

Catalogue no. 89-642-X — No. 008
ISBN 978-1-100-19956-6

Analytical Paper

Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: Francophones in Manitoba

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January 2012

Catalogue no. 89-642-X no. 008

ISSN: 1923-3086

ISBN 978-1-100-19956-6

Frequency: Occasional

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (no. 89-642-x no. 008 au catalogue).

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- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^S value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Acknowledgements

This report was made possible thanks to the collaboration and financial support of Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Secretariat, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, and Justice Canada. The authors wish to specially thank Julie Bertrand of the Language Statistics Section of Statistics Canada for her technical support, professionalism and outstanding contribution in this project. As well, acknowledgements are given to Suzanne Belair, Mathieu Charron, René Houle, Michèle Lanoue, Claire Larocque, Elise Mennie, Evan Nip, Lucie Parisien, Daniel Pereira and Denis Theriault of the Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division for their important contribution in the completion of this project. Finally, the authors wish to thank Jean-Pierre Corbeil for his suggestions and relevant comments when revising earlier versions of the document.

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Introduction

This demolinguistic portrait of the French-speaking population in Manitoba was undertaken with the financial support of Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Secretariat, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) and Justice Canada. It is the eighth in a series of demolinguistic portraits of official-language minorities in Canada, prepared by Statistics Canada's Language Statistics Section.

This study paints a general statistical portrait of the official-language minority in Manitoba based on data from the Census of Population and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities in Canada, conducted in 2006. The purpose of such a portrait is to present a set of characteristics, behaviours and perceptions of the official-language minority population, exploiting the analytical opportunities contained in the data.

This document is intended to be neither a mere collection of tables nor an in-depth study of the demolinguistic dynamics of the French-speaking population in Manitoba. It presents a range of information on themes and issues that will interest official-language minorities and anyone concerned with the past, present and future situation of official-language minority populations in Canada.

Section 1 of this demolinguistic portrait concerns the criteria used in this study to define the French-speaking population in Manitoba. It also provides a brief description of the data sources used.

Section 2 presents varied information on the evolution of the French-speaking population and its geographic distribution and concentration in Manitoba. This information includes a series of appended maps and a detailed table on the size, relative weight and distribution of the French-speaking population in Manitoba.

Section 3 concerns the main factors that affect or are affected by changes over time in this province's French-speaking population: fertility; transmission of mother tongue and effect of exogamy; age structure; intragenerational linguistic mobility; and interprovincial and international migration. It also discusses the use of French in the public sphere and how the ability to conduct a conversation in that language has evolved according to mother-tongue group.

Section 4 looks at a few sectors essential to the vitality of official-language minority communities, as identified in the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013: Acting for the Future*¹: health; justice; education; and the media, arts and culture. It also provides statistics on community participation, employment and income characteristics, and the use of French at work.

The last section of this portrait presents statistics on the identity of Francophones and their perceptions regarding the presence of French in their community, the provision of federal government services in French, the respect for linguistic rights, and the fact that people are working to develop the Francophone community.

1. When referring to this federal government official language strategy, the expression "Roadmap" will be used throughout this report.

Section 1 Definitions of Manitoba's French-speaking population

This statistical portrait of Manitoba's official-language minority contains information drawn from variables from the Canadian censuses. Up to 2006, these included no fewer than six questions or sub-questions that provide information on official languages, namely knowledge of official languages, language spoken most often at home, other languages spoken on a regular basis at home, mother tongue, language used most often at work, and other languages used on a regular basis at work.

What is the definition of the minority official-language group in Manitoba? How is a Francophone defined? There is actually no established definition. For historical reasons, Statistics Canada has generally used the criterion of mother tongue, that is, the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. Statistics based on mother tongue have the advantage of being roughly comparable going back more than half a century.

Other criteria are also used, opening the way for either more inclusive or more restrictive definitions of French-speaking persons. Thus, does the definition of a Francophone in Manitoba apply to the roughly 45,500 persons who reported French as their mother tongue in the 2006 Census,² the 43,000 persons with French as their first official language spoken,³ or the 39,500 persons⁴ who speak French most often (21,500) or on a regular basis (18,000) at home? Or should a broader definition be considered? Such a definition might include all of the approximately 105,000 French speakers, or indeed more if we include young children who do not speak French, but who have at least one parent whose mother tongue is French. These are just a few examples of the variables that can be used to define language groups.⁵

Also, in choosing a strategy for estimating a language group, it is important to take into account at least two main options. On the one hand, if the objective is to enumerate the population considering all language groups on an equal basis—in other words, treating them symmetrically and creating mutually exclusive categories for estimating them (e.g., English, French, Other)—then this implies an appropriate allocation of multiple responses. In such a case, the French-mother-tongue population of Manitoba would be 45,515. On the other hand, if one wishes to focus on a single language group (e.g., Francophones), one can broaden the criteria for inclusion without being concerned about the implicit overlaps between language groups. In this case, the number of French-mother-tongue persons in Manitoba would be 47,110.

This statistical portrait of Manitoba Francophones uses two main criteria: mother tongue and first official language spoken. The latter criterion is now used increasingly to define language groups in studies on official-language minorities. This is because the shifting composition of the Canadian population over the years tends to call for a redefinition or broadening of the concept of Francophone group or community. In fact, a significant number of persons whose mother tongue is neither French nor English nevertheless use French either predominantly or commonly in their daily lives.

The concept of "first official language spoken" was created based on a number of considerations. Firstly, the substantial increase in immigration to Canada since the mid-1980s has had the effect of increasing the size of the population with a mother tongue other than English or French (20% in 2006). Such persons are often designated by the term "allophones."

Since an allophone cannot be a Francophone by reason of mother tongue but can become one by adopting French most often at home or in the public sphere, the question arises as to how to designate individuals' first official language—or more specifically, how to allocate allophones between French and English based on their reported knowledge of either official language.

2. This number is approximately 47,100 if all single and multiple responses mentioning French are included.

3. Includes all single responses and half of French and English responses.

4. Includes all single and multiple responses mentioning French.

5. To cite only one example, in June 2009, the Ontario government adopted a new, inclusive definition of the Francophone population (IDF) (formerly defined according to the mother tongue criterion). This definition is fairly similar to the one based on first official language spoken, except that it also includes French-mother tongue persons who understand French but can no longer conduct a conversation in it.

Questions of this type led to the development of different variants of the concept of first official language spoken (Statistics Canada, 1989). This concept echoes the spirit of the current version of the *Official Languages Act* (1988), which specifies in section 32(2) that the government may consider “*the English or French linguistic minority population of the area served by an office or facility, the particular characteristics of that population and the proportion of that population to the total population of that area.*”

The concept of first official language was chosen by the federal government, in December 1991, in the *Official Languages Regulations (Communications with and Services to the Public)*. Section 2 of the Regulations describes the method used to determine “the first official language spoken,” namely the first of the two variants presented by Statistics Canada (1989). This method successively takes into account the responses to the questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home. The “first official language spoken” variable is thus not a census question but is instead derived from three questions in the language module of the census.

The concept of first official language spoken (FOLS) serves to allocate the Canadian population between the country’s two main language groups. In Canada, just over 97% of the population has either English or French as a first official language spoken. The residual portion comprises persons who have neither French nor English as mother tongue or main language spoken at home and cannot conduct a conversation in either of the two official languages (1.6%) and persons who know both English and French but who cannot be assigned one or the other of the two official languages on the basis of the three census variables used for this purpose (1.1%).

Unlike the population with French as a mother tongue, the Francophone population according to the FOLS criterion excludes most persons for whom French is the mother tongue but who could not conduct a conversation in French at the time of the census. Also, it includes persons with an “other” mother tongue (i.e., other than French or English) who speak French most often at home as well as those who, while having an “other” language as the main home language, can also conduct a conversation in French but not in English. It also includes half the persons who can conduct a conversation in English and French and who speak an “other” language or both official languages most often at home.

This report will draw a statistical portrait of Manitoba Francophones, primarily using the FOLS criterion, but also, when relevant, information on mother tongue.⁶ Following the practice of the Treasury Board Secretariat, Manitoba’s Francophone population will refer here to persons having only French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) and half of those persons who have both French and English as their FOLS (and for whom it is not possible to assign either French or English based on responses to the three variables mentioned above).

6. In this report, the terms “Francophone,” “French-speaking” and “Franco-Manitoban” will be used interchangeably. Except when referring specifically to Francophones by the mother tongue criterion, this report uses the criterion of first official language spoken to designate the Francophone or French-speaking population. In this regard, the target population in this report differs slightly from the one in the report on the first results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, which were published in December 2007 (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière, 2007).

Data sources

This portrait of the French-speaking population in Manitoba contains information drawn from Canadian censuses from 1951 to 2006 and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM)⁷ conducted in 2006 by Statistics Canada.

Census: The census data contained in this report are drawn from the long census questionnaire, completed by 20% of households and including 61 questions of which 7 are language-related.

Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM): This is a cross-sectional sample survey. Respondents to the SVOLM were selected from the sample of persons who completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census.

The survey focuses on Canada's official-language minorities, namely French-speaking persons outside Quebec and English-speaking persons in Quebec. The data can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the current situation of individuals belonging to these two groups on subjects as varied as education in the minority language, access to different services in the minority language (the health care sector in particular), language practices in daily activities both in the home and outside the home, and matters of linguistic identity.

7. For any information on the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, the reader is invited to visit the Statistics Canada website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5099&lang=fr&db=imdb&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2>

Section 2 Evolution of the population by mother tongue and first official language spoken

2.1 Evolution of the population by mother tongue

The French-mother-tongue population of Manitoba was 45,515⁸ in 2006 compared with 54,200 in 1951, a 16% decrease (see Table 2.1). By way of comparison, the population with English as its mother tongue grew by 81% to 845,595 in 2006. The population with a mother tongue other than English or French, which constituted 21% of the province's population in 2006, declined by 5% to 242,400 in 2006, from 254,450 in 1951, despite strong international immigration in Canada as a whole in recent decades.

Table 2.1
Population by mother tongue, Manitoba, 1951 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue							
	Total		French		English		Other languages	
	number		number	%	number	%	number	%
1951	776,540		54,200	7.0	467,890	60.3	254,450	32.8
1961	921,685		60,900	6.6	584,525	63.4	276,260	30.0
1971	988,245		60,485	6.1	662,130	67.0	265,630	26.8
1981	1,013,700		51,620	5.1	731,500	72.2	230,575	22.7
1991	1,079,390		50,775	4.7	793,325	73.5	235,285	21.8
1996	1,100,295		49,100	4.5	822,260	74.7	228,940	20.8
2001	1,103,695		45,935	4.2	831,815	75.4	225,950	20.5
2006	1,133,515		45,515	4.0	845,595	74.6	242,400	21.4

Notes:

Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

Table 2.2 shows the average annual growth rate for the population of each mother tongue group since 1951. As may be seen, the growth rate of the English-mother-tongue population exceeded that of the other language groups, except in the last five-year period. From 2001 to 2006, the "other"-mother-tongue population grew by an average of 1.5% per year, compared with an average annual growth rate of 0.33% for the English-mother-tongue group. The French-mother-tongue group experienced a period of growth during the postwar period (1951 to 1961), but has been declining ever since. This decrease was greatest in the 1970s and 1990s. By contrast, the mother-tongue population remained relatively stable in the 1960s and 1980s and in the period from 2001 to 2006.

Accordingly, the French-mother-tongue population, which accounted for 7% of the Manitoba population as a whole in 1951, has seen its proportion steadily decline, falling to 4% in 2006 (see Table 2.1). Conversely, the proportion of English-mother-tongue persons went from 60% in 1951 to 75% in 2001, before declining slightly between 2001 and 2006. This situation differs from that in Canada as a whole, where because of the strong increase in international immigration, the proportion consisting of the official-language groups is declining in favour of the "other"-mother-tongue group. In any case, for all language groups combined, the average annual rates of population growth, both positive or negative, have remained fairly low, never exceeding 2% since 1961 (see Table 2.2).

8. This number includes more than 8,000 persons who reported a Métis identity, which constitutes 18% of the Francophone population in Manitoba.

Table 2.2
Yearly average population growth rate by mother tongue, Manitoba, 1951 to 2006

Period	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other languages
	percentage		
1951 to 1961	1.24	2.49	0.86
1961 to 1971	-0.07	1.33	-0.38
1971 to 1981	-1.47	1.05	-1.32
1981 to 1991	-0.16	0.85	0.20
1991 to 1996	-0.66	0.73	-0.54
1996 to 2001	-1.29	0.23	-0.26
2001 to 2006	-0.18	0.33	1.46

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

The French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec resides mainly in two of its bordering provinces. The provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario alone accounted for 76% of all Francophones living outside Quebec in 2006. That same year, Manitoba Francophones accounted for 4.7% of the French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec, a decrease compared with 1951 when the proportion was 7.5% (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3
Number and proportion of Francophones in Manitoba within the Francophone population outside Quebec, 1951 to 2006

Year	French mother tongue		Proportion of Francophones in Manitoba
	Manitoba	Canada less Quebec	
	number	percentage	
1951	54,195	721,820	7.5
1961	60,900	853,465	7.1
1971	60,485	926,295	6.5
1981	51,620	923,605	5.6
1991	50,775	976,415	5.2
1996	49,100	970,205	5.1
2001	45,935	980,275	4.7
2006	45,520	975,390	4.7

Notes:

The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.2 Evolution of the population by first official language spoken

As described in Section 1, the criterion of the first official language spoken (FOLS) offers a more inclusive definition of the Francophone population: it allows persons with mother tongues other than English or French to be included in the Anglophone or Francophone population. Most persons with “other” mother tongues usually fall into the majority FOLS group. As with the English-speaking group, the population with French as first official language spoken is usually larger than the French-mother-tongue population in a province such as Ontario, for example, where a large proportion of persons have mother tongues other than French or English. In other cases, such as in New Brunswick, the use of the FOLS criterion yields practically the same result as the mother tongue criterion, since persons with “other” mother tongues comprise only a small proportion of the population. In Manitoba, use of the FOLS criterion yields a slightly smaller Francophone population, despite a strong allophone presence. The relative share of the Francophone minority (according to first official language spoken) within the overall population of Manitoba is 3.8% (43,120) (see Table 2.4) while that of the French-mother-tongue population is 4.0% (45,515) (after equal reallocation of multiple responses). As for the Anglophone population, its relative share is 74.6% according to the mother tongue criterion and 95.2% according to the FOLS criterion, which reflects allophones’ strong orientation toward English.

Table 2.4
Population by first official language spoken, Manitoba, 1971 to 2006

Year	First official language spoken											
	Total		French		English		English and French		Neither English nor French		Francophone minority ¹	
	number		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
1971	988,245		61,105	6.2	904,410	91.5	2,150	0.2	20,585	2.1	62,175	6.3
1981	1,013,705		47,455	4.7	948,315	93.5	3,250	0.3	14,675	1.4	49,085	4.8
1991	1,079,395		46,665	4.3	1,017,500	94.3	2,265	0.2	12,965	1.2	47,800	4.4
1996	1,100,290		45,570	4.1	1,041,230	94.6	2,010	0.2	11,490	1.0	46,570	4.2
2001	1,103,710		42,410	3.8	1,050,310	95.2	1,940	0.2	9,050	0.8	43,380	3.9
2006	1,133,515		42,125	3.7	1,079,240	95.2	1,985	0.2	10,165	0.9	43,120	3.8

1. Total of first official language spoken (FOLS) French and half of first official language spoken English and French.

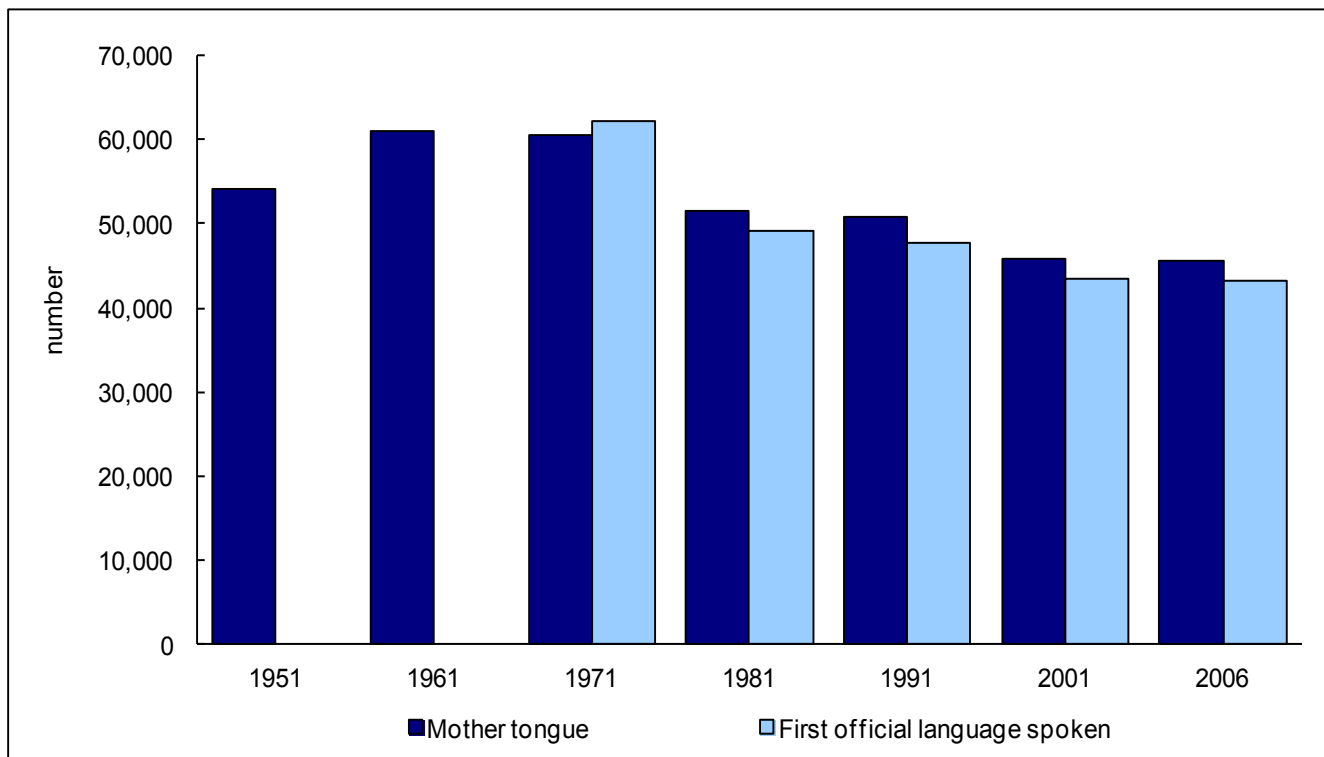
Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

As shown in Chart 2.1, since 1981, the French-mother-tongue population has been slightly larger than the Francophone minority population (according to first official language spoken). Generally, when the French-mother-tongue population is equal to the French FOLS population, this means that persons with mother tongues other than English or French are not integrating linguistically to the advantage of the minority language. When the French-mother-tongue population is larger than the French FOLS population, this means that, as well as “other”-mother-tongue persons not integrating, some persons with French as their mother tongue no longer know French (but do know English) well enough to conduct a conversation in it. For this reason, they are included in the English FOLS group.

From 1971 to 2006, the size difference between the French-mother-tongue population and the French FOLS population varied only slightly. The smallest difference observed between these two populations is 1,700 in 1971, while the largest is 3,000 in 1991. The French FOLS population exceeded the French-mother-tongue population only once, in 1971. Also, the French FOLS population decreased by 21% from 1971 to 1981, while the French-mother-tongue population declined by only 15%. During the other periods, both the French FOLS and French-mother-tongue populations declined slightly.

Chart 2.1
Number of persons with French as mother tongue and as first official language spoken, Manitoba, 1951 to 2006



Notes:

Since the question on language used most often at home was asked for the first time on the 1971 Census, we cannot derive the first official language spoken variable before 1971. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, the multiple responses were equally redistributed.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.3 Geographic distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken

The Francophone minority constitutes 3.8% of the Manitoba population. Nearly 60% of Franco-Manitobans live in the Winnipeg census subdivision (CSD), which includes the districts of St. Boniface, St. Norbert and St. Vital. There is also a not insignificant proportion of Francophones in more rural areas, namely census division (CD) No. 2. This CD includes the communities of Ritchot, Taché, St. Anne, La Broquerie and De Salaberry, and is home to 17% of the province's Francophones.

2.4 Relative proportion within municipalities of residence and geographic concentration index

In this statistical portrait, we do not just present aggregate information on Manitoba Francophones as a whole because Francophones are not distributed evenly among various geographic entities and their proportion of the population varies from one census division (CD) or census subdivision (CSD) to another within regions. We can provide more differentiated analyses by presenting statistics that take into account the relative share of Francophones within their municipality of residence. In other words, the proportion of Francophones within a municipality has more influence on their perceptions and their linguistic practices than does their proportion within a larger region.

We therefore examined the distribution of Francophones according to the relative weight of their language group within their municipality of residence (see Table 2.5). This revealed that the majority of Manitoba Francophones live in a municipality where they constitute less than 10% of the population. Additionally, 16% of Manitoba Francophones live in a municipality where their relative weight is between 10% and 29%, and 7% live in a municipality where they constitute between 30% and 49% of the population. In the province as a whole, 3% of Francophones live in municipalities where they are in the majority.

Table 2.5
Number and proportion of Francophones by their relative weight within the municipality of residence, Manitoba, 2006

Relative weight within the municipality	Francophone	
	number	percentage
0 to 9%	31,970	74.0
10 to 29%	6,935	16.1
30 to 49%	2,890	6.7
50 to 69%	935	2.2
70% and over	455	1.1
Total	43,185	100.0

Notes:

The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. The total number of persons with French as first official language spoken differs slightly from the numbers in other tables presented in this portrait. This difference results from the random rounding and random distribution mode of the "English-French" category.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table A-1 in Appendix A and the maps preceding it show the relative weight of the Francophone population within each of the census divisions and selected census subdivisions included in them in 2006.

Information on the proportion of Francophones within their municipality of residence is quite useful in analysing Francophones' perceptions and language behaviours. However, municipalities vary in size and in the case of urban agglomerations, for example, this information does not reveal whether Francophones are spread throughout the municipality or are concentrated in certain specific areas.

As already noted, Francophones live in specific regions, and in each region, their proportions within municipalities vary. It is also useful to distinguish between municipalities where Francophones are concentrated in certain areas and those where they do not exhibit any particular concentration. For this purpose, the distribution of Francophones within their municipality's geographic area is presented here using a concentration index,⁹ which casts new light on the minority/majority ratio. Table 2.6 shows the usefulness of such a concept.

Such information is highly useful in that the concentration of a language group within a given area, like its relative weight, will influence the potential language practices of its members.

Table 2.6
Distribution of Francophones within the region of residence according to the concentration index within their municipality of residence, Manitoba, 2006

Concentration in the municipality	percentage
Weak	13.5
Average	75.7
Strong	10.8
Total	100.0

Note: The term Francophone refers to the total French first official language (FOLS) and half the French and English FOLS.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The information derived from such an index of concentration is useful when it is compared with the data in Table 2.5. For example, while three in four Francophones live in a municipality where they constitute less than 10% of the population, the concentration index shows that only 14% of them are weakly concentrated within their municipality of residence. Conversely, for three-fourths of Franco-Manitobans, their concentration is average, and for 11% it is strong.

9. Refer to Appendix D for a description of the concentration index and the concept of dissemination area.

Section 3 Factors influencing the evolution of the French-mother-tongue population

How the language groups in a given province or region evolve depends on the combined effect of different factors: on the one hand the determinants of natural increase—fertility and mortality—and on the other hand, internal and international migration. An additional factor is intergenerational linguistic continuity, that is, the mother-to-child transmission of the mother tongue.¹⁰ Another factor will be described in this section, namely intragenerational linguistic continuity, or its obverse, language transfer or substitution. The latter, while it does not directly influence how a language group evolves in the short term, can nevertheless have a major long-term influence, in that the language predominantly used in the home is generally the one transmitted to the children.

This section will focus mainly on the French-mother-tongue group in Manitoba. However, some of the analyses—particularly those on interprovincial migration and international immigration—will also cover the population with French as the first official language spoken.

3.1 Fertility

During the first half of the twentieth century, differences in fertility between language groups were partly explained by the population growth or maintenance of some groups in relation to others. In Manitoba, from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s, the fertility of Francophone women exceeded that of both Anglophone and allophone women. The Francophones' high fertility partially offset the effects of international immigration insofar as the latter favoured the growth of the English-mother-tongue population.

According to census data, the total fertility rate of Francophone women declined so steeply that over a period of only 30 years (1956–1961 to 1981–1986), the average number of children per woman went from 5.01 to 1.87 (see Table 3.1). A drop in fertility was also observed among women with English as their mother tongue, but it was less dramatic, going from 3.77 to 1.69 during the same period. In subsequent periods, the total fertility rate of Francophones was lower than that of the other two groups, reaching its lowest level during the 1996–2001 period, at 1.66 children per woman.

Demographers have determined that in the current conditions of low mortality, the replacement level corresponds to a fertility rate of 2.1, that is, 2,100 children per 1,000 women. As may be seen in Table 3.1, Francophone women's fertility rate fell below this replacement level in the period from 1981 to 1986. For Anglophone women, this phenomenon occurred slightly earlier, during the period from 1976 to 1981. For women with a mother tongue other than English or French, the fertility rate has been dropping since 1956–1961, although it has not fallen below the replacement level. From 2001 to 2006, it was 2.16 children per woman.

Since the period from 1966 to 1971, the total fertility rate of women with a mother tongue other than English or French has exceeded that of their Francophone counterparts. In this regard, however, caution is warranted when examining the effect of higher fertility for “other”-mother-tongue women. This phenomenon does not necessarily translate into an increase in this group's population in relation to the others. As will be seen further on, the transmission of an “other” mother tongue to children—generally the majority language of the community—is a not insignificant phenomenon.

10. Of course, a language is also transmitted from fathers to their children, but it is usually the mother's language that predominates.

Table 3.1
Total fertility rate by mother tongue, Manitoba, 1956 to 2006

Five-year period	Children per woman			
	All languages	French number	English	Other languages
1956 to 1961	3.91	5.01	3.77	3.94
1961 to 1966	3.68	4.55	3.48	3.87
1966 to 1971	2.74	3.05	2.50	3.21
1971 to 1976	2.27	2.55	2.14	2.57
1976 to 1981	1.91	2.05	1.74	2.50
1981 to 1986	1.82	1.87	1.69	2.42
1986 to 1991	1.89	1.76	1.80	2.29
1991 to 1996	1.97	1.88	1.91	2.26
1996 to 2001	1.88	1.66	1.81	2.22
2001 to 2006	1.84	1.73	1.77	2.16

Note: The method used to calculate the fertility rate is taken from Lachapelle (1988).

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1956 to 2006.

3.2 Transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy

Although the total fertility rate provides useful information on the number of births within different mother-tongue groups, it does not shed any light on the mother tongue transmitted to children. The tendency to transmit a language to one's children varies according to a number of factors; one of the most important of these is the geographic concentration of the population comprising a given language group. This geographic concentration factor also influences the propensity to form an exogamous couple, that is, a couple in which the spouses¹¹ do not have the same mother tongue. Moreover, the lower the geographic concentration or relative weight of a language group in a given community, the lower the propensity of parents to transmit the minority language. In Manitoba, at the time of the 2006 Census, French had been passed on as a mother tongue to 39% of the children of couples in which at least one spouse had French as a mother tongue.

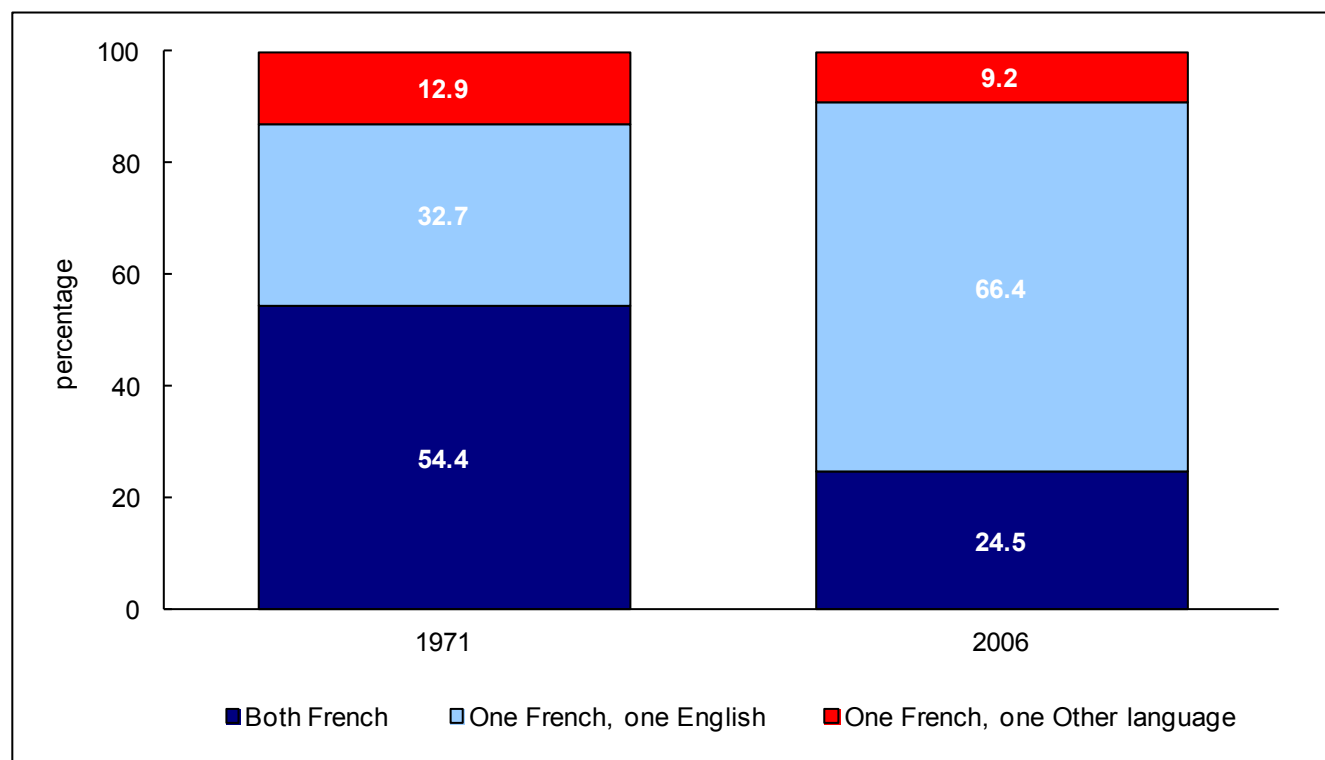
From 1971 to 2006, among all couples with at least one French-mother-tongue spouse, the proportion of French-English exogamous couples strongly increased, from 35% to 60%. By the same token, during this period, the proportion of endogamous couples in which both spouses had French as a mother tongue decreased, going from 51% to 31% and the proportion of French-"other"-language exogamous couples also fell from 14% to 9%.

During the same period, among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family doubled in Manitoba, going from 33% to 66% (see Chart 3.1). Conversely, the share of children living in an endogamous family with both parents having French as their mother tongue declined substantially, from 54% in 1971 to 24% in 2006. The proportion of French-"other"-tongue exogamous families declined slightly during this period, going from 13% to 9%.

11. In this study, the term "spouse" includes persons that are legally married as well as those that are in a common-law union.

Chart 3.1

Proportion of children under 18 years of age living in a family where at least one parent is of French-mother tongue, by mother tongue of parents, Manitoba, 1971 and 2006

**Notes:**

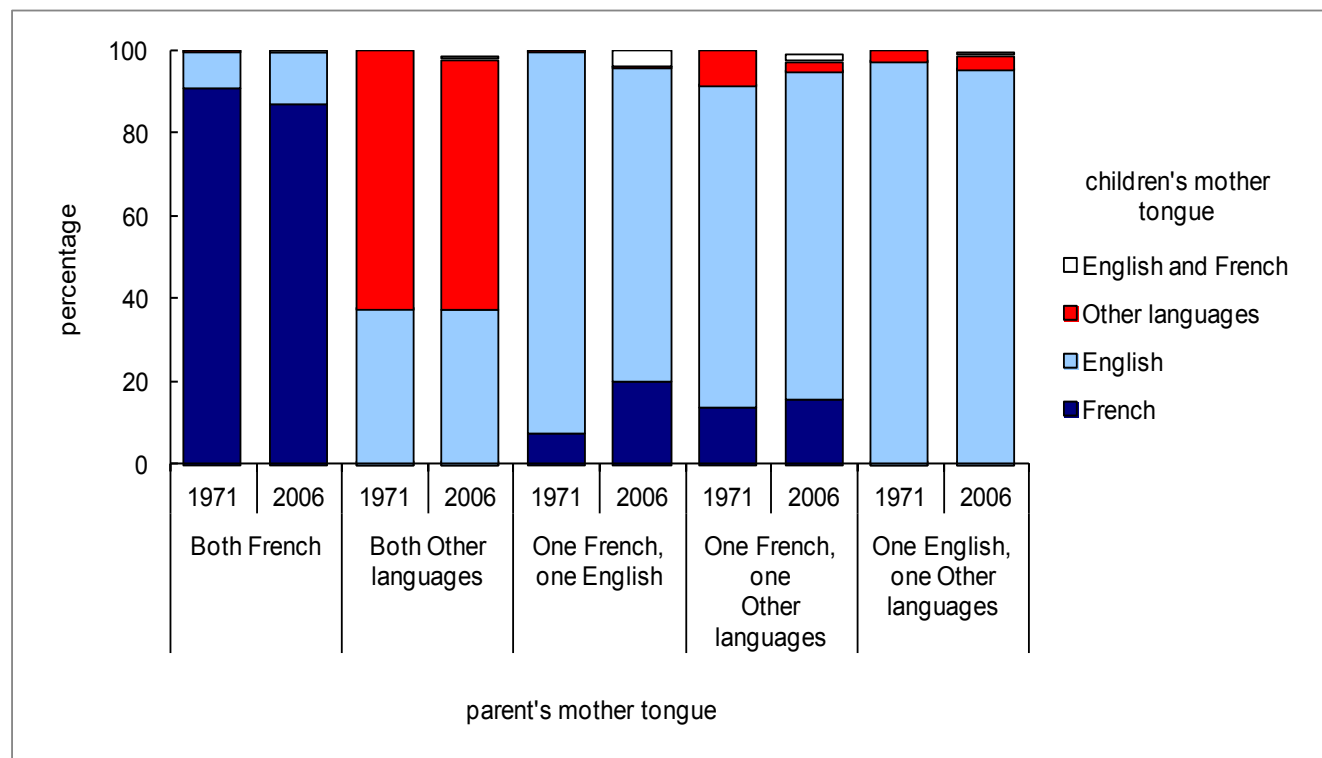
For 2006, multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

Because of the increasing proportion of French-English exogamous couples from 1971 to 2006, one might expect to see a decrease in the rate of transmission to children of the minority language (in this case, French). But whereas in 1971, French had been passed on to 7% of children under the age of 18 of French-English exogamous couples, that proportion was 19% in 2006 (see Chart 3.2). The transmission of French to the children of French-“other”-language exogamous couples also increased slightly, from 14% to 15% during the same period.

Chart 3.2 also shows that among Francophone endogamous couples, the transmission of French to children under the age of 18 went from 90% in 1971 to 87% in 2006.

Chart 3.2
Mother tongue of children under 18 years of age, by mother tongue of parents, Manitoba, 1971 and 2006



Notes:

For 2006, only single responses were used for the parents, whereas in the case of children, among the multiple responses, only the "English and French" category was taken into account. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

From 1971 to 2006, an increase is observed in the rate of transmission of French to the children of French-English exogamous couples. This increase is larger among families in which the mother, rather than the father, is the French-mother-tongue parent. In fact, census data show that the rate of transmission of French by French-mother-tongue mothers to their children rose sharply, from 7% in 1971 to 31% in 2006, whereas the rate for French-mother-tongue fathers went from 7% to 15%.

Table 3.2 shows that from 1971 to 2006, among exogamous couples with one French-mother-tongue spouse, there was an increase in the proportion of female spouses with a mother tongue other than French who could conduct a conversation in French and English. Thus, the increased transmission of French to children living in French-English exogamous families seems to go hand in hand with an increase in the French-English bilingualism of non-Francophone female spouses. English-mother-tongue female spouses had a French-English bilingualism rate of 15% in 2006 compared with 12% in 1971. In 2006, "other"-mother-tongue female spouses registered the highest French-English bilingualism rate (17%) of all non-Francophone spouses who were part of an exogamous couple, an increase from the rate in 1971 (15%).

Conversely, for male spouses, French-English bilingualism decreased among those with a mother tongue other than French. The rate went from 14% in 1971 to 11% in 2006 for those with English as their mother tongue and from 16.5% to 13.6% for those with an "other" mother tongue.

Table 3.2
Proportion of spouses with a mother tongue other than French who can conduct a conversation in both English and French, by the couple's language combination, Manitoba, 1971 and 2006

Couple's language combination	1971	2006
	percentage	
English male spouse and French female spouse	13.9	11.0
French male spouse and English female spouse	12.1	15.2
Other language male spouse and French female spouse	16.5	13.6
French male spouse and other language female spouse	14.8	17.4

Note: Only single responses were used.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

It is also worth noting that in 1971, 6.7% of French-mother-tongue women living with an English-speaking male spouse spoke French most often at home, compared with 4.3% of French-mother-tongue males living with an English-speaking female spouse. Thirty-five years later, in 2006, the corresponding proportions were 11.5% and 6.7% respectively.

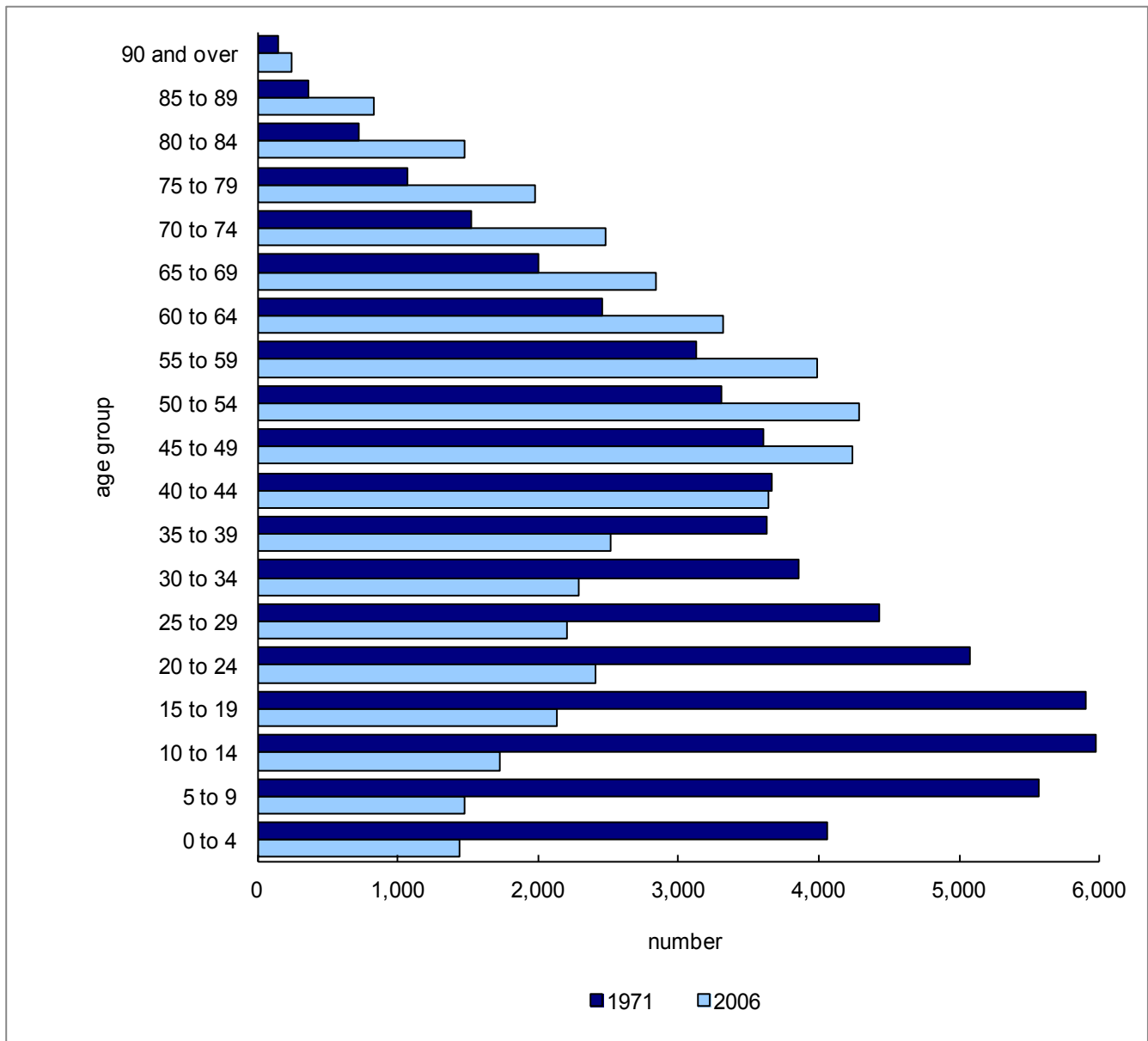
3.3 Age structure

It is helpful to examine how the age structure of Manitoba's Francophone population has evolved, in order to reveal the demographic history of that population while getting an indication of its future course. Between 1971 and 2006, this evolution was basically the result of a decreased total fertility rate among Francophone women, a negative net interprovincial migration among French-mother-tongue persons, and the contribution of international immigration. Added to all these phenomena was a low or moderate transmission to children of French as a mother tongue. As noted above, at the time of the 2006 Census, French was passed on as a mother tongue to slightly less than 4 in 10 children under the age of 18 of couples with at least one French-mother-tongue spouse.

Chart 3.3 shows how the age structure of Manitoba's French-mother-tongue population has changed over time. As already noted, between 1971 and 2006, the numbers of people in this language group decreased by 25%, from 60,485 to 45,515. However, not all cohorts saw their numbers decline; cohorts under 40 years of age registered losses, notably owing to Francophone women's declining fertility, due in part to a total fertility rate below replacement level. The French-mother-tongue population was also affected by negative net interprovincial migration. At the same time, there was a substantial increase in the number of persons aged 45 and over reflecting the high fertility among Franco-Manitoban women of the past. The increase in the number of seniors is also explained by the aging of the population and increased life expectancy.

In 2006, the number of children under 5 years of age (1,435) was smaller than the number of adults aged 30 to 34—the average age of childbearing—(2,290), a ratio of 0.63. By comparison, in 1971 that ratio was 1.05 (4,065/3,860). Also, as Chart 3.3 shows, the number of baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1966) which corresponded in 1971 to the age cohorts 5–9 to 20–24 is much larger than the number in the 40–44 to 55–59 age cohorts 35 years later (22,515 versus 16,165). These facts are partly explained by the migration of Francophones to other provinces and territories.

Chart 3.3
Age structure of the French mother tongue population, Manitoba, 1971 and 2006



Note: Multiples responses were equally redistributed.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

All things being otherwise equal, the low numbers of the youngest cohorts in 2006, combined with the fact that over the coming decades, a number of cohorts will reach age 65, will result in an age structure that reflects the considerable aging of the French-mother-tongue population. Indeed, already in 2006, the proportion of Francophones aged 65 and over is twice that of those aged under 15.

While the aging of the French-mother-tongue population is mainly due to a low fertility rate and a steady increase in life expectancy, one assumes that it also results from the non-transmission of French as a mother tongue to children. As noted above, in families composed of French-English exogamous couples, the rate of intergenerational transmission of French, is low although it increased between 1971 and 2006: 7% of children under the age of 18 living in such families were transmitted French as a mother tongue in 1971, compared with 19% in 2006 (see Chart 3.2). Instead, it was predominantly English (76%) that was transmitted to the children of these exogamous couples in 2006.

Overall during this period, the Francophone population was not favoured by intergenerational linguistic continuity. This phenomenon is measured by determining the ratio of the number of French-mother-tongue children aged under 5 to the number of children whose mother has French as her mother tongue.¹² In Manitoba, this ratio, or index, stood at 0.67 in 2006, similarly to 1971 when it was 0.66. It is useful to note that “[a] language group emerges at the top of the mother tongue transmission process when the index is higher than 1 [...]. Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a mother tongue when the index is less than 1.” (Lachapelle and Lepage, 2011, p. 86). In the case of Manitoba, intergenerational transmission is unfavourable to the French-mother-tongue population, since the intergenerational continuity index is less than 1.¹³

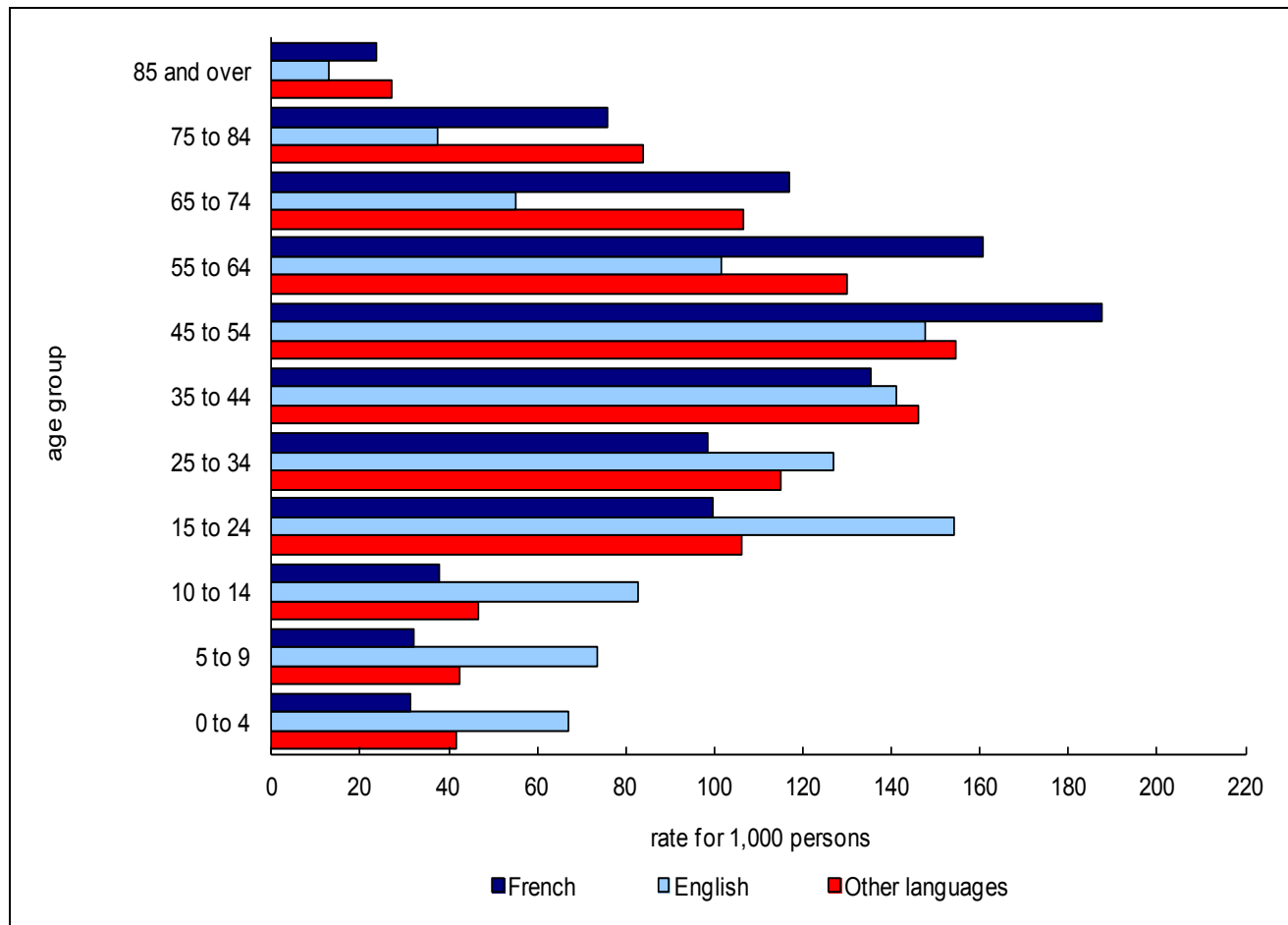
The steep drop in births exhibited by the French-mother-tongue group in the past 35 years is not unique to this language group. Chart 3.4 shows the age structure of the main mother-tongue groups in 2006. As may be seen, while the relative share of cohorts aged under 25 within the English-mother-tongue group is greater than in the other two groups, the consequences of a fertility rate below the replacement level are also apparent among persons aged under 15 in this language group. But unlike the French-mother-tongue and “other”-mother-tongue groups, the Anglophone group benefited from the contribution of intergenerational linguistic mobility from the other two groups.

It should also be noted that the over-representation of French-mother-tongue and “other”-mother tongue groups within the cohorts aged 45 and over reflects the aging of the population, which is more pronounced in these language groups.

12. To establish this ratio, demographers generally look at children living in a two-parent family or a one-parent family headed by a woman. Such children account for more than 97% of all children in this age group.

13. For an in-depth examination of this approach, see Lachapelle and Lepage (2011).

Chart 3.4
Age structure of French, English and “other”-mother tongue populations, Manitoba, 2006 (rate per 1,000)



Note: The multiple responses were equally redistributed among the groups.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.4 Language transfers or intragenerational linguistic mobility

Language transfers—sometimes called language shifts—refer to the phenomenon where an individual's main language used at home differs from their mother tongue. This language mobility phenomenon has no direct bearing on the evolution of language groups defined according to mother tongue. However, insofar as the language that dominates in the home is generally the one that is passed on to the children, it has a long-term influence on the future of language groups. When the criterion used to define language groups is the first official language spoken, the language spoken most often at home directly influences the size of the Francophone group. For example, according to this criterion, persons who have knowledge of both official languages and who have either French and English or another language as a mother tongue are part of the French-speaking group if they speak French most often at home.¹⁴

Across the censuses, there is a steady rise in the rate of language transfer for French-mother-tongue persons in Manitoba (see Table 3.3). Thus, in 1971, approximately 37% of Manitobans with French as a mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Thirty-five years later, 56% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. The proportion of language transfers among English-mother-tongue persons, while almost nil, nevertheless declined, going from 1.0% in 1971 to 0.4% in 2006. Among “other”-mother-tongue persons, the proportion of language transfers remained relatively stable over the past 35 years, from 52.4% in 1971 to 51.7% in 2006.

Table 3.3
Rate of language transfer by mother tongue, Manitoba, 1971 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other languages
	percentage		
1971	37.2	1.0	52.4
1981	40.7	0.5	50.5
1991	50.3	0.3	52.9
2001	54.8	0.4	54.9
2006	55.6	0.4	51.7

Note:

With the exception of 1971, only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

A linguistic continuity index can also be used as a corollary to the rate of language transfer. This index is the ratio of the number of persons with a given home language to the number with the corresponding mother tongue. A language group comes out ahead in exchanges with other language groups when the index is higher than 1. Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a language group when the index is less than 1.

As shown in Table 3.4, the English-mother-tongue group saw its linguistic continuity index go from 1.23 to 1.18 from 1971 to 2006 while that of the Francophone group went from 0.65 to 0.45. During the same period, the linguistic continuity index of the “other”-mother-tongue group changed very little, from 0.50 to 0.48.¹⁵

14. As noted earlier, persons with an “other” mother tongue who know only French are assigned French as their first official language spoken, regardless of whether they speak that language most often at home.

15. It may seem surprising that the drop in the linguistic continuity index for Francophones and allophones is not accompanied by a rise in the index for Anglophones. This is due to a composition effect. This singular phenomenon, known as Simpson's paradox, is explained in this case by the increase in the size of the Anglophone group in relation to the other language groups.

Table 3.4
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and linguistic continuity index, Manitoba, 1971 and 2006

Linguistic characteristics	1971			2006		
	French	English	Other	French	English	Other
			languages			languages
	number					
Language spoken most often at home	39,595	816,560	132,090	20,515	997,600	115,400
Mother tongue	60,490	662,130	265,630	45,520	845,595	242,400
Linguistic continuity index (%)	0.65	1.23	0.50	0.45	1.18	0.48

Notes:

For 2006, multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

The continuity index of 0.45 for the French-mother-tongue group takes into account the fact that in Manitoba, 470 persons have an “other” mother tongue and speak French most often at home (Table 3.5). It also reflects the fact that more than 765 persons with English as their mother tongue have French as their main home language.

Table 3.5
Population by mother tongue and language spoken most often at home, Manitoba, 2006

Mother Tongue		Language spoken most often at home			Total
		French	English	Other languages	
French	number	18,935	24,960	65	43,960
	percentage	43.1	56.8	0.2	100.0
English	number	765	834,030	3,625	838,415
	percentage	0.1	99.5	0.4	100.0
Other languages	number	470	127,140	108,710	236,315
	percentage	0.2	53.8	46.0	100.0
Total	number	20,165	986,125	112,400	1,118,690

Notes:

With equal redistribution of multiple responses to the language spoken most often at home question and single responses to the mother tongue question. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Because the main home language of individuals may differ from their mother tongue, the concept of language transfer has often been interpreted as indicating an abandonment of one’s mother tongue. But since 2001, the Canadian census has included a question on the languages, other than the main language, that are spoken on a regular basis at home. Although it may be difficult to judge how respondents interpret this new question, qualitative tests conducted with respondents, as well as the results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, have shown that respondents usually consider it to refer to daily use of that language.

Based on census results for this question, a distinction can be made between partial and complete language transfer. As a corollary to this distinction, the concept of linguistic continuity needs to be understood more broadly, since using one's mother tongue on a regular basis at home cannot automatically be interpreted as linguistic discontinuity.

In 2006, more than 19,500 Manitobans spoke French as the only main language at home, while more than 2,000 reported speaking that language most often in combination with English or another language (Table 3.6). Thus, 1.9% of Manitobans reported having French as their main home language. Data from the 2006 Census also show that 17,930 persons reported speaking French on a regular basis at home, although it was not their main home language (see Table 3.7). In short, French was spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by 3.5% of the province's population, or approximately 39,500 persons.

Table 3.6
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home, Manitoba, 2006

Type of answer	Mother tongue		Language spoken most often at home		Other languages spoken regularly at home	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Single responses	1,118,690	98.7	1,116,605	98.5	131,390	11.6
French	43,960	3.9	19,515	1.7	16,955	1.5
English	838,415	74.0	989,215	87.3	57,900	5.1
Other languages	236,315	20.8	107,875	9.5	56,530	5.0
Multiple responses	14,825	1.3	16,910	1.5	1,610	0.1
English and French	2,630	0.2	1,820	0.2	30	0.0
English and other	11,675	1.0	14,875	1.3	635	0.1
French and other	435	0.0	110	0.0	935	0.1
English French and other	85	0.0	105	0.0	15	0.0
Total	1,133,515	100.0	1,133,510	100.0

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 3.7
Number and proportion of persons with French as mother tongue, first official language spoken, language spoken most often at home and language spoken regularly at home, Manitoba, 2006

French language	number	percentage
Mother tongue	47,110	4.2
First official language spoken	44,115	3.9
Language spoken at least regularly at home	39,485	3.5
Language spoken most often at home	21,555	1.9
Language spoken regularly at home	17,930	1.6

Note: Single and multiple responses combined.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

One can use information on the regular use of French as a secondary language in the home in order to distinguish complete language transfers from partial language transfers. Thus, based on single responses to the question on the first language learned and still understood at the time of the 2006 Census (usually called mother tongue), Table 3.8 shows that for Manitoba as a whole, 34% of persons with French as their mother tongue do not use French at least regularly at home (complete transfer), whereas 22% use it on a regular basis (partial transfer). Consequently, French is the main home language for 44% of Francophones (see Table 3.8).

Table 3.8
Rate of complete and partial language transfers of Francophones by age group, Manitoba, 2006

Age group	Language transfers		
	Complete	Partial	Total
	percentage		
0 to 14 years	6.9	16.6	23.5
15 to 24 years	19.2	25.6	44.8
25 to 34 years	33.6	27.5	61.1
35 to 54 years	42.0	25.3	67.3
55 to 64 years	42.2	20.8	63.0
65 years and over	34.4	15.1	49.5
Total	33.9	21.7	55.6

Notes:

The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The rates for complete and partial language transfers are known to vary by age group (see Table 3.8). In Manitoba, statistics from the 2006 Census show that persons aged 35 to 64 are the most likely to have made a complete language transfer. Francophones aged 35 to 54 are more inclined to use a language other than French at home (67%) than those in other age groups, whereas those aged under 15 are less likely to do so (23%). For partial language transfers, Francophones aged 25 to 34 have the highest rate (27%). Also, among Francophones aged 15 to 54, the proportion for whom French is the main home language ranges from 33% to 55% depending on the age group.

Exogamy is often associated with language transfer for Francophones outside Quebec. Indeed, 83% of Manitoba Francophones who live in an exogamous union with an English-mother-tongue spouse speak English most often at home. However, SVOLM data serve to better document the link between exogamy and language transfer among Francophones. Those data show that for more than half of all Francophones, language transfer took place well before a union was formed with an Anglophone partner: approximately 84% of Francophones who live in an exogamous union began to speak English most often at home before age 21 and 52% before age 15. Among Francophones aged between 25 and 44—those likely to have young children—those proportions were 98% and 59% respectively. Thus, it is not only exogamy that has a direct bearing on the fact that a Francophone speaks English most often at home. In fact, these results suggest that living in a highly minority situation increases the use of the majority language in daily activities and influences the main language of Francophones in the medium term; and ultimately their propensity to choose an English-speaking spouse. In any event, the relationship between exogamy and home language definitely operates in both directions.

Data drawn from the SVOLM shed light on the link that tends to be established between language transfer and anglicization. The survey includes a question on respondents' main language, that is, the language in which they are most at ease in speaking. The data show that 52% of the population for whom French is the first official language spoken have either French (32%) or both official languages (20%) as main languages.

Overall in Manitoba, a larger proportion of Francophones report speaking English more than French at home (complete and partial language transfers) than report being more at ease in English than in French: 56% of Franco-Manitobans report speaking English most often at home, while 48% report being more at ease in English than in French.

3.5 Use of French in the public sphere

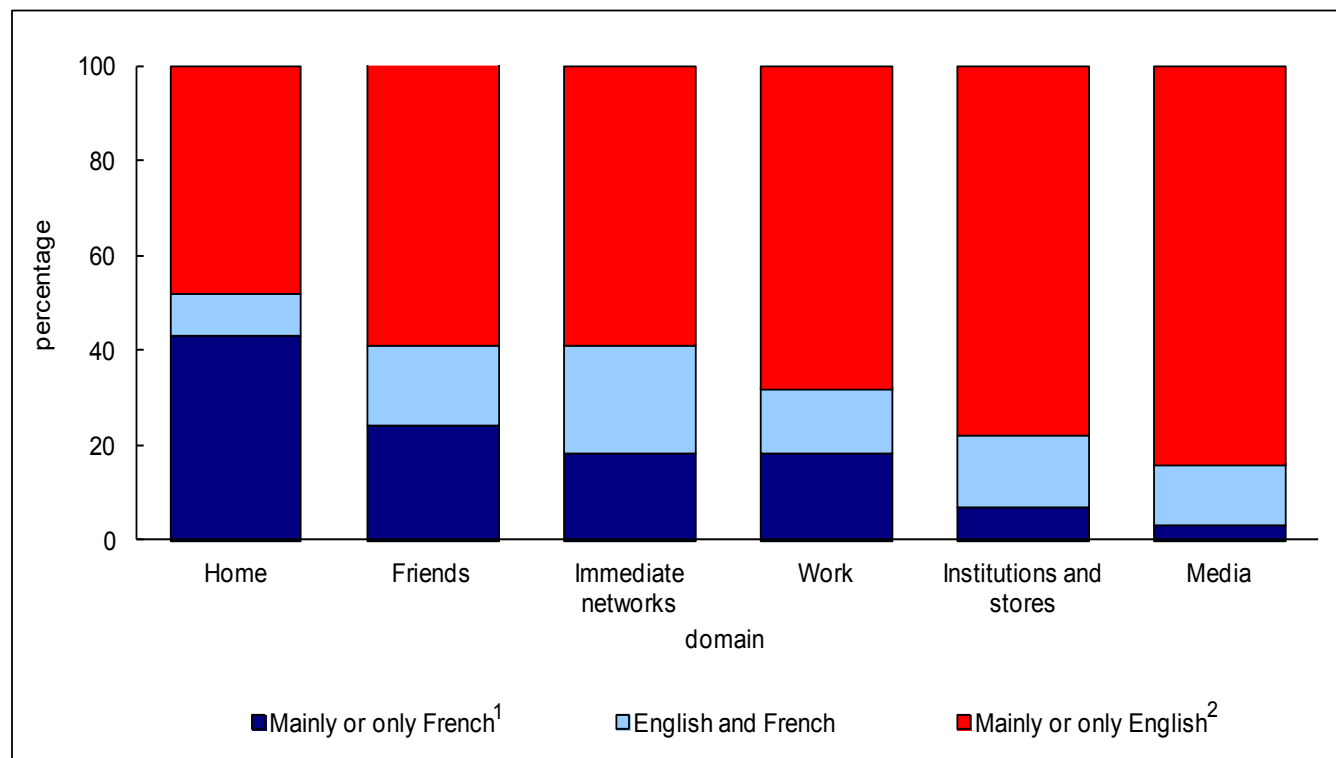
Statistics from the Census of Population shed light on the use of languages both in the private sphere (at home) and in the workplace, as we will see in the section on the labour force. But what do we know about the use of English and French by Franco-Manitobans in domains of interaction other than the home?

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities includes a number of questions on the use of languages in various domains of the public sphere such as stores, health care institutions (which will be examined in detail in the next section), volunteer activities, social support, community or sports activities, etc. Some questions in the survey also deal with domains on the borderline between private and public spheres, such as the language spoken with friends outside the home or the language in which various media are "consumed."

An examination of language practices in various domains of both public and private spheres reveals that in Manitoba, the population whose first official language spoken is French mainly uses English in the public sphere (see Chart 3.5). The most widespread use of English involves the consumption of media and oral interactions taking place in institutions and stores. In these two domains, respectively 84% and 78% of the French FOLS population use English predominantly (mainly or only). In the private sphere, French is used predominantly in the home (mainly or only) by nearly one person in two, nearly the same figure as for English.¹⁶

16. The difference is not statistically significant.

Chart 3.5
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various domains of the public and private spheres, Manitoba, 2006



1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories in the survey questionnaire.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories in the survey questionnaire.

Notes:

The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this Chart. A note on the construction of the indices for use of language in daily activities is found in Appendix C.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Beyond language choices at home, in the consumption of media and in institutions and stores, English is used (mainly or only) to an equal extent within immediate networks (59%) and with friends (60%). At work, data from the Survey of the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities show that, among persons for whom French is the only first official language spoken, nearly 68% use mainly or only English. As a final point, it is worth noting that 72% of the population for whom French is the only first official language spoken use mainly or only English in all the public sphere domains (media, institutions and stores, work, immediate network and friends outside the home).¹⁷ Thus, in the public sphere, 31% of Francophones use English exclusively, while 40% use mainly English (with another language).

17. See Appendix C for a description of the general index of use of languages in the public sphere.

3.6 Knowledge of French

Persons whose main language is French have more opportunities to use it when they are in contact with persons who are able to conduct a conversation in French even if it is not their first official language spoken.

Within the overall population of Manitoba in 2006, the proportion of persons who reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (9.3%) is larger than the proportion who reported French alone or with another language as their mother tongue (4.2%) or the proportion for whom French is the first official language spoken (3.8%). The relative share of Manitobans who are able to conduct a conversation in French is highly polarized by language group. Whereas 89% of persons with French as a mother tongue reported knowing both official languages, the proportion was only 7% for persons with English as a mother tongue and 3% for persons with another mother tongue (see Table 3.9). Among the latter, 4% reported that they were unable to conduct a conversation in either French or English.

Table 3.9
Knowledge of official languages by mother tongue, Manitoba, 2001 and 2006

Mother tongue	Knowledge of official languages									
	2001					2006				
	English		Neither English and French		Total	English		Neither English and French		Total
French	English	French	French	French		English	French	French		
percentage										
French	2.4	6.7	90.9	0.0	100.0	3.7	6.8	89.4	0.0	100.0
English	0.0	93.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0
Other languages	0.1	93.0	2.9	4.0	100.0	0.1	92.8	2.9	4.2	100.0
Total	0.1	89.7	9.3	0.8	100.0	0.2	89.8	9.1	0.9	100.0

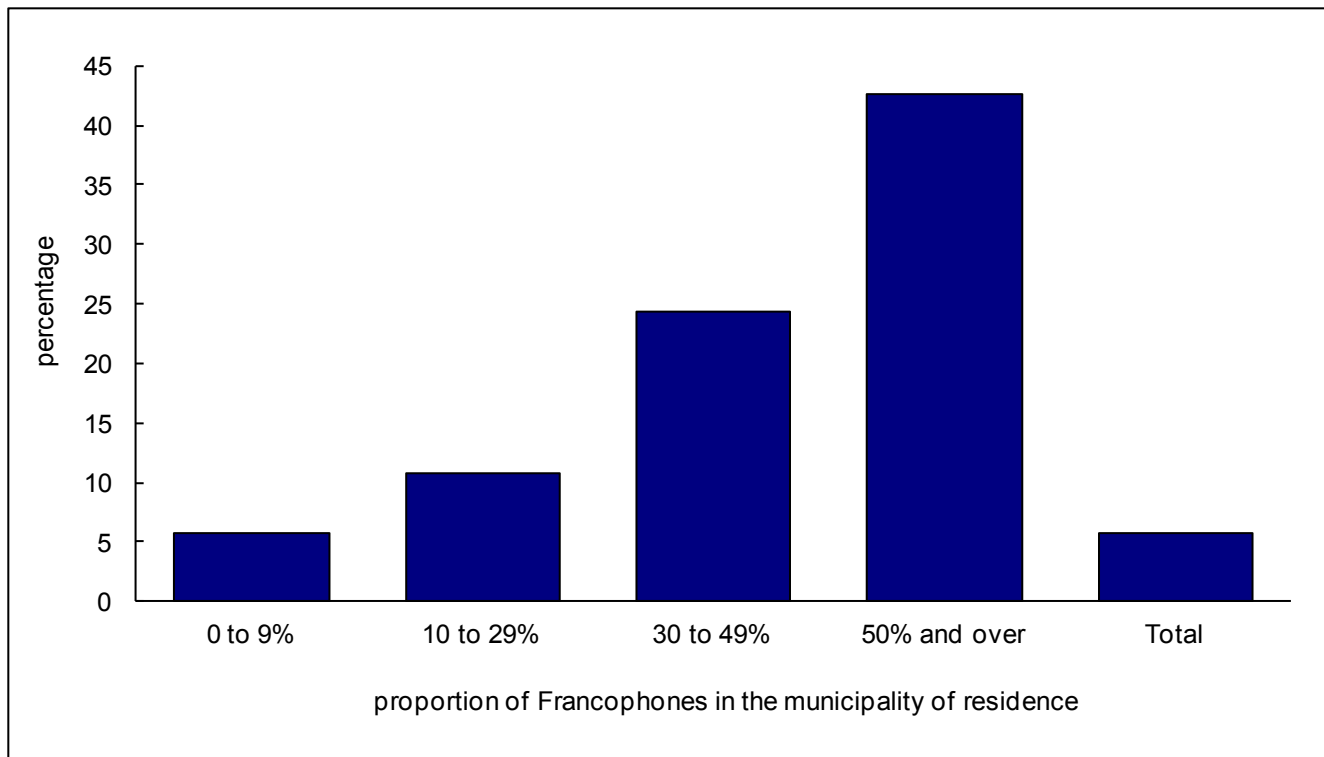
Note: Multiple responses regarding mother tongue were equally redistributed among the groups.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

In municipalities where Francophones comprise less than 10% of the population, the French-English bilingualism rate of non-Francophones is 6% (see Chart 3.6). In municipalities where Francophones comprise from 10% to 29% of the population, the level of knowledge of French among non-Francophones is 11%. Thus, the greater the relative share of Francophones within their municipality, the greater will be the knowledge of French among non-Francophones. A fact worth noting is that when Francophones represent 50% or more of the population in their community of residence, the level of knowledge of French among non-Francophones reaches 43%.

Chart 3.6

Rate of English-French bilingualism among persons with English as their first official language spoken by the proportion of Francophones within the municipality of residence, Manitoba, 2006



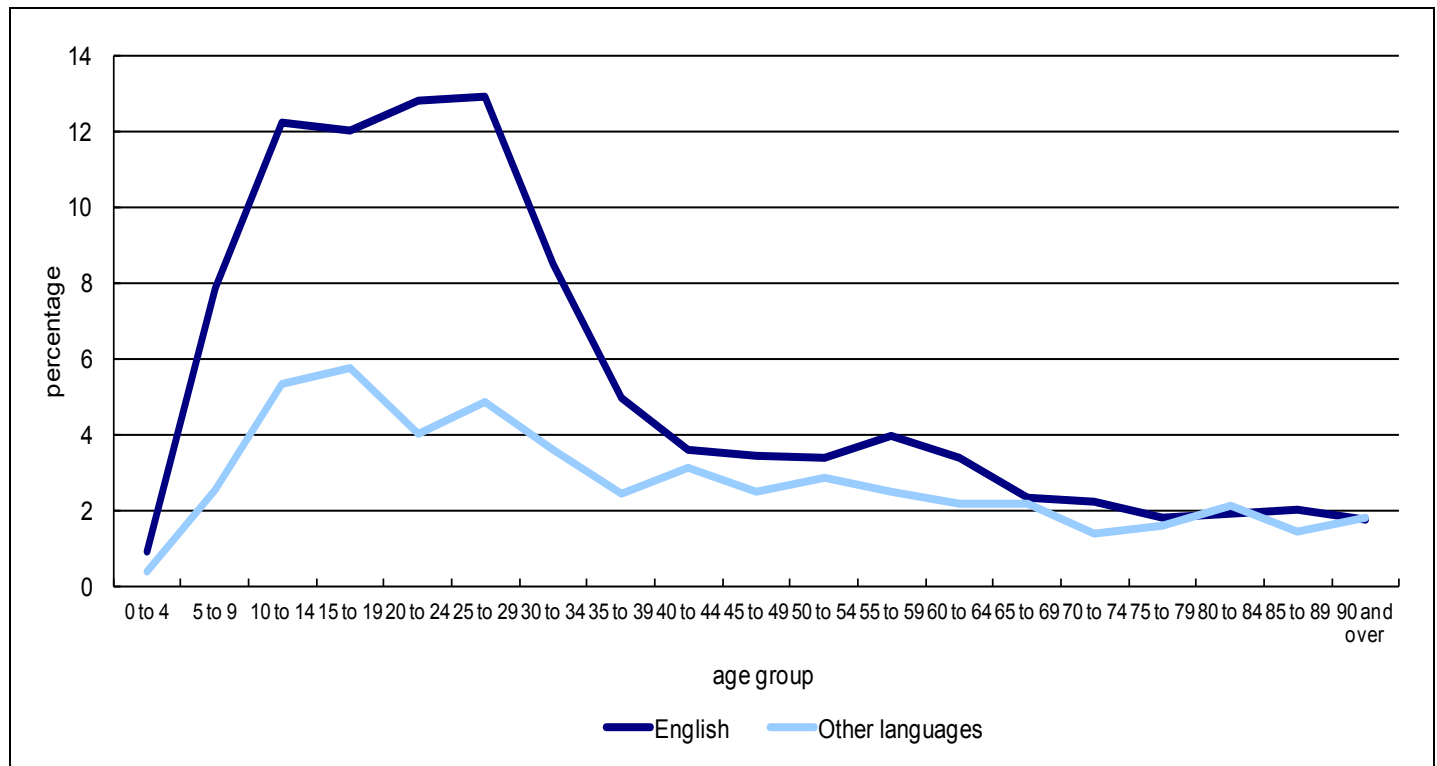
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The statistics in Chart 3.7 show that among non-Francophones in almost all age groups, French-English bilingualism is more widespread among those with English as their mother tongue than among those with other mother tongues. English-mother-tongue persons under age 40 have a much higher bilingualism rate than “other”-mother-tongue persons in corresponding age groups. On the other hand, beyond age 40, the differences between the two groups are very small or non-existent.

With some variations, persons with English as their mother tongue and those with an “other” mother tongue have bilingualism rates that evolve along fairly similar lines from one age group to the next. Among young Anglophones and allophones, the French-English bilingualism rate increases from one age group to the next, peaking between 15 and 29 years of age, the period when young people finish their education and enter the labour market. Then begins a gradual decline in bilingualism rates, which fall (and remain) below the 4% level for Anglophones aged 40 and over and allophones aged 30 and over. Often the immigrant population has not had the opportunity to attend a French immersion program, which partly explains the differences in the bilingualism levels of Anglophones and allophones aged 20 to 39.

Chart 3.7

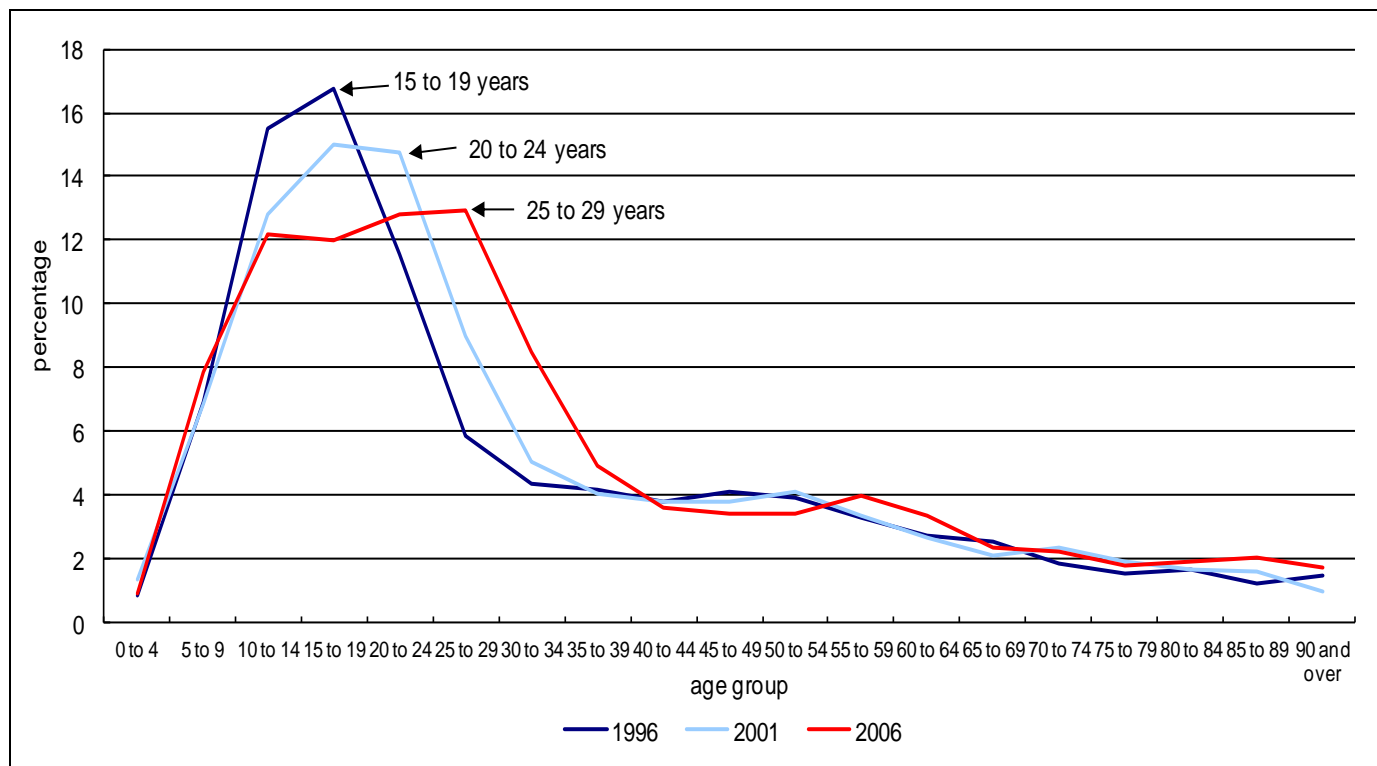
Proportion of persons with a mother tongue other than French who can conduct a conversation in French and in English, by age group, Manitoba, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The ability of young Anglophones to maintain their knowledge of French as a second language diminishes over time. As shown in Chart 3.8, the bilingualism rate of youths aged 15 to 19 reported in the 1996 Census (16.7%) falls to 14.7% in 2001, when this cohort is aged 20 to 24, and to 12.9% in 2006 when it is aged 25 to 29. A similar trend can be observed among youths who were aged 15 to 19 in 2001 and 20 to 24 five years later. The French-English bilingualism rate for non-Francophones peaks at the ages of 15 to 19, the period when young people are leaving school.

Chart 3.8
Proportion of persons with English as their mother tongue who can conduct a conversation in English and in French by age group, Manitoba, 1996, 2001 and 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

It is difficult to identify the exact causes of the decline in the ability to conduct a conversation in French among young English-mother-tongue Manitobans aged 15 to 19. As shown in Table 3.10, from 2000 to 2006, the number of children attending immersion programs grew appreciably, from 17,195 to 17,871. During the same period, the number attending regular French-language programs remained stable. Further research would be needed to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon.

Table 3.10
Number of children registered in French immersion and in regular French programmes at the primary and secondary levels in public schools, Manitoba, 2000/2001 to 2006/2007

Year	French immersion program		Regular French language program	
	number	variation in %	number	variation in %
2000/2001	17,195	-1.0	5,367	-0.3
2001/2002	17,159	-0.2	5,309	-1.1
2002/2003	17,174	0.1	5,274	-0.7
2003/2004	17,249	0.4	5,242	-0.6
2004/2005	17,429	1.0	5,207	-0.7
2005/2006	17,604	1.0	5,250	0.8
2006/2007	17,871	1.5	5,338	1.7

Source: Brockington (2009).

3.7 Migration (interprovincial and international migratory movements)

The mobility of Francophones within Canada and the contribution of international immigration are factors that greatly influence the evolution of the French-speaking population of Manitoba.

3.7.1 Place of birth

Table 3.11 shows the place of birth of Manitoba Francophones. As may be seen, in 2006, more than 80% of French-speaking persons in Manitoba had been born there. That proportion is practically the same for persons for whom French is the first official language spoken. Regardless of the criterion chosen, the proportion of Manitoba Francophones born in another province or a territory of Canada is 16%, with two such persons in five born in Quebec and nearly one in five born in Saskatchewan. As for foreign-born persons, most of them immigrants,¹⁸ they constituted 3.4% of persons with French as a mother tongue and 5.4% of those with French as the first official language spoken.

18. Foreign-born persons include immigrants, non-permanent residents and Canadians born abroad.

Table 3.11
Place of birth of Francophones by mother tongue and first official language spoken, Manitoba, 2006

Place of birth	French mother tongue		French first official language spoken	
	number	%	number	%
Born in Manitoba	36,625	80.5	33,975	79.0
Born in an other canadian province or territory	7,330	16.1	6,725	15.6
Born in Quebec	3,030	6.7	2,930	6.8
Born in Saskatchewan	1,555	3.4	1,390	3.2
Born outside Canada	1,565	3.4	2,330	5.4
Total	45,520	100.0	43,035	100.0

Notes:

The multiple responses were equally redistributed. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.7.2 International immigration

During the past 35 years, the relative weight of immigrants to Canada who are living in Manitoba has declined, from 4.6% in 1971 to 2.4% in 2006 (see Table 3.12). During the same period, this province's share of the French-speaking immigrant population living outside Quebec fell sharply, going from 6.7% to 2.2%.

Francophone immigration to Manitoba is not a recent phenomenon. However, despite the strong growth of international immigration to Canada since the mid-1980s, the provinces' French-speaking immigrant population declined by 17% from 1981 to 2006. The immigrant population with French as its first official language spoken accounts for a very small proportion of the province's immigrant population. In 2006, its relative share was 1.4%. Whereas it was 6% in 1971, the share of the French-speaking immigrant population within the Francophone population edged down to 5% in 2006, a level much lower than for the English-speaking immigrant population within the Anglophone population (13%) (see Table 3.12).

Table 3.12
Number and proportion of French-speaking and English-speaking immigrants,
Manitoba, 1971 to 2006

Immigrants	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006
	number				
Number of French-speaking immigrants	3,590	2,575	1,845	1,845	2,140
	proportion (in %)				
French-speaking immigrants within the immigrant population	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4
French-speaking immigrants in Manitoba within all French-speaking immigrants outside Quebec	6.7	4.6	3.1	2.1	2.2
French-speaking immigrants within the Francophone population	5.8	5.2	3.8	4.2	5.0
English-speaking immigrants within the Anglophone population	15.4	14.1	12.7	12.0	13.2
Immigrants in Manitoba within the immigrant population of Canada	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.4

Note: Populations are defined according to the first official language spoken criterium.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

Although the Francophone immigrant population comes from various countries, a large proportion of these immigrants come from a small number of countries. Table 3.13 shows the 12 main countries of origin of Francophone immigrants residing in Manitoba; together they represent the source countries of 65% of the province's French-language immigration. As the table also shows, nearly half of Francophone immigrants (48%) come from five countries: France, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United States, Belgium and Morocco.

Table 3.13
Main countries of origin of French-speaking immigrants, Manitoba, 2006

Country	French-speaking immigrants	
	number	%
France	550	23.6
Congo, Democratic republic of	200	8.5
United States of America	155	6.5
Belgium	115	4.8
Morocco	100	4.3
Mauritius	70	3.2
Senegal	70	2.8
Rwanda	60	2.7
Switzerland	50	2.3
Germany	45	2.0
Portugal	45	2.0
India	45	1.9

Note: Populations are defined according to the first official language spoken criterium.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.7.3 Interprovincial migration

From 1986 to 2006, net migration between Manitoba and the other provinces and territories was negative, ranging from -2,230 to -620. The period from 1981 to 1986 differs from those that followed: the population with French as first official language spoken registered a positive net migration of 755 (see Table 3.14). From 1981 to 2006, for each five-year period, the number of Francophones departing to other provinces or territories ranged between 2,535 and 4,730. As for migration to Manitoba, it peaked during the period from 1981 to 1986, when 3,290 Francophones settled in the province. Since then, Francophone migration to Manitoba has steadily declined, falling to 1,970 arrivals from 2001 to 2006.

Table 3.14

Interprovincial migration between Manitoba and other provinces and territories by first official language spoken, 1981 to 2006

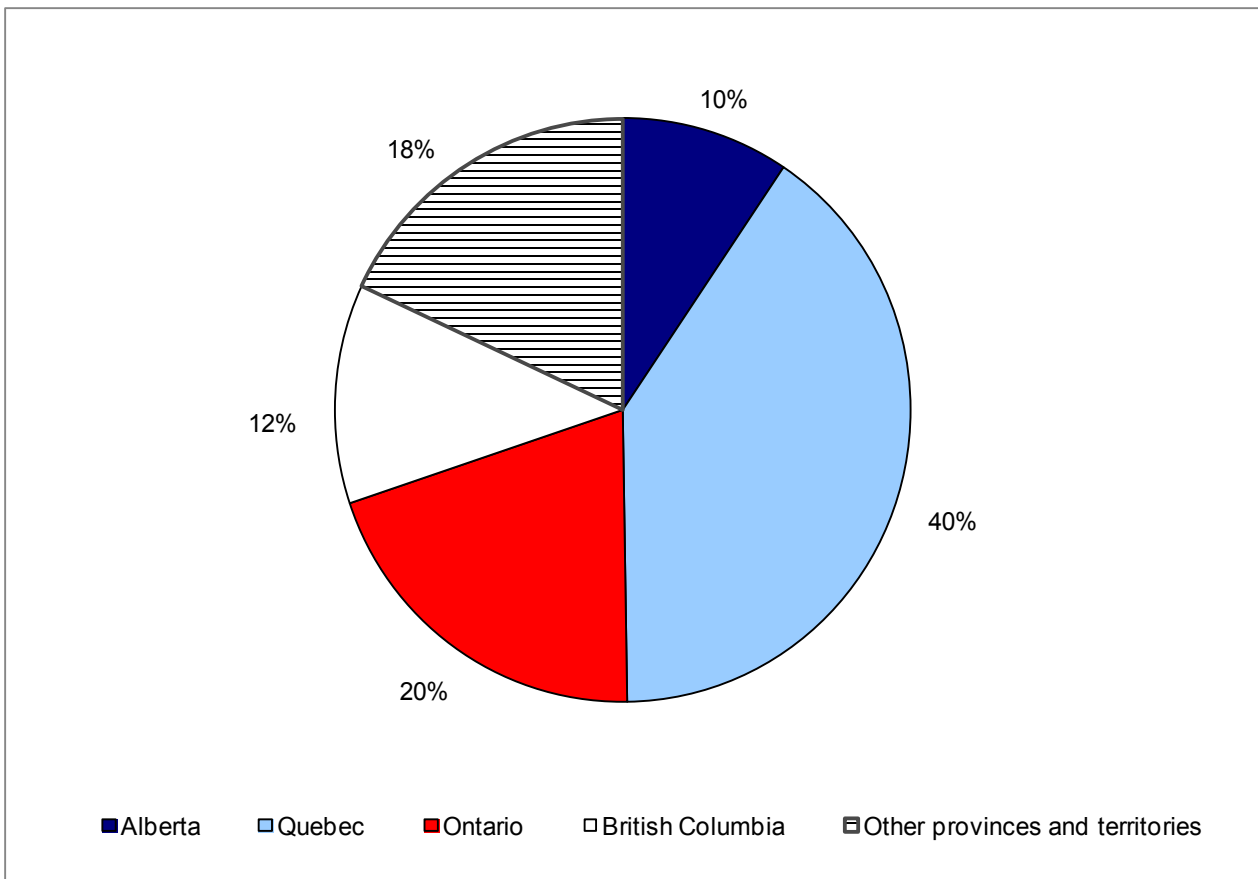
Period	First official language spoken		
	Total	French	English
number			
From Manitoba to other provinces and territories			
1981 to 1986	58,230	2,535	55,375
1986 to 1991	79,310	4,730	73,975
1991 to 1996	62,590	3,160	58,975
1996 to 2001	61,185	2,745	58,115
2001 to 2006	57,330	2,590	54,460
From other provinces and territories to Manitoba			
1981 to 1986	56,680	3,290	53,290
1986 to 1991	44,050	2,490	41,480
1991 to 1996	43,215	2,425	40,650
1996 to 2001	42,595	2,085	40,410
2001 to 2006	36,585	1,970	34,535
Net migration (arrivals minus departures)			
1981 to 1986	-1,540	755	-2,080
1986 to 1991	-35,260	-2,230	-32,490
1991 to 1996	-19,370	-730	-18,320
1996 to 2001	-18,580	-660	-17,700
2001 to 2006	-20,740	-620	-19,920

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981 to 2006.

Charts 3.9 and 3.10 show migratory movements between Manitoba and the other provinces and territories from 2001 to 2006. As may be seen, of the roughly 1,970 Francophones who came from other provinces and territories to settle in Manitoba, 40% were living in Quebec in 2001. The rest of them came mainly from Ontario (20%), British Columbia (12%) and Alberta (10%). Of the roughly 2,580 Francophones who were living in Manitoba in 2001 and who subsequently migrated to other provinces, 35% settled in Quebec, while 26% chose Ontario and 15% opted for Alberta.

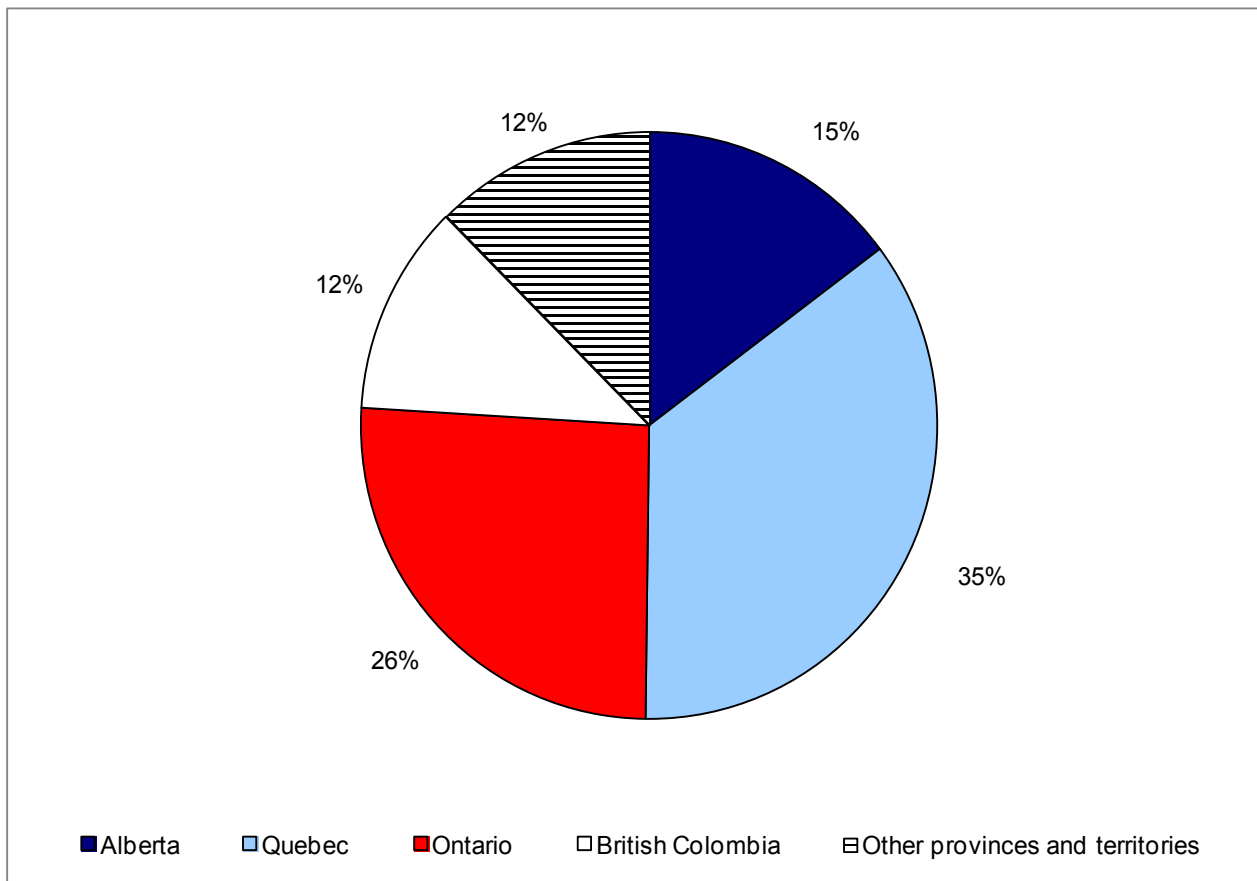
Chart 3.9
Province or territory of origin of Francophones who settled in Manitoba
between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 3.10
Destination of Francophones who left Manitoba for another province or territory between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 4 A few sectors essential to the vitality of official-language minority communities

The *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013* discusses five key sectors: health, justice, arts and culture, economic development and immigration. The last of these was briefly discussed in the previous section and was dealt with in an analytical report released by Statistics Canada (Houle and Corbeil, 2010). This section will present statistics on the other four key sectors identified in the Roadmap. Also, the *Roadmap* includes financial support for education in the minority language. This sector was identified as being of great importance for the future of official-language minorities in Canada (Lord, 2008); therefore, a section will be devoted to it.

Drawing on data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities and the census, we will provide general information on the presence of French and the situation of Francophones in each of these sectors.

4.1 Health

A common language between patients and health care professionals is a key factor in access to health care services and their effective provision. Language barriers can mean that some members of minority Francophone communities are less well served by health care services. It is therefore important to examine the situation of Manitoba's Francophone communities regarding various aspects of access to health care services.

In the 2006 Census, 15% of doctors working in Manitoba, or 205 out of a total of 1,370, reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French, while 3% reported using French at least regularly¹⁹ at work.²⁰ For nurses, who numbered 12,025, these proportions were 8% and 4% respectively.

The proportion of doctors and nurses who are able to conduct a conversation in French is much higher than the proportion of the Manitoba population that is French-speaking. Nevertheless, the results of the SVOLM show that the majority of Manitoba Francophones use English in their contacts with different health care professionals about whom information was collected in that survey: family doctors, nurses, telephone health line or telehealth service professionals and professionals in other places that people go to obtain care. Table 4.1 shows the languages used by francophones with health care professionals.

According to the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 43% of Franco-Manitobans report that it is important or very important for them to obtain health services in French.

Table 4.1
Proportion of Francophones by languages used with different health professionals, Manitoba and regions, 2006

Health professional	Language used		
	French	English and	English
		French	
Family Doctor	17	3 ^E	77
Nurse	17 ^E	12 ^E	70
Telephone health line	28 ^E	x	63
Other place or specialist	14 ^E	F	80

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

19. In other words, most often or on a regular basis.

20. On this subject, see Table 2.1 of *Health Care Professionals and Official-Language Minorities in Canada: 2001 and 2006* (Blaser, 2009: p. 20).

Table 4.1 shows the prevalence of English in interactions with nurses (70%), family doctors (77%) and professionals and specialists in other places people go to obtain care (80%). However, English is used slightly less on the telephone health line (63%). A lack of knowledge of French by health professionals, as perceived by respondents, is the main reason given by Francophones to explain why they are not served in that language during their visits/consultations.²¹ This reason thus greatly influences the main language used to communicate during these consultations.

Overall, the results of the SVOLM and the census clearly show that three major factors that affect to what extent one language or the other is used with health care professionals: the concentration of Francophones in their municipality of residence, the availability of professionals with knowledge of French and the main language of those requesting services.

The presence of Francophone professionals as well as professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language is likely to increase access to health care services in that language. It may also be conducive to a stronger presence and more widespread use of French in this key sector of the public sphere. However, the gap observed between the proportion of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French and the population of Francophones using French to obtain health services suggests that the active offer of services in the minority language may be an issue that should be examined more closely.

Another important question is whether Francophones who report having French as their main language are more likely to use French in their interactions with health care professionals than those with English as their main language. The lack of use of the minority official language by Francophones for whom French is the main language—that is, the language in which they feel most at ease—does not depend on the same factors as in the case of Francophones who have made a language shift resulting in their now being more at ease in English.

The results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities reflect the fact that whatever their main language, the majority of Francophones (82%) use English in their contacts with different health professionals. On the other hand, Francophones with French as their main language are proportionally less likely to use English (62%) than those with English as their main language (95%) in their interactions with different health professionals. With their family doctor, 54% of Francophones with French as their main language use English, compared with 92% of those with English as their main language.

However, information drawn from the SVOLM clearly shows that for Francophones, obtaining health care services in the language of their choice does not necessarily mean obtaining them in French. For the 48% of Manitoba Francophones who have English as their main language, it is not surprising that French is not their “language of choice” for obtaining health care services.

21. Except for contacts with telephone health line (telehealth) professionals. In this case, the data (not shown) on reasons given by Francophones to explain the lack of service in French are not statistically significant.

4.2 Justice

An examination of results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) in the field of justice sheds light on the extent to which the French language is present among institutions that ensure its use in the public sphere by Manitoba Francophones. By measuring access to justice practitioners who are able to converse in French, one can document a phenomenon that is perceived by Francophones outside Quebec as being very important for the status of that language and the future of French-speaking minority communities. In this regard, the Canadian government undertook in the *Roadmap* to ensure that Canadians have better access to justice services in the minority official language. With respect to criminal law—as stipulated by the Criminal Code of Canada—Manitobans, like all residents of Canada, are entitled to a trial and a preliminary inquiry in French. With respect to civil law, Francophones have the right to express themselves in the official language of their choice in all provincial courts. Also, under the Constitution, the federal and Manitoba governments must enact, print and publish their Acts and regulations in both English and French.

In Manitoba, results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities reveal that access to justice services in French does not appear to be highly valued by a majority of Francophones: 50% feel that if they had to use the services of a lawyer, it would be either not be very important or not important that the lawyer be able to speak French.

It should be noted that interactions with the justice system and its representatives, including lawyers and the police, are not widespread among the population. Of Manitoba's approximately 35,270 adult Francophones, 30% reported that they had used a lawyer's services in the two years preceding the survey, while 12% had come into contact with municipal police, 2% with provincial police and 8% with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

Because the language barrier can hinder access to justice, the Canadian government has made it a priority to train professionals who can provide service in the minority official language. According to the 2006 Census, Manitoba had 315 lawyers able to conduct a conversation in French, which represents 16% of the province's lawyers (see Table 4.2). Among police too, 16% reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French (see Table 4.3).

In addition to these statistics on the potential pool of justice system professionals who are able to use French when interacting with Manitoba Francophones, tables 4.2 and 4.3 show the knowledge of French of these professionals and their use of this language at work. According to the 2006 Census, 6% of Manitoba police officers reported using French at least regularly at work (see Table 4.3), compared with 3% of lawyers (see Table 4.2). These proportions are much lower than those for justice professionals able to conduct a conversation in French.²²

Note that according to 2006 Census data, the number of police officers who use French at work in Manitoba is similar to the number of Francophone police officers. Thus, nearly 165 of the provinces' police officers reported using French at least regularly in their work while 175 had this language as their first official language spoken (FOLS) (see Table 4.3). The same is true for lawyers who communicate at least regularly in French in their work: 65 do so, which is practically equivalent to the number of Francophone lawyers. Some non-Francophones may therefore have reported using French as a language of work, which adds to the existing pool of Francophone professionals who are likely or able to provide services in French.

22. As in the case of health professionals, the use of French by lawyers and police officers depends on a number of factors, including the proportion of Francophones in a given community. However, an analysis of these factors is beyond the scope of this statistical portrait.

Table 4.2
Knowledge and use of minority language by lawyers, Manitoba, 2006

Knowledge and use of French language	Lawyers	
	number	percentage
First official language spoken	50	2
Language used at least regularly at work	65	3
Knowledge of French	315	16
Total population	2,015	100

Notes:

The use of French by lawyers in Manitoba is done essentially as a secondary language. The use of French as a main language is almost nonexistent.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 4.3
Knowledge and use of minority language by police officers
(excludes senior management), Manitoba, 2006

Knowledge and use of French language	Police officers	
	number	percentage
First official language spoken	175	6
Language used regularly at work	160	5
Knowledge of French	455	16
Total population	2,935	100

Notes:

The use of French by police in Manitoba is done essentially as a secondary language. The use of French as a main language is almost nonexistent.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities indicate that Franco-Manitobans generally interact with municipal police and the RCMP²³ in English. Thus, 79% of Francophones used mainly or only English in their interactions with municipal police and 55% did so when interacting with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. When using the services of a lawyer, 61% of Francophones used only English.

23. Because of the very small number of members of the official-language minority who had contact with the provincial police, no conclusions regarding them can be drawn from the data obtained in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities.

4.3 Education

4.3.1 Children

Access to French-language schools and management of Francophone minority education systems have long been burning issues for Francophones outside Quebec. In many provinces, the education of Francophones in their own language was greatly limited by the fact that most French schools received no government funding until the early 1970s (Corbeil, 2003).

In a minority situation, French schools are accorded special status because of their role as an agent of socialization to French culture, transmission of the French language to children and maintenance of skills in that language. School is a public Francophone environment which, along with the family, can help Francophone community life to develop and flourish.

In Manitoba, following the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963), the *Public Schools Act* was amended in 1967. Instruction in French was then authorized in Manitoba; however, it would be limited to a maximum of 50% of the school day. Three years later, Bill 113 recognized both French and English as languages of instruction. "French may be used as the language of instruction up to a maximum of 100% of the school day from kindergarten through grade 3 and up to 75% of the school day from grade 4 through grade 12." (Martel, 1991: 115). In 1982, Section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms granted parents in the official-language minority the right to have their children educated in their language. Eight years later, in 1990, the decision of the Supreme Court in *Mahé v. Alberta* upheld the right of the official-language minority to instruction and management of their educational institutions. Accordingly, in 1994, the first Francophone minority school board was created in Manitoba: the Division scolaire franco-manitobaine (DSFM), Division No. 49. By 2008, the DSFM was administering 23 schools serving more than 4,400 students, from kindergarten to grade 12. Also, in several regions of Manitoba, there are also Francophone preschools. Moreover, for nearly 200 years, the Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface has been providing Francophone postsecondary education programs.

In light of all this, it is important to measure the extent to which French-language schools are attended by children who are eligible to attend them, and to examine the factors that influence decisions concerning children's language of instruction. Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities can be used to estimate the number of children in Manitoba eligible for education in French who attend a French-language school or who are enrolled in an immersion program. Additionally, the data can be used to examine the link between attending a French-language school and the use of languages, in particular at home and with friends.

In Manitoba, 10,000 children of Francophone parents were enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, elementary or secondary school at the time of the survey. Of these children, 52% were attending a French school. If including students enrolled in an immersion program in an English-language school, we can estimate that approximately 68% of children of Francophone parents in Manitoba were receiving an education in French.

These results suggest that a number of factors may be inter-related: on the one hand, the language in which children are educated, and on the other hand, the proportion of exogamous couples; the existence of English language transfer for many Francophones under 21 years of age; and the fact that a sizeable proportion of Francophones feel more at ease in English than in French. For example, of the 8,850 children with at least one Francophone parent, the majority (60%) were from French-English exogamous families. Of these, 42% were attending a French school and 34% the regular program of an English-language school.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities also shows that a more popular choice for parents of the youngest children seems to be having them attend a French-language school or a French immersion program in an English school. The results suggest that some children may abandon French school in favour of English school during the transition between elementary and secondary school. Thus, 57% of children with Francophone parents were enrolled in a French-language school at the elementary level, which is higher than the proportion of children enrolled in the same type of school at the secondary level (41%).

Apart from the environmental characteristics mentioned above, other factors influence the parents' choice of the language of their child's school. In particular, the language that was used by parents for their own educational pathway appears to have a major influence on their choice of language of instruction or school system for their children. Thus, of the 6,350 children with at least one parent who had been educated in French at the elementary and secondary levels, approximately 84% were attending a French-language school or a French immersion program and approximately 61% spoke French at home. Also, among children of endogamous couples where both parents had French as their mother tongue, 86% attended a French-language school, compared with 42% of children of French-English exogamous couples.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results point to a strong correlation between children's school attendance in French and their various language behaviours. Thus, 54% of children who attend a French-language school have French as their main language at home (and 72% speak French and English at home in equal measure), while 94% of children in immersion programs speak mainly English at home. Also, children who attend a French school are much more likely to use French²⁴ with their friends (75%), while the great majority of children in immersion programs use English with friends (92%). Regarding the ability to conduct a conversation in French, the differences are smaller: 98% of children enrolled in a French school are able to conduct a conversation in French, compared with 90% of those in immersion programs.

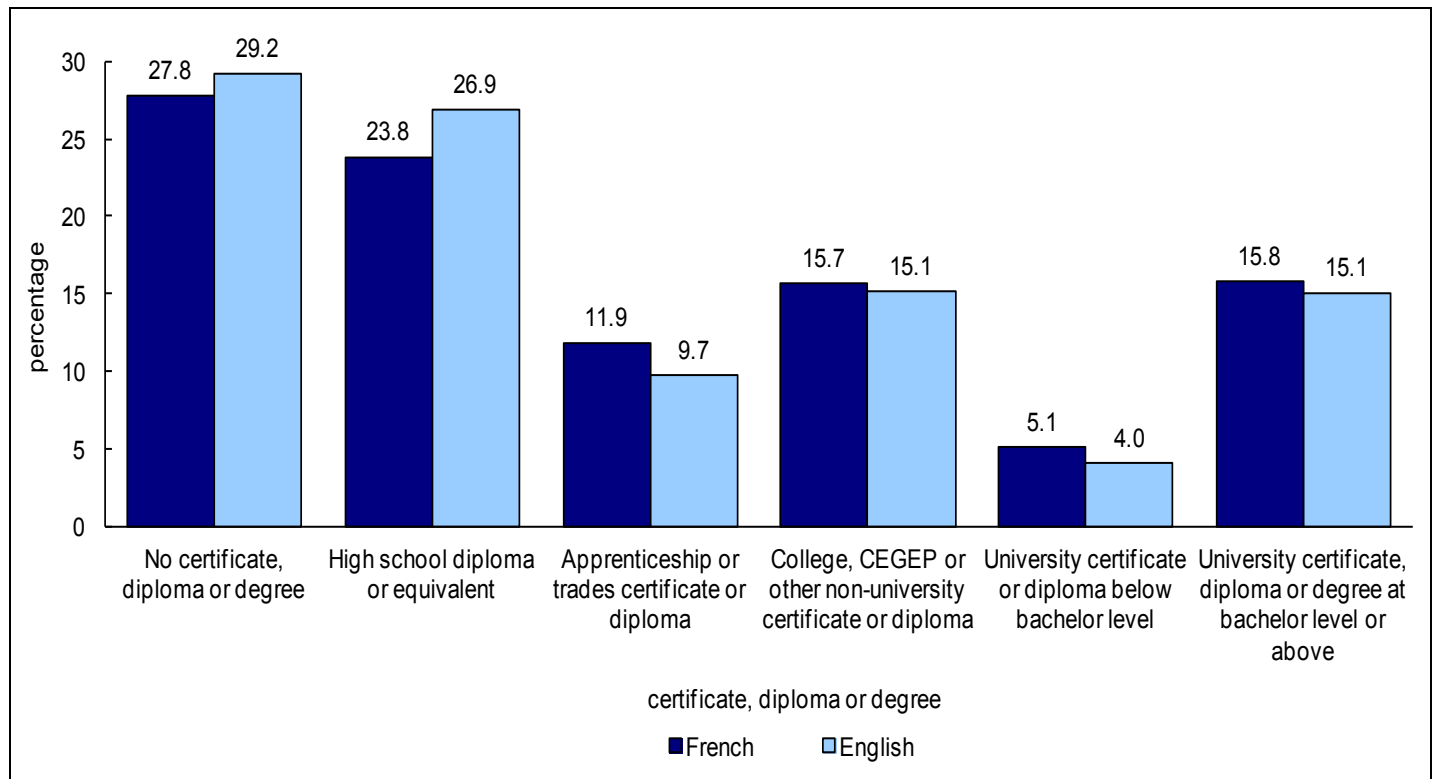
4.3.2 Adults

4.3.2.1 Highest level of educational attainment

In the 1960s, the Dunton–Laurendeau Royal Commission used statistics from the 1961 Census to describe the very large disparities between Francophones and Anglophones in Canada with respect to education as well as to labour market status and various spheres of economic activity. Notably because of compulsory education until age 16 and the growing importance that governments, employers and the general public assign to education, the disparities between Francophones and Anglophones in Canada have greatly diminished over time. An important indicator of progress made since the Dunton-Laurendeau Royal Commission is the highest level of schooling reported by Manitoba Francophones in the 2006 Census, compared with the 1971 Census.

To illustrate the phenomenon, we will first examine the results concerning the situation in 2006, shown in Chart 4.1. As may be seen, 25% of Anglophones had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared with 27% of Francophones. Also, Francophones were just as likely to have a university degree at or above the bachelor level (17%) as Anglophones (17%). In all categories, the statistics show that gaps between these two language groups are now very small. The existing gaps are in favour of Francophones in all categories of postsecondary diplomas, indicating that there has been considerable catching up.

24. Alone or with English.

Chart 4.1**Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by first official language spoken, persons aged 25 years or over, Manitoba, 2006**

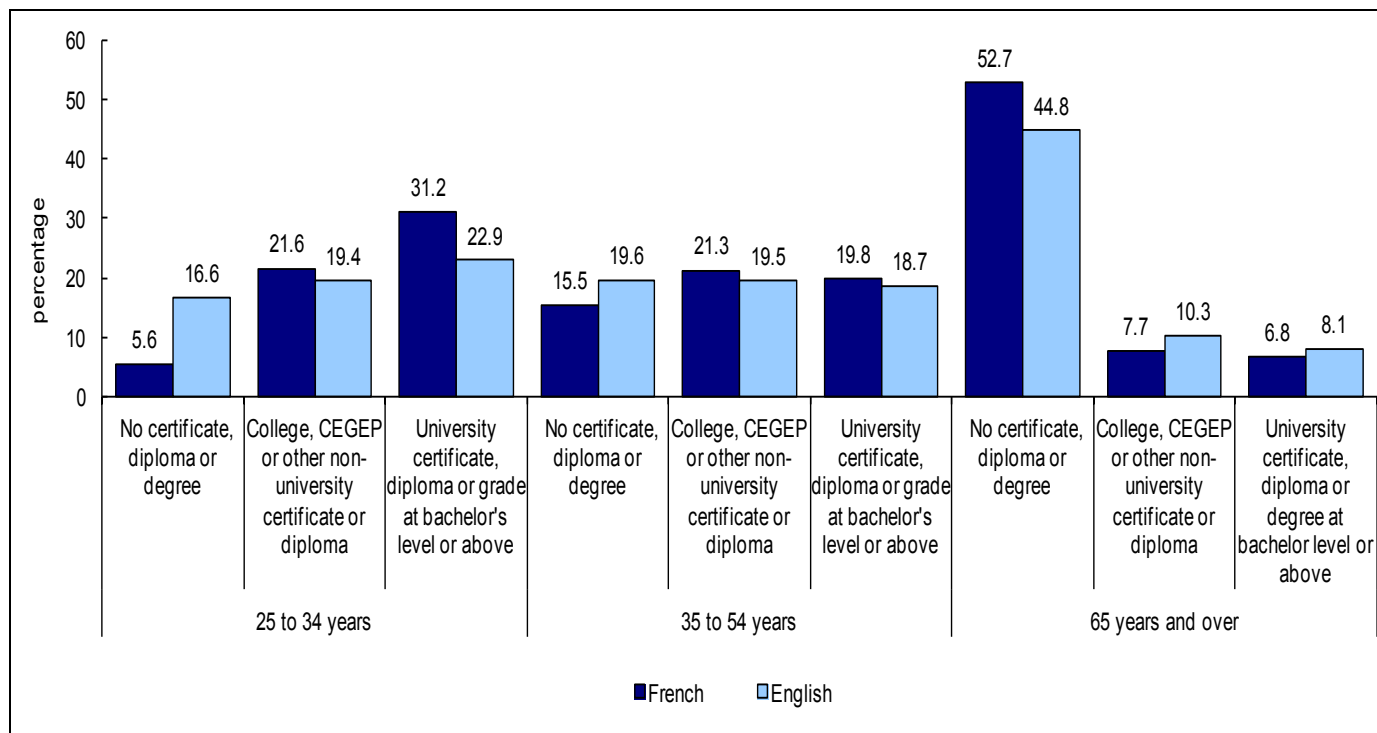
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

As the above chart includes the overall population aged 25 and over, it therefore reflects both the present and past situation of Manitoba's language groups with regards to educational attainment.

Chart 4.2 clearly illustrates this point with a look at selected sub-populations defined according to their age group. When we focus on the 65 and over group, we can see that Anglophones are less likely than Francophones to have no certificate, diploma or degree. By the same token, Anglophones are slightly more likely than Francophones to have a college or university diploma.

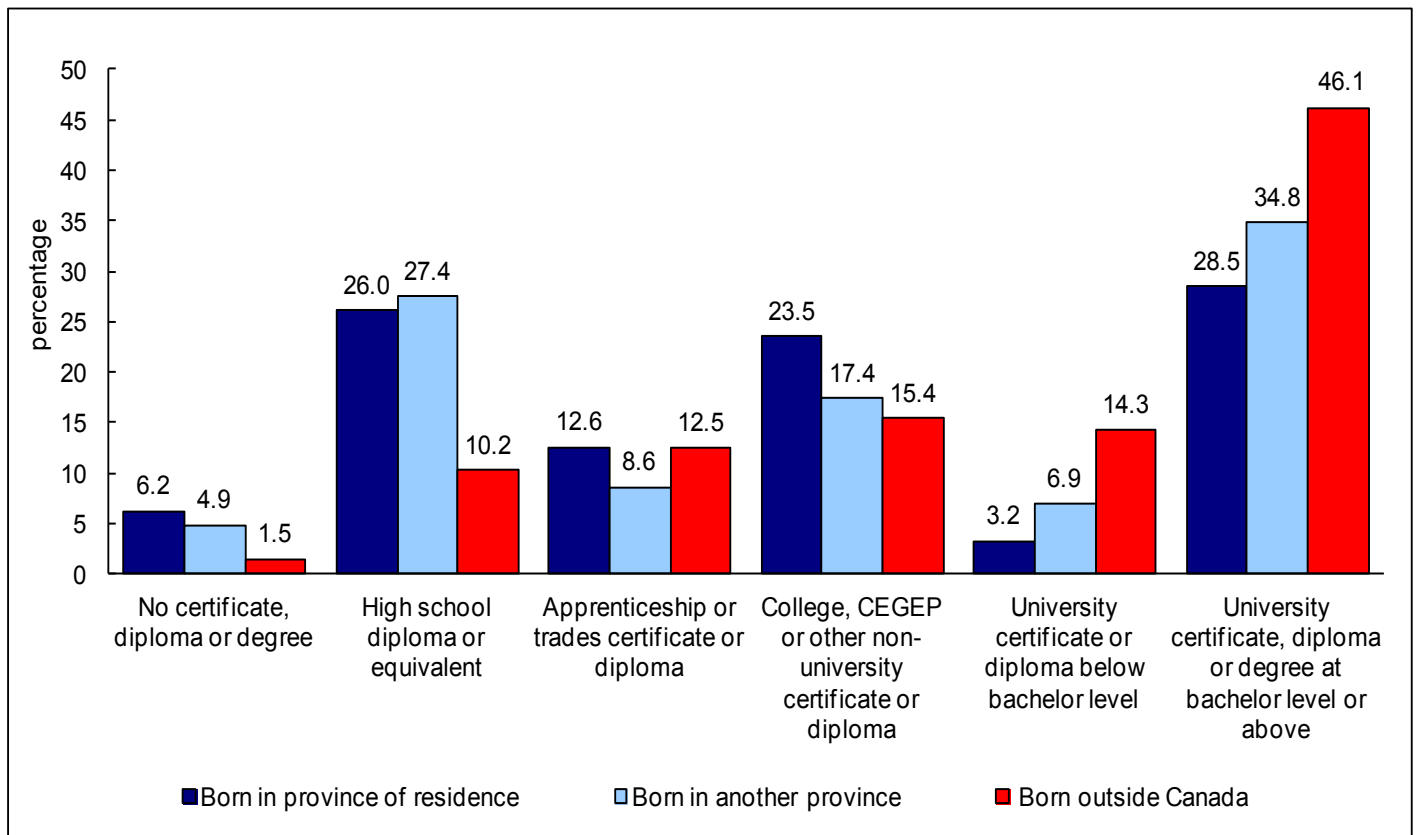
It is a sign of evolving trends in education that an opposite picture appears for persons aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 54: Francophones in these age groups are more likely to have a college or university diploma, while Anglophones are more likely to have no certificate, diploma or degree. The difference is especially striking for the 25 to 34 age group, where the proportion of Anglophones who have no certificate, diploma or degree (16.6%) is three times greater than the proportion of Francophones (5.6%). Moreover, 31% of Francophones in this age group have a diploma or degree at the bachelor's level or above, compared with 23% of Anglophones.

Chart 4.2
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained, by first official language spoken and age group, Manitoba, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

An examination of the educational status of young adults must take into account an important factor: the place of birth. For example, among both Anglophones and Francophones, immigrants are generally more likely to have a university degree, partly because the selection criteria for immigrants to Canada include their education level. In 2006, among Francophones aged 25 to 34, 46% of those born outside Canada had a university diploma, compared with 28% of those born in Manitoba and 35% born in another province (see Chart 4.3). At the lowest education levels, one can observe the corollary to this situation, with Francophones born outside Canada being less likely than other Franco-Manitobans to have a high school diploma as their highest level of schooling or to have no certificate, diploma or degree.

Chart 4.3**Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by Francophones aged 25 to 34 years, by place of birth, Manitoba, 2006**

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

One of the greatest changes resulting from the profound social transformations and educational reforms of the 1960s is the entry of large numbers of women into postsecondary educational institutions, especially universities. In 1971, the proportion of women holding a university degree was two to three times smaller than that of men, depending on the age group (Corbeil, 2003). In 2006, among Manitoba Francophones, the data show that for persons aged 65 and over—those who were at least 30 years of age in 1971—the proportion of women holding a university degree was 6%, compared with 7% for men (see Table 4.4). By contrast, among 20- to 24-year-olds, the situation is reversed: the proportion holding a university degree is 8% for men and 15% for women. Also, in this age group, 8% of men have no certificate, diploma or degree compared with 5% of women. In short, women under 55 years of age are more likely to have a university diploma or degree than their male counterparts, whereas the latter are more likely to have no certificate, diploma or degree or to have a vocational or trade school diploma.

Tableau 4.4
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by Francophones, by age group and sex, Manitoba, 2006

Certificate, diploma or degree	20 to 24		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 54		55 to 64		65 and over	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percentage											
No certificate, diploma or degree	4.8	8.1	3.5	7.9	6.9	16.2	14.9	22.5	25.4	31.2	53.2	52.1
High school diploma or equivalent	54.3	57.9	23.7	26.5	24.4	24.2	28.7	21.4	22.3	16.9	19.7	10.6
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7.0	2.5	6.5	17.8	12.2	14.5	9.6	17.6	13.1	17.7	6.9	17.0
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	14.0	17.0	24.5	18.2	24.0	21.3	23.1	17.3	19.3	12.3	6.9	8.7
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	4.6	6.1	3.6	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	7.1	4.1
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	15.2	8.4	38.0	23.3	26.1	17.8	19.4	16.7	14.2	16.0	6.3	7.4

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.3.2.2 Adults' language of instruction

As was seen above, in Manitoba as a whole, nearly 7 in 10 children with at least one French-speaking parent are enrolled in the regular program of a French-language elementary school or in a French immersion program. At the secondary level, this proportion is lower than at the elementary level. What about the language of instruction of adults who responded to the Survey on the Vitality of Language Minorities? According to respondents' answers to various questions concerning the language in which they pursued part or all of their education, the presence of French varies from one age group to the next and from one education level to the next.

Table 4.5 shows that a large proportion (74%) of Francophones pursued all or part of their education in French at the elementary level. This proportion declines in the later stages of their educational pathway. Thus, 62% of Francophones pursued their secondary education entirely or partially in French, and the same proportion completed a university education.

Table 4.5
Proportion of Francophones who did all or part of their studies in French by age group and level of schooling, Manitoba, 2006

Age group	Level of schooling							
	Primary		Secondary		Non-university post-secondary		University	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
18 to 24	82	5.4	77	6.0	43 ^E	19.8	62	15.2
25 to 44	86	4.4	68	9.2	27 ^E	26.7	67	12.3
45 to 64	69	6.9	58	9.2	31 ^E	31.5	61	16.3
65 and over	64	8.4	52	13.2	x	x	56 ^E	26.2
Total	74	3.4	62	5.2	29^E	17.2	62	8.9

CV coefficient of variation

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

4.4 Media, arts and culture

Support for the arts and culture is one of the key elements targeted by the *Roadmap*, which recognizes the essential role played by arts and culture in the development of minority official-language communities.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities measures access to cultural products in the minority language in six media: television; the Internet; radio; newspapers; books; and live performances and arts events. These days, the Internet and cable television facilitate access to these media in various languages and from many countries, thereby increasing the availability of these various French-language cultural products throughout Canada.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results reveal that Franco-Manitobans, like their Anglophone counterparts, are big consumers of media, of which the most popular is television (98%) followed by newspapers (87%) (see Table 4.6).

Table 4.6
Proportion of Francophones by use of certain media (all languages included), Manitoba, 2006

Use of medium	Francophones
	percentage
Watch television	98
Listen to the radio	87
Read books	85
Read newspapers	82
Use Internet	68

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

A majority of Manitoba Francophones are likely to report that they read newspapers (84%), watch television (80%), access the Internet (78%), listen to the radio (76%) and read books (75%) mainly or only in English. Access to French-language media is therefore not the only factor that influences consumption in the minority language: the SVOLM results reveal that despite technological advances facilitating access to various French-language media, English predominates in media use.

4.5 Community life

It is generally recognized that people's civic engagement and participation in community activities are dimensions of civic life that contribute to creating and maintaining social support networks. Also, "*social capital (broadly defined as participation in social networks) is increasingly being understood as a key component of community development or a key aspect of the 'capacity' of a community to develop.*" (Rothwell and Turcotte, 2006, p. 1)

Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities lend themselves to measuring several dimensions of Francophones' participation in community life. Statistics on participation in volunteer activities, membership in community organizations and informal caregiving can be used to examine the extent to which Francophones are collectively engaged in the life of their community.²⁵

Thirty percent (30%) of Francophone adults reported that they had been a member of an organization, network or association in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 42% reported doing volunteer work and 30% had provided unpaid assistance with everyday activities to someone not living in their household.

When Franco-Manitobans engage in community activities, their language of interaction varies depending on the type of activity. When volunteering, 59% of Francophones use mainly or only English, while 22% of them use mainly or only French. As to the language used by Francophones when they provide assistance with everyday activities to someone not living in their household or participate in organizations, networks or associations, the differences between French and English are very small.²⁶

Note that Francophones more often provide assistance with day-to-day activities to children and other family members (51%) and to friends (24%). Consequently, family and friends seem to be very important members of Francophones' networks in Manitoba. For example, in case of illness, 48% report that they would turn to other members of their family for support, while 30% would turn to their children and 9% to their friends. The use of French in social support activities thus seems to be mainly associated with the private sphere.

According to the SVOLM, nearly three-quarters of Manitoba Francophones report that it is important or very important to them that individuals or organizations work to develop the Francophone community. Also, 32% of those who join organizations, networks or associations do so in order to promote the Francophone community.

4.6 Employment and income characteristics

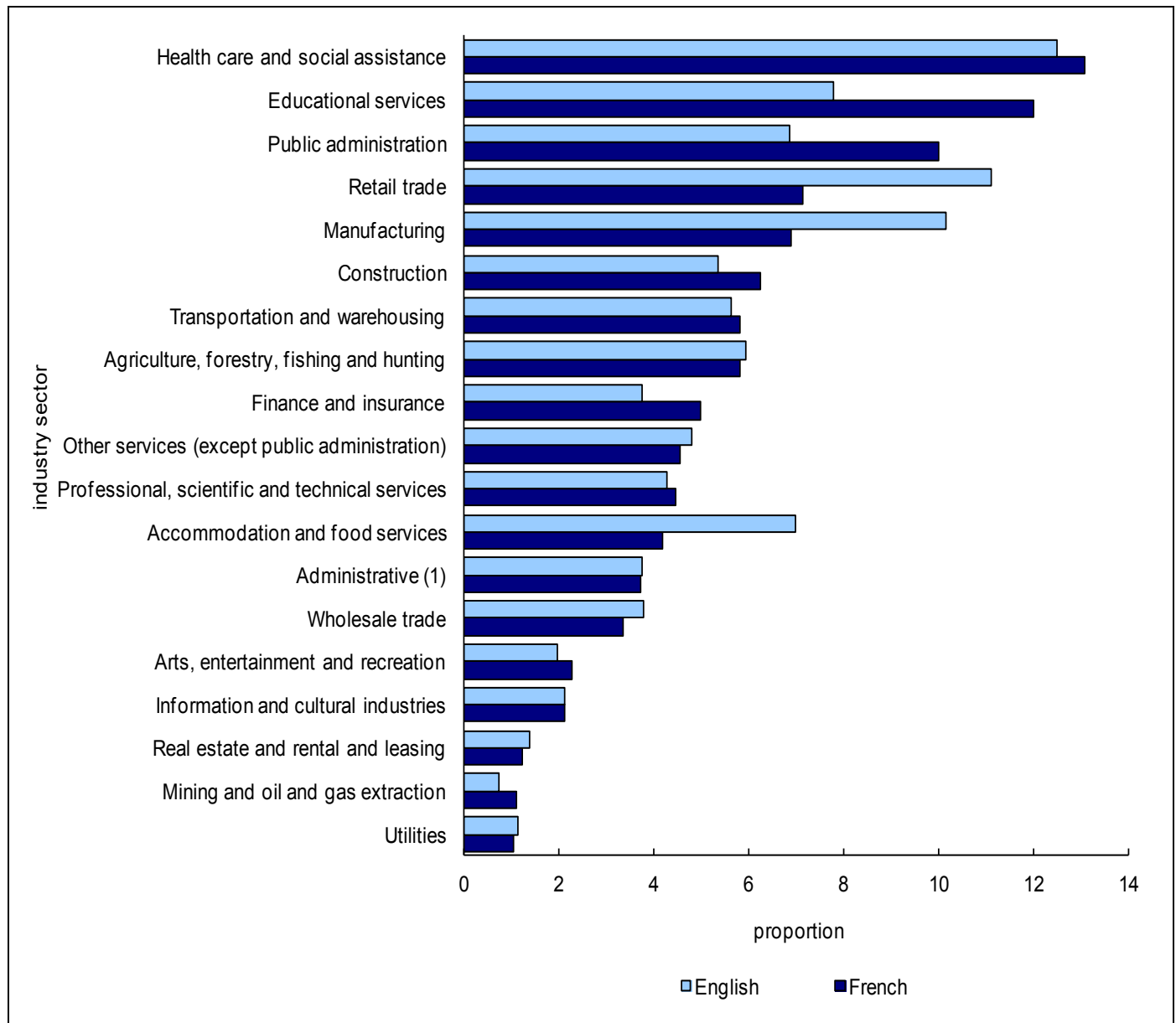
Data from both the census and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) can be used to examine the extent to which Manitoba Francophones work in different industry sectors than Anglophones. It is possible to identify similarities and differences in how language groups are distributed among the various industry sectors.

A brief analysis of 2006 Census data reveals that Manitoba Francophones are more likely than their Anglophone counterparts to work in particular sectors such as education services and public administration. These two sectors employ respectively 12% and 10% of the province's Francophones, compared with 8% and 7% of Anglophones (see Chart 4.4). For their part, Anglophones are more likely to have jobs in retail trade (11%), manufacturing (10%) and accommodation and food services (7%). These three industrial sectors employ respectively 7%, 7% and 4% of Franco-Manitoban workers. In the other major industrial sectors, there are few differences between the two groups.

25. A number of sociodemographic and economic factors influence community participation, including age, education level, residential environment and socioeconomic status. However, an analysis of these factors goes beyond the objective of this report.

26. For each of these two variables, the difference between the proportion of Francophones who use mainly or only French and the proportion who use mainly or only English is not statistically significant.

Chart 4.4
Proportion of workers by industry sector and first official language spoken, Manitoba, 2006



1. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 4.7
Distribution of Francophone workers by industry sector, Manitoba, 2006

Industry sector (NAICS)	Francophone worker	
	number	percentage
Public administration	2,720	10.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,600	5.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	620	2.3
Other services (except public administration)	1,225	4.5
Retail trade	1,915	7.0
Wholesale trade	915	3.4
Construction	1,705	6.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	305	1.1
Manufacturing	1,895	6.9
Finance and insurance	1,385	5.1
Accommodation and food services	1,185	4.3
Information and cultural industries	580	2.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1,000	3.7
Educational services	3,280	12.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	325	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,230	4.5
Utilities	285	1.0
Health care and social assistance	3,550	13.0
Transportation and warehousing	1,585	5.8
Total	27,310	100.0

Notes:

NAICS = North American Industry Classification System. The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

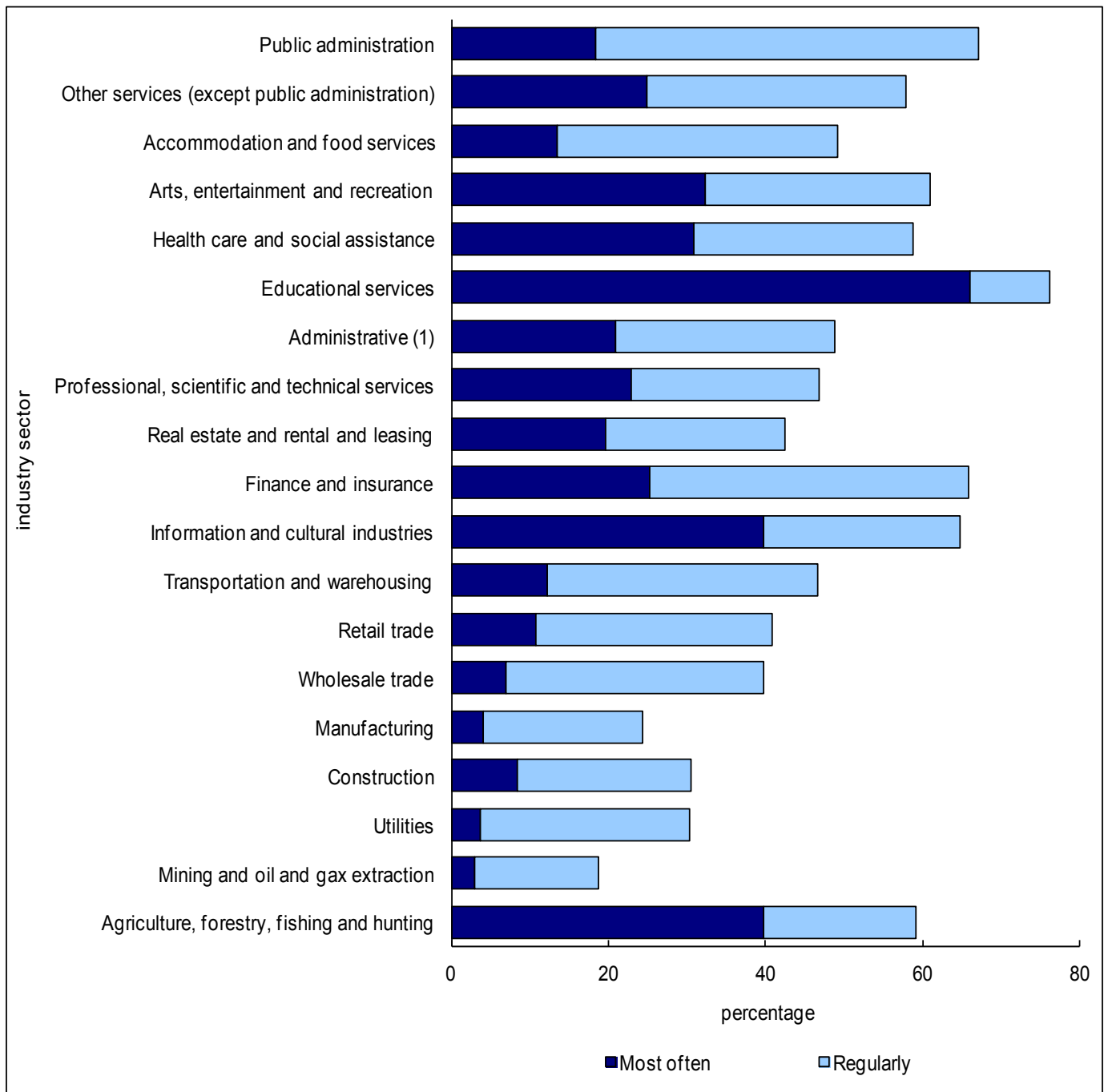
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.6.1 Use of French at work by industry sector

Of all Manitoba workers aged 15 and over, 4% use French most often or on a regular basis in their work. Among those with French as their first official language spoken, this proportion is 53%—with 25% using French most often and 28% using it regularly (that is, less often than the predominant language).

Francophones who work in the sectors of health care and social assistance, education and public administration account for more than one-third (35%) of the province's Francophones (see Chart 4.5). What about the use of French by Francophones working in these sectors? Among those in the health care and social assistance sector, 59% use French at work (31% most often and 28% regularly) as do 67% of those in the public administration sector (18% most often and 49% regularly). It is hardly surprising that Francophones in the education sector are more likely to have French as their main language of work; 66% use it most often while 10% report using it on a regular basis. Francophones in the information and cultural industries and those in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector—who account respectively for 2% and 6% of the province's Francophone workers—share second place in the use of French most often at work (40%).

Chart 4.5
Use of French most often and regularly at work by Francophones, by industry sector, Manitoba, 2006



1. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.6.2 Income differentials

Historically, Canada's Francophones have been economically disadvantaged: Franco-Manitobans were no exception. Since individuals' income levels are highly dependent on their education level, their occupation and the industry sector in which they work (to name only these factors), it would appear that the substantial changes within Manitoba's Francophone communities over the past 40 years have had major effects on income levels.

It is beyond the purpose and scope of this report to analyze the factors that have influenced the evolution of income differentials between the language groups. However, statistics from the 2006 Census suggest that the status of Franco-Manitobans has greatly improved over time.

The 2006 statistics reveal that the mean and median incomes of persons with French as their first official language spoken are higher than those of Anglophones. The mean income of men with French as their only first official language spoken (FOLS) is \$2,600 higher than that of men with English as their only FOLS. The gap is larger for median income, with Francophone men earning \$3,200 more than their Anglophone counterparts. Among women, the mean and median incomes of Francophones are respectively \$2,100 and \$1,800 higher than those of Anglophones (see Table 4.8). As for the mean and median incomes of persons with French and English as first official languages spoken, they are much lower than those of both Francophones and Anglophones. This would seem to be explained by the fact that people with a dual first official language spoken are mainly immigrants. A number of studies have shown that despite a higher education level, immigrants have a higher unemployment rate and lower income levels than their Canadian-born counterparts (Frenette and Morissette, 2003; Picot and Hou, 2003; Zietsma, 2010)

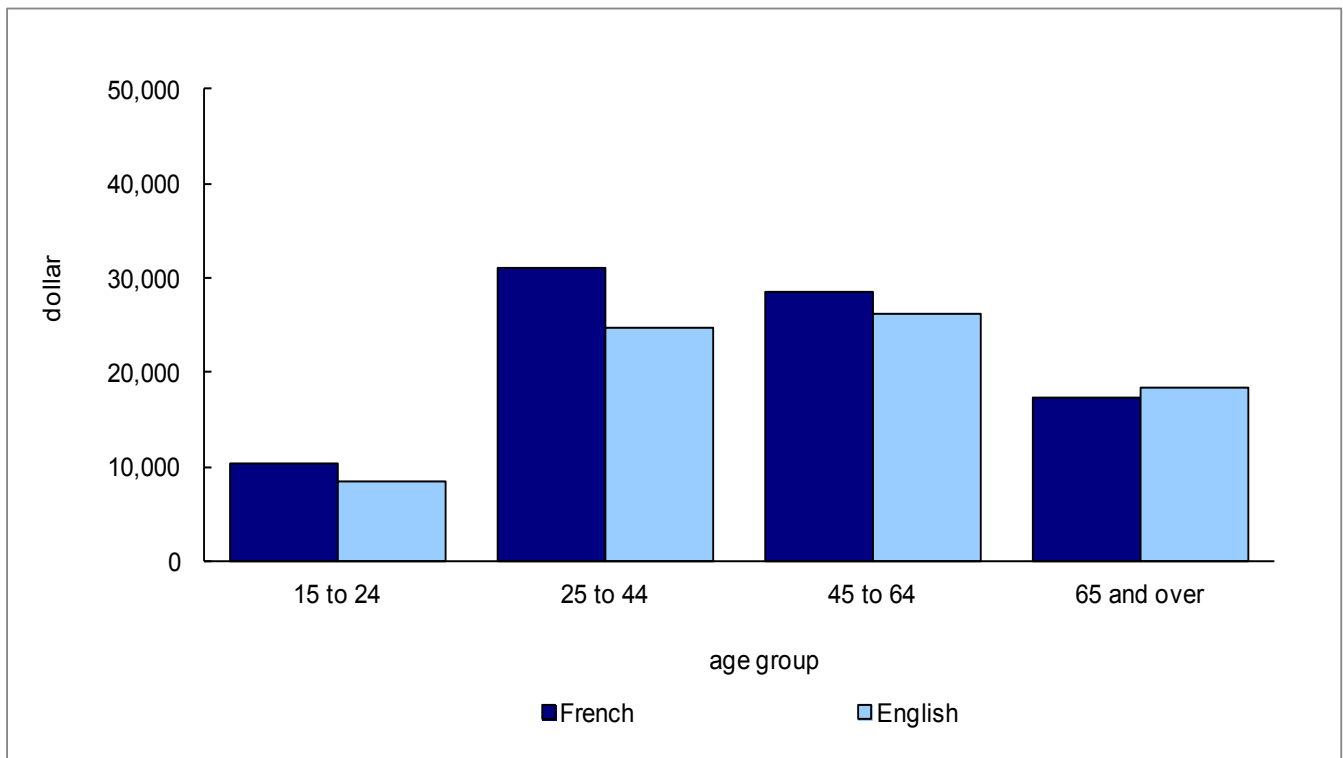
Table 4.8
Average and median income for males and females by first official language spoken, Manitoba, 2006

First official language spoken	Males		Females	
	Average income	Median income	Average income	Median income
	dollar			
French	39,943	33,107	27,746	21,995
English	37,335	29,926	25,652	20,226
English and French	33,280	22,406	21,968	16,946
Total	37,317	29,919	25,627	20,169

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

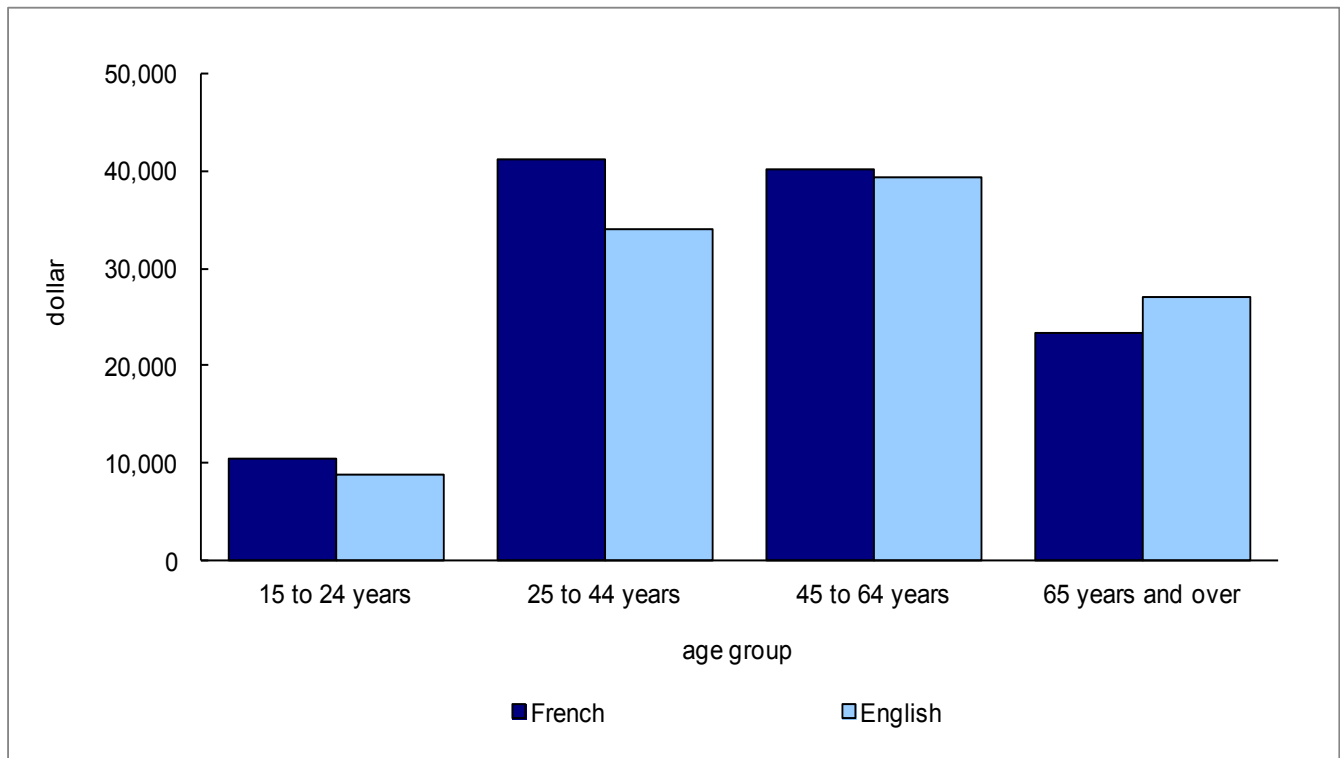
In light of the historical context described above, it is clear that the median income of the two language groups is age-related, with older Francophones having a lower median income than their Anglophone counterparts. The statistics shown in charts 4.6-a and 4.6-b reflect the fact that among persons aged 65 and over, the median income of Anglophones is higher than that of Francophones. This applies to both men and women, although the income gaps are smaller for women. On the other hand, among 25- to 44-year-olds, the median incomes of both women and men who speak French are higher than those of their Anglophone counterparts, by \$6,400 and \$7,200 respectively.

Chart 4.6-a
Median income of women, by age group and first official language spoken,
Manitoba, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 4.6-b
Median income of men, by age group and first official language spoken, Manitoba, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Several factors may explain the income differential between Francophones and Anglophones. Although the results on the general population reveal that for both men and women, Francophones' mean incomes exceed those of Anglophones, these differences are due in part to a number of characteristics that distinguish these two populations. For example, as previously noted, the Franco-Manitoban population under 65 years of age is more educated than the Anglophone population in the same age group. The age structure of the Francophone population is also a factor affecting the mean and median incomes of this population.

An in-depth analysis of census results, specifically using a multivariate analytical technique reveals that age, education, type of place of residence, industry sector and immigrant status are instrumental and help to explain these differences. If Francophones and Anglophones had exactly the same profile with respect to these characteristics—which is not the case—we would find that there is no statistically significant difference between their incomes, both among men and women.

Section 5 Subjective sense of vitality

In this portrait of Manitoba Francophones we have drawn a general profile of their different demolinguistic and socioeconomic characteristics. But what about various key aspects of their subjective sense of vitality, and of how they perceive and value the French fact in their living environment?

Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities bring out at least two key elements shared by most Francophones: a strong, double sense of identification with both Francophone and Anglophone groups, and a high value placed on the French language.

As regards the phenomenon of identity, SVOLM results suggest that Francophones have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 55% of them report that they identify with both Francophone and Anglophone groups, compared with 23% who report identifying mainly or only with the Francophone group.

Identity and sense of belonging are highly complex concepts. Depending on the circumstances, people may identify with their country, their language, their culture, etc. Among Manitoba francophones, the double sense of identification with Francophone and Anglophone groups suggests that in many cases, immersion in the primarily Anglophone culture may contribute to an emerging phenomenon: while Francophones value and respect their cultural and linguistic heritage, their linguistic practices are influenced by living within the dominant and pervasive Anglophone culture. However, to verify and analyze this hypothesis would go beyond the scope of this analytical report and the limitations of the SVOLM in this regard.

Nevertheless, a number of factors indicate that Manitoba Francophones definitely value the French language. Just over 70% of them reported that it is important for them to be able to use French in their daily life. Also, they consider it important or very important for individuals or organizations to work in developing the French-speaking community (72%), for government services to be provided in French (82%) and for linguistic rights to be respected in their province (86%).

It is worth noting that in examining the extent to which French is used in various domains (notably regarding interactions with health care and justice system professionals as well as access to the main mechanisms for transmitting culture) we observe a phenomenon that may, on the face of it, seem contradictory: valuing a language does not necessarily translate into using it a great deal. For example, among Manitoba Francophones who report that it is either very important or important to be able to use French in their daily life, 80% watch television only or mainly in English and a similar proportion read newspapers only or mainly in English. Even though Francophones value and give great importance to the French language, their demolinguistic reality and the dynamics of their living environment may work against their use of that language.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities collected data on respondents' subjective perceptions regarding the past and future evolution of the minority language's presence in their municipality of residence, as well as the vitality of the minority official-language community. On this score, 43% of Manitoba Francophones feel that, in their municipality, the French-speaking community's vitality is strong or very strong, while 27% feel that it is neither strong nor weak. Also, when asked how the presence of French in their municipality would evolve in the next 10 years, 74% of Franco-Manitobans said that this presence would stay the same or increase. This was quite similar to the result obtained regarding their perception of how the presence of French had evolved in the past 10 years. These results suggest that Manitoba Francophones are confident regarding their language's presence in their municipality and indeed their province.

Conclusion

This demolinguistic portrait of Manitoba Francophones contains considerable and varied information on the characteristics, practices and perceptions of this language group. What stands out from all this information? While the following items are not a complete list of the key points contained in this report, they provide a general picture.

1. The French-mother-tongue population of Manitoba was 45,515 in 2006 compared with 54,200 in 1951, a 16% decrease. By way of comparison, the population with English as its mother tongue grew by 81% to 845,595 in 2006. The population with a mother tongue other than English or French, which constituted 21% of the province's population in 2006, declined by 5% to 242,400 in 2006, from 254,450 in 1951, despite strong international immigration in Canada as a whole in recent decades.
2. In Manitoba, use of the FOLS criterion yields a slightly smaller Francophone population, despite a strong allophone presence. The relative share of the Francophone minority (according to first official language spoken) within the overall population of Manitoba is 3.8% (43,120) while that of the French-mother-tongue population is 4.0% (45,515) (after equal reallocation of multiple responses). As for the Anglophone population, its relative share is 74.6% according to the mother tongue criterion and 95.2% according to the FOLS criterion, which reflects allophones' strong orientation toward English.
3. The Francophone minority constitutes 3.8% of the Manitoba population. Nearly 60% of Franco-Manitobans live in the Winnipeg census subdivision (CSD), which includes the districts of St. Boniface, St. Norbert and St. Vital. There is also some concentration of Francophones in a more rural area, namely census division (CD) No. 2. This CD includes the communities of Ritchot, Taché, St. Anne, La Broquerie and De Salaberry, and is home to 17% of the province's Francophones.
4. From 1971 and 2006, among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family doubled in Manitoba, going from 33% to 66%. Conversely, the share of children living in an endogamous family with both parents having French as their mother tongue declined substantially, from 54% in 1971 to 24% in 2006. The proportion of French-"other"-tongue exogamous families declined slightly during this period, going from 13% to 9%.
5. Because of the increasing proportion of French-English exogamous couples from 1971 to 2006, one might expect to see a decrease in the rate of transmission to children of the minority language (in this case, French). But whereas in 1971, French had been passed on to 7% of children under the age of 18 of French-English exogamous couples, that proportion was 19% in 2006. The transmission of French to the children of French-"other"-language exogamous couples also increased slightly, from 14% to 15% during the same period.
6. From 1971 to 2006, an increase is observed in the rate of transmission of French to the children of French-English exogamous couples. This increase is larger among families in which the mother, rather than the father, is the French-mother-tongue parent. In fact, census data show that the rate of transmission of French by French-mother-tongue mothers to their children rose sharply, from 7% in 1971 to 31% in 2006, whereas the rate for French-mother-tongue fathers went from 7% to 15%.
7. Across the censuses, there is a steady rise in the rate of language transfer for French-mother-tongue persons in Manitoba. Thus, in 1971, approximately 37% of Manitobans with French as a mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Thirty-five years later, 56% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. The proportion of language transfers among English-mother-tongue persons, while almost nil, nevertheless declined, going from 1.0% in 1971 to 0.4% in 2006. Among "other"-mother-tongue persons, the proportion of language transfers remained relatively stable over the past 35 years, from 52.4% in 1971 to 51.7% in 2006.

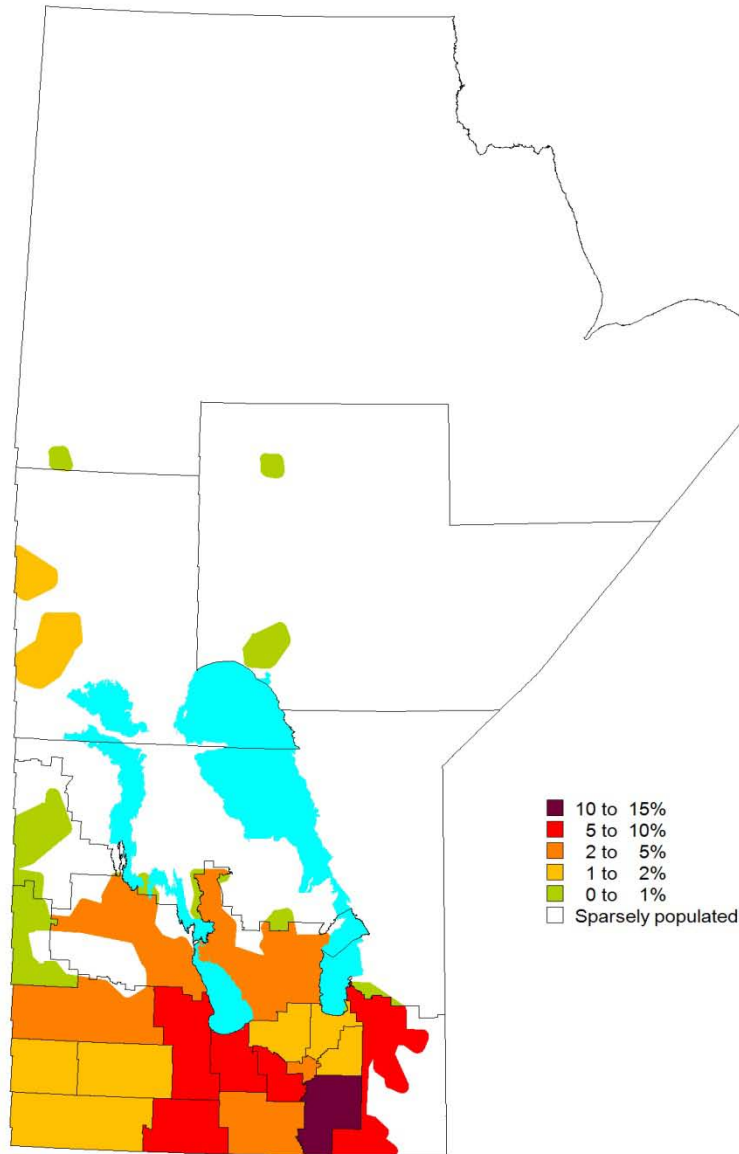
8. Overall in Manitoba, a larger proportion of Francophones report speaking English more than French at home (complete and partial language transfers) than report being more at ease in English than in French: 56% of Franco-Manitobans report speaking English most often at home, while 48% report being more at ease in English than in French.
9. In Manitoba, the population whose first official language spoken is French mainly uses English in the public sphere. The most widespread use of English involves the consumption of media and oral interactions taking place in institutions and stores. In these two domains, respectively 84% and 78% of the French FOLS population use English predominantly (mainly or only). In the private sphere, French is used predominantly in the home (mainly or only) by nearly one person in two, nearly the same figure as for English.
10. Within the overall population of Manitoba in 2006, the proportion of persons who reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (9.3%) is larger than the proportion who reported French alone or with another language as their mother tongue (4.2%) or the proportion for whom French is the first official language spoken (3.8%). The relative share of Manitobans who are able to conduct a conversation in French is highly polarized by language group. Whereas 89% of persons with French as a mother tongue reported knowing both official languages, the proportion was only 7% for persons with English as a mother tongue and 3% for persons with another mother tongue (see Table 3.9). Among the latter, 4% reported that they were unable to conduct a conversation in either French or English.
11. In 2006, more than 80% of French-speaking persons in Manitoba had been born there. That proportion is practically the same for persons for whom French is the first official language spoken. Regardless of the criterion chosen, the proportion of Manitoba Francophones born in another province or a territory of Canada is 16%, with two such persons in five born in Quebec and nearly one in five born in Saskatchewan. As for foreign-born persons, most of them immigrants, they constituted 3.4% of persons with French as a mother tongue and 5.4% of those with French as the first official language spoken.
12. During the past 35 years, the relative weight of immigrants to Canada who are living in Manitoba has declined, from 4.6% in 1971 to 2.4% in 2006. During the same period, this province's share of the French-speaking immigrant population living outside Quebec fell sharply, going from 6.7% to 2.2%.
13. From 1986 to 2006, net migration between Manitoba and the other provinces and territories was negative, ranging from -2,230 to -620. The period from 1981 to 1986 differs from those that followed: the population with French as first official language spoken registered a positive net migration of 755. From 1981 to 2006, for each five-year period, the number of Francophones departing to other provinces or territories ranged between 2,535 and 4,730. As for migration to Manitoba, it peaked during the period from 1981 to 1986, when 3,290 Francophones settled in the province. Since then, Francophone migration to Manitoba has steadily declined, falling to 1,970 arrivals from 2001 to 2006.
14. In the 2006 Census, 15% of doctors working in Manitoba, or 205 out of a total of 1,370, reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French, while 3% reported using French at least regularly at work. For nurses, who numbered 12,025, these proportions were 8% and 4% respectively.
15. The proportion of doctors and nurses who are able to conduct a conversation in French is much higher than the proportion of the Manitoba population that is French-speaking. Nevertheless, the results of the SVOLM show that the majority of Manitoba Francophones use English in their contacts with different health care professionals about whom information was collected in that survey: family doctors, nurses, telephone health line or telehealth service professionals and professionals in other places that people go to obtain care.
16. In Manitoba, 10,000 children of Francophone parents were enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, elementary or secondary school at the time of the survey. Of these children, 52% were attending a French school. If including students enrolled in an immersion program in an English-language school, we can estimate that approximately 68% of children of Francophone parents in Manitoba were receiving an education in French.

17. In 2006, 25% of Anglophones had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared with 27% of Francophones. Also, Francophones were just as likely to have a university degree at or above the bachelor level (17%) as Anglophones (17%). In all categories, the statistics show that gaps between these two language groups are now very small. The existing gaps are in favour of Francophones in all categories of postsecondary diplomas, indicating that there has been considerable catching up.
18. The 2006 statistics reveal that the mean and median incomes of persons with French as their first official language spoken are higher than those of Anglophones. The mean income of men with French as their only first official language spoken (FOLS) is \$2,600 higher than that of men with English as their only FOLS. The gap is larger for median income, with Francophone men earning \$3,200 more than their Anglophone counterparts. Among women, the mean and median incomes of Francophones are respectively \$2,100 and \$1,800 higher than those of Anglophones. As for the mean and median incomes of persons with French and English as first official languages spoken, they are much lower than those of both Francophones and Anglophones.
19. As regards the phenomenon of identity, SVOLM results suggest that Francophones have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 55% of them report that they identify with both Francophone and Anglophone groups, compared with 23% who report identifying mainly or only with the Francophone group.
20. Just over 70% of them reported that it is important for them to be able to use French in their daily life. Also, they consider it important or very important for individuals or organizations to work in developing the French-speaking community (72%), for government services to be provided in French (82%) and for linguistic rights to be respected in their province (86%).

Geographical maps

Map 1.1

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random distribution of the English-French category)²⁷, by census divisions, Manitoba, 2006

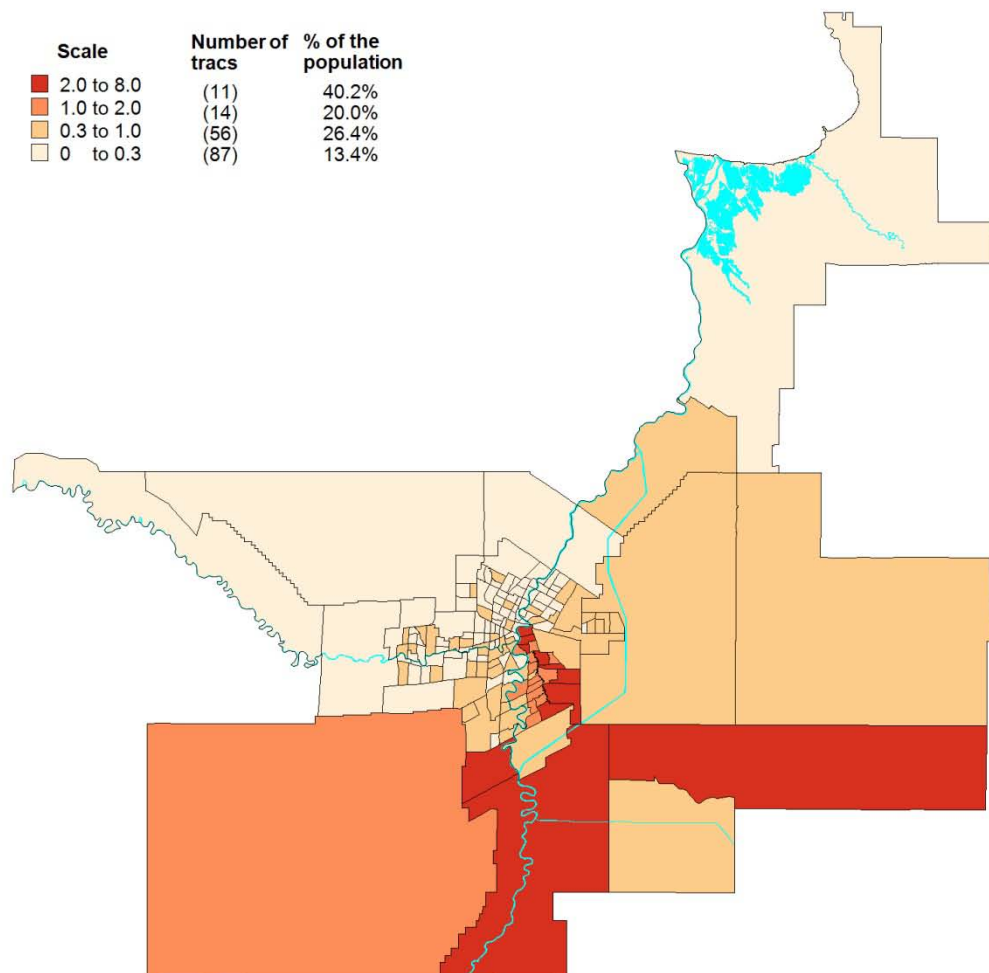


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

27. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.2

Distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random distribution of the English-French category)²⁸, within the census metropolitan area of Winnipeg by census tract, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

28. The scale refers to the proportion of the Francophone population of a given census tract within the overall Francophone population of the census metropolitan area.

Appendix A

Table A-1
Francophone population of Manitoba by region, census division and census subdivision, 2006

Census division and census subdivision ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 1	5.7	985
Stuartburn	1.3	20
Piney	10.3	180
Reynolds	2.8	40
Whitemouth	1.4	20
Pinawa	2.1	30
Lac du Bonnet (4601057) RM	7.2	200
Lac du Bonnet (4601060) T	3.1	30
Buffalo Point 36	7.1	10
Alexander	11.3	335
Powerview-Pine Falls	6.9	90
Division No. 1, Unorganized	1.8	20
Division No. 2	13.2	7,310
Franklin	4.8	85
De Salaberry	41.7	1,390
St-Pierre-Jolys	58.9	480
Hanover	1.3	155
Steinbach	1.7	180
Niverville	3.5	85
La Broquerie	24.9	915
Ste. Anne (4602057) RM	19.5	880
Ste. Anne (4602061) T	41.8	610
Taché	14.6	1,330
Ritchot	23.6	1,190
Division No. 3	2.3	1,025
Montcalm	38.4	505
Emerson	6.0	40
Rhineland	0.2	10
Altona	0.6	20
Winkler	0.4	35
Morden	1.5	95
Roland	1.5	15
Morris (4603065) RM	3.4	90
Morris (4603067) T	3.7	60
Dufferin	3.6	80
Carman	2.1	60

Table A-1
Francophone population of Manitoba by region, census division and census subdivision, 2006 (continue)

Census division and census subdivision ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 4	7.7	715
Pembina	1.7	30
Manitou	2.2	15
Pilot Mound	9.5	55
Argyle	7.7	80
Lorne	19.8	395
Somerset	32.9	140
Division No. 5	1.1	150
Turtle Mountain	0.9	10
Killarney	1.4	30
Boissevain	0.7	10
Deloraine	1.1	10
Division No. 7	1.3	785
South Cypress	3.6	30
Oakland	1.0	10
Glenwood	1.6	10
Souris	2.3	40
Whitehead	1.4	20
Cornwallis	4.3	175
Brandon	1.1	430
North Cypress	2.9	55
Carberry	0.7	10
Elton	0.8	10
Division No. 8	6.1	845
South Norfolk	20.5	240
Notre Dame de Lourdes	85.8	455
Treherne	4.8	30
Victoria	7.0	80
North Norfolk	0.5	15
Gladstone	2.0	15
Division No. 9	5.2	1,175
Grey	15.0	300
St. Claude	54.5	305
Portage la Prairie (4609024) RM	4.0	270
Portage la Prairie (4609029) CY	2.4	295

Table A-1
Francophone population of Manitoba by region, census division and census subdivision, 2006 (continue)

Census division and census subdivision ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 10	7.8	775
Macdonald	5.3	300
Cartier	12.2	385
St. François Xavier	7.4	80
Division No. 11	4.0	25,330
Winnipeg	4.0	25,300
Headingley	1.7	35
Division No. 12	2.0	380
Springfield	2.4	305
Brokenhead	0.8	30
Beausejour	1.5	40
Division No. 13	1.2	535
East St. Paul	1.1	95
West St. Paul	1.2	50
St. Andrews	0.8	95
Selkirk	1.6	145
Dunnottar	4.3	30
St. Clements	1.3	130
Division No. 14	1.7	300
Rosser	0.7	10
Woodlands	1.8	65
Rockwood	2.3	160
Stonewall	1.3	55
Teulon	1.4	15
Division No. 15	2.0	430
Neepawa	1.3	40
Hamiota	1.9	15
Archie	2.7	10

Table A-1
Francophone population of Manitoba by region, census division and census subdivision, 2006 (continue)

Census division and census subdivision ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 16	0.7	70
Rosburn	2.0	10
Binscarth	3.8	15
Shellmouth-Boulton	1.1	10
Hillsburg	2.1	10
Roblin	0.9	15
Park (North)	5.2	15
Division No. 17	4.0	885
Alonsa	1.0	15
McCreary (4617034) RM	13.7	65
McCreary (4617036) VL	12.0	55
Ste. Rose	31.2	245
Ste. Rose du Lac	18.9	175
Ochre River	6.5	60
Dauphin (4617048) RM	0.9	20
Dauphin (4617050) CY	2.0	155
Ethelbert (4617063) RM	2.6	10
Ethelbert (4617067) VL	4.8	15
Winnipegosis	1.7	10
Lawrence	13.0	65
Division No. 18	2.5	600
Gimli	1.6	90
Winnipeg Beach	2.4	25
Armstrong	0.8	15
Division No. 19	0.2	30
Division No. 19, Unorganized	0.5	15
Peguis 1B	0.4	10
Division No. 20	0.8	80
Swan River	0.7	20
Swan River	0.7	25
Mountain (North)	3.2	25

Table A-1
Francophone population of Manitoba by region, census division and census subdivision, 2006 (end)

Census division and census subdivision ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 21	1.1	230
Grand Rapids	3.0	10
Grand Rapids 33	1.5	10
Opaskwayak Cree Nation 21I	6.3	10
The Pas	1.2	65
Kelsey	0.6	15
Moose Lake 31A	1.4	10
Flin Flon (Part)	1.8	100
Snow Lake	1.9	15
Division No. 21 , Unorganized	1.3	25
Division No. 22	0.8	320
Thompson	1.9	260
Division No. 22, Unorganized	1.1	25
Division No. 23	0.6	50
Gillam	1.2	15
Churchill	1.0	10

1. The list excludes census subdivisions where there are little or no Francophones.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Appendix B

Table B-1

Proportion of Francophones by language use in various domains of the public and private spheres, Manitoba, 2006

Language	Home		Friends		Immediate networks		Work		Institution and stores		Media	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Mainly or only French ¹	43	6.3	24	9.7	18	9.6	18	12.0	7	16.1	3 ^E	28.0
English and French	9	15.9	17	13.3	23	9.0	14 ^E	16.7	15	11.1	13	12.3
Mainly or only English ²	48	6.1	60	4.4	59	4.3	68	4.5	78	2.5	84	2.2
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0

CV coefficient of variation

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories of the survey questionnaire.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories of the survey questionnaires.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Appendix C

Note on the construction of the daily language use indices

The indices used in this section were developed in the following manner. Whether it comes to the use of French or English, in all cases where people use only the language of the majority, they are assigned a value of 1, while those who use only the language of the minority are assigned a value of 5. In general, the large majority of questions consisted of a scale with five levels. For certain questions, there were only three possible categories: “French”, “French and English”, and “English”. The median category therefore corresponds to a value of 3.

Two approaches were used to present the results covering each of the indices: one on language categories, another by average level of use of languages. The second approach consisted essentially of summing the values obtained from each of the questions and dividing this sum by the number of questions answered by the respondent. For the first type, the average scores obtained were regrouped into five categories. However, given that the results obtained consisted of a continuous scale from 1 to 5, we identified thresholds which allowed us to redistribute the values among the following five language categories: “Only the majority language”, “Mainly the majority language”, “Both languages equally”, “Mainly the minority language”, “Only the minority language”. The corresponding thresholds for these categories are as follows: “1 to 1.49”, “1.50 to 2.49”, “2.50 to 3.49”, “3.50 to 4.49” and “4.50 to 5.0”. Since no perfect solution exists to carry out such a distribution, this approach has the advantage of centering the values on either side of the median category and cutting down the range of values at the extremities of the scale.

Finally, the general language use index was drawn up not by using the average of values for all 23 variables, but by adding the value obtained for the question on languages used with friends to the average values obtained on each of the four following indices: languages at work, immediate contacts, institutions and media. Such an approach offers the advantage of not assigning too much importance to a domain made up of numerous questions to the detriment of another composed of fewer questions.

Lastly it should be noted that information covering language used at home was used in the same manner as that regarding friends. By using both the information on language spoken most often and language spoken regularly, the variable created is made up of the same five categories explained above.

Appendix D

Description of concentration index

Dissemination area: a small, relatively stable geographic unit. All dissemination areas have roughly the same number of residents, namely 400 to 700 persons. For a complete definition, see the 2006 Census Dictionary.

The definition of concentration takes account of both the proportion and the number of the official-language minority within a dissemination area. A high concentration of the minority group exists when the Francophone population within a dissemination area constitutes at least 50% of the overall population, is equal to or greater than 200 persons. A medium concentration refers to a situation where the proportion is equal to or greater than 10% but less than 50% and the number of Francophones is equal to or more than 50 but less than 200. Finally, the concentration of Francophones is considered to be low when their proportion within the dissemination area is less than 10% or their number is less than 50 persons.

Once a concentration class (ie. weak, average or strong) was assigned to all the dissemination areas in a given municipality (or census subdivision), we chose to assign to the Francophone population of that municipality the concentration class (or level) containing the largest proportion of the minority population. The total, which represents the largest portion of the total Francophone population of the municipality, tells us the concentration class assigned to Francophones of that municipality. In other words, when we state that 13.5% of Francophones living in Manitoba are weakly concentrated within their municipality of residence, this means that 13.5% of them live in municipalities where, in the majority of cases, either their number is lower than 50 persons or their proportion is lower than 10% of the population within their dissemination area of residence.

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