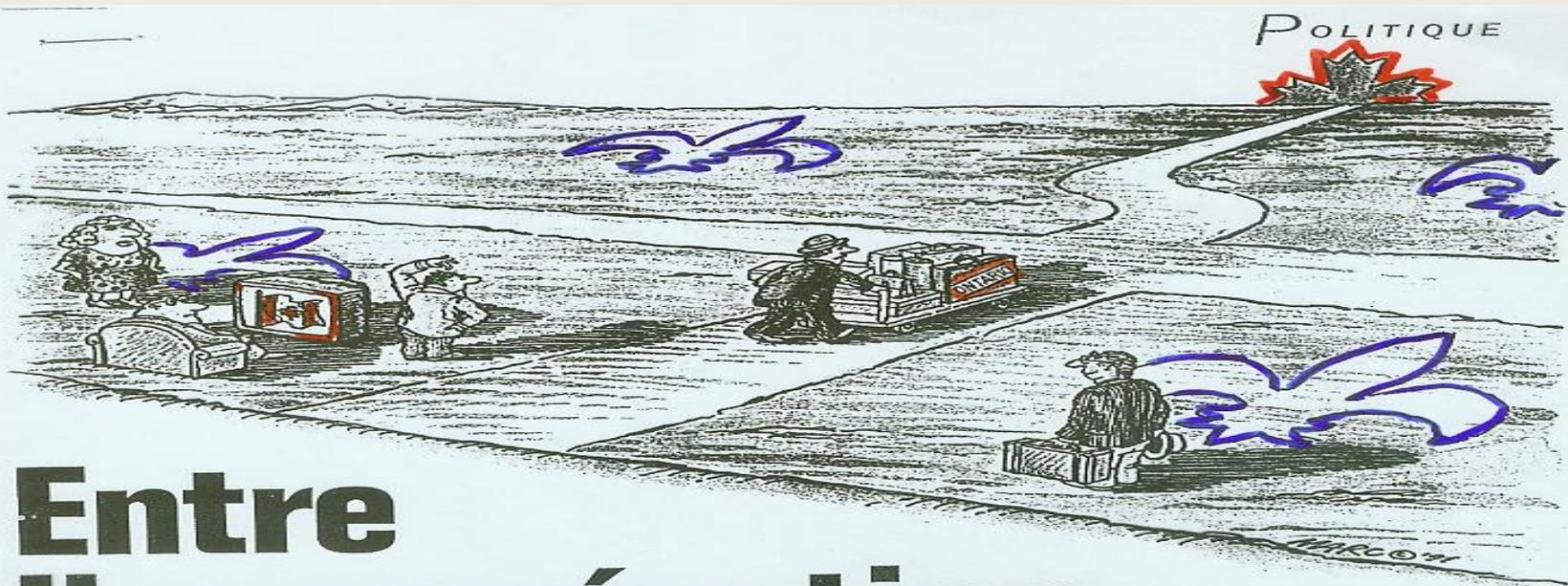
Income figures are expressed in 2001 adjusted \$.

Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the PUMFs of the 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

Demographic Vitality: Net Interprovincial Migration in Quebec

Canadian Census : 1976-2011

1. **Anglophones** are steadily leaving Quebec since Bill 101 including the **exodus peak** of **-106K** in 1976-1981. The exodus of Anglophone minorities from 1966 to 2016 was **-310k**
2. The demographic decline of Anglophones is also eroding the **institutional vitality** of this official minority in education, health care, business and culture. The **vitality** of Quebec Anglophones is declining, a **loss of linguistic and cultural capital** for the Province.
3. **Allophones** are steadily leaving Quebec from 1966 to 2016 at **-120k**. Net loss include the **children of Bill 101** from 1996 - 2016 = **- 69.6K**.
4. Some **Francophones** have left Quebec between 1966 and 2016 for a total net outmigration of **- 55k**. Francophone gains were in 1986-91(+ 5.2K) and in 2001-2006 (+ 5K).



Entre l'exaspération et l'exode

Les Anglo-Québécois perdent du poids politique, économique et démographique. Mal dans leur peau, la moitié d'entre eux pensent quitter le Québec.

par George Tombs

À la soupe populaire de Saint-Willibrord à Verdun, une femme décoiffée fait les cent pas. Un homme exhibe ses jambières de cuir noir et sa poitrine constellée d'insignes militaires et ecclésiastiques, et distribue des photocopies de blagues sur Mulroney et des tracts sur la Médaille miraculeuse. Autour, quelques dizaines de laissés-pour-compte boivent la soupe des volontaires de la paroisse.

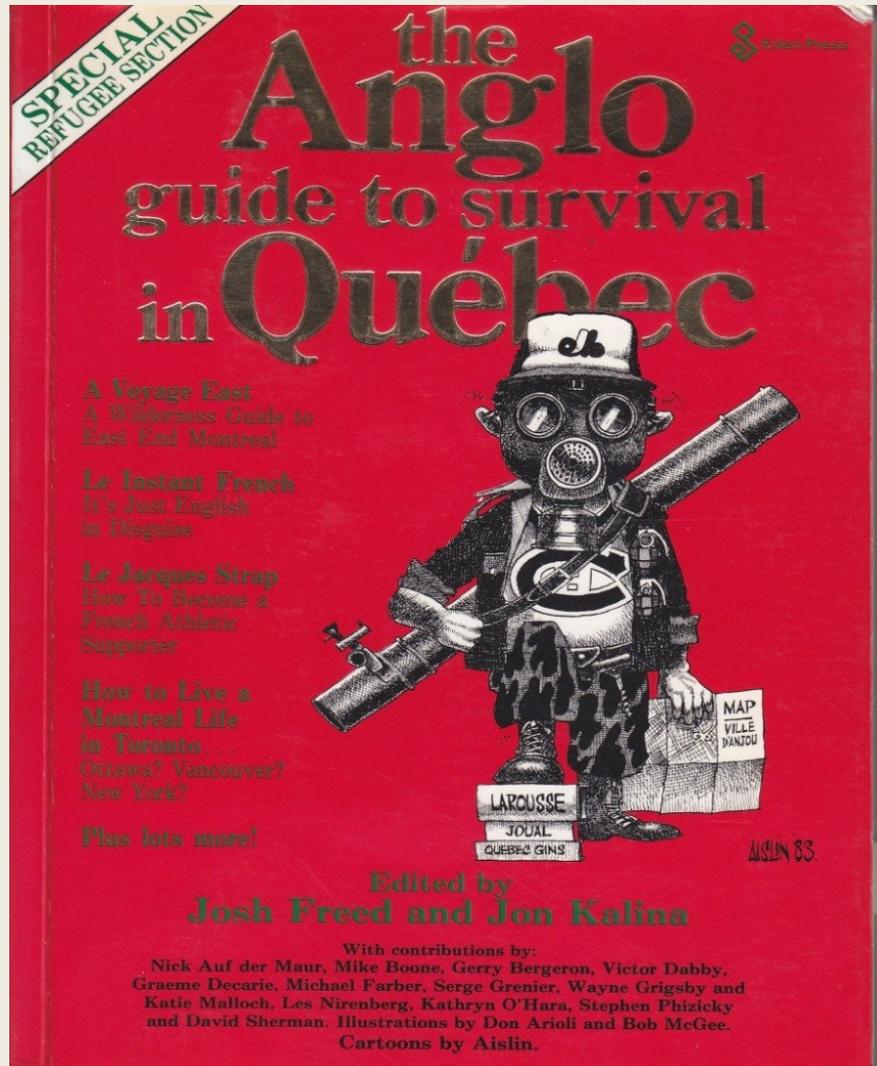
La scène se déroule chez des Montréalais pauvres... anglophones. Représentatifs de leur communauté? Autant que les pauvres francophones peuvent l'être, dit Richard Langlois, chercheur à la Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec et auteur de *S'appauvrir dans un pays riche*: « A 19%, le taux de pauvreté des anglophones est sensiblement le même que dans l'ensemble de la population »,

dit-il. Les Anglos pauvres sont environ 110 000. On est loin de Westmount.

Qui connaît réellement les 580 000 Québécois de langue maternelle anglaise? L'Anglo irréductible qui définit sa minorité comme enracinée, mais disloquée dans un Québec de moins en moins ouvert à la différence? Ou le nationaliste à la mémoire trop tenace, qui voit chez eux des nantis pleins de suffisance, les yeux braqués sur l'Angleterre ou les États-Unis?

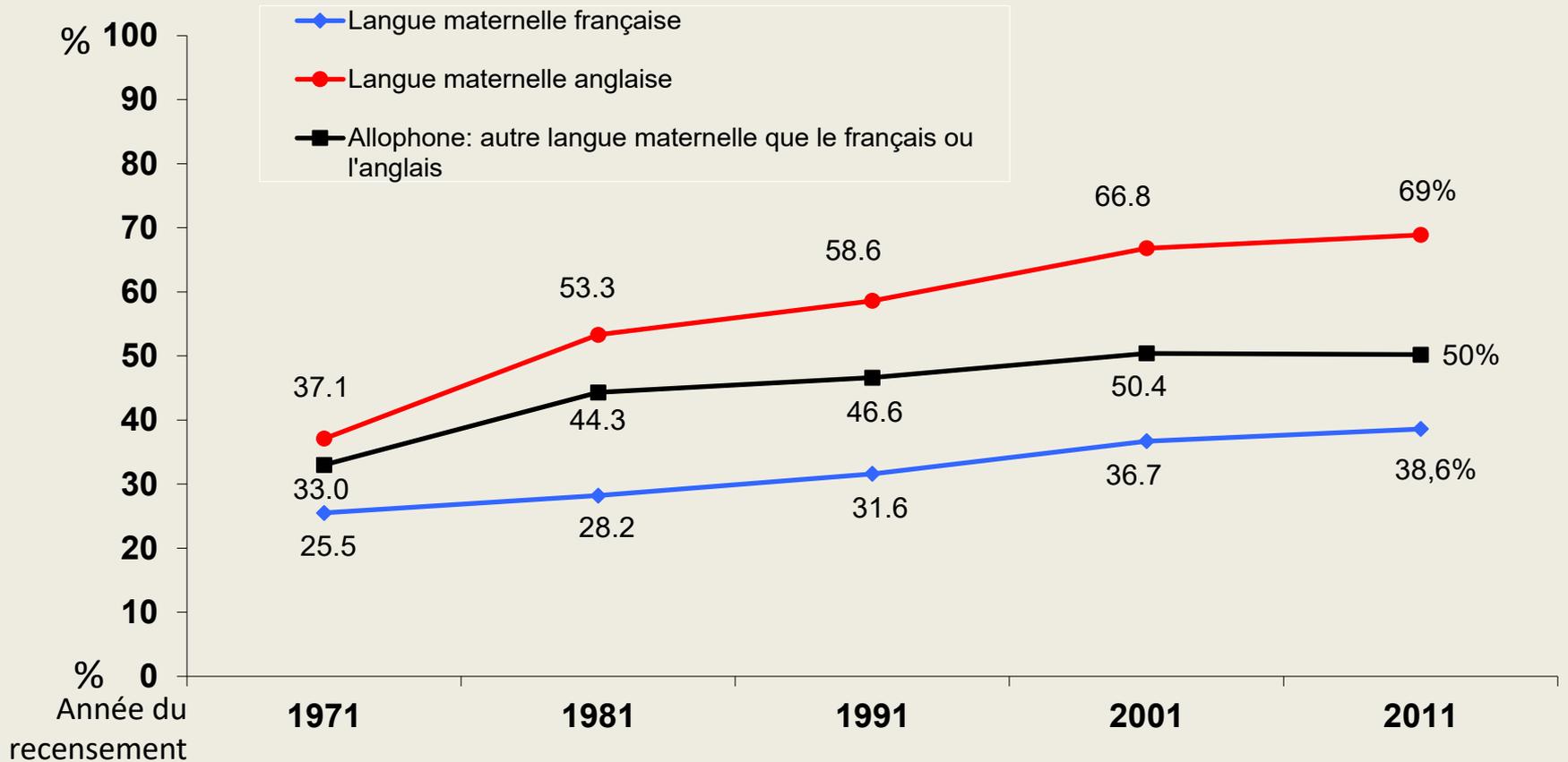
Sheila Fischman a traduit 40 romans québécois en anglais. Elle habite un loft tapissé de livres près de la *Main*, ce boulevard Saint-Laurent qui fut, jadis, la ligne de partage de Montréal entre l'Ouest anglais et l'Est français. « Les anglophones appartiennent à des mondes culturels, professionnels et politiques très variés. Les francophones vont-ils jamais

Bill 101 challenged the vitality of Quebec English-speaking minorities
Quebec anglophones who stayed find solace in Humour



Increasing French-English **Bilingualism in Québec** by mother tongue **(L1) of Francophones, Anglophones & Allophones.**

Recensements du Canada: 1971 – 2011. Source: Secrétariat des langues officielles, Patrimoine canadien

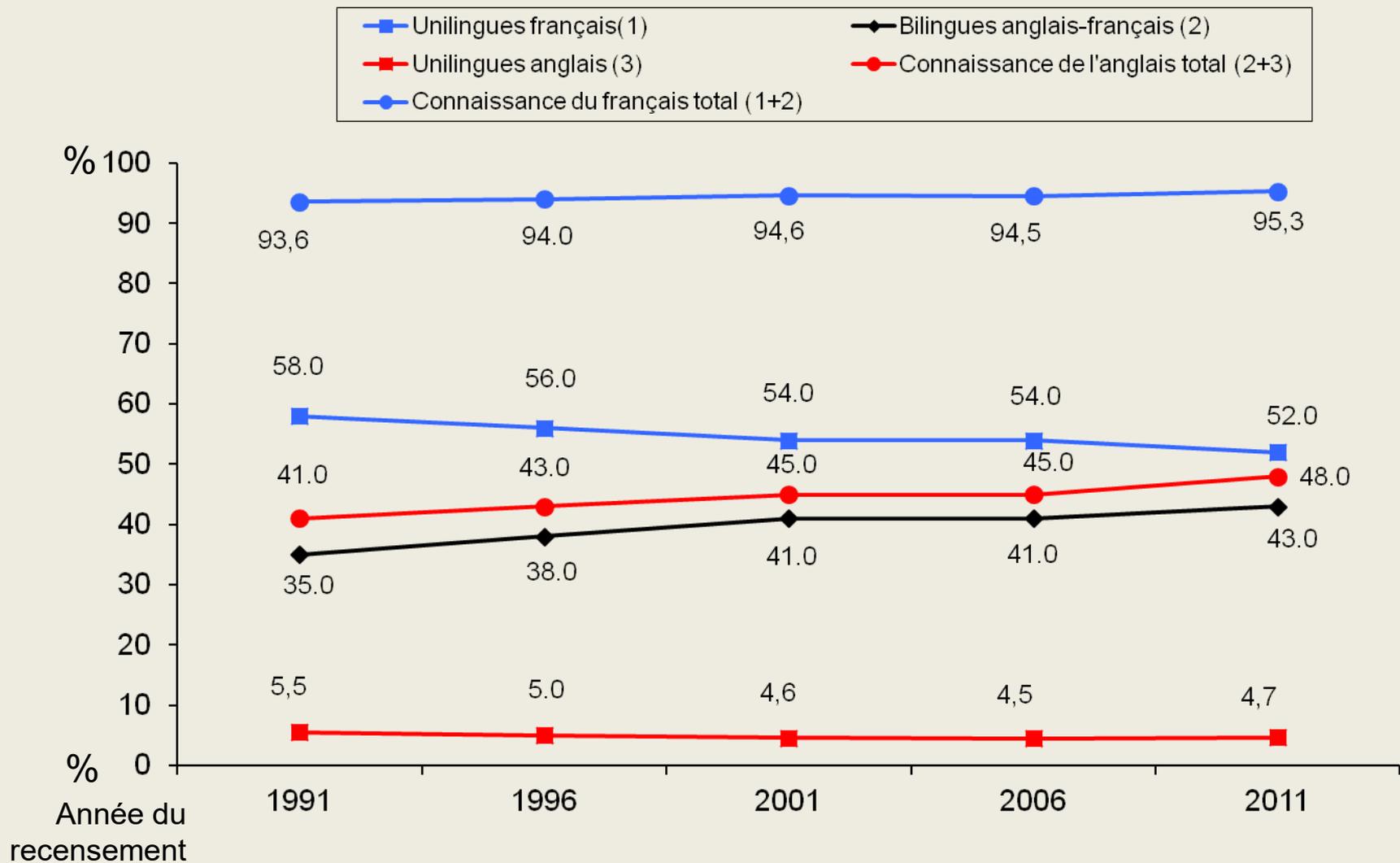


◆ L ₁ français	1 238 500	1 499 200	1 765 215	2 126 596	2 379 935
● L ₁ anglais	292 800	375 500	361 183	385 825	446 595
■ Allophone	122 900	188 800	285 200	379 630	502 205

Demographic vitality: Bilingualism in Quebec since Bill 101

- 1. **Anglophones** who stayed in Quebec since Bill 101 are increasingly bilingual: **37%** in 1971, **62%** in 1996 and **69%** by 2011. As many as **80%** of Anglophones aged 15-30 were bilingual in 2011.
- 2. French/English bilingualism also increased amongst **Allophones**: from **33%** in 1971 to **50%** in 2011. Many of these are in fact **trilingual**, a linguistic and cultural capital for Quebec.
- 3. **Francophones** as the **dominant majority** in Quebec do not need to bother learning English: bilingualism increased from **26%** in 1971 to **34%** in 1996 and stalled at **38.6%** in 2011.

Demographic vitality: Knowledge of French & English in Quebec population: "Ability to have a conversation in French and/or English" Canadian Census: 1991- 2011



Knowledge of French and English in Quebec since Bill 101

1. Yes there are still some **English unilinguists** in Quebec: a drop from **5.5%** in 1991 to **4.7%** in 2011. Most of these are older **Anglophone unilinguists** who did not leave Quebec and **new immigrants** who are still learning French.
2. More than 50% of the Quebec population can afford to stay **unilingual French** in the Province: **58%** in 1991 and **52%** in 2011. Most regions of QC beyond Montreal CMA are majority French
3. **Knowledge of English** is rising in Quebec: from **41%** in 1991 to **48%** in 2011. **Bilingualism** is rising in Quebec: from **35%** in 1991 to **43%** in 2011.

Demographic vitality: Bill 101 & Knowledge of French in Quebec

- The **success story of BILL 101** is that majority of Quebec population **knows French**, a steady majority of **93.6%** in 1991 and **95.3%** in 2011.
- Bill 101 was designed to establish **French** as the **public language** of Quebec society. By world-wide language planning standards this is a **victory** for the **French fact** in Quebec.
(Bourhis & Sioufi, Multilingua, 2017)

In 2008, Michel Paillé, Quebec government demologist acknowledges Bill 101 did improve vitality of French Language in Quebec (La Presse, 2008)

LA PRESSE MONTREAL VENDREDI 29 FÉVRIER 2008

Un progrès continu

Nous assistons bel et bien à une progression de la vitalité du français au Québec

MICHEL PAILLÉ



Démographe, l'auteur est chercheur associé à la chaire Hector-Fabre de l'UQAM. De 1980 à 2004, il a œuvré au Conseil de la langue française puis à l'Office québécois de la langue française.

D'emblée, reconnaissons l'apport original de Calvin Veltman dans un article paru le 11 février dans *La Presse* (« De bonnes nouvelles », p. A17). Se penchant sur les choix linguistiques au foyer des personnes de langues maternelles tierces (les « allophones »), Veltman distingue celles qui ont fait un choix définitif entre le français et l'anglais, de celles qui sont en processus de francisation ou d'anglicisation.

Il note d'abord que « le français dépasse déjà l'anglais comme choix unique d'une nouvelle langue d'usage au foyer » au recensement de 2006. Puisque 182 000 personnes ont préféré le français contre 169 300 l'anglais, les choix relatifs ont été de 41,3% contre 38,4% pour le français.

Il observe ensuite que le français l'emporte sur l'anglais dans un rapport de deux contre un chez certains allophones qu'il considère en voie de francisation ou d'anglicisation. Faisant usage de leur langue maternelle, ces allophones parlent le français ou l'anglais chez eux. Là se trouve l'originalité de Veltman, car il fait voir (à certaines conditions implicites), que 47 600 allophones pourraient un jour s'ajouter aux francophones, tandis que seulement 24 300 joindraient la minorité anglophone.

Au total, il obtient des proportions de 52,1% pour le français contre 43,9% pour l'anglais. Il y a là, nous dit Veltman, « un écart de 8,2 points en faveur du français » au lieu des 3,1 points calculés à la première étape.

En appliquant la méthode de Veltman aux recensements antérieurs, nous avons pu constater qu'il y a eu progrès continu de l'attraction du français. En effet, le recensement de 1981, le premier après la loi 101 (1977), donnait des proportions de 30,3% pour le

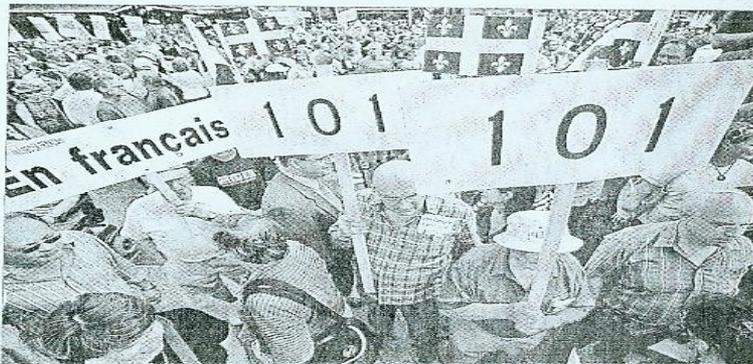


PHOTO DAVID SOULT ARCHIVES LA PRESSE

De 1981 à 2001, les écarts favorables à l'anglais ont diminué régulièrement, passant de 17,7 points en 1981, à 11,1 points en 1991 et à 1,1 point en 2001. En 2006, pour la première fois, les substitutions favorables au français (49,1%) dépassent celles orientées vers l'anglais (44,6%) de 4,5 points.

faisaient usage du français au foyer tandis que près de 9800 autres pourraient un jour en faire autant. De même chez les francophones vis-à-vis de l'anglais (62 755 et 21 855 respectivement).

Tous calculs faits, notre examen exhaustif montre, lui aussi, une progression de la vitalité du français. Ainsi, de 1981 à 2001, les écarts favorables à l'anglais ont diminué régulièrement, passant de 17,7 points en 1981, à 11,1 points en 1991 et à 1,1 point en 2001. En 2006, pour la première fois, les substitutions favorables au français (49,1%) dépassent celles orientées vers l'anglais (44,6%) de 4,5 points.

En fait, même en poussant plus loin l'idée de Veltman, nous observons un progrès continu de l'usage du français à la maison. Puisque nous avons considéré

La pérennité démographique des francophones est-elle pour autant assurée? Hélas! les nouvelles sont moins bonnes de

proportions équivalentes chez les parturientes allophones de l'année ont tourné à l'avantage du français par sept points, soit 49,5% pour le français contre 42,5% pour l'anglais. Comme l'indiquaient déjà les recensements, c'est entre 2001 et 2006 que les comportements linguistiques au foyer deviennent favorables au français dans le fichier des naissances du Québec.

La pérennité démographique des francophones est-elle pour autant assurée? Hélas! les nouvelles sont moins bonnes de ce côté-là. En effet, l'apport des mères allophones francisées en 2001, ou en voie de le devenir, a ajouté moins de 2100 naissances au groupe francophone (3,6%) alors qu'il en aurait fallu près de 4100 (17,1% au total) pour que les femmes d'expression française qui ont eu un enfant cette année-là obtiennent leur part relative (83%) dans l'ensemble de la population recensée en 2001. Cinq ans plus tard, bien que la contribution des mères allophones francisées ajoutait près de 2800 bébés (4,5%), il en manquait toujours un peu plus de 3000 (4,9% supplémentaires) pour assurer à

Institutional Vitality: Bill 101 and the Quebec Economy

- *“The ultimate goal of the Charter of the French language was to insure that more and more Francophones seize power in business, that they become the directors and CEOs, and that the Québécois economy be at last controlled by them”*
Camille Laurin , Architect of Bill 101 (Picard, 2003)
- “Le but ultime de la **Charte de la langue française**, c’était que de plus en plus de francophones prennent le pouvoir dans les entreprises, qu’ils en deviennent les cadres et les dirigeants et que l’économie québécoise soit enfin contrôlée par eux” **Camille Laurin, Père de la loi 101, 1998**

Institutional Vitality: Bill 101 and language of work

1. French is the language of work in all Quebec Government Ministries & services and of French majority Municipalities

*“ l’administration publique doit favoriser **l’unilinguisme français** dans ses activités afin de refléter le fait que le français est à la fois la langue officielle et la langue normale et habituelle de la vie publique”*

2. French is the language of work of all business firms with more than 50 employees:

- a) business firms must obtain **Francization certificate to bid for Quebec Government tenders;**
- b) right of all employees to work in French and cannot be fired because lack knowledge of English;
- c) right of all customers to be served in French

Institutional vitality: Bill 101 and Quebec Economy:

Vaillancourt et al., 2007

Decline in **foreign ownership** of Quebec economy from 1961 to 2003: - **26%**

Decline in **English Canadian ownership** of Quebec economy from 1961 to 2003: - **44%**

Ownership of Quebec economy by **Francophone firms**:

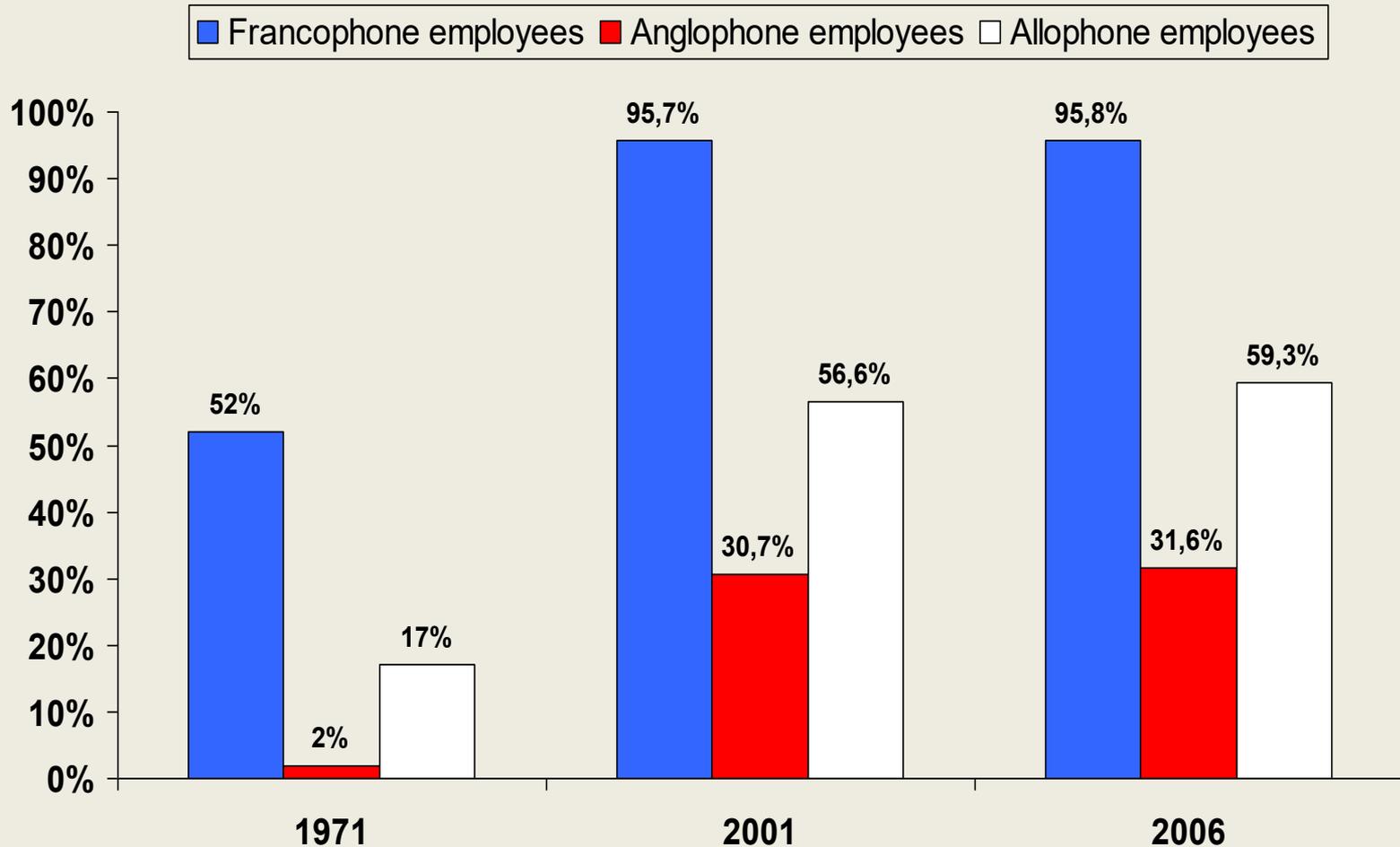
1961 = **47%**

2003 = **67%**

2011 = **75%**

French as language of work in Québec before/after bill 101. Self report of language use in private work firms. Commission Gendron 1972; Recensement canadien, 2001, 2006

Part francophone du contrôle de l'économie du Québec:
1966 = 47%; 2006 = 69% ; 2011 = 75%



Socio-Economic Status of Francophones, Anglophones, Allophones in Québec by mother tongue (L1) Canadian Census: 2011, 2016

- **Individual annual median salary in 2011**
Francophones: \$28,481; Anglophones: \$25,718; Allophones: \$20,033
- **Unemployment rate in Québec in 2011:**
Francophones: 6.9%; Anglophones: 9.4%

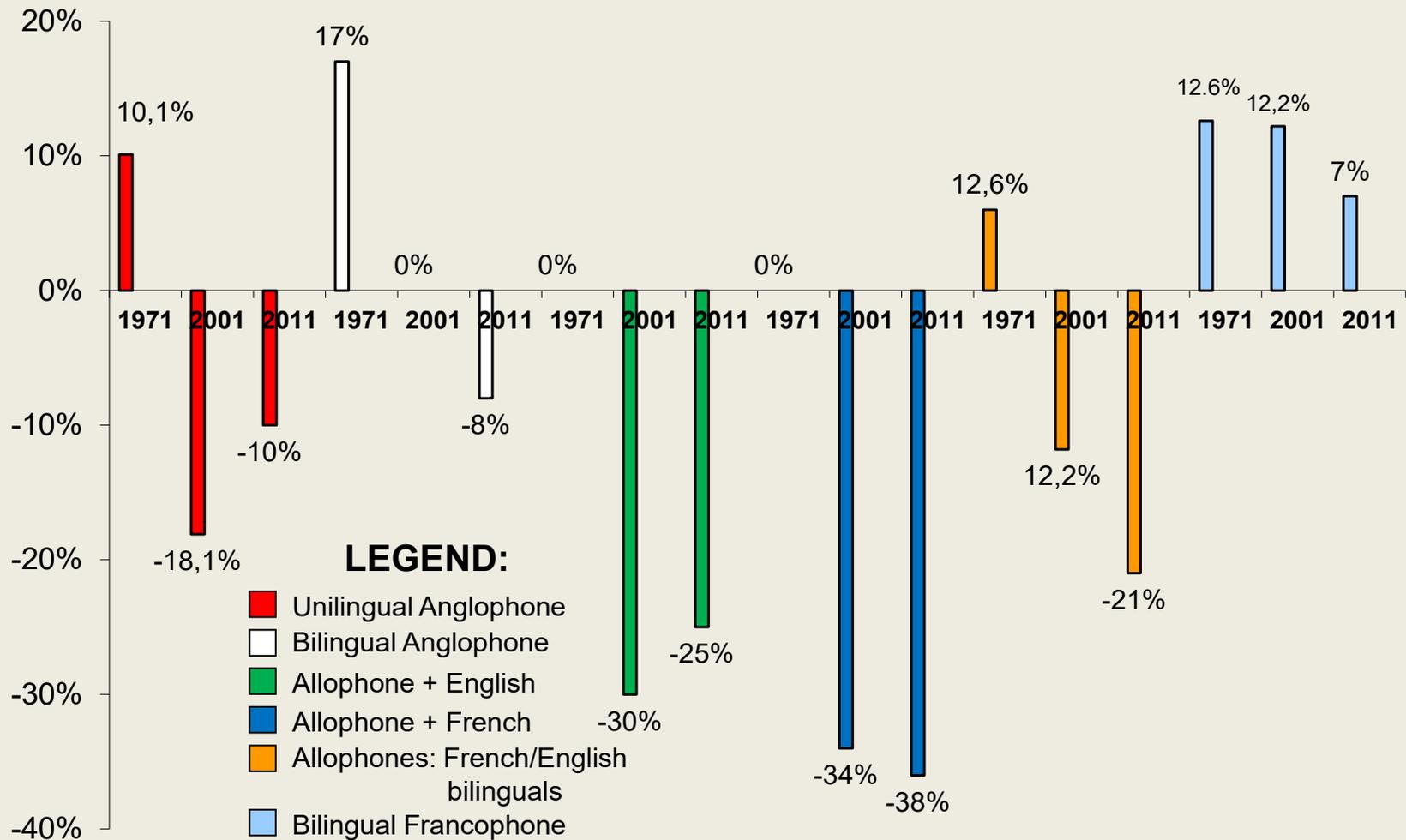
- **Individual annual median Salary in 2016**
Francophones: \$34,620; Anglophones: \$31,701; Allophones : \$25,774
- **Unemployment rate in Québec in 2016:**
Francophones: 6.2%; Anglophones: 8.2%; Allophones: 9.9%

- **Proportion of population living under poverty rate in Québec in 2011:**
Francophones : 8.3%; Anglophones : 13.6%

- **Proportion population living under poverty rate (SFR) in 2016:**
Francophones 7.4%; Anglophones: 11.7%; Allophones: 17.2 %

Income differential of male unilingual & bilingual Anglophones & Allophones relative to unilingual Francophones baseline in Québec: 1971 , 2001 & 2011 (Bourhis & Sioufi, 2018)

(Based on: Vaillancourt, Lemay, & Vaillancourt, 2007; p.5 Table 3; Vaillancourt, 2018; p.23. table 4)



Controlling level of education, years of experience & number of weeks worked in QC. Horizontal line is French unilingual salary
 Median annual income: individuals Quebec (Census 2011) Francophones: \$28,481; Anglophone: \$25,718; Allophone: \$20,033 43

Institutional Vitality: Decline of the English language School System in Quebec

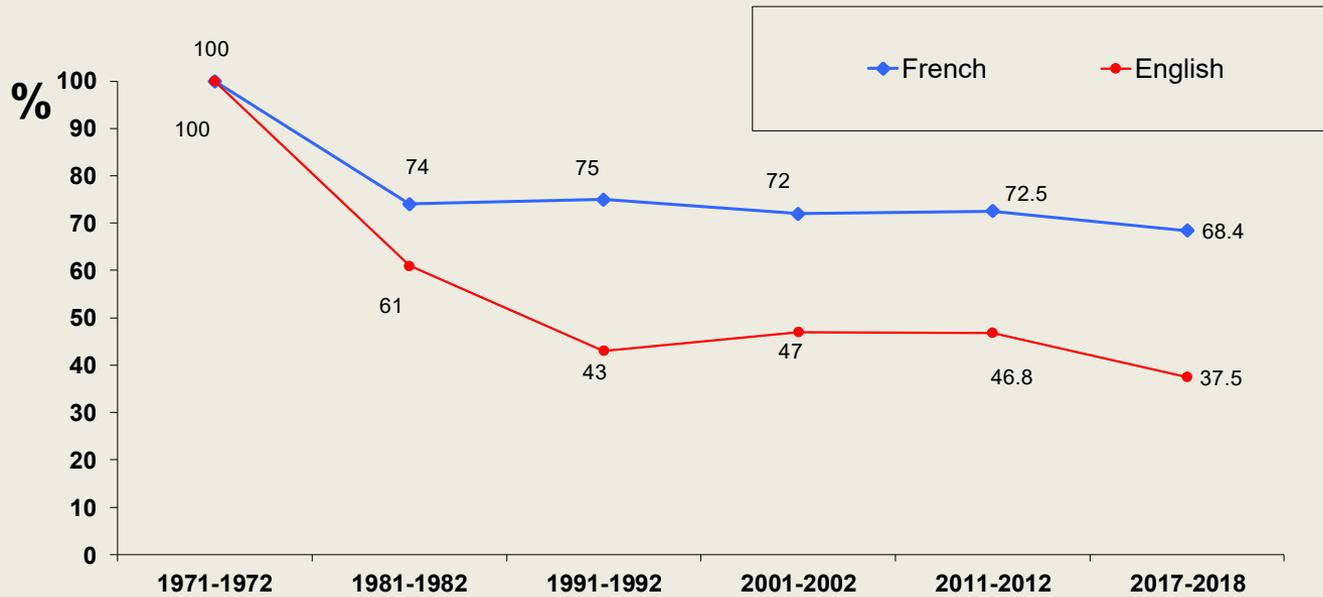
Bill 22 (1972) , Bill 101 (1977) & Bill 104 (2002), Bill 115 (2010) were designed to **reduce access to English schools** (Bourhis & Foucher, 2012) .

Francophones and Immigrants NOT allowed to attend English Schools.

Only **Anglophone** '*rights holders*' can attend English schools or can choose French schools

French/English mixed marriages allow their progeny '**rights holder**' status: choice to attend English or French schools

Fig.1. Number & % of pupils in primary & secondary *French* and *English* school systems in Quebec Province (public & private): 1971-2018. School enrollment in 1971 before Bill 101, is used as 100% benchmark for subsequent years up to 2018. (Ministère de l'Éducation: MELS, 2013; Sébastien Rodrigue-Piché, Direction services à la Communauté anglophone, MEES, 2018)



◆ French Schools	1,378,788	1,026,951	1,035,358	997,358	999,976	943,381
● English Schools	256,251	155,585	111,391	121,225	119,974	96,235

Decline of the English language School System in Quebec

- 1. **Both** French and English schools systems **declined** from 1971 to 2018
- 2. **Drop in birth rate & low immigration to Quebec** help account for school enrollment decline in Province.
- 3. **Restricted access to English schools** (Bill 22 & Bill 101, 115) contributed to **steeper enrollment decline** in **English school system**
- 4. **Departure of Anglophones from Quebec** to Rest of Canada (ROC) also account for decline of English school system (-310K)
- 5. From **100%** baseline of **256,000** pupils in **English schools** in 1971 there are only **96,235** pupils left in the system by 2018 or only **37.5%** of original baseline (i.e. **62.5% drop**). This is largest drop in an English medium school system in Canada

Institutional vitality: Anglophone media tracks decline of English school system

M O N T R E A L

The Gazette

SINCE 1778

Outside metro area \$1.50

● FINAL

NOVEMBER 26, 1992 \$1.25

Quebec English school rolls drop by 59% in 20 years

TERRANCE WILLS
GAZETTE OTTAWA BUREAU

OTTAWA — Enrolment in English schools in Quebec has plummeted by 59 per cent in 20 years, Statistics Canada reported yesterday.

The decline in the over-all school-age population in Canada is only one factor behind the steady decline from 249,000 English elementary and secondary school stu-

■ StatsCan officials cite legislation requiring non-anglophone students to attend French schools as contributing factor.

dents to 101,000 last year in Quebec, the agency said.

Another factor officials pointed to was legislation requiring students whose mother tongue is other than English to attend French schools.

The entire student population in Quebec — French and English — has shrunk in the past 20 years but the figures show it is the English population that has dropped the most dramatically.

In 1971, there were 1,339,933 students in all schools in Quebec compared with a total of 941,656 in

PLEASE SEE **SCHOOLS**, PAGE A16

■ **MCSC sets hiring targets**, PAGE A3

MLA who killed Meech eyes federal politics

CANADIAN PRESS

WINNIPEG — Elijah Harper, the aboriginal member of the Manitoba legislature who helped bring down the Meech Lake accord, is leaving provincial politics and might run for a seat in the House of Commons.

The first treaty Indian to be a member of the Manitoba legislature said he felt there were others ready to ensure that aboriginal concerns are kept front and centre in the province.

He said he has been asked to run for a federal seat, but is still weighing the idea.

■ **Details**, PAGE A12

In 1999, Calvin Veltman, UQAM demologist, concludes that Bill 101 succeeded.

« The linguistic war is over: French won ! » La Presse, October 1999

Opinions

La guerre linguistique est finie: le français a gagné!

CALVIN VELTMAN

Natif de Chicago, l'auteur est professeur en études urbaines et touristiques à l'UQAM. Spécialiste des questions linguistiques, il est notamment le coauteur d'une récente étude sur l'intégration des immigrants en milieu scolaire.

La réplique que M^{me} Louise Beaudoin a servi à l'excellent éditorial d'Alain Dubuc sur la situation de la langue française à Montréal (*La Presse*, 9 octobre), ainsi que celle de Mario Beaulieu, président du Parti québécois de Montréal-Centre (*ibid.*), me laissent profondément troublé. Je me demande si nous ne sommes pas en présence d'autruches qui, parce que la réalité ne leur convient pas, choisissent de se mettre la tête dans le sable.

Autrement, nous serions obligés de conclure qu'ils ne nous disent pas la vérité par simple calcul politique : à nous répéter que « le noir est blanc », on finirait par nous convaincre.

Si, dans sa réplique, M. Dubuc parle « des dérapages partisans qui rapetissent le français et qui nous rapetissent tous », on peut également parler du « nationalisme autrichien » : étroit d'esprit, peu respectueux pour la diversité du peuple québécois et par surcroît, tout à fait inutile.

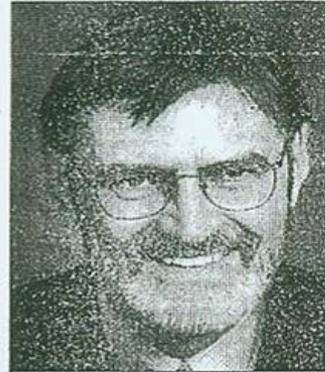
Tout d'abord, il faut dire qu'aucune étude sérieuse publiée dans les dix ou quinze dernières années ne met en doute la francisation régulière et progressive de la population immigrante. Il s'agit d'un revirement étonnant lorsqu'on se rappelle l'anglicisation massive des immigrants et de leur progéniture, pendant les années 50 et 60. Pour qu'on puisse prétendre que nous n'obtenons pas « notre part » des transferts linguistiques, comme le fait M. Beaulieu, on a toujours recours aux taux globaux d'anglicisation et de francisation de l'ensemble du groupe tiers, communément appelé les « allophones ». En fait, les données montrent qu'en 1996, le français obtenait 39 % des transferts linguistiques en provenance des groupes allophones, en

de la faiblesse de notre langue mais plutôt à cause de la composition même de l'immigration. Nous avons dans nos propres études (pour le compte de l'ancien MCCJ) constaté qu'il est difficile de franciser une population issue d'un milieu anglophone, voire même des anciennes colonies de l'empire britannique ou de la zone d'influence américaine. En excluant ce type de groupe, les immigrants au Québec se francisent massivement, qu'ils soient allophones unilingues à l'arrivée ou non.

Encore plus important, les enfants de l'immigration vont maintenant à l'école française où, de toute évidence, une francisation intéressante est en cours. Nous verrons plus loin que le français est beaucoup plus dominant à l'école que ne laisserait soupçonner la pratique linguistique de leurs parents. Mais, comme les enfants habitent toujours avec leurs parents, le transfert linguistique demeure caché, les parents les déclarent de langue allophone au recensement canadien. Ce n'est qu'au moment où ces enfants quitteront la maison que le transfert linguistique accompli deviendra « visible » au recensement canadien : les enfants rempliront alors eux-mêmes le questionnaire. Il y a donc une bonne part de la francisation

Il est peut-être temps que les

parents remplissent alors eux-mêmes le questionnaire. Il y a donc une bonne part de la francisation



Calvin Veltman

québécois semble également avoir diminué de 1,6 %, en 1971, 1,1 %, en 1996 (*ibid.*, p. 79) : il s'agit d'un changement fort important, étant donné l'importance du groupe francophone :

■ Le taux de francisation du groupe anglophone est passé de 7,5 %, en 1971, à 10,2 %, en 1996 (*ibid.*, p. 79) :

■ Alors qu'en 1971, pour chaque enfant né de parents allophones, qui avait reçu le français comme langue maternelle (en raison de la francisation des parents), il y en avait cinq qui recevaient l'anglais (en raison de l'anglicisation) ; en 1996, une faible majorité de tels enfants était déjà francophone (*ibid.*, p. 75) ! Ce chiffre aurait tendance à augmenter

chambre de la francisation pour les marchands de la peur. Il a donc fallu « inventer » de nouveaux problèmes. Par exemple, que les francophones deviendront bientôt minoritaires sur l'île de Montréal. Pour arriver à faire cette démonstration, il faut « oublier » que les immigrants, leurs enfants et petits-enfants ont déjà pour une large part le français comme langue d'usage et même maintenant ou dans une génération ou deux, comme langue maternelle. Et même si l'étalement urbain contribuait à la « défrancisation » de Montréal, telle que définie par les « nationalistes autrichiens », que faudrait-il faire pour sauver le français ? Empêcher les francophones d'acheter des maisons en banlieue ? (...)

Il faut se rendre à l'évidence : la guerre linguistique est finie ! Le français a gagné ; l'avenir du groupe anglophone est incertain, fragilisé par le grand nombre de mariages hors groupe et par l'émigration continue. Les tierces langues sont vouées à l'assimilation à court, à moyen et à long terme. Que la place des langues allophones augmente ou diminue suivant l'ampleur de l'immigration internationale est sans importance.

Il n'y a aucune raison que certains nationalistes québécois refusent d'admettre cette réalité. En fait, l'adoption de la Loi 101 et ses multiples effets sur l'évolution de l'équilibre linguistique au Québec constituent l'une des plus belles réussites du nationalisme québécois, même si on peut regretter le départ d'un grand nombre de nos concitoyens productifs de langue anglaise (ou assimilés). (...)

Cela dit, la reconnaissance de la suprématie de la langue française comporte un certain danger politique pour un nationalisme trop étroit d'esprit. Car, il est vrai que les Québécois francophones mettent de l'avant leur nationalisme quand on leur administre une giflette. Comme les Anglo-Québécois ne semblent plus jouer le mauvais rôle (et choisissent même leurs conjoints dans nos familles) et comme le Canada anglais nous ignore (mutuellement bénéfique, semble-t-il), com-

La Presse, Montréal, octobre 1999

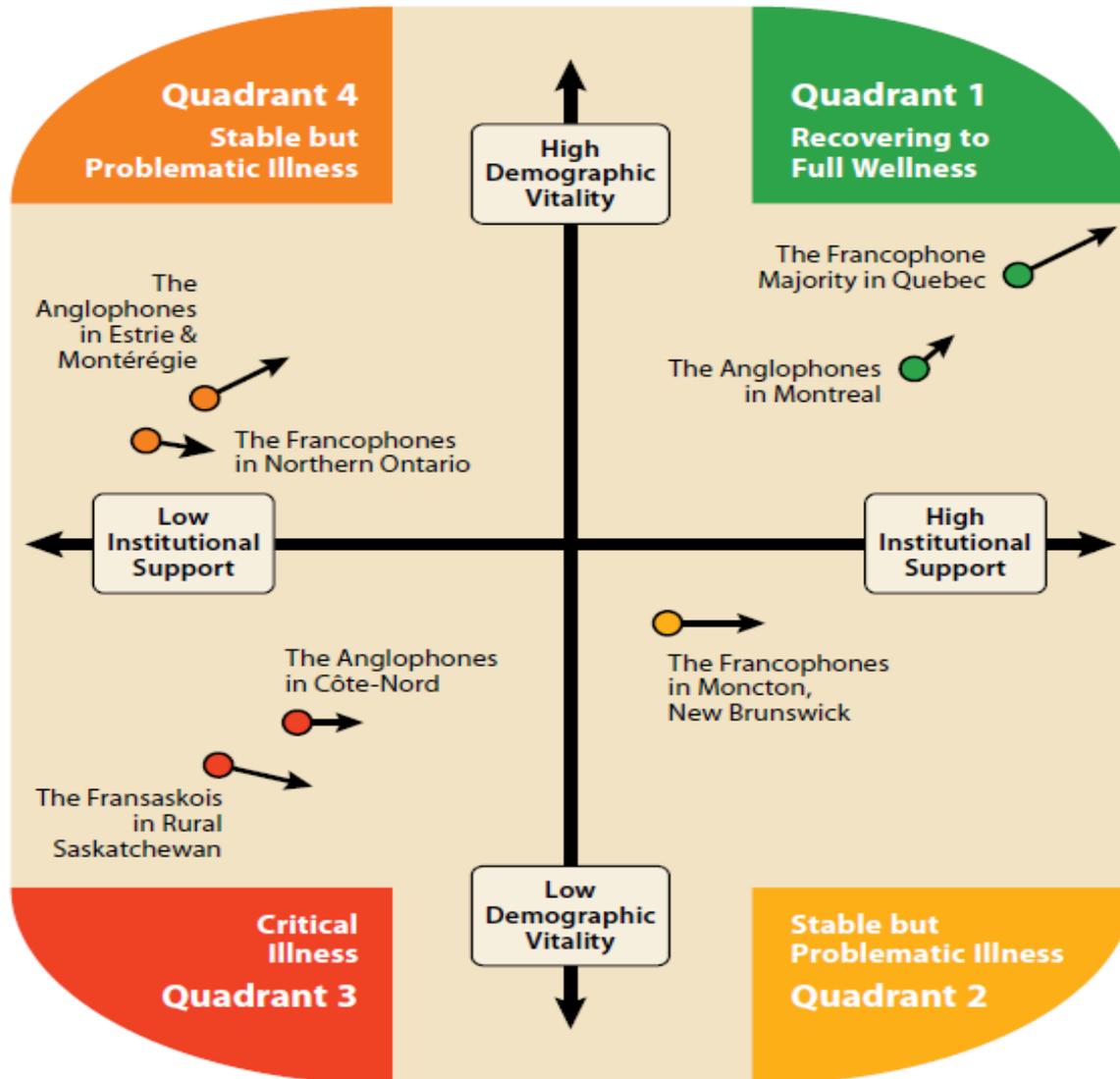
Paradigm Shift for Vitality of French majority in Quebec?

1. **Total French vitality** need not be the badge of success for pro *French language planning* such as **Bill 101**
2. Can formerly subordinated **Quebec Francophone majority** accept that it has **gained linguistic & economic dominance** within its own provincial territory ?
3. Can Québécois Francophones accept a *paradigm shift* by reframing their status from a **fragile majority** to that of a **dominant majority** within its own province?
4. Can Quebec Francophone dominant majority develop the **cultural security** to view its own **linguistic minorities** as a **responsibility** rather than a **suspicious liabilities**?

Assessing Wellness of language communities on demographic & Institutional vitality in Canada

Figure 4b

The Wellness of Selected Francophone and Anglophone Communities in Canada (Adapted from Bourhis, 1999)



Bourhis, R., & Landry, R. (2012). Group Vitality, Cultural Autonomy and the Wellness of Language Minorities. In Bourhis, R.Y. (Ed.) *Decline and Prospects of the English-Speaking Communities of Quebec*. Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Heritage and Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities. P53, figure 4b.

Exocentric Vitality: Subjective Vitality Questionnaire (SVQ)

Bourhis, Giles & Rosenthal, 1981; Allard & Landry, 1994

Do ethnolinguistic group members perceive 'subjectively' their vitality position in same way as suggested by 'objective' assessment of group vitality?

21 item SVQ: 7pt Likert scales (very many...none at all; exclusively...none at all)

Demographic Items

Estimate the proportion of the Montreal population made up of the following groups? (Francophones; Anglophones)

How many of the following groups immigrate into Montreal each year? (Franco/Anglo)

Estimate the birth rate of the following groups in Montreal? (Franco/Anglo)

Institutional Control items

How much are the following languages taught in Montreal schools? English, French

How much political power do the following groups have in Montreal ?

How much control do following groups have over business matters in Montreal?

Status Items

How highly regarded are the following groups in Montreal? (Franco/Anglo)

How highly regarded are the following languages in Montreal? French, English

Exocentric Vitality: Subjective Vitality Questionnaire (SVQ)

Bourhis, Giles & Rosenthal, 1981; Harwood, Giles & Bourhis, 1994

When intergroup situation between language groups are seen as *stable & legitimate*, **subjective vitality perceptions on SVQ do match objective assessments of vitality.**

(ex. Bourhis & Sachdev 1984, Canada; Giles et al. 1985, Australia; Kraemer & Olshtain, 1989, Israel; Sachdev et al 1990,UK).

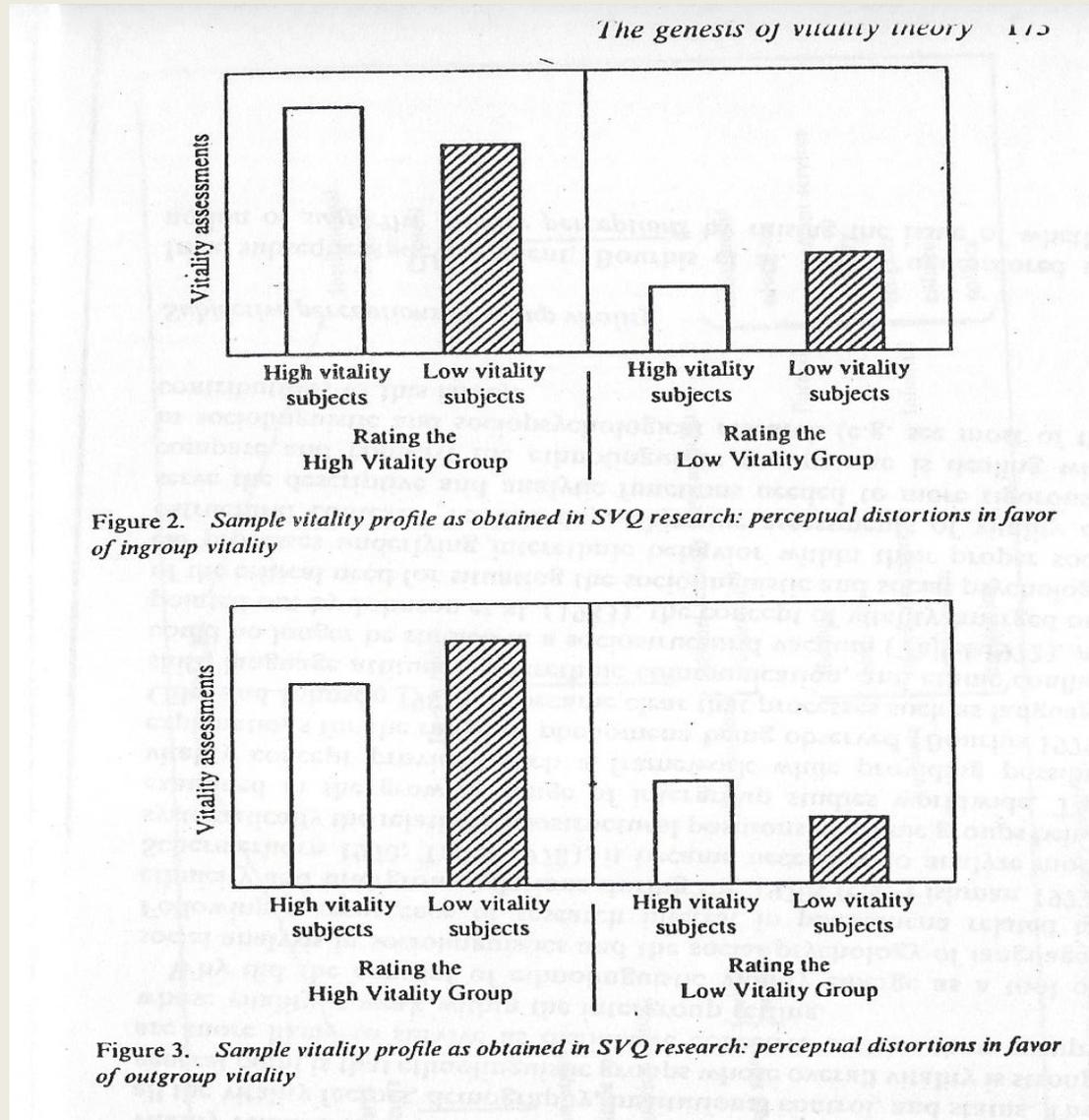
Overall, the SVQ can be used as a descriptive measure that reflects how language groups *perceive* their own group vitality in line with *objective* assessments. The SVQ can be used by researchers and government language planners to conduct sociolinguistic and language behaviour studies.

In more *ambivalent or tense intergroup* situations, there are some ***perceptual mismatches*** between **objective assessments of vitality** and **subjective vitality ratings** made by people. These **distortions** reflect **motivational processes** such as ingroup bias and **cognitive factors** such as availability and vividness heuristics (Sachdev & Bourhis, 1993)

Exocentric vitality: Subjective vitality perceptions

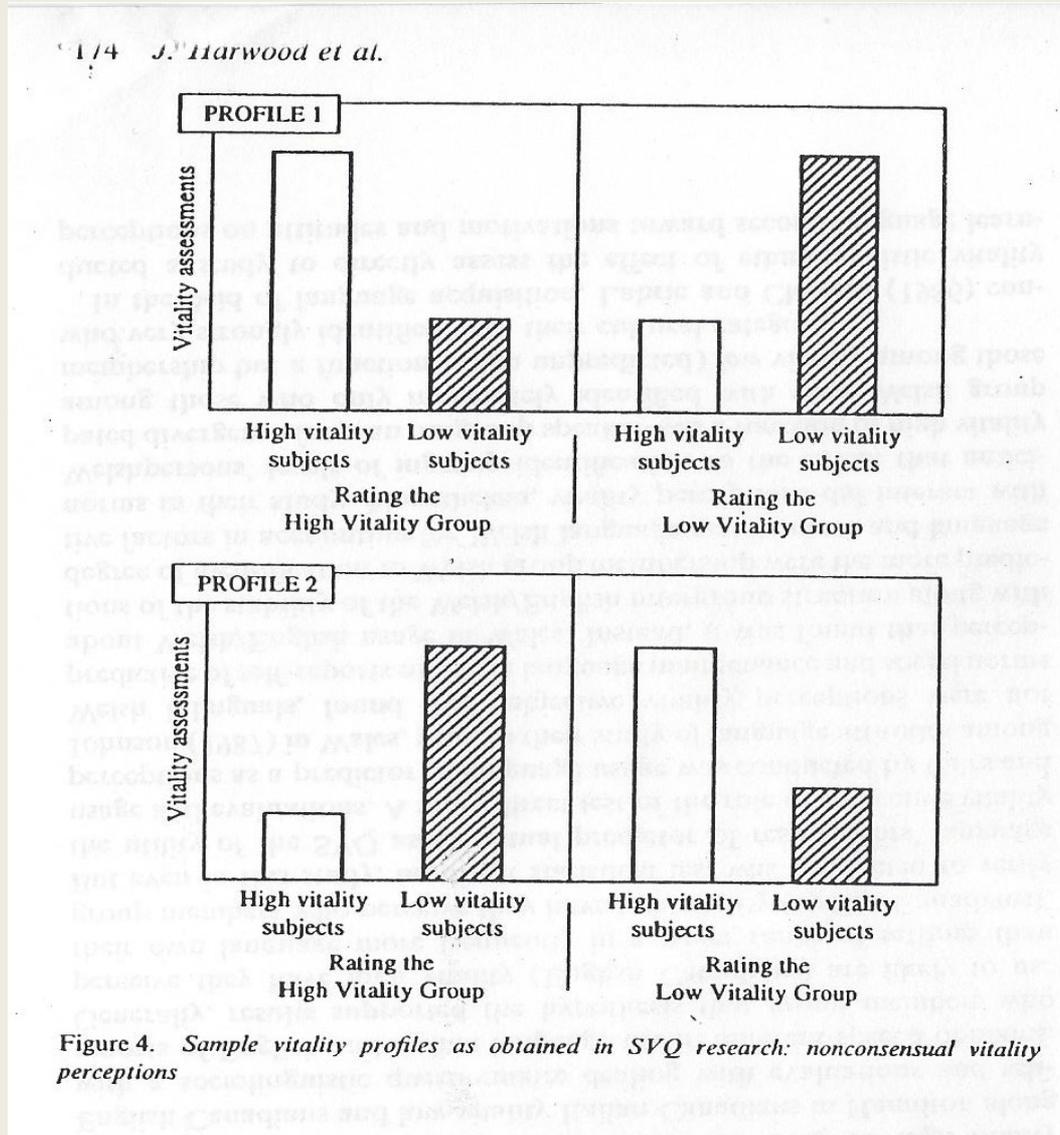
Fig 2: Distortions in favour of Ingroup vitality.

Fig 3: Distortions in favour of outgroup vitality (Harwood, Giles & Bourhis, 1994)



Exocentric vitality: Nonconsensual Vitality perceptions by high vs low vitality perceivers in tense, unstable intergroup settings

(Harwood, Giles & Bourhis, 1994)



Egocentric vitality beliefs as predictors of Language behaviour

Allard & Landry, 1986; 1994; Bourhis & Landry, 2012; Landry, Allard & Deveau, 2014

Minority language person may perceive own group vitality is declining:

- a. *but don't care* about it and just wish to assimilate to majority
- b. *care about it* & willing to act to *improve* ingroup vitality
- c. The more one **identifies** with *ingroup minority*, the stronger the **ego vitality** to improve own group vitality

The **Ego vitality scale** measures **goal beliefs** in favour of **acting to improve ingroup vitality**, or not, and **can predict pro-ingroup vitality behaviours**.

Egocentric Vitality: goal beliefs about group members' own desires to behave in favour of ingroup vitality (Sioufi & Bourhis, 2017)

Ego vitality scale: Here are statements that describe a goal, wish or desire.

Short 9 items. 7 pt Likert scale : 1=not at all, 4=moderately, 7=totally

Demographic items

I want to improve the strength of the English speaking community in my region of Quebec.

I want to help increase immigration of English speakers from rest of Canada to my region of Quebec

Institutional control items

I want to encourage English Quebecer businesses in my region of Quebec

I want to support financially associations which improve the vitality of my English Quebecer community

Status Items

I want to act to increase the prestige of English Quebecers my region of Quebec

I want to act in order to increase the prestige of the English language at school, radio/TV, business & local government.

Egocentric Vitality: goal beliefs about group members' own desires to behave in favour of ingroup vitality

Allard & Landry (1986) found that French Canadian parents in ROC who scored **high** on **pro-French ego vitality scale** were more likely to send their **children to French schools** than those who scored low on ego vitality.

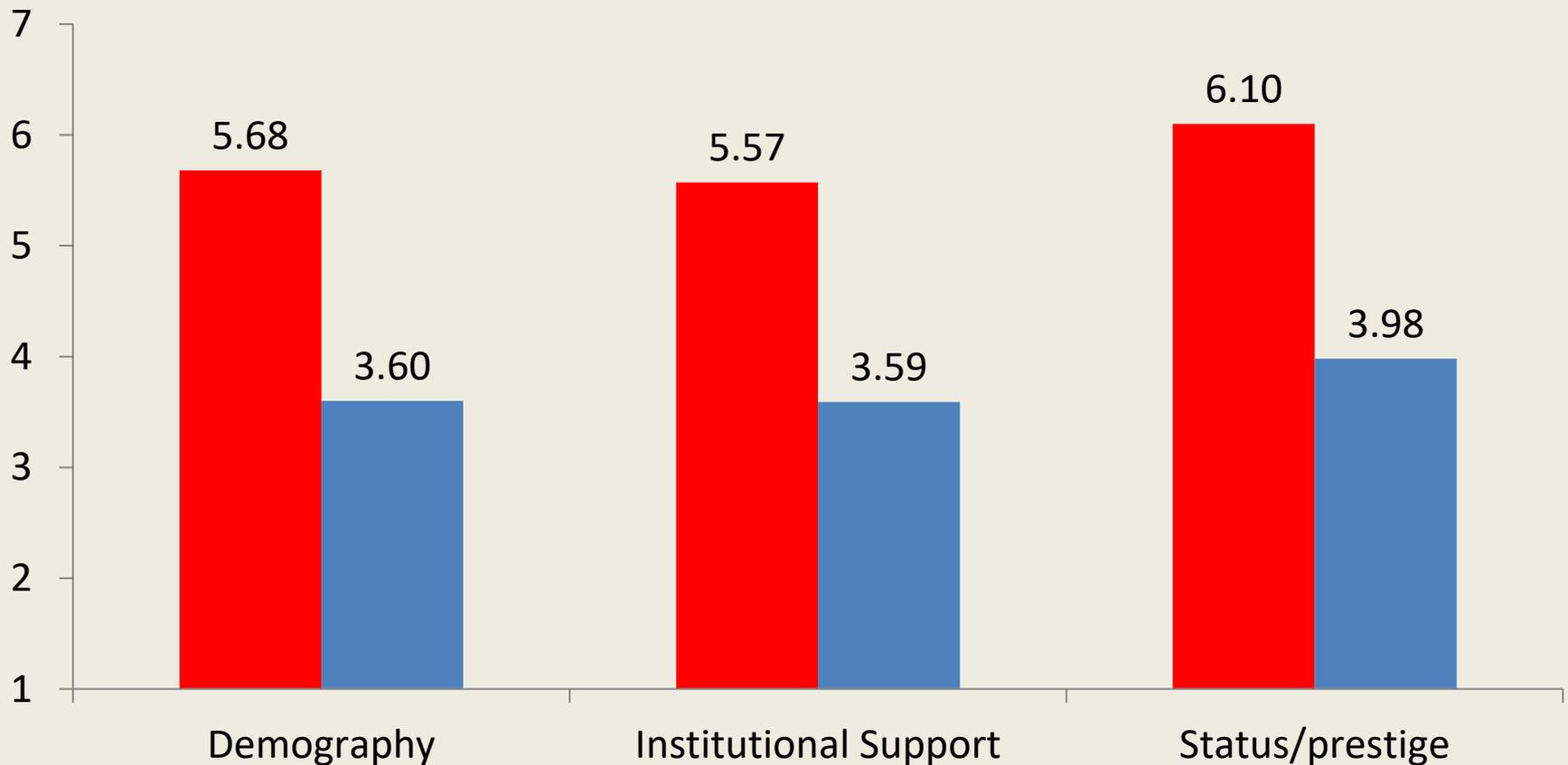
French Canadian pupils in French schools across the ROC who scored **low** on **pro-French ego vitality scale** were more likely to use **English** than French in their everyday life (Landry, Allard & Deveau, 2010).

Using the **ego vitality scale**, Sioufi & Bourhis (2017) found that **Quebec born Anglophones** at McGill were more willing to **improve the vitality of their own English Quebecer community** than the vitality of the *French majority*. Conversely, **Québécois francophones** at UQAM were **more willing to improve the vitality of their own French majority group** than the vitality of the English Quebecer minority (on demography, institutional support & status factors).

EGO vitality: Willingness to mobilize to improve each vitality dimensions of English Quebecers (QA) vs Québécois French (QF) communities

Rated by **Quebec Anglophones: N = 217**; Sioufi & Bourhis 2017

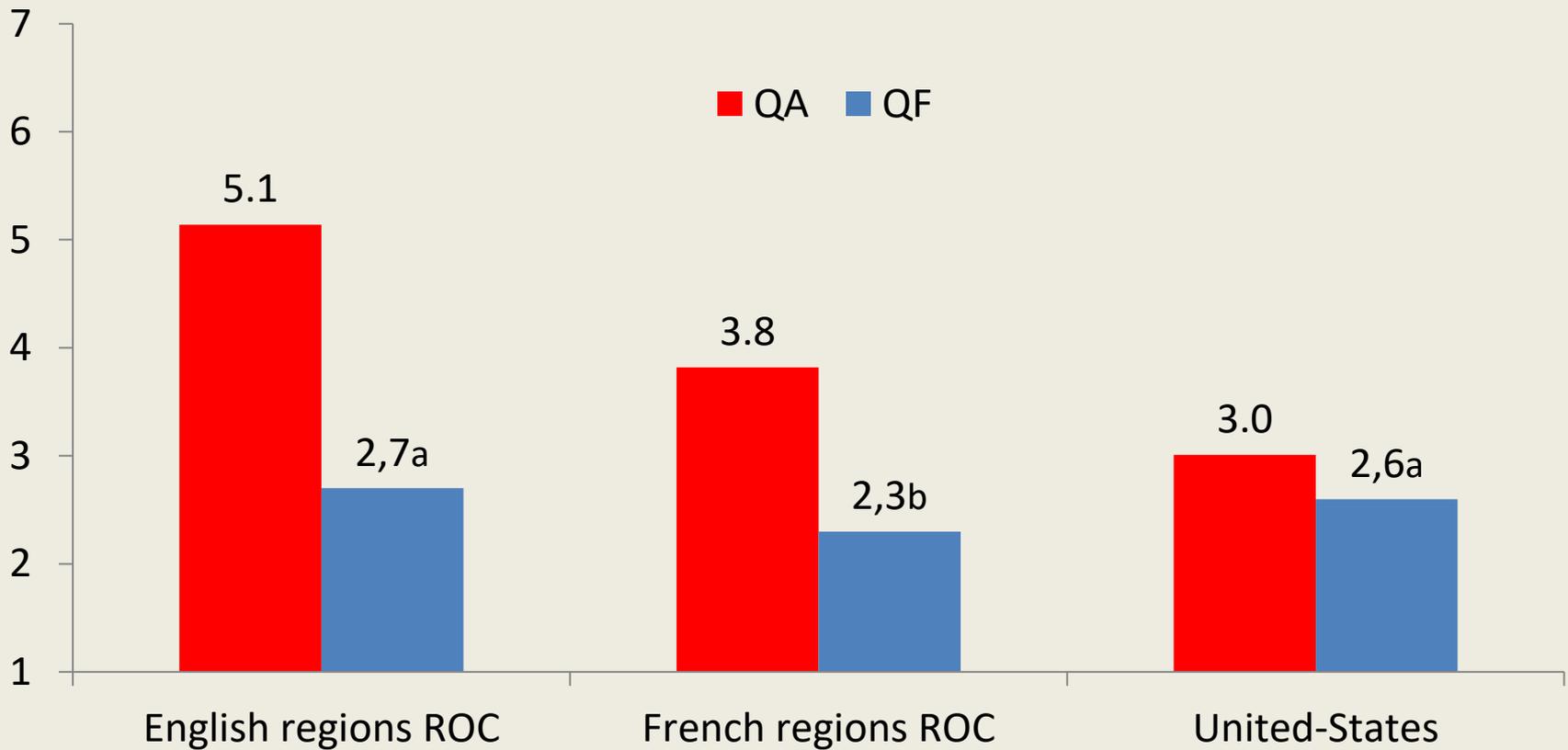
■ English Quebecers ■ Québécois French



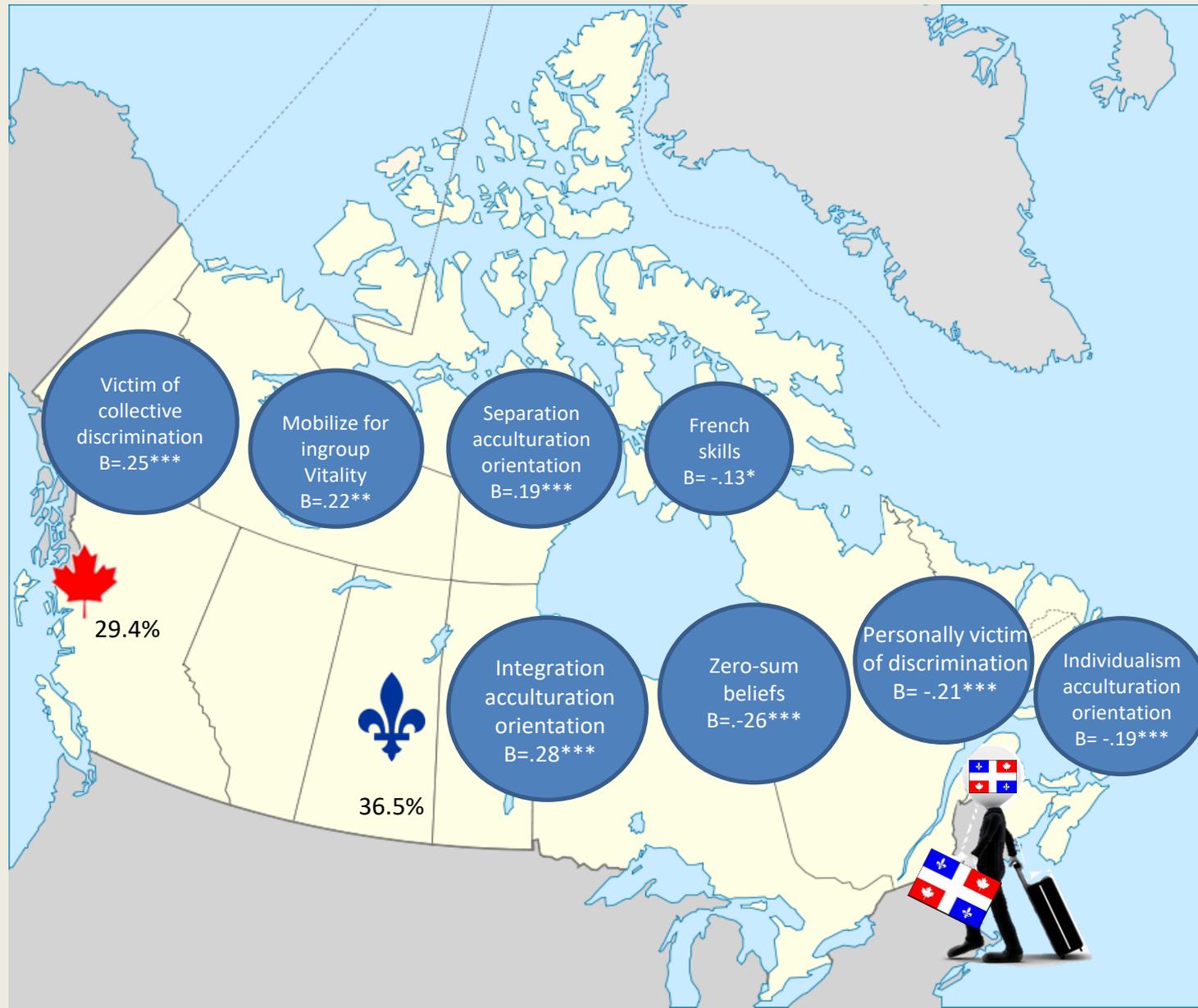
Willingness to migrate towards the following destinations...

Québécois Francophones N= 204 **Quebec Anglophones** N = 217

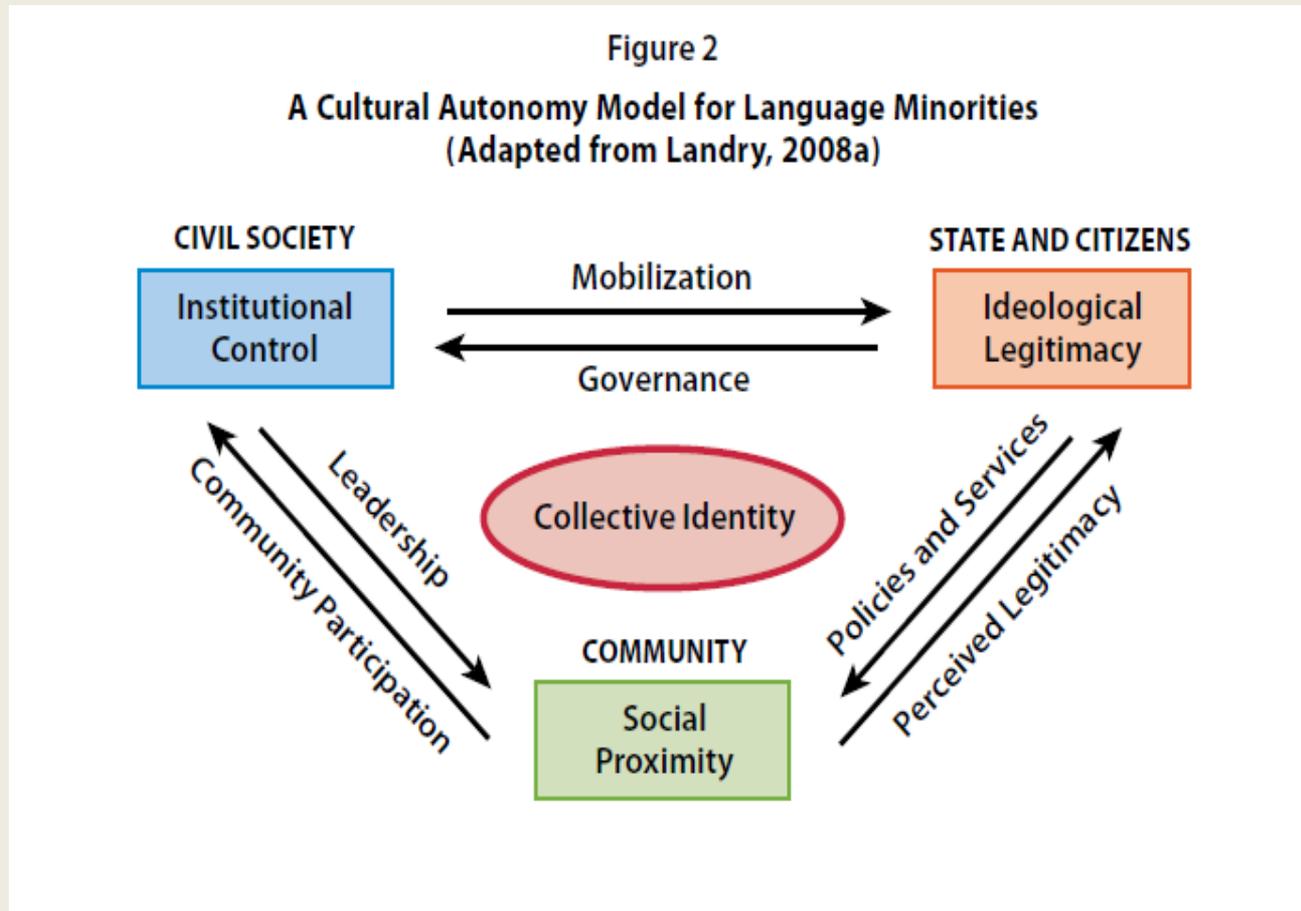
(Sioufi & Bourhis 2017)



Factors which predict Quebec **Anglophones willingness to stay** in Quebec (36.5 % of variance) and to **leave Quebec for ROC** (29.4% of variance explained. MR) Sioufi & Bourhis 2017

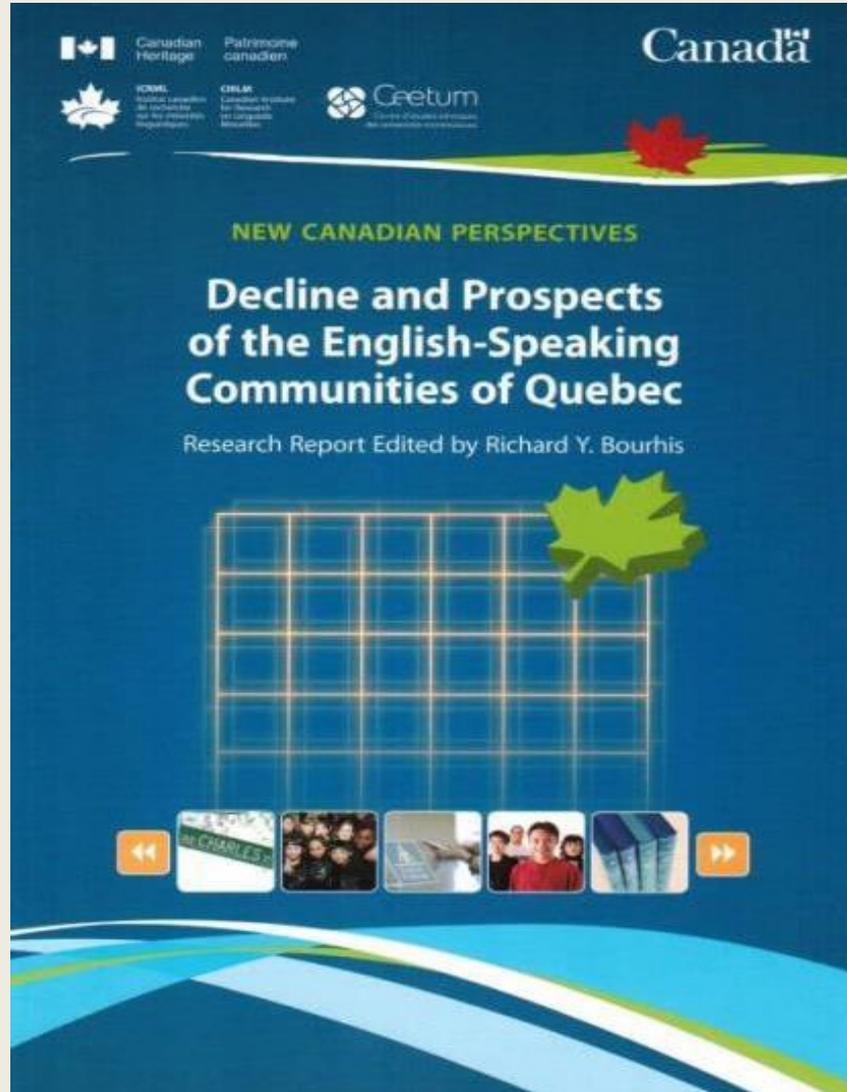


Vitality & the cultural autonomy model for linguistic minority mobilization (Bourhis & Landry, 2012)



Source: Bourhis, R., & Landry, R. (2012). Group Vitality, Cultural Autonomy and the Wellness of Language Minorities. In Bourhis, R.Y. (Ed.) *Decline and Prospects of the English-Speaking Communities of Quebec*. Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Heritage and Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities. P37, figure 2.

In 2018: What future for the vitality of the English-speaking communities of Quebec ?



- Bourhis, R.Y. (2012) *Decline and prospects of the English-speaking Communities of Quebec*. Ottawa: Canadian Heritage & ICRML

Merci

THANK YOU

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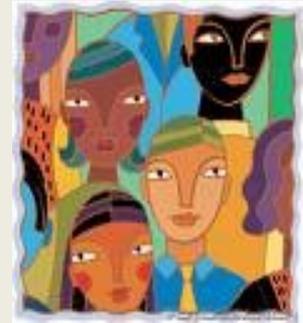
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GRACIAS GRAZIE

DANK U

Teriima kasih

Obrigado



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