

Analytical Document

Statistical Portrait of the French-Speaking Immigrant Population Outside Quebec (1991 to 2006)

by René Houle and Jean-Pierre Corbeil

April 2010



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- . not available for any reference period
- .. 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

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Summary

This report concerns French-language immigration outside Quebec and its recent evolution, focusing on its numbers, its geographic distribution and its demographic and social characteristics. This statistical portrait will mainly use the concept of first official language spoken (FOLS), which is now widely used as a criterion for defining linguistic groups identity in studies on official language minorities. The Francophone immigrant population outside Quebec is comprised of two groups: those who have only French as their first official language spoken (French FOLS immigrants) and those who have both French and English (French-English FOLS immigrants).

The Francophone immigrant population living outside Quebec is fairly small, both in absolute numbers and in relation to either the French-speaking population or the immigrant population as a whole. However, the relative weight of Francophone immigrants within the French-speaking population has increased, going from 6.2% to 10% between 1991 and 2006, while their weight within the overall immigrant population has varied more moderately, and in 2006 it was, at most, less than 2%.

The majority of Francophone immigrants outside Quebec—70%—are concentrated in Ontario. Furthermore, two-thirds of French-speaking immigrants live in three metropolitan areas: Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver.

In Canada outside Quebec, French-English FOLS immigrants, numbering 76,100 in the 2006 Census, are slightly more numerous than French FOLS immigrants, who number 60,900. In some cities, especially Toronto, Vancouver and Calgary, this characteristic is more prevalent, with French-English FOLS immigrants outnumbering their French FOLS counterparts by almost two to one. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these two FOLS groups are sometimes quite different.

International immigration to Canada has undergone a rapid transformation in recent decades. Immigrants of European origin have tended to give way to immigrants from Asia, Africa and Latin America. In this regard, French FOLS immigrants stand out from other immigrants in that a large proportion of them come from Africa. One of the consequences of this trend has been to change the composition of the French FOLS immigrant population; in 2006, Blacks made up 26% of that population, compared to 5% of the other two immigrant groups.

Francophone immigrants appear to be a fairly young population (characterized by a large proportion of persons age 0 to 19) when compared to non-Francophone immigrants. This characteristic is partly due to the quite distinctive age composition of the French-English FOLS immigrant population, which includes a large proportion of young persons aged 10 to 24, a much higher proportion than for French FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants.

There are major differences in Interprovincial migration patterns between Francophones and non-Francophones living in Canada outside Quebec. Whereas Francophones tend to settle in Quebec when they migrate within Canada, non-Francophones tend instead to choose one of the other nine provinces, especially Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. In Quebec, the patterns are exactly the reverse: Quebec Francophones, whether they be native-born or immigrants, migrate relatively little to the other provinces, whereas a much larger proportion of non-Francophones leave the province. Overall, the movement of Francophone immigrants from the rest of Canada to Quebec does not offset the reverse movement from Quebec to the rest of Canada, and the net interprovincial migration of Francophone immigrants is markedly in favour of Canada outside Quebec. In relative terms, the net migration of Francophone immigrants is even greater than that of Canadian-born Francophones and of non-Francophone immigrants.

An examination of linguistic behaviours at home and at work among Francophone immigrants who have settled outside Quebec shows that there is competition between French and English spoken at home and used in the workplace. Among French FOLS immigrants, less than half report speaking French most often at home, while 32% report speaking English and 10% a non-official language. Among French-English FOLS immigrants, the use of French at home is not very widespread, even including the number of French speakers who report speaking that language at home on a regular basis (rather than most often).

In the workplace, the presence of English is quite widespread. Among all the groups defined by first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status, English largely dominates as the language used most often at work. Among French FOLS immigrants, 63% report using English most often at work.

Regional patterns show that the use of French declines from east to west: it is more widespread in the Atlantic provinces, especially New Brunswick; it remains high in northern Ontario and Ottawa and reaches its lowest level in Toronto (and southern Ontario in general) and in the two provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

The transmission of French depends on both the type of couple with children in their home and the context in which that language is used. French is firstly transmitted by couples in which both partners are solely French FOLS: in their case, the majority of minor children have French as their mother tongue, speak it most often at home and have it as their first official language spoken. The situation is entirely different for the other types of couples, where the transmission of English or a non-official language dominates. The context is also important. As a mother tongue, French is transmitted to 25% of children; it is transmitted to 34.4% of children as a home language (language spoken at least on a regular basis at home) and to 36.6% of children as the first official language spoken (FOLS). English is highly competitive in all contexts: as a mother tongue, English (excluding cases of simultaneous transmission of French and English) is transmitted to 28% of children, as a home language to 63% of children and as a FOLS to 58% of children. In the three cases of intergenerational transmission, English outranks French in terms of the number of children to whom the language is transmitted. As to non-official languages, their transmission to minor children is substantial and more widespread than the transmission of French: 47% of the children have a non-official language as their mother tongue and nearly the same proportion, 46%, use a non-official language at least on a regular basis at home (without counting cases where a non-official language is transmitted simultaneously with French or English).

Immigrants with French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) stand out both from Canadian-born Francophones and the rest of the immigrants (French-English FOLS and non-Francophones) in terms of their education level and the characteristics of diplomas obtained. They have an education level similar to that of French-English FOLS immigrants but higher than that of Canadian-born Francophones and non-Francophone immigrants, for both men and women. French FOLS immigrants stand out from the other immigrant groups in that a larger proportion of them obtained their diploma or certificate in Canada. Furthermore, among those who obtained their diploma or certificate abroad, a larger proportion obtained it in Western Europe, primarily in a Francophone country, with France the leading one.

A lower proportion of French FOLS immigrants acquired a university-level diploma or certificate in engineering compared to other immigrants (French-English FOLS and non-Francophones).

Few differences are observed among immigrants as to their labour market participation, although non-Francophone immigrants are less likely to be unemployed than French FOLS or French-English FOLS immigrants. Instead, it is the socioeconomic characteristics that determine the extent to which immigrants are integrated into the Canadian labour market. The period of arrival in Canada is a major factor in this regard, as is the continent of birth—African immigrants appear to be at a particular disadvantage.

Introduction

International immigration is one of the factors that contribute the most to the growth of Canada's population and the evolution of the linguistic situation in Canada. In the 2006 Census, 6.2 million persons, or nearly one Canadian in five, were foreign-born. Furthermore, between 2001 and 2006, Canada received approximately 1.1 million newcomers, representing a 13.6% increase in its immigrant population, whereas by comparison the Canadian-born population grew by 3.3%.

This report focuses on French-language immigration outside Quebec. Overall, Francophone minority communities outside Quebec received little benefit from the demographic contribution of international immigration, owing to the strong propensity of these immigrants to integrate into communities with an English-speaking majority. Moreover, the phenomenon of French-language immigration outside Quebec has become a matter of interest fairly recently, as has the question of its contribution to the development and growth of official-language minorities.

In 2006, whereas 95% of the Canadian-born population outside Quebec had English as its first official language spoken, this was the case with 92% of the immigrant population. Conversely, while French was the first official language spoken for nearly 5% of the Canadian-born population, the corresponding proportion was no more than 2.5% of the immigrant population, including the roughly 1.4% having both French and English as their first official language spoken.

In September 2006, the *Citizenship and Immigration Canada—Francophone Minority Communities Steering Committee* launched the *Strategic Plan to Foster Immigration to Francophone Minority Communities*. The main objectives of this plan are to increase the number of French-speaking immigrants in Francophone-minority communities and to facilitate their reception and their social, cultural and economic integration within these communities.

In June 2008, the Canadian government published the second Five-year Action Plan on Official Languages, entitled "Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013: Acting for the Future." The Roadmap rests on two pillars: the participation of all Canadians in linguistic duality and support for official language minority communities. It provides for investment to be spread across five key sectors, including immigration.

On this subject, the Roadmap states that "[a]llocating" funds for research and data analysis will make it possible to better target issues related to Francophone immigration outside of Quebec, and to address the various needs of the communities, the provinces and territories, and employers."

In light of these objectives, Citizenship and Immigration Canada has commissioned Statistics Canada to prepare a statistical portrait of the French-speaking immigrant population outside Quebec. This portrait will present information on the demographic, linguistic, social and economic characteristics of Francophone immigration in French-speaking minority communities. For this purpose, data will be drawn from Canadian censuses since 1991. It is important to note that in 2006, the census included no less than six questions or sub-questions from which information on official languages can be obtained, namely on 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.

This analytical report will deal with changes since 1991 in the number of French-speaking immigrants outside Quebec and their relative share of the immigrant population outside Quebec. It will also provide information on their geographic distribution in 2006, with particular emphasis on census metropolitan areas. A second section will provide information on the geographic origins of French-speaking immigrants and their visible minority status. The third and fourth sections will examine the age structure of French-speaking immigrants and the level of interprovincial migration as factors that may influence how that population evolves. Linguistic behaviours at home and at work and the phenomenon of intergenerational language transmission will be examined in subsequent sections. Finally, two major sections of this report will provide information on these immigrants' education and different aspects of their participation in the labour market.

Criteria for the definition of French-speaking immigrant outside Quebec

Before we begin presenting the results contained in this report, it is important to focus on how this analytical document defines the linguistic groups discussed. The question, then, is what criteria were used here to define what constitutes a French-speaking immigrant. For example, how is a Francophone defined? The fact is that there is no standard definition of who is a Francophone. For historical reasons,¹ 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. However, other criteria are also used, and they lend themselves to developing definitions of French-speaking persons that may be either more inclusive or more restrictive. Thus, the question arises as to whether the definition of Francophone should refer to persons who have French as their mother tongue, those who have French as their first official language spoken or those who speak French either most often or on a regular basis at home. Or should a broad definition be considered? This would be one that would include all French speaking immigrants, or indeed more persons yet if we add those young children who do not speak French but who have at least one parent for whom this is the first language learned and still understood.

Additionally, in choosing a strategy for estimating a linguistic group, it is important to take at least two main factors into account. On the one hand, if the objective is to enumerate the population by considering all linguistic groups on the same basis, by treating them symmetrically and creating mutually exclusive categories to estimate them (e.g., English, French, others), this implies an appropriate distribution of multiple responses. On the other hand, if the objective is to focus attention on a single linguistic group (e.g., Francophones), the criteria for belonging can be broadened without concerning ourselves about the implicit overlaps between linguistic groups.

In this statistical portrait of French-speaking immigrants living outside Quebec, the main concept used will be that of the first official language spoken (FOLS), which is now widely used as a criterion of linguistic definition in studies on official language minorities. The fact is that changes over the years in the composition of the Canadian population tend to call for a redefinition or expansion of the concept of Francophone group or community insofar as a significant number of persons whose mother tongue is neither French nor English nevertheless use French either predominantly or on a regular basis in their daily lives.

The decision to create the concept of first official spoken learned was based on a number of considerations. First, the sizable growth of international immigration since the mid-1980s has had the effect of increasing the size of the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Canada as a whole (20% in 2006), with such persons often being designated by the term “allophones.”

Since an allophone cannot become a Francophone based on mother tongue but may become one by adopting French as the language spoken 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 one or the other of the official languages.

It was this line of enquiry that led to defining different variants of the concept of first official language spoken (Statistics Canada, 1989). That concept echoed the spirit of the new version of the Official Languages Act (1988), which stipulates, in section 32 (2), that the government may have regard to “the number of persons composing 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 (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations. Section 2 of the Regulations describes the method used to determine “the first official language spoken,” namely the first of the two variants presented in Statistics Canada (1989)², a method that successively takes account of 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 linguistic module of the census.

1. One advantage of statistics based on mother tongue is that they are approximately comparable extending back over more than half a century.

2. Statistics Canada (1989), population estimates by first official languages spoken, reference no. 47013.

This report will therefore draw a statistical portrait of French-speaking immigrants outside Quebec, who will also be indiscriminately referred to Francophone immigrants, using mainly the “first official language spoken” variable. In keeping with the practice of the Treasury Board Secretariat, the count of the population having French as the first official language spoken (FOLS) will include persons having only French as their FOLS and half of those persons who have both French and English as their FOLS, that is, persons to whom it is not possible to assign either French or English on the basis of the responses to the three variables mentioned above. However, on more than one occasion, we will present the categories “French” FOLS and “French-English” FOLS separately, since these two sub-populations differ in their socio-demographic characteristics and their linguistic practices.

French-speaking immigrants living outside Quebec

This section examines the demographic weight and geographic distribution, by province and census metropolitan area (CMA), of Francophone immigrants who inhabit provinces and territories of Canada excluding Quebec.

Demographic weight

French-speaking immigrants (that is, those for whom French is the first official language spoken) living outside Quebec constitute a small population in relation to the total number of immigrants or the total French-speaking population. In Canada, most French-speaking immigrants live in the province of Quebec. Of the approximately 700,000 Francophone immigrants (including those with both French **and** English as an official language, that is, persons have French and English as their FOLS) living in Canada at the time of the 2006 Census, more than 550,000 or 80% reside in Quebec. The rest, 137,000 immigrants or 20% of the Canadian total, are distributed among the nine other provinces and the three territories, including a large proportion in Ontario (table 1.1).

In the 2006 Census, there were slightly over 60,000 immigrants outside Quebec for whom French was the first official language spoken and 76,000 with French **and** English as double first official languages spoken (French-English FOLS). In general, a substantial share of persons with a double official language (French-English FOLS), among both native-born Canadians and immigrants, live outside Quebec. In Canada in 2006, 13% of native-born Canadians and immigrants whose first official language was French lived outside Quebec, while this was the case with 35% of French-English FOLS native-born Canadians and immigrants. Those percentages had remained stable over the previous fifteen years. If French-English FOLS persons are distributed equally between the French and English groups, as stipulated in the 1991 *Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations*, there are nearly 100,000 immigrants living outside Quebec who have French as a first official language spoken, representing 17% of all French-speaking immigrants living in Canada (see table in appendix A).

The change over time in the numbers indicates continuous growth between 1991 and 2006 for almost all groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status and all periods, before and after redistribution of the French-English category. Only the population of non-permanent residents declined between 1991 and 1996, but it grew between 1996 and 2006, both in Canada as a whole and in Quebec.

Outside Quebec, French-speaking immigrants account for 10% of the French-speaking population, and 1.9% of all immigrants (table 1.2). According to two alternative estimates—one including only immigrants with French as their only official language spoken and the other also including immigrants with both French and English as official languages—the relative weight of immigrants within the French-speaking population as a whole varies by a factor of two. Thus, the percentage of French-speaking immigrants outside Quebec is 6.5% in 2006 when those with both French and English as official languages are excluded, and 13.1% when they are included. The same applies to their weight in relation to the immigrant population: 1.1% in 2006 in the first calculation and 2.6% when French-English FOLS immigrants are added.

Table 1.1
Population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec

Population	Canada				Québec				Canada less Quebec			
	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
	thousands											
French FOLS native-born	6,399	6,534	6,594	6,705	5,507	5,654	5,714	5,830	892	880	880	875
French-English FOLS native-born	78	88	88	98	51	58	58	63	27	30	30	35
French FOLS immigrant	288	337	379	473	250	293	327	412	38	44	53	61
French-English FOLS immigrant	131	161	188	226	88	105	118	150	43	55	70	76
Immigrants FOLS other	3,924	4,473	4,881	5,488	254	266	262	290	3,670	4,207	4,619	5,198
Native-born FOLS other	15,951	16,769	17,309	17,985	617	627	606	642	15,334	16,141	16,703	17,344
Non permanent resident	223	167	199	265	44	41	40	49	179	125	158	216

Table 1.1
Population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec (concluded)

Population	Relative share of Canada less Quebec within Canada			
	1991	1996	2001	2006
	percent			
French FOLS native-born	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.0
French-English FOLS native-born	34.4	33.8	34.4	35.2
French FOLS immigrant	13.3	13.1	13.9	12.9
French-English FOLS immigrant	32.9	34.4	37.1	33.7
Immigrants FOLS other	93.5	94.1	94.6	94.7
Native-born FOLS other	96.1	96.3	96.5	96.4
Non permanent resident	80.3	75.2	79.8	81.6

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
 The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Outside Quebec, the relative weight of Francophone immigrants in relation to the French-speaking population as a whole increased steadily since the 1991 Census according to all three estimates. In the estimate with redistribution of the French-English category, the percentage of French-speaking immigrants went from 6.2% to 10% between 1991 and 2006. However, the change over time in their relative weight in relation to all immigrants was more modest. In the estimate with redistribution, a much smaller increase is observed, from 1.6% in 1991 to 1.9% in 2006.

Table 1.2
Percentage of French-speaking immigrants within the total French official language population and within the immigrant population according to census year, Canada less Quebec

Year	First official language spoken of French-speaking immigrants					
	Within the total French official language population			Within the immigrant population		
	French FOLS only	French FOLS (after redistribution of the French-English category)	French and English French-English FOLS percent	French FOLS only	French FOLS (after redistribution of the French-English category)	French and English French-English FOLS
1991	4.1	6.2	8.1	1.0	1.6	2.2
1996	4.8	7.5	9.9	1.0	1.7	2.3
2001	5.6	8.9	11.9	1.1	1.8	2.6
2006	6.5	10.0	13.1	1.1	1.9	2.6

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Geographic distribution

The population of Francophone immigrants is distributed unequally among the provinces and territories outside Quebec. The largest pool is found in Ontario, which accounts for almost 70% of all French-speaking immigrants living outside Quebec. Ontario also has the majority of Canadian-born Francophone living outside Quebec, as well as the majority of immigrants living outside Quebec (respectively, 52% and 63.5%). In the 2006 Census, the size of the French-speaking immigrant population reached 68,300 in that province (table 1.3), a much higher figure than in British Columbia, home to the second-largest Francophone immigrant population (14,600). Alberta ranks third with a population of nearly 8,000. The other provinces and territories fall well below this number. In New Brunswick, for example, the 2006 Census counted only 3,400 French-speaking immigrants, or 3.4% of the total, although that province accounts for more than 25% of all native-born Francophone outside Quebec.

With regard to the immigrant population as a proportion of the overall Francophone population, that proportion is nearly 24% in British Columbia and above 10% in four other provinces and territories: Newfoundland and Labrador (10.9%), Ontario (12.8%), Alberta (12.7%) and Yukon (13.6%). In New Brunswick, the second-ranking province for the number of Francophone outside Quebec, French-speaking immigrants account for only 1.4% of the total population of French-speaking persons in the 2006 Census (chart 1.1-a).

However, it is in this same province that the relative share of Francophone within the immigrant population is the largest of any province or territory excluding Quebec, namely 12.8% (chart 1.1-b). In the other provinces and territories, the corresponding percentage is much lower, in most cases below 3%, notably in Ontario (2%) and British Columbia (1.3%), which are the two provinces with the largest proportion of immigrants within their total population.

Tableau 1.3
Population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category according to provinces and territories excluding Quebec, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec

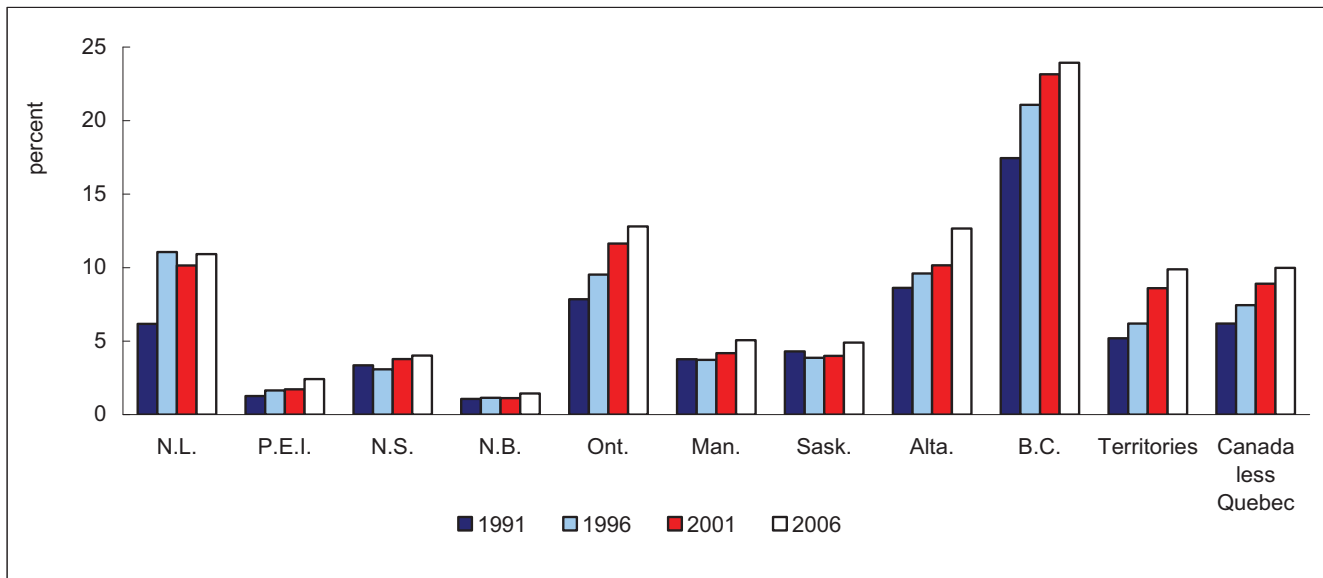
Province and territoire	First official language spoken of French-speaking immigrants					
	Native-born			Immigrants		
	French	French	Other	French	French	Other
	thousands			percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.7	0.2	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	5.0	0.1	4.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	30.8	1.3	43.9	3.5	1.3	0.8
New Brunswick	231.3	3.4	23.0	25.9	3.4	0.4
Ontario	465.6	68.3	3,330.4	52.2	69.1	63.5
Manitoba	40.8	2.2	149.1	4.6	2.2	2.8
Saskatchewan	14.1	0.7	47.4	1.6	0.7	0.9
Alberta	54.3	7.9	519.2	6.1	8.0	9.9
British Columbia	46.3	14.6	1,104.6	5.2	14.7	21.1
Yukon	1.0	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.9	0.1	2.7	0.1	1.0	0.1
Nunavut	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	894.2	98.9	5,236.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

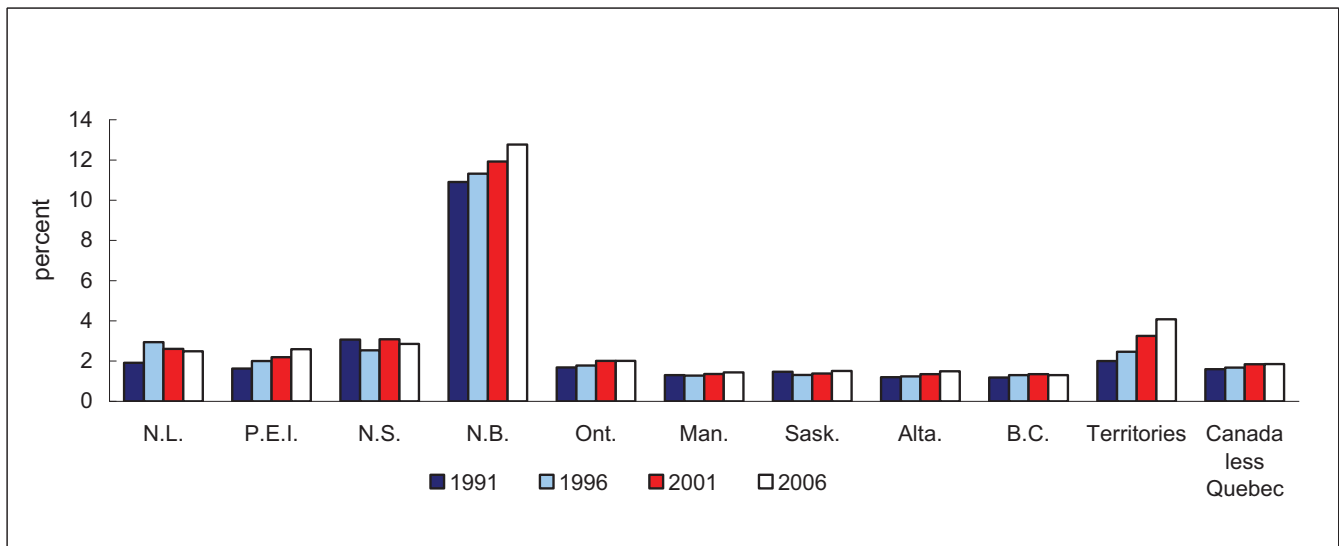
The change since the 1991 Census confirms the interprovincial contrasts observed in 2006. This change over time reflects the increase in Francophone immigrants both as a proportion of the French-speaking population and as a proportion of the immigrant population. The trend is more marked in the former case. Thus, in British Columbia, where Francophone immigrants constituted 18% of the French-speaking population in 1991, that percentage is seen to increase, reaching 24% in 2006. A similar evolution is observed in Ontario, Alberta and the territories, respectively from 8% to 13%, from 9% to 13% and from 5% to 10% between 1991 and 2006. The Atlantic region and the two Prairie provinces (Manitoba and Saskatchewan) register percentages that remained stable at around 2% and 5% respectively.

Chart 1.1-a
Proportion of French-speaking immigrants in the population for whom French is the first official language spoken, provinces and territories less Quebec



Note(s): Territories include Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Chart 1.1-b
Proportion of French FOLS immigrants in the immigrant population, provinces and territories less Quebec



Note(s): Territories include Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Immigrants are concentrated in Canada's major metropolitan areas, and the French-speaking immigrant population is no exception to this. Outside Quebec, the three metropolitan areas with the largest populations of French-speaking immigrants at the time of the 2006 Census are, in descending order, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver. These three cities alone contain two-thirds of Francophone immigrants (after redistribution of the French-English category). Toronto has a population of 36,400 such immigrants compared to nearly 50,000 French-speaking persons born in Canada (table 1.4). In Vancouver, one-third of French-speaking persons are immigrants. In Ottawa, there are 18,600 immigrants compared to 135,600 Canadian-born French speakers, representing a proportion of 12%. Other cities have much smaller populations of French-speaking immigrants. With just under 4,000 such persons, Calgary ranks fourth, followed by the rest of the cities, which have fewer than 3,000 Francophone immigrants each. Other cities with a large proportion of Francophones, such as Moncton, Sudbury and Edmundston, have at most a thousand French-speaking immigrants. These cities also receive relatively few immigrants in general.

Statistics from the 2006 Census show that for the grouping of provinces and territories outside Quebec, the number of immigrants with a double official language (French-English FOLS) is larger than the number of immigrants whose first official language is French (76,100 versus 60,900). This is also the situation in British Columbia (12,100 versus 8,500) and, to a lesser extent, in Ontario (55,400 versus 40,600). However, this characteristic is the most striking at the level of metropolitan areas. In some cities, notably Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Hamilton and other metropolitan areas in southern Ontario, the number of immigrants having both official languages as their FOLS is almost double the number having French alone as their first official language spoken. This situation contrasts sharply with that of the cities of Moncton and Edmundston in New Brunswick, where the immigrant population with French FOLS is much larger than that with French-English FOLS. Ottawa also has a larger population with French FOLS than with French-English FOLS, but the difference is smaller than in Moncton and Edmundston.

As with the situation at the provincial level, the change since the 1991 Census confirms the contrasts observed in 2006 between metropolitan areas. It reflects the increase in the proportion of French-speaking immigrants within both the Francophone population and the immigrant population (chart 1.2). An increase is observed in four major cities: Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary and Vancouver. Between the 1991 and 2006 censuses, the relative weight of French-speaking immigrants within the total population of Francophones went from 31% to 43% in the Toronto CMA, from 26% to 35% in Vancouver and from 8% to 12% in Ottawa. In the case of Calgary, the percentage of Francophone immigrants in the total French-speaking population grew from 16% to 21% between 1991 and 2006. Moncton and Winnipeg had the same level in 2006 as in 1991, namely 2% and 6% respectively.

An examination of how the proportion of these same immigrants within the overall immigrant population has changed over time reveals a great stability over the study period. Only in the territories and the Moncton and Ottawa CMAs is an increase observed. Elsewhere, and especially in the largest urban centres such as Toronto and Vancouver, immigrants whose first official language is French constitute less than 3% of the immigrant population.

Distribution in Four Census Metropolitan Areas

The numbers and proportion of the population of Francophones in Canada outside of Quebec varies greatly from one region to the next and from one census metropolitan area (CMA) to another. The locations of Francophones born in this country and of Francophone immigrants do not necessarily coincide within a given area. Francophone immigrants tend to move to the same places as the majority of other immigrants, and not always to those places where the highest concentrations of native Francophones are located. That is why close to three-quarters (73%) of Francophone immigrants live in the five largest census metropolitan areas outside of Quebec – Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa.

What is happening at a more specific geographic level? In the large cities, do Francophone immigrants move to the same areas as the native Francophone population? Four metropolitan areas with both a significant native Francophone population and immigrant Francophone population have been chosen in order to examine the distribution of the Francophone population within them. These CMAs are Ottawa (the Ontario side only), Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. For each of these four CMAs, two maps have been produced at the scale of the census tracts, with one map showing the distribution of the Francophone population born in Canada in the given area, and the other showing the distribution of Francophone immigrants.

According to the 2006 Census Dictionary, "Census tracts (CTs) are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population of 2,500 to 8,000. They are located in census metropolitan areas and in census agglomerations with an urban core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census." CTs follow permanent and easily recognizable physical features as much as possible, such as rivers and roads, they are as homogeneous as possible in terms of socio-economic characteristics and they are as compact as possible. Toronto has 1,000 CTs while Ottawa (the Ontario side) has 190, Winnipeg has 169 and Vancouver has 410.

The representation chosen for the distribution of the population according to census tracts is as follows. The population of each group of Francophones (born in Canada or immigrants) in each CT and in each CMA has been divided by the total population of the group living in the CMA, and the result is multiplied by 100 so that the sum of all the CTs for the same group in the same CMA adds up to 100%. The percentages have been grouped into four intervals that are specific to each CMA. This representation has the advantage of allowing the use of the same scale for every city. On the maps, the darker the colour, the higher the number of Francophones living in the CT. In the keys to the maps, in addition to the scale that is used, the number of CTs and the percentage of the total population corresponding to each interval of the scale have been indicated.

Two maps are provided for each CMA. The first map corresponds to the distribution of the Francophone population born in this country, and the second one shows the distribution of Francophone immigrants. The maps are numbered map 1.1 to map 1.8. The first two maps (maps 1.1 and 1.2) deal with Ottawa. A comparison of the two shows that the native Francophones are primarily concentrated to the east of the CMA, from Vanier to Rockland in the east and Embrun in the southeast. The Francophone immigrants essentially live in the more highly populated zones, and very few of them have chosen the suburbs that are the farthest away from the centre.

Toronto has a situation similar to that of Ottawa (maps 1.3 and 1.4). A significant proportion of the native Francophones living in this Canadian city live in suburbs that are far from the city, in the region of Acton, Orangeville and Newmarket. Other concentrations can be seen in Oakville, Mississauga and Brampton to the south and in Pickering and Ajax to the north. As for the Francophone immigrant population, it lives essentially in Toronto itself, and in Mississauga and Brampton.

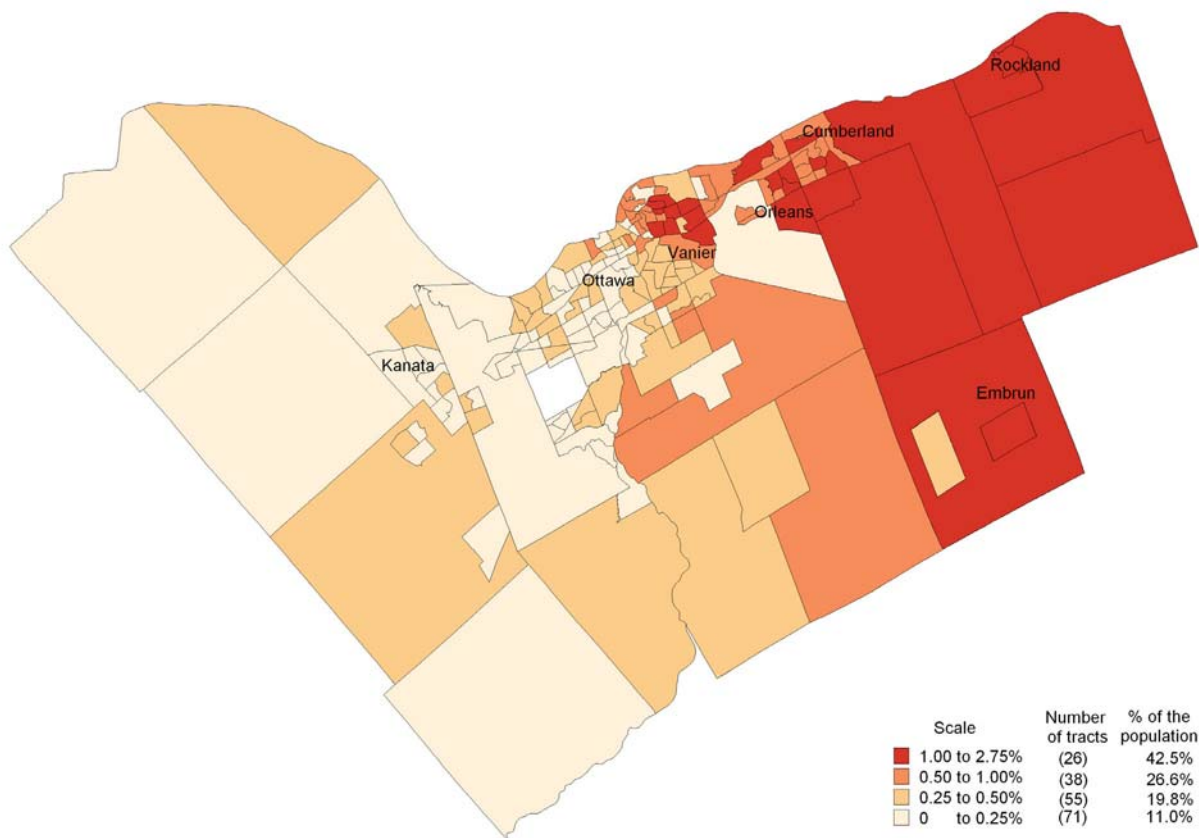
In Winnipeg, the native Francophones congregate in large part in St-Boniface, on the eastern shore of the Red River and in the southern suburb of the CMA, towards St-Norbert. The immigrants are more dispersed, although they have a tendency of settling in the most densely populated tracts (maps 1.5 and 1.6).

Vancouver is different than Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg. The distribution of the two groups of Francophones seems to be quite similar (maps 1.7 and 1.8). However, it will be observed that the natives are located in a higher proportion than the immigrants in the southwest part of the city, towards Coquitlam, Surrey and especially towards Langley and the surrounding tracts. The immigrants are more concentrated in North and West Vancouver, as well as in Vancouver itself.

In conclusion, the examination of the types of occupation in the four urban areas studied reveals that native Francophones tend to move to the remote suburbs more often than immigrants, which could mean an older population among the natives. Native Francophones tend to form population clusters in Ottawa and Winnipeg. Francophones born in Canada who live in Toronto and Vancouver are more spread out across the whole CMA area.

Immigrant Francophones primarily live in the most densely populated tracts of the cities. In this regard, only Vancouver is different from the other three urban centres, in that immigrants also live in the remote suburbs.

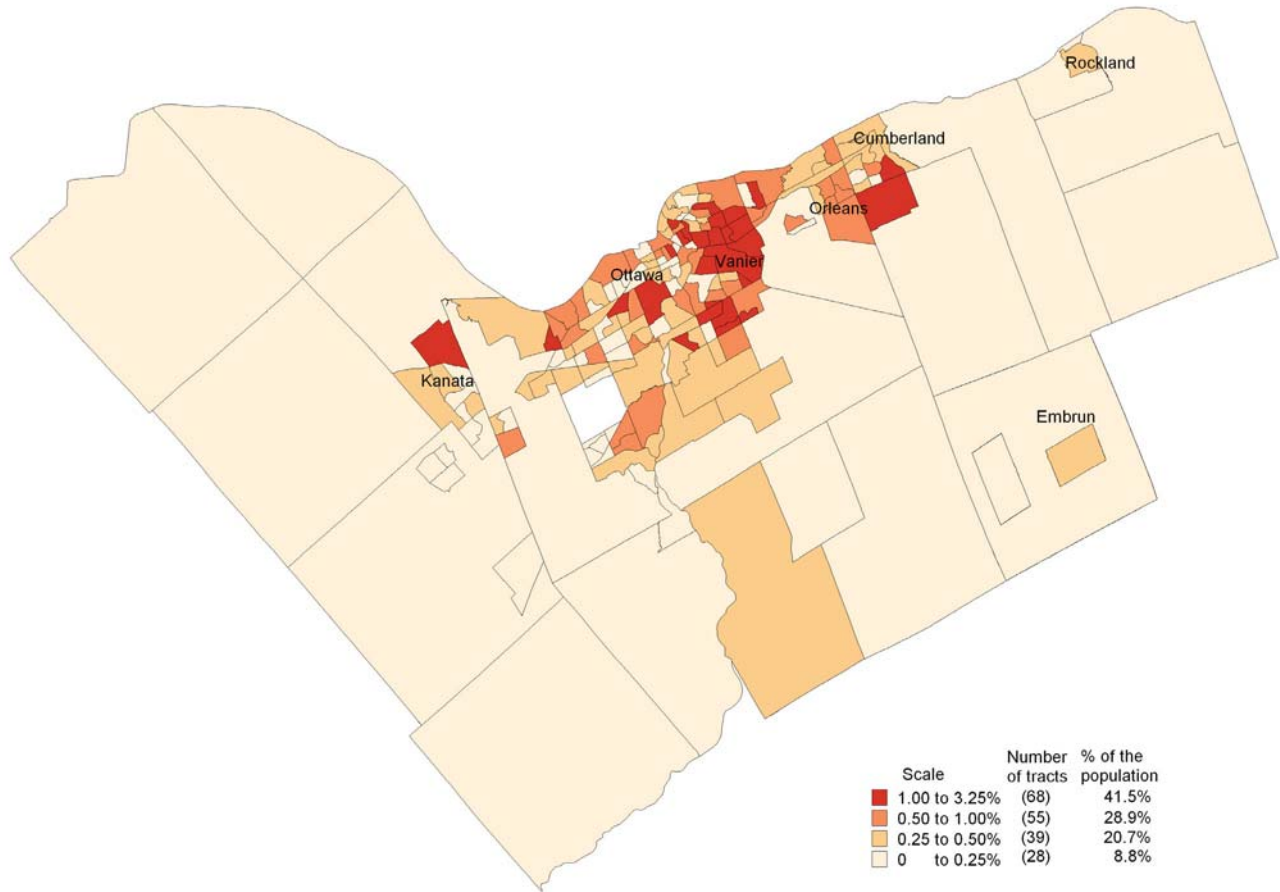
Map 1.1
Distribution of the Francophone population born in Canada by percentage in the Ottawa census metropolitan area, by census tract



Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

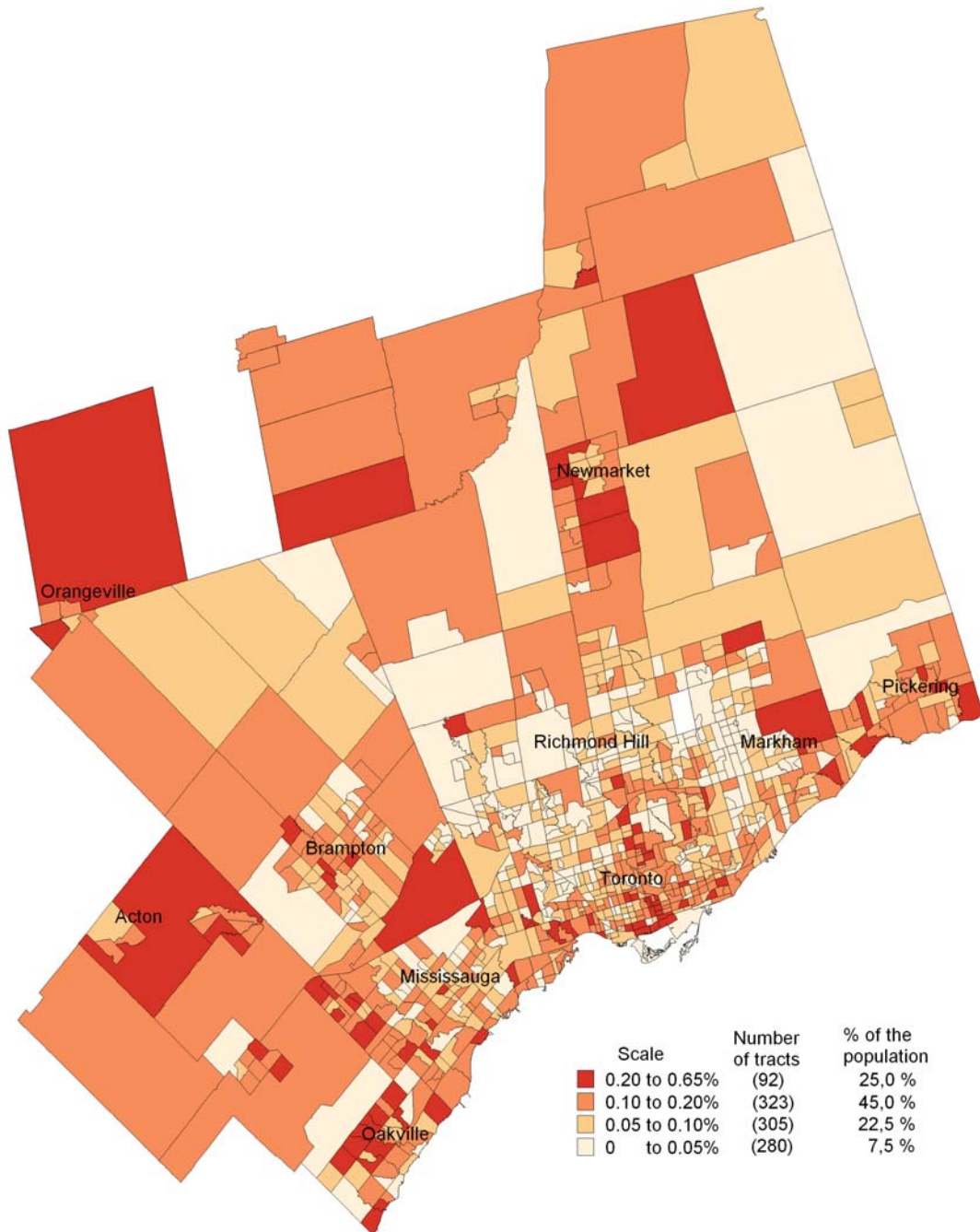
Map 1.2

Distribution of the Francophone immigrant population by percentage in the Ottawa census metropolitan area, by census tract



Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

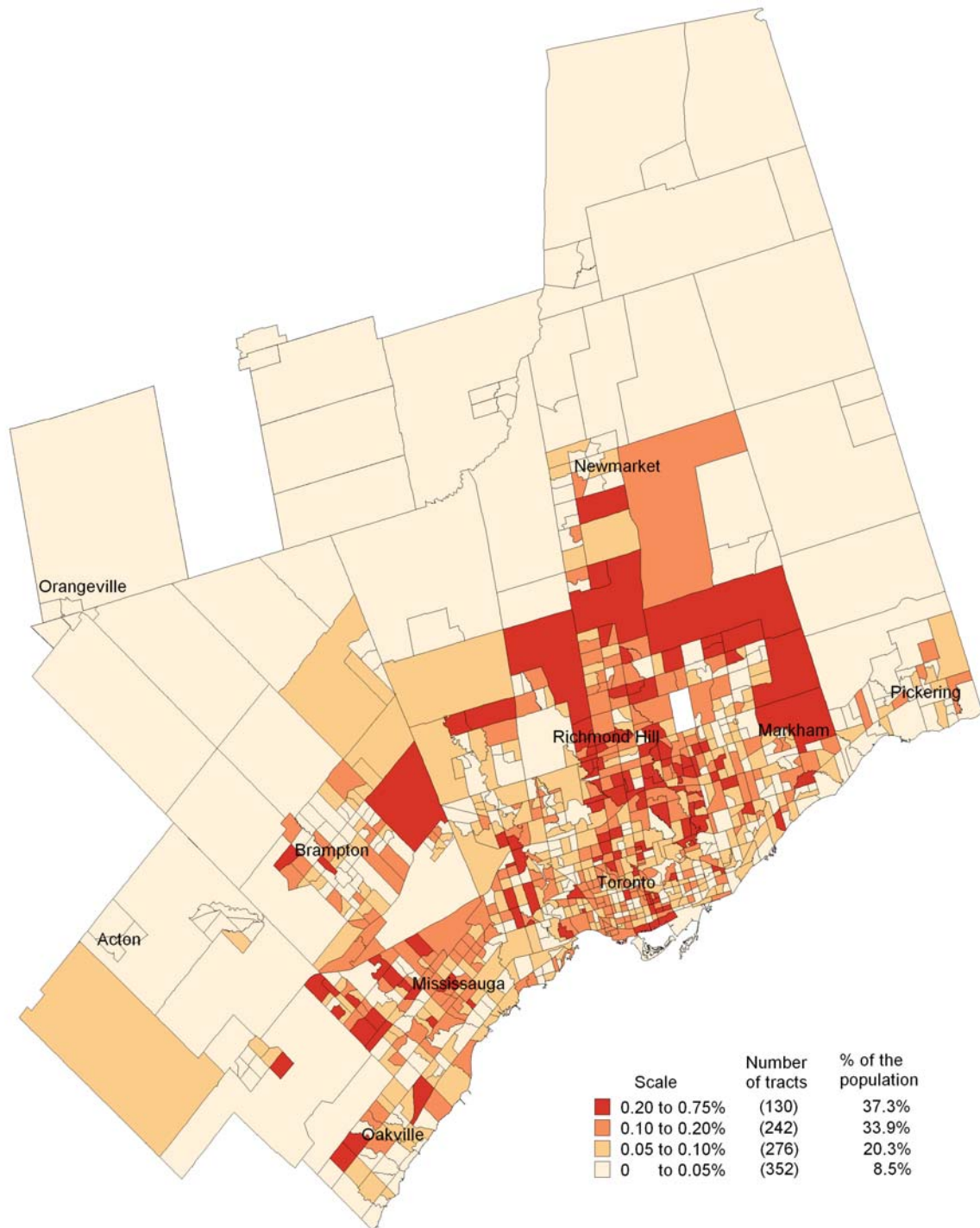
Map 1.3
Distribution of the Francophone population born in Canada by percentage in the Toronto census metropolitan area, by census tract



Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

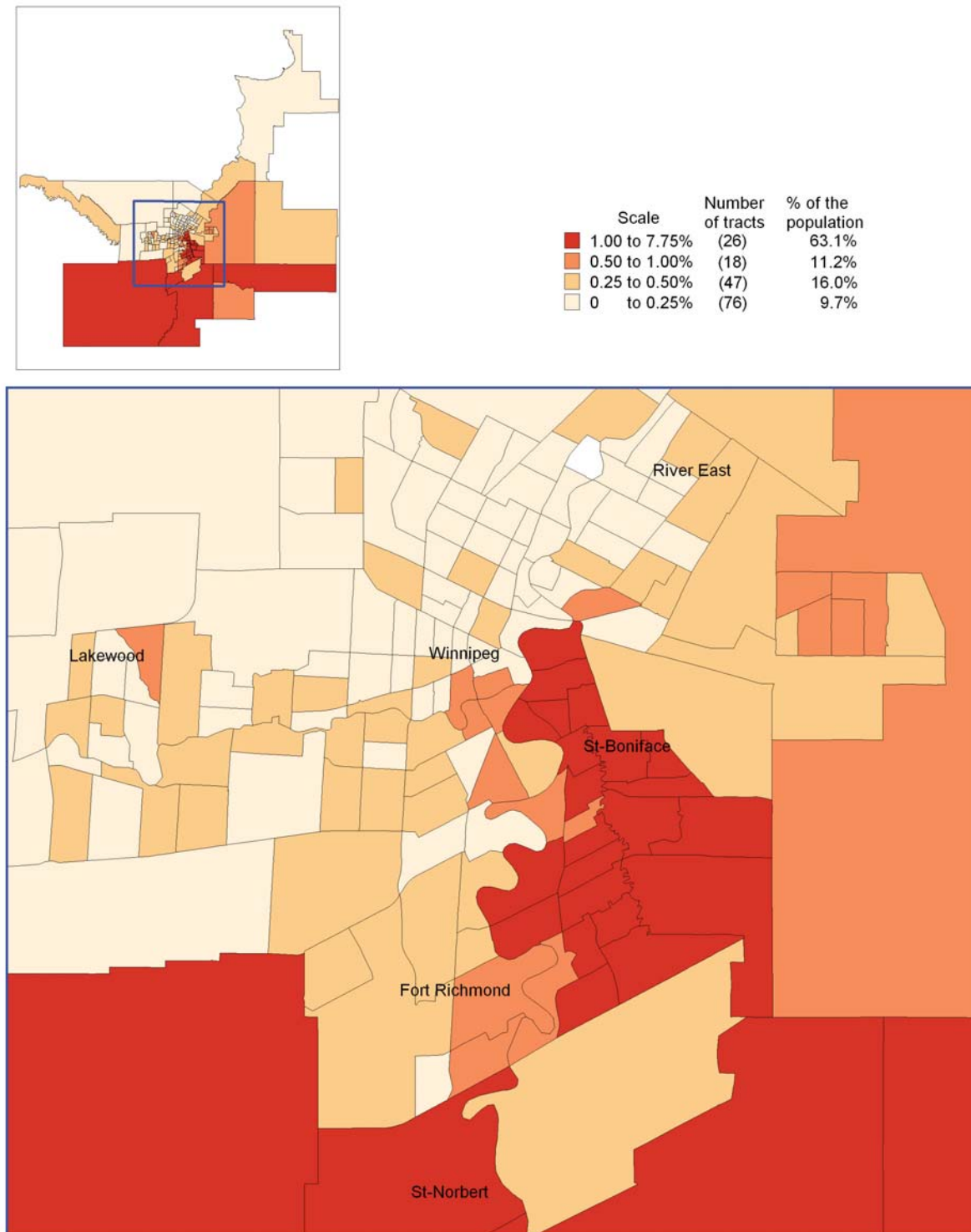
Map 1.4

Distribution of the Francophone immigrant population by percentage in the Toronto census metropolitan area, by census tract



Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

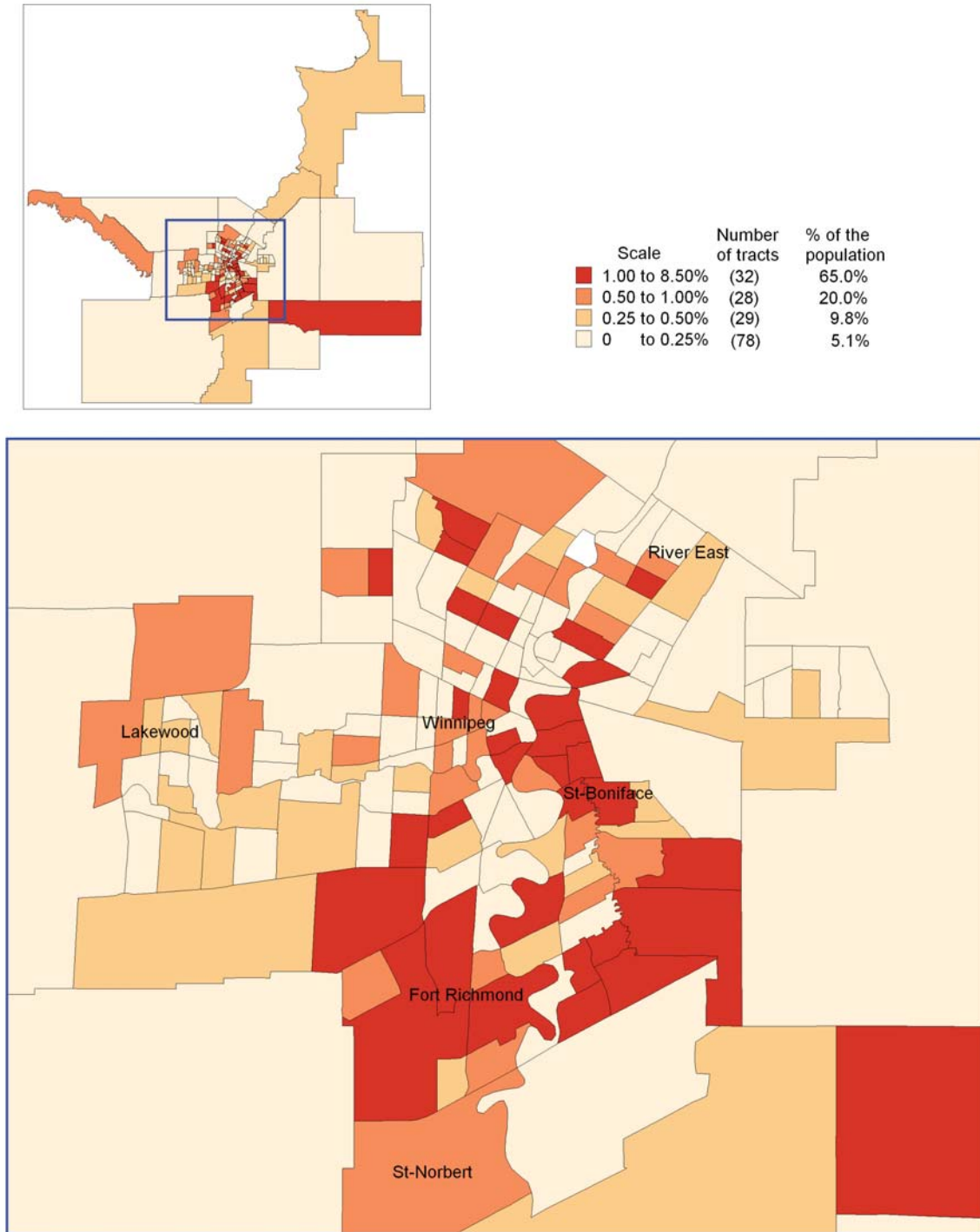
Map 1.5
Distribution of the Francophone population born in Canada by percentage in the Winnipeg census metropolitan area, by census tract



Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

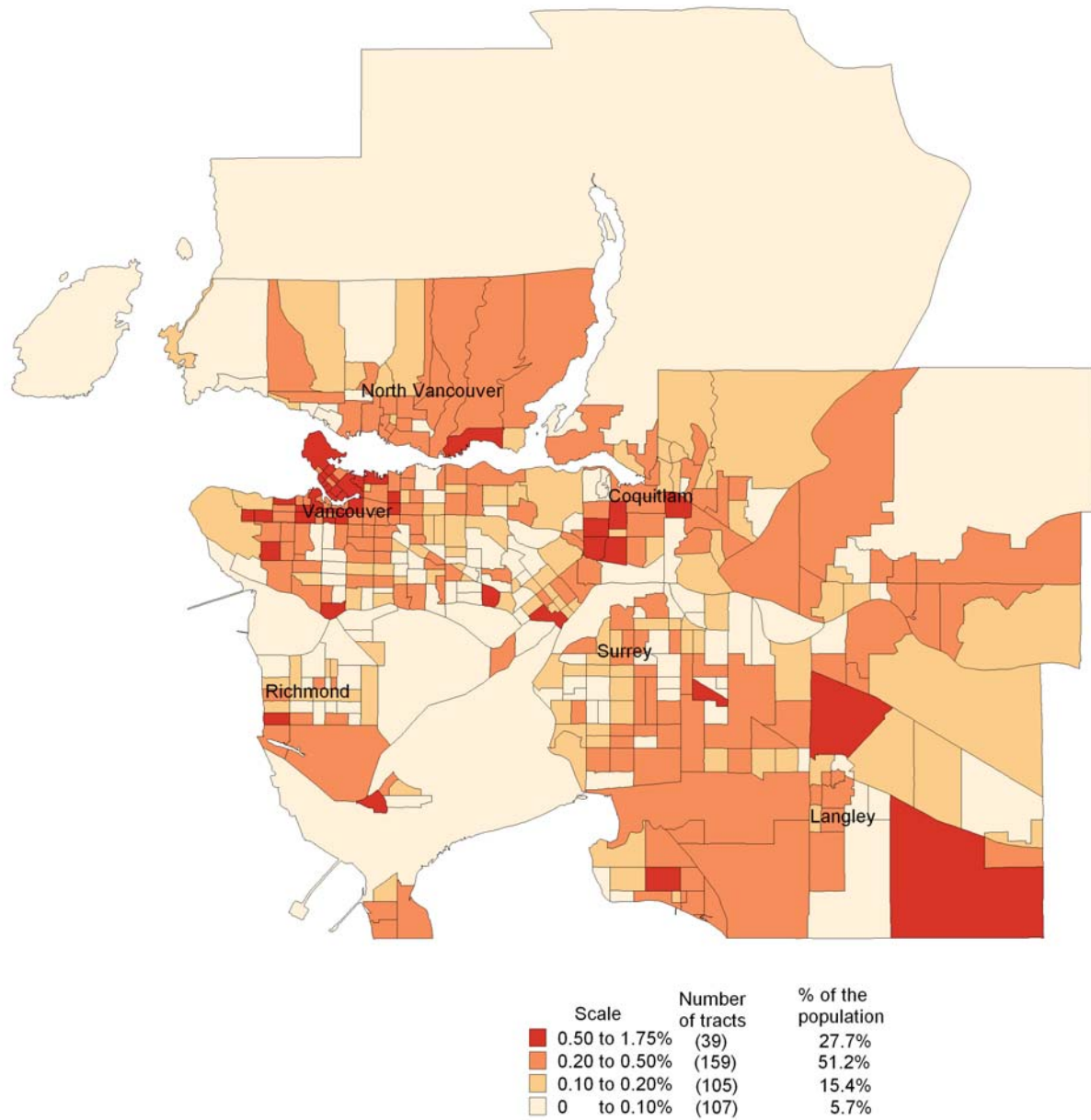
Map 1.6

Distribution of the Francophone immigrant population by percentage in the Winnipeg census metropolitan area, by census tract



Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

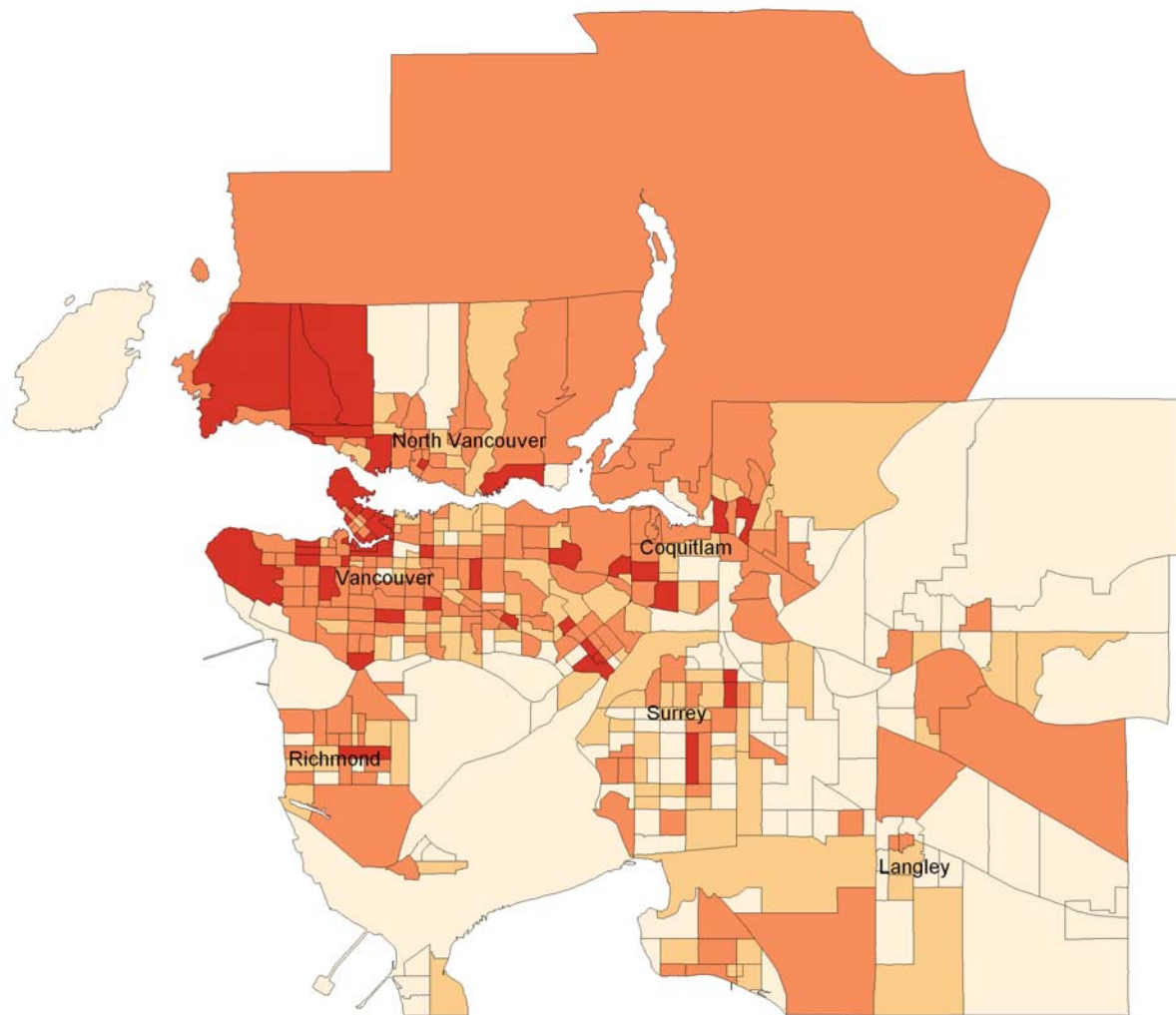
Map 1.7
Distribution of the Francophone population born in Canada by percentage in the Vancouver census metropolitan area, by census tract



Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Map 1.8

Distribution of the Francophone immigrant population by percentage in the Vancouver census metropolitan area, by census tract



Scale	Number of tracts	% of the population
0.50 to 1.20%	(43)	31.0%
0.20 to 0.50%	(158)	49.2%
0.10 to 0.20%	(101)	15.1%
0 to 0.10%	(108)	4.8%

Source(s): Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

In summary, the Francophone immigrant population living outside Quebec is relatively small, both in absolute numbers and in relation to the French-speaking population or the immigrant population as a whole. However, the relative weight of Francophone immigrants within the French-speaking population increased, going from 6.2% to 10% between 1991 and 2006, whereas its weight within the immigrant population registered a more moderate change; at most, it was under 2% in 2006.

The majority of Francophone immigrants outside Quebec are concentrated in Ontario, with 70% of them residing there. Also, two-thirds of French-speaking immigrants live in three urban areas: Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver.

We have seen that the Francophone immigrant population outside Quebec consists of two groups: those with French only as their first official language spoken (French FOLS immigrants) and those with both French and English (French-English FOLS immigrants). French-English FOLS immigrants, numbering 76,100 in the 2006 Census, are slightly less numerous than French FOLS immigrants, who number 60,900. In some cities, notably Toronto, Vancouver and Calgary, this characteristic is more prevalent; there, the number of French-English FOLS immigrants is almost double the number of French FOLS immigrants. As the following sections will show, these two FOLS groups have demographic and socioeconomic characteristics that are sometimes quite different.

Table 1.4-a
Population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken, selected census metropolitan area, Canada less Quebec

Census metropolitan area	CMA total population	First official language spoken				
		Native-born		Immigrants		
		French	French and English	French	French and English	Other
		thousands				
Toronto	5,113.1	43.1	11.4	18.9	34.8	2 266.4
Ottawa	846.8	132.7	5.8	13.5	10.1	156.5
Vancouver	2,116.6	18.2	3.5	5.8	9.9	815.5
Calgary	1,079.3	13.7	0.9	2.3	3.1	247.4
Edmonton	1,034.9	18.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	186.0
Hamilton	692.9	8.4	0.7	1.2	2.1	163.3
Winnipeg	694.7	26.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	118.9
Windsor	323.3	9.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	72.4
Kitchener	451.2	5.3	0.5	0.6	1.5	100.9
London	457.7	5.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	85.6
Victoria	330.1	4.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	60.6
Moncton	126.4	42.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	3.1
Ste. Catherines-Niagara	390.3	12.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	69.1
Halifax	372.9	9.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	26.3
Oshawa	330.6	6.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	53.1
Kingston	152.4	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	17.7
Grand Sudbury	158.3	42.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	9.8
Kelowna	162.3	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	23.2
Edmundston	21.4	19.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Guelph	127.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	25.3

Note(s): CMA = Census metropolitan area.

The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Table 1.4-b
Population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken, selected census metropolitan area, Canada less Quebec (concluded)

Census metropolitan area	First official language spoken			Immigrants of first official language French	
	Native-born	Immigrants		Within the total FOLS French	Within the total immigrant population
	French	French	Other		
	thousands			percent	
Toronto	48,8	36,4	2,283,8	42.7	1.6
Ottawa	135,6	18,6	161,5	12.0	10.3
Vancouver	19,9	10,8	820,5	35.2	1.3
Calgary	14,1	3,8	249,0	21.1	1.5
Edmonton	19,4	2,8	187,0	12.7	1.5
Hamilton	8,7	2,3	164,3	20.9	1.4
Winnipeg	26,9	1,8	119,4	6.4	1.5
Windsor	10,1	1,6	73,2	13.5	2.1
Kitchener	5,5	1,4	101,7	19.9	1.3
London	5,3	1,3	86,1	19.4	1.5
Victoria	4,8	1,1	60,9	18.5	1.8
Moncton	42,5	1,0	3,2	2.4	24.3
Ste. Catherines-Niagara	12,7	0,9	69,4	6.7	1.3
Halifax	9,4	0,8	26,6	8.1	3.0
Oshawa	6,4	0,6	53,3	9.0	1.2
Kingston	4,1	0,6	17,9	11.9	3.0
Grand Sudbury	42,5	0,5	9,9	1.2	5.0
Kelowna	2,1	0,4	23,3	15.7	1.7
Edmundston	19,6	0,3	0,2	1.6	60.9
Guelph	1,7	0,3	25,4	16.1	1.2

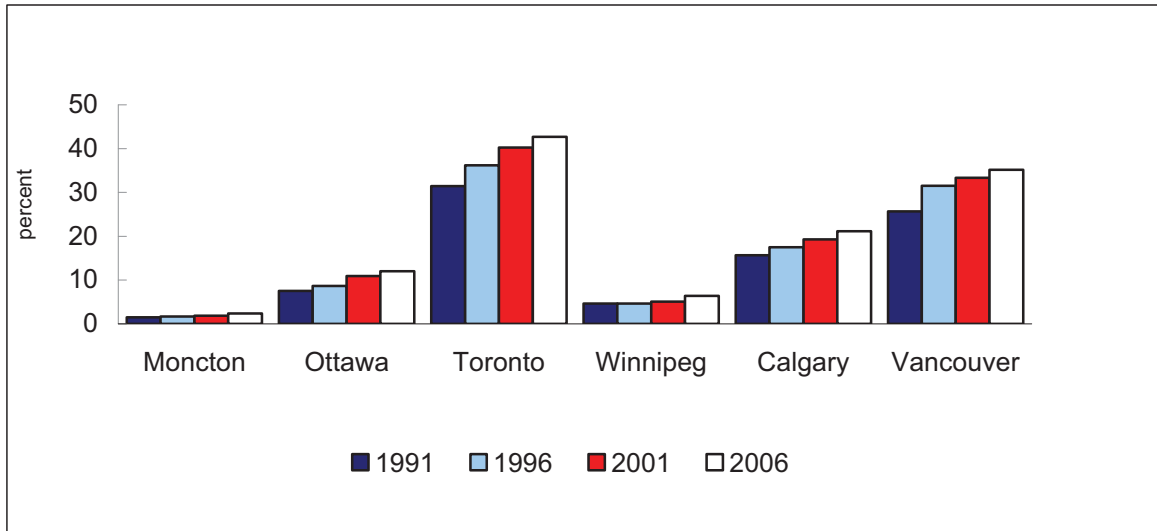
Note(s): FOLS = Population according to first official language spoken.

CMA = Census metropolitan area.

The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

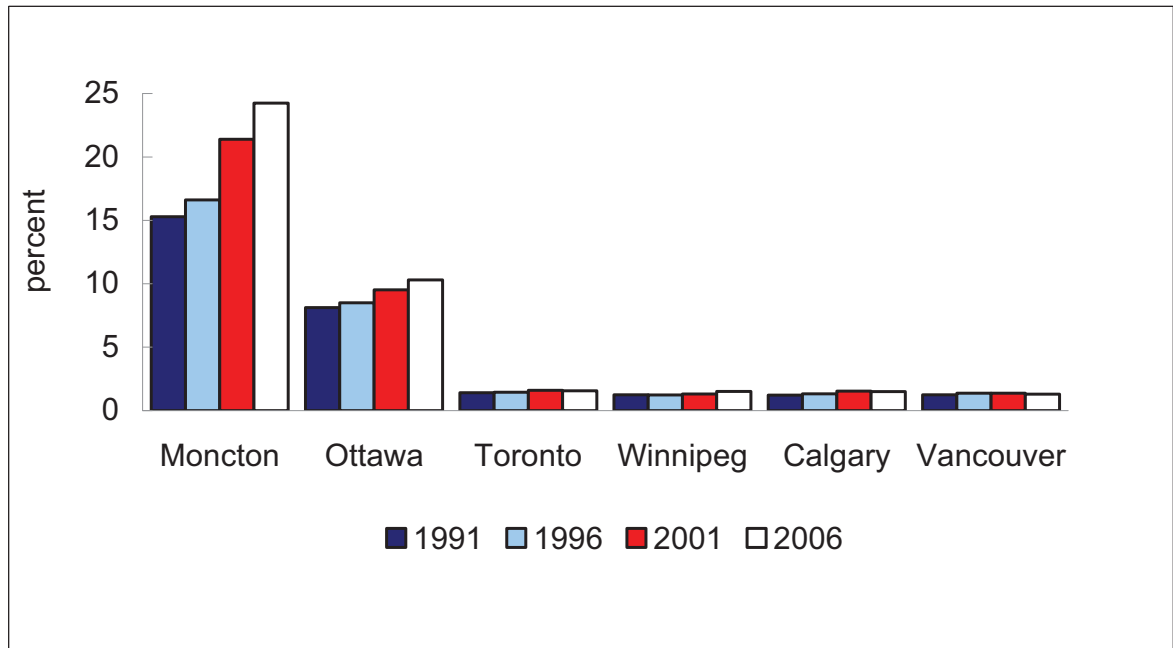
Source(s): Statistics Canada, census of 2006.

Chart 1.2-a
Proportion of French-speaking immigrants after redistribution of the French-English category within the total French-speaking population according to selected census metropolitan areas



Source(s): Statistic Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Chart 1.2-b
Proportion of French-speaking immigrants after redistribution of the French-English category within the total population of immigrants according to selected census metropolitan areas



Source(s): Statistic Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Geographic origins of French-speaking immigrants

Where do French-speaking immigrants come from, and has there been a change in the source countries of immigration in recent years? In this report, geographic origin refers to the place of birth (a country, geographic area or continent), since the country of birth is the only information that the census provides on immigrants' origins. Three themes are of interest here: origins as such, namely immigrants' country or region of birth; identification with visible minority groups; and the period in which permanent residence was obtained (presumed period of arrival in Canada).

Country or region of birth

Immigrants' geographic origin has changed substantially in recent decades, with immigration from Asia and Africa tending to replace immigration from Europe. This trend is observed for immigrant groups as defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS). However, the group of immigrants whose first official language spoken is French only (French FOLS) stands out by the fact that the same set of countries, led by France, supplied additional numbers to this group in both 1991 and 2006 (table 2.1). Between these two censuses, the same nine countries ranked among the ten countries contributing the most to the immigration of persons whose first official language is French. In addition to France, there is Haiti, the United States, Mauritius, Morocco, Belgium, Lebanon, Egypt and Switzerland. In 1991, Italy was part of this group, but it was replaced in 2006 by the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire).

Among immigrants with a double official language spoken (French-English FOLS), five of the ten leading countries of origin were located in Europe in 1991 (Italy, Poland, Portugal, West Germany and Romania), and four of them remained fifteen years later. Whereas Romania ranked seventh in 1991, it was in first place in 2006 with 7,500 French-English FOLS immigrants. New—and large—source countries of immigration, such as the People's Republic of China and India, joined the group. The geographic origins of other immigrants (non-Francophones) also changed between the 1991 and 2006 censuses. In 1991, the top four source countries were the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States and West Germany, but by 2006 the People's Republic of China, India and the Philippines had climbed into the lead alongside the United Kingdom. With a total of nearly 1,150,000, immigrants from these countries accounted for 22% of all non-Francophone immigrants in the 2006 Census, compared to 12% in 1991.

Another characteristic of the geographic origins of French-speaking immigrants is that the top ten contributing countries account for a large portion of all immigrants included in this group. Thus, in 2006, two-thirds of such immigrants came from those ten countries, compared to 77% in 1991. This decrease in the relative weight of the top ten countries of immigration in relation to the total is explained by the growing diversification of the origins of new immigrants from Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. This trend is also observed in the other two linguistic groups: In 2006, 54% of non-Francophone immigrants came from the top ten immigration source countries, compared to 60% in 1991, and in the French-English FOLS immigrant group, the corresponding percentages were respectively 45% and 56%.

Table 2.1
Top ten countries of birth for immigrants according to first official language spoken and percentage that the top ten countries represent in relation to the total immigrants in each group, Canada less Quebec

First official language spoken of immigrants					
French		French and English		Other	
Country	Population	Country	Population	Country	Population
1991					
France*	11,225	Lebanon	4,045	United Kingdom	691,360
United States	4,230	Italy	3,780	Italy	267,895
Belgium	2,700	Poland	3,095	United States	216,790
Haiti	2,225	Portugal	2,930	Germany (FDR)	165,305
Lebanon	1,740	Viet Nam	2,535	India	163,090
Mauritius	1,665	Germany (FDR)	1,830	Poland	162,240
Morocco	1,640	Romania	1,780	China (People's Rep.)	146,275
Egypt	1,450	Hong Kong	1,605	Hong Kong	145,700
Italy	1,250	Iran	1,485	Portugal	133,325
Switzerland	1,235	Egypt	1,165	Netherlands	125,390
Top ten countries represent in relation to the total (percentage)					
Total	76.8		56.3		60.4
2006					
France*	14,045	Romania	7,475	United Kingdom	562,765
Haïti	4,645	Lebanon	4,640	India	424,535
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	4,550	China (People's Rep.,)	4,185	China (People's Rep.)	423,000
United States	3,660	Iran	2,845	Philippines	286,255
Mauritius	3,120	India	2,775	Italy	227,540
Morocco	2,785	Italy	2,755	United States	219,710
Belgium	2,510	Viet Nam	2,715	Hong Kong	207,540
Lebanon	2,185	Poland	2,640	Germany	157,300
Egypt	1,675	Hong Kong	2,405	Poland	153,840
Switzerland	1,540	Portugal	1,925	Vietnam	131,990
Top ten countries represent in relation to the total (percentage)					
Total	66.9		45.2		53.8

* France and overseas departments and territories (DOM/TOM)

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of 1991 and 2006.

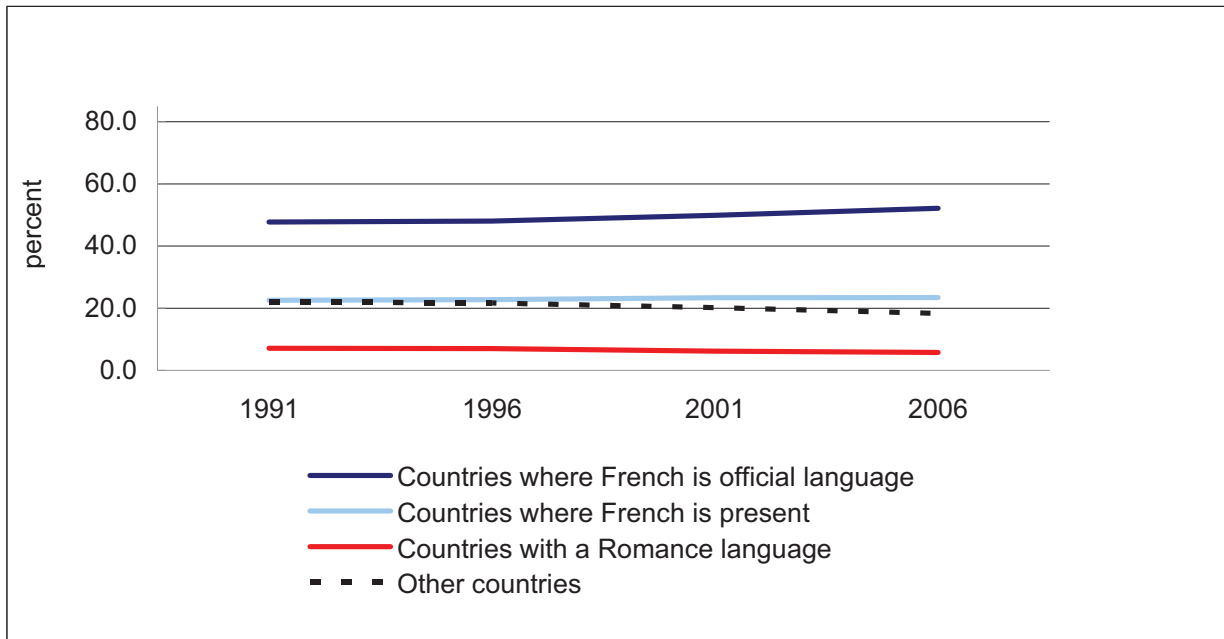
A careful examination of table 2.1 shows that French FOLS immigrants come from countries where French is the only official language of the country (France) or one of the official languages (Haiti, Belgium, Switzerland) or countries where there are French speakers notably owing to the colonial history of France and Belgium (Morocco, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lebanon). The Organisation internationale de la francophonie (OIF) classifies its member countries into two major categories: those in which French is an official language (alone or with other languages) and those in which the language has a presence, that is, where there are a number of French speakers. In all, the OIF has some fifty member states, including Canada. To these two groups, we have added countries with a Romance language other than French, since the knowledge of a Romance language (including Italian, Spanish and Portuguese) tends to facilitate the learning of French, which is also a Romance language. The list of countries included in these three groups appears in appendix B.

Half of Francophone immigrants (French FOLS) come from countries where French is the official language (chart 2.1). This proportion remained stable during the period between 1991 and 2006. Nearly 25% came from countries where French is present and a smaller percentage (less than 10%) from countries with a Romance language (other than French). In fact, the distribution of the immigrant population by geographic grouping based on the status of French in the country of origin (with a distinction made for countries with a Romance language other than French) changed little between 1991 and 2006. Approximately 50% of immigrants with a double official language (French-English FOLS) come from countries where French has no status or where the official language is not a Romance language other than French. On the other hand, immigrants from countries where French is present (but without official status) constituted 30% of the French-English FOLS group between 1991 and 2006, while 15% came from Romance-language countries, a declining percentage during the study period. The majority of non-Francophone immigrants came from non-Francophone and non-Latin countries. Less than 1% of them came from a country where French is the official language, and less than 10% from a country where French is present.

The main change observed over recent decades was a sizable reduction in the proportion of immigrants of European origin. This trend prevailed in all three groups defined according to first official language spoken. For each of the three groups, the relative weight of European immigrants declined between 1991 and 2006, going from approximately 50% to 40% or less.

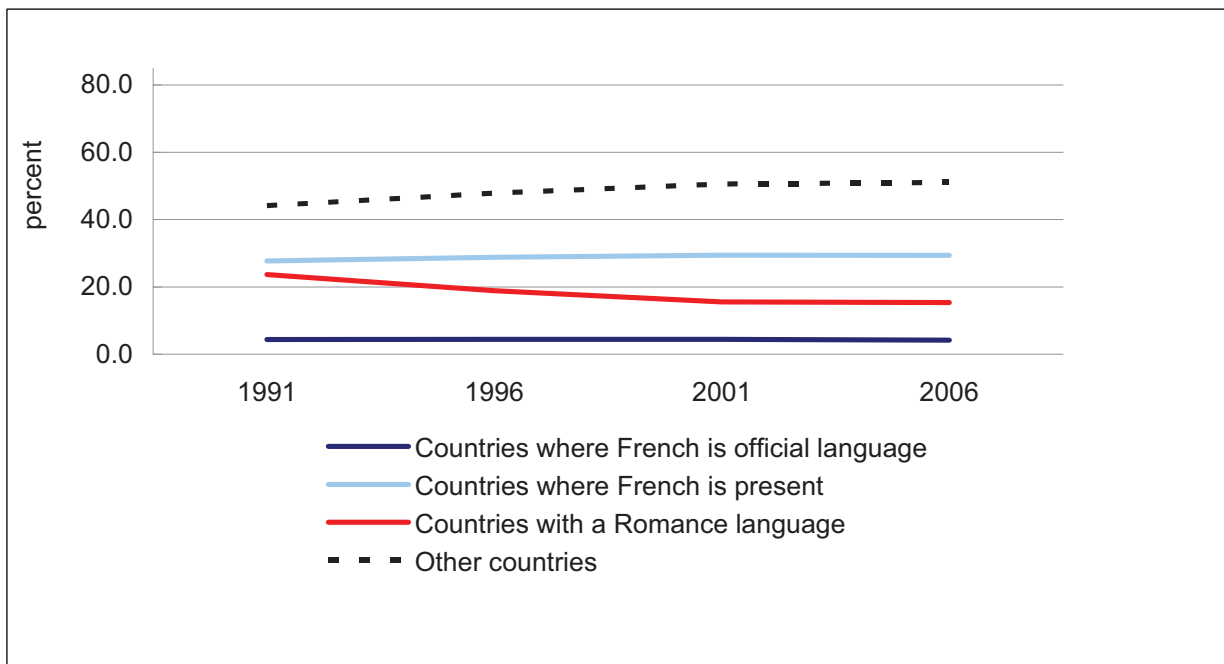
The trend for both French-English FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants was marked by a sizable increase in the proportion of immigrants from Asia and the Pacific region (from 20% to 40%) and by a stability in the proportion of immigrants from the Americas and Africa (approximately 10% of the total). The group consisting of French FOLS immigrants stands out from the other groups. Of course, the weight of Europeans declined, but this decrease was mainly in favour of immigrants from Africa. In 1991, Africans accounted for 20% of all French-speaking immigrants, a percentage that steadily increased to just over 30% in 2006. During the same period, immigrants from Asia and the Pacific region slightly increased their relative share, while the proportion of immigrants from the Americas declined.

Chart 2.1-a
Percentage of immigrants whose first official language spoken is French according to country of origin, Canada less Quebec



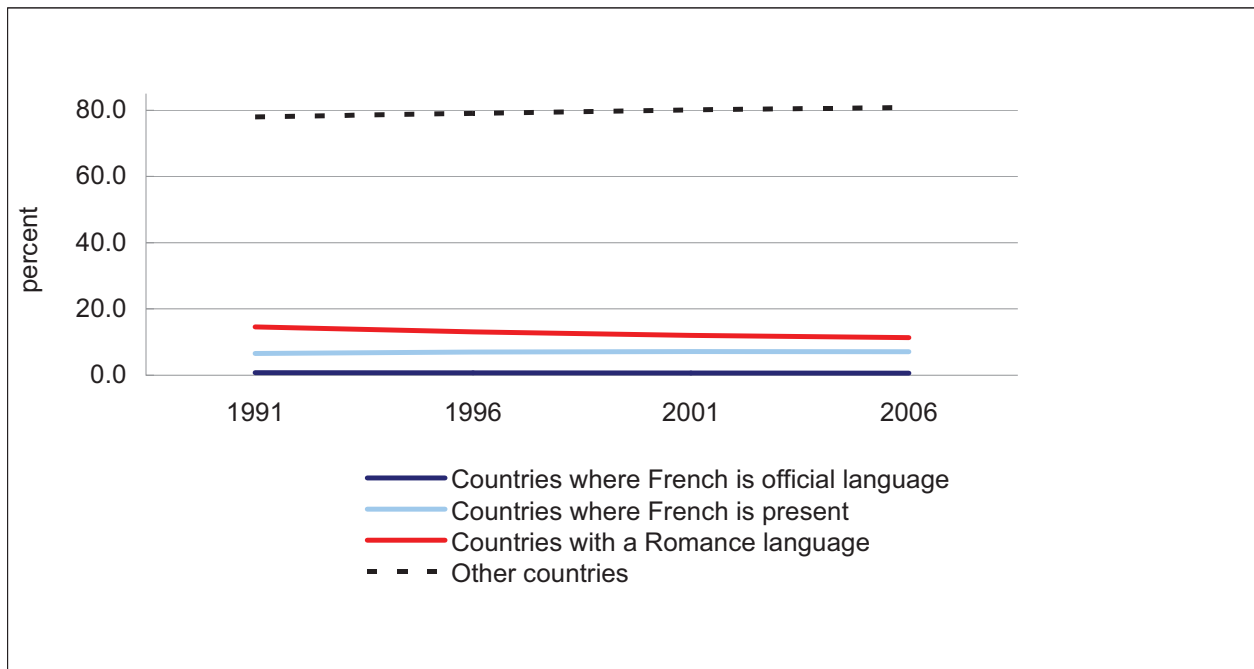
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Chart 2.1-b
Percentage of immigrants whose first official language spoken in French-English according to country of origin, Canada less Quebec



Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

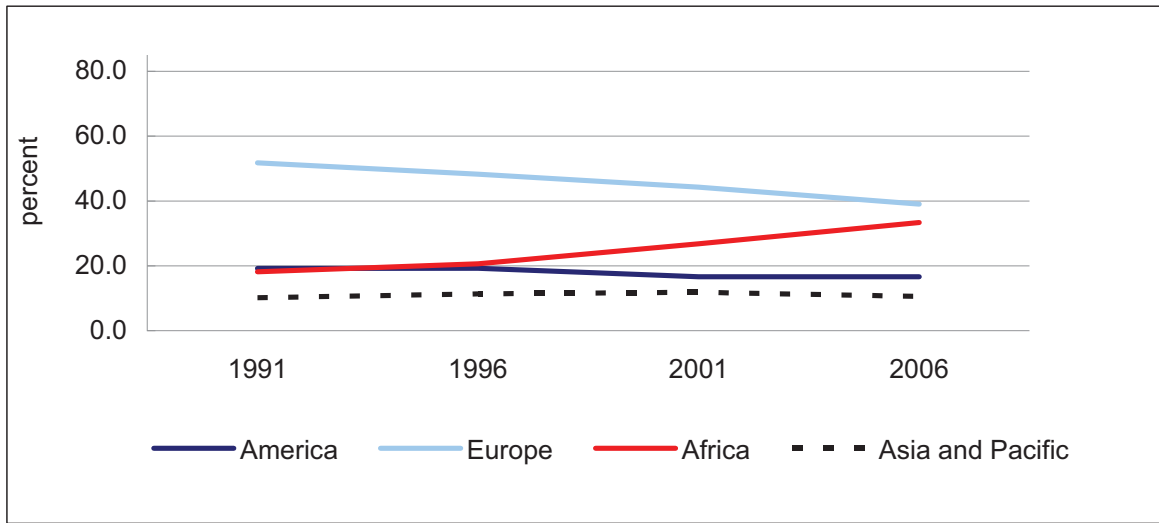
Chart 2.1-c
Percentage of immigrants with first official language spoken “other” according to country of origin, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups “English” and “Neither English nor French”.

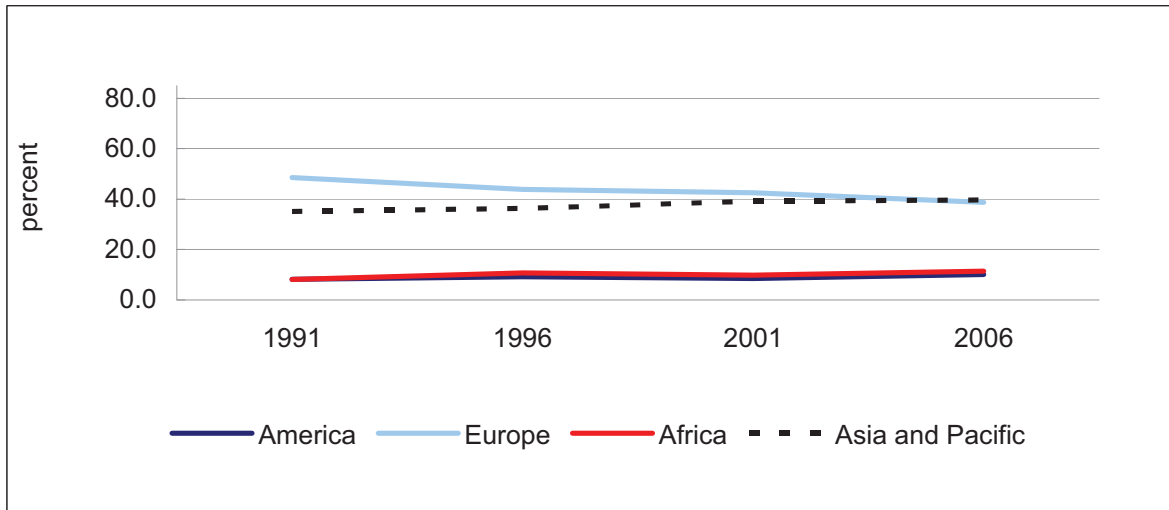
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Chart 2.2-a
Percentage of immigrants whose first official language spoken is French according to continent of birth, Canada less Quebec



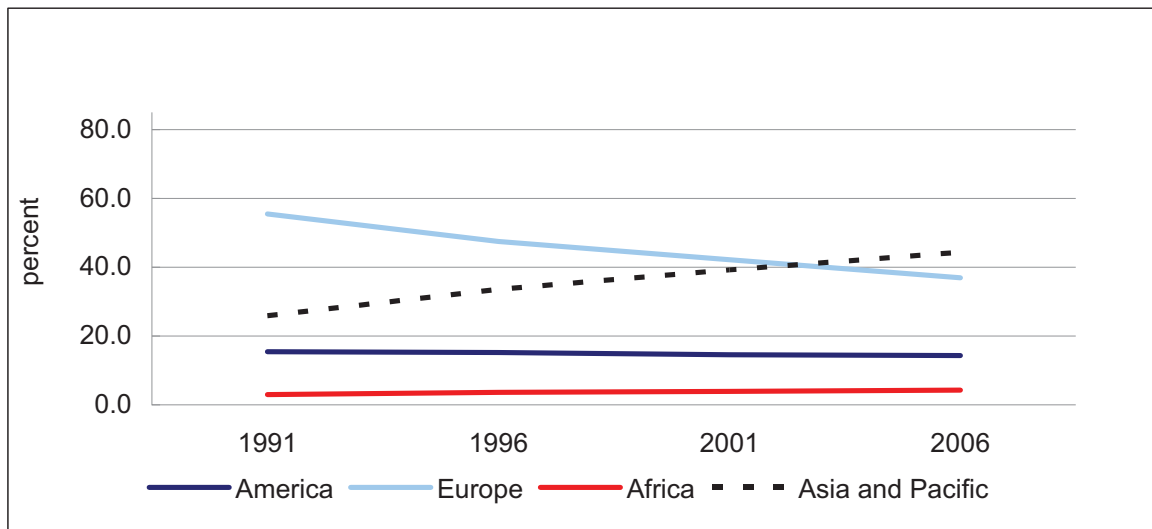
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Chart 2.2-b
Percentage of immigrants whose first official language spoken is French-English according to continent of birth, Canada less Quebec



Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Chart 2.2-c
Percentage of immigrants with first official language spoken “other” according to continent of birth, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Visible minority groups

As a result of the steady growth of the immigrant population coming from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, there has been an increase in the proportion of immigrants defined as belonging to visible minorities. French FOLS and French-English FOLS immigrants are no exception to this trend (table 2.2). Of the 60,000 French FOLS immigrants, slightly more than half are not identified as belonging to a visible minority. Of those belonging to a visible minority, the majority identify with the Black group, which constitutes 26% of all French FOLS immigrants. The other visible minority groups each accounted for less than 6% of the total in 2006.

Blacks are much less numerous in the French-English FOLS group (5.1%), but that group includes more Asians, especially from East Asia (China, Korea, Japan) and South Asia (India, Pakistan, etc.), as well as Arabs. In all, 32% of French-English FOLS immigrants belong to the group consisting of visible minorities of Asian origin, compared to 10% of French FOLS immigrants.

Among non-Francophone immigrants, the weight of visible minorities of Asian origin, including the large numbers from East Asia and South Asia, is even greater at 43%. By contrast, Blacks account for only 6% of this group. It is also worth noting that persons not identified with visible minorities are slightly in the minority among both French-English FOLS immigrants (48%) and non-Francophone immigrants (45%), whereas they are in the majority (55%) within the French FOLS immigrant population.

Table 2.2
Immigrant population according to first official language spoken and visible minority group, Canada less Quebec

Visible minority	Immigrants of first official language spoken					
	French and English			French and English		
	French	English	Other	French	English	Other
	thousands			percent		
East Asian*	2,8	10,4	916,6	4.6	13.6	17.6
South Asian	1,9	7,0	810,8	3.1	9.1	15.6
Southeast Asian	1,3	3,4	395,1	2.1	4.5	7.6
West Asian	0,4	3,3	112,8	0.6	4.4	2.2
Arab	3,8	6,2	94,2	6.2	8.1	1.8
Black	15,6	3,9	287,3	25.7	5.1	5.5
Latin American	1,1	4,8	147,3	1.7	6.3	2.8
Other visible minority	0,7	0,6	109,1	1.1	0.9	2.1
Not a visible minority	33,5	36,5	2,325,2	55.0	48.0	44.7
Total	60,9	76,1	5,198,4	100.0	100.0	100.0

* East Asian: Chinese, Japanese, Korean. Southeast Asian includes the Filipinos

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

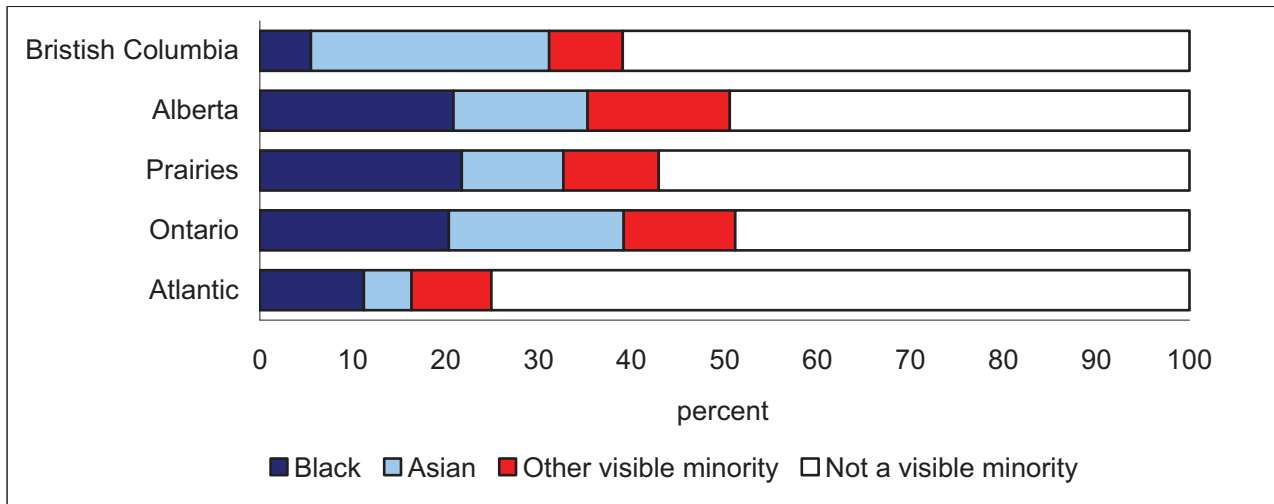
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

There are sizable differences in the geographic distribution of Francophone immigrants throughout Canada in terms of the composition of the population by visible minority group. Chart 2.3 illustrates these differences for five major regions and a few urban centres. Visible minorities were grouped into four categories: Blacks, Asians, other visible minorities and those not belonging to a visible minority. Of the five regions shown in chart 2.3-a, the weight of visible minorities is the lowest in the Atlantic region. There, visible minorities constitute only 25% of the total population of French-speaking immigrants. By contrast, in Ontario and Alberta, they constitute 50% of immigrants whose first language is French, while in the two Prairie provinces and British Columbia, their relative weight is 40%.

Blacks' relative share of the Francophone immigrant population in Ontario, the Prairie provinces and Alberta ranges around 20%. In the Atlantic provinces, it is slightly higher than 10%, while it is only 5% in British Columbia. In the latter province, visible minorities are mainly of Asian origin (26% of all Francophone immigrants, but two-thirds of visible minorities). This is consistent with the general profile of immigration in that province, which is largely Asian-based. However, in the other regions, Blacks account for between 40% and 50% of French-speaking immigrants belonging to visible minorities.

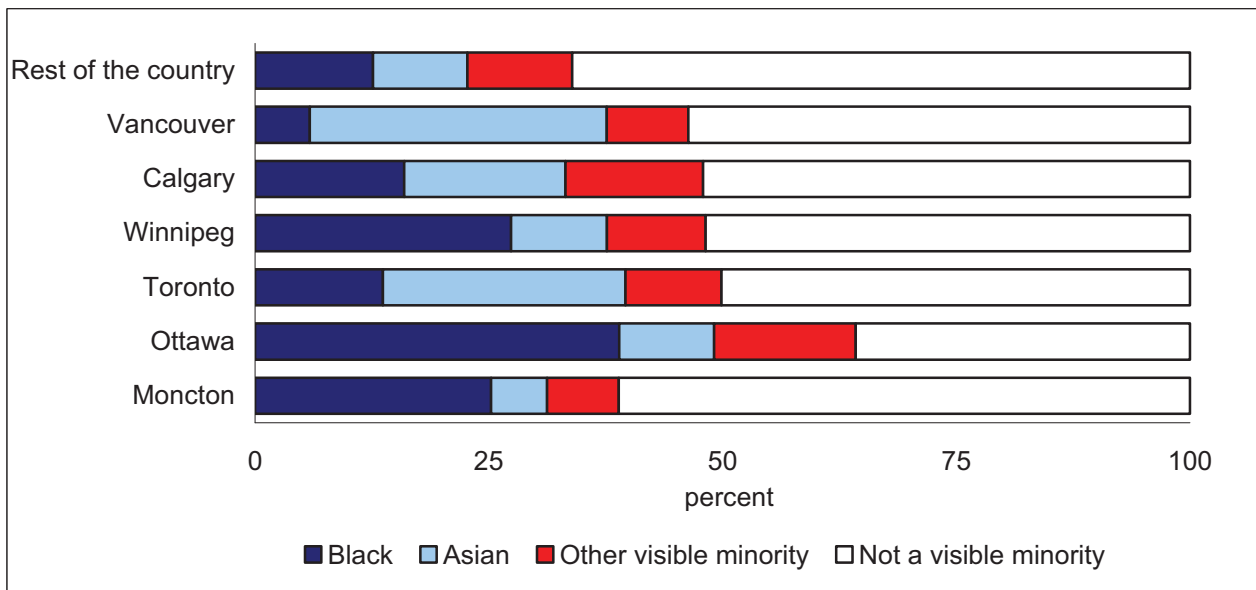
The proportion of the French-speaking immigrant population belonging to a visible minority also varies considerably from one metropolitan area to another (chart 2.3-b). The weight of visible minorities is greatest in Ottawa, where they account for 60% of Francophone immigrants. In Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, their weight is in the neighbourhood of 50%, while in Moncton it is just over 40%. The French-speaking immigrant population of the Ottawa metropolitan area (Ontario side only) has a high proportion of Blacks (41%), much higher than in other cities (6% in Vancouver; 25% in Moncton). Toronto and Vancouver stand out by their high percentage of visible minority persons of Asian origin (26% and 32% respectively).

Chart 2.3-a
Population of French-speaking immigrants after redistribution of the French-English category according to visible minority group by region, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 2.3-b
Population of French-speaking immigrants after redistribution of the French-English category according to visible minority group by some census metropolitan areas, Canada less Quebec



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Period when permanent residence was obtained

French FOLS immigrants stand out from the other two groups of immigrants as regards the period of immigration (obtaining of permanent residence) in Canada. They tend to have arrived somewhat earlier than non-Francophone immigrants but later than French-English FOLS immigrants (table 2.3). In the latter group, nearly half (46%) obtained permanent residence between 1996 and 2006, compared to 35% for French FOLS immigrants and 31% for the rest of immigrants. On this score, one of the reasons explaining the particular situation of French-English FOLS immigrants is the sizable proportion of Romanians in the composition of this group, given that the tempo of immigration from Romania has increased since the fall of the communist regime in late 1989. Another reason lies in the age structure of this particular group, which is characterized by a population much younger than the other two immigrant groups.³

Table 2.3

Proportion of immigrants according to first official language spoken and period of immigration, Canada less Quebec

Year	First official language spoken		
	French	French and English	Other
		percent	
2001 to 2006	21.3	24.4	17.0
1996 to 2000	13.9	21.7	13.7
1991 to 1995	11.7	18.2	13.3
1981 to 1990	14.7	17.4	16.2
1971 to 1980	15.5	9.2	14.8
1970 and before	23.0	9.0	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

In summary, international immigration to Canada has undergone a rapid transformation in recent decades. Immigrants from Europe have tended to give way to immigrants from Asia, Africa and Latin America. In this regard, French FOLS immigrants stand out from other immigrants in that a large proportion of them come from the continent of Africa. One of the consequences of this trend has been to change the composition of the French FOLS immigrant population. In 2006, Blacks comprised 26% of that population, compared to 5% for the other two immigrant groups.

3. By definition, a young immigrant population cannot have come to Canada a very long time ago.

Age structure

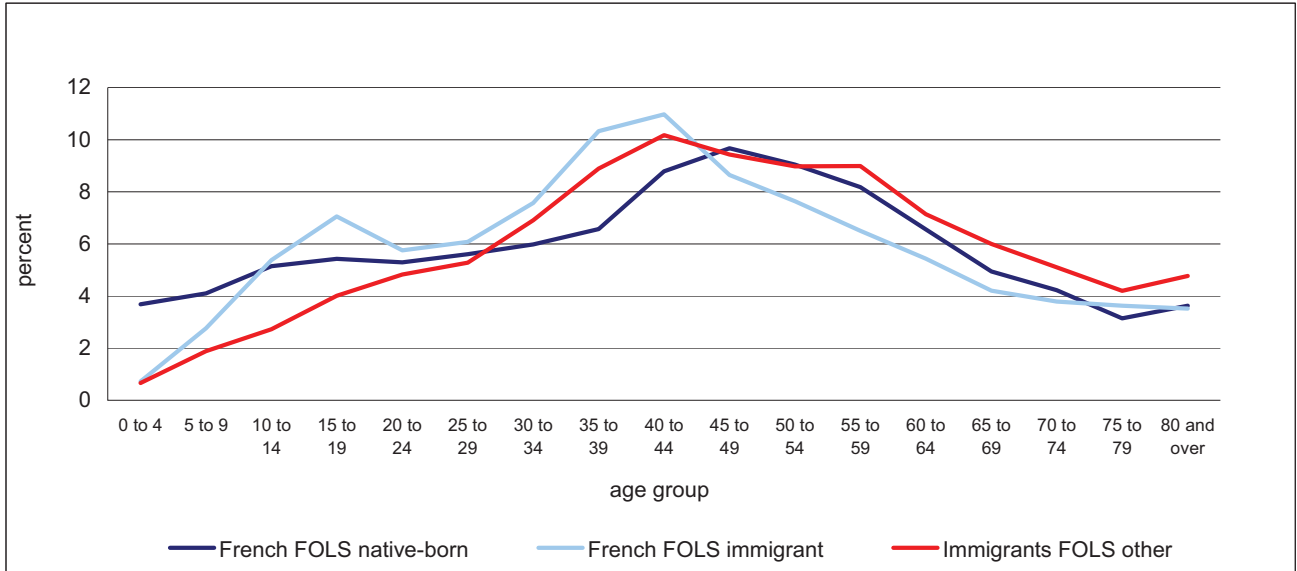
This section compares the age structure of French-speaking immigrants with that of Canadian-born Francophones and non-Francophone immigrants. It examines the situation in detail according to five-year age groups in the 2006 Census and the recent evolution of three major age groupings.

The age structure of French-speaking immigrants is comparable to that of other immigrants. One of its features is a relatively small population at the youngest ages. Among Canadian-born Francophones, 0 to 9-year-olds constituted 7.8% of the total population in the 2006 Census, while their relative weight was only 3.5% in the case of Francophone immigrants and 2.6% in the case of non-Francophone immigrants (chart 3.1-a). Conversely, the population is proportionally larger at adult ages, both among immigrants and among Canadian-born Francophones. However, as may be seen, the age structure of Francophone immigrants differs from that of the other two groups in two respects. First, the age distribution curve rises toward 10 to 19 years. At these ages, the percentage of Francophone immigrants is much higher than that of other immigrants. Second, while the differences are less pronounced, the percentage of French-speaking immigrants at older ages (50 and over) is lower than among other immigrants and Canadian-born Francophones. The explanation for these differences seems to lie in the quite specific age structure of French-English FOLS immigrants.

A comparison of the age structures of French FOLS immigrants and French-English FOLS immigrants reveals that the latter group has one characteristic that differentiates it markedly from the former: it has a very large proportion of youths aged 10 to 24 (chart 3.1-b). More than 19% of the population of French-English FOLS immigrants fall into this age range, compared to 8% for French FOLS immigrants. But this characteristic is not specific to French-English FOLS immigrants. The same phenomenon is observed in the Canadian-born group, where moreover it is extended to the 0 to 4 and 20 to 24 age groups. Persons aged 0 to 24 constitute no less than 72% of the total population of Canadian-born, French-English FOLS persons in the 2006 Census, whereas the corresponding percentage is 23% for Canadian-born French FOLS persons, 16% for French FOLS immigrants and 31% for French-English FOLS immigrants. On the other hand, the percentage of persons aged 65 and over is 5% for the Canadian-born French-English FOLS group, and it ranges around 20% for the other groups defined according to first official language spoken. However, it should be noted that the consequences of this phenomenon are minimal after redistribution of the French-English category among the Canadian-born, since the Canadian-born group with a double official language (French-English FOLS) constitutes only a small proportion (less than 4%) of all Canadian-born Francophones. The situation is different for immigrants, since French-English FOLS immigrants, outside Quebec, are more numerous than French FOLS immigrants.

Chart 3.1-a

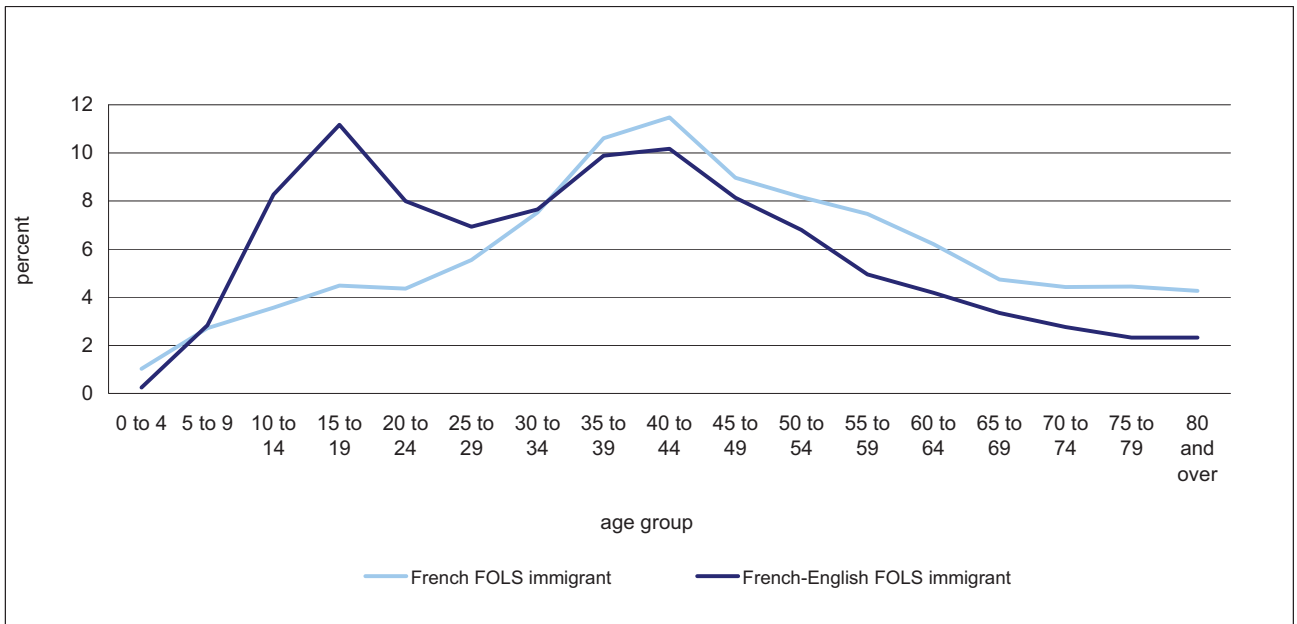
Immigrant and non immigrant population according to the first official language spoken before redistribution of the French-English category by age group, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 3.1-b

Immigrant population according to the first official language spoken before redistribution of the French-English category by age group, Canada excluding Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

The change in the age structure between 1991 and 2006 varied according to both the major age grouping considered and the group defined by first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status. A decrease in both the number and percentage of 0 to 19 year-olds is observed in the French-speaking Canadian-born group (table 3.1). Their numbers decreased by 38,000 in 15 years, while their relative weight within the total population went from 22% to 18%. The trend is reversed for the other two groups, especially Francophone immigrants. These saw their population aged 0 to 19 more than double during the period, going from 7,000 to 16,000, while its percentage went from 12% to 16%. Among non-Francophone immigrants, the relative weight of 0 to 19 year-olds within the total population remained stable at around 9% despite the sizable increase in their numbers, which rose by 160,000 (an absolute increase of more than one-half).

The adult population aged 20 to 64 increased in absolute numbers in all groups, although its relative weight within the total population remained stable in the French-speaking Canadian-born group and declined in the two immigrant groups. In terms of numbers, the population of Francophone immigrants aged 20 to 64 increased by more than half between the 1991 and 2006 censuses, while the number of persons in that age range within the non-Francophone immigrant population grew by 37% and slightly decreased in the French-speaking Canadian-born population.

The population of persons aged 65 and over grew substantially in all three groups. Between 1991 and 2006, the number of persons in this age group grew by 33% among Francophone native-born Canadians, compared to 67% among French-speaking immigrants and 60% among non-Francophone immigrants. As a result, there was an aging of the population (that is, an increase in the proportion of elderly persons within the total population) among Canadian-born Francophones and among non-Francophone immigrants, but not among French-speaking immigrants, for whom the percentage of persons aged 65 and over remained stable at approximately 15% between 1991 and 2006. The aging was most rapid among the Canadian-born Francophones, with the proportion of elderly persons going from 12% in 1991 to 16% in 2006. However, of all three groups, non-Francophone immigrants had the largest proportion of persons 65 and over, in the last four censuses: seniors constituted 18% of that group in 1991 and 20% in 2006.

In summary, the Francophone immigrant population appears to be a fairly young population (characterized by a large proportion of 0 to 19 year-olds) when compared to non-Francophone immigrants. This characteristic may be explained in part by the quite particular age composition of the French-English FOLS immigrant population. That population has a large proportion of youths aged 10 to 24, a much higher proportion than for French FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants. It is worth noting that this characteristic is also observed among French-English FOLS persons born in Canada.

Table 3.1
Immigrant and non immigrant population according to the first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category by major age grouping, Canada less Quebec

Age group and census year	First official language spoken					
	Native-born			Immigrant		
	French	French	Other	French	French	Other
	thousands			percent		
0 to 19 years-old						
1991	201	7	323	22.3	11.9	8.8
1996	188	10	400	21.0	14.2	9.4
2001	175	13	451	19.5	15.0	9.7
2006	164	16	486	18.4	15.9	9.3
20 to 64 years-old						
1991	597	44	2,703	65.9	73.0	73.2
1996	590	51	3,054	65.9	70.7	72.1
2001	591	62	3,312	66.0	70.6	71.2
2006	586	68	3,699	65.7	68.9	70.6
65 years-old and over						
1991	107	9	666	11.8	15.0	18.0
1996	117	11	780	13.1	15.1	18.4
2001	130	13	891	14.5	14.5	19.2
2006	142	15	1,051	15.9	15.1	20.1

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Interprovincial migration

Internal migration is one of the demographic factors that affect the evolution of linguistic groups in Canada. Determining how French-speaking immigrants migrate within Canada serves to shed light on their demographic dynamics. In Canada, an examination of the migratory movements of Francophone immigrants outside Quebec has two components. The first consists of the movements of such immigrants toward Quebec; the other consists of movements in the other direction, from Quebec to the rest of Canada. Do these exchanges balance out, or do they instead create demographic imbalances? That is the main question that we raise here.

Interprovincial migration is measured on the basis of answers to the question asked in censuses on the place of residence five years earlier. The census, then, captures individuals' migratory movements over a period of five years preceding the census.⁴

Interprovincial migration of French-speaking immigrants living outside Quebec

The interprovincial migration of French-speaking immigrants living outside Quebec differs from that of other immigrants, but it is similar to that of Canadian-born Francophones. The general bell shape of the curve of interprovincial migration rates by age group is typical of all the linguistic groups, peaking with 25 to 29 year-olds, although the curves for Francophones (both Canadian-born and immigrants) are higher, for all age groups (chart 4.1-a). Thus, at its peak in the 25 to 29 age range, the migration rate for French-speaking immigrants reaches 140 per thousand, and it is 165 per thousand in the case of Francophones born in Canada. Among Canadian-born non-Francophones, the migration rate for 25 to 29 year-olds is half as high (87 per thousand), while non-Francophone immigrants register the lowest rate at 45 per thousand. Whereas the rates for French-speaking immigrants and Canadian-born Francophones are similar from one age group to another (their curves cross at two points, 15 to 19 and 30 to 34 years), the rate for non-Francophone immigrants is much lower than that for non-Francophone native-born Canadians in the adult ages, showing a substantial difference between ages 20 and 34.

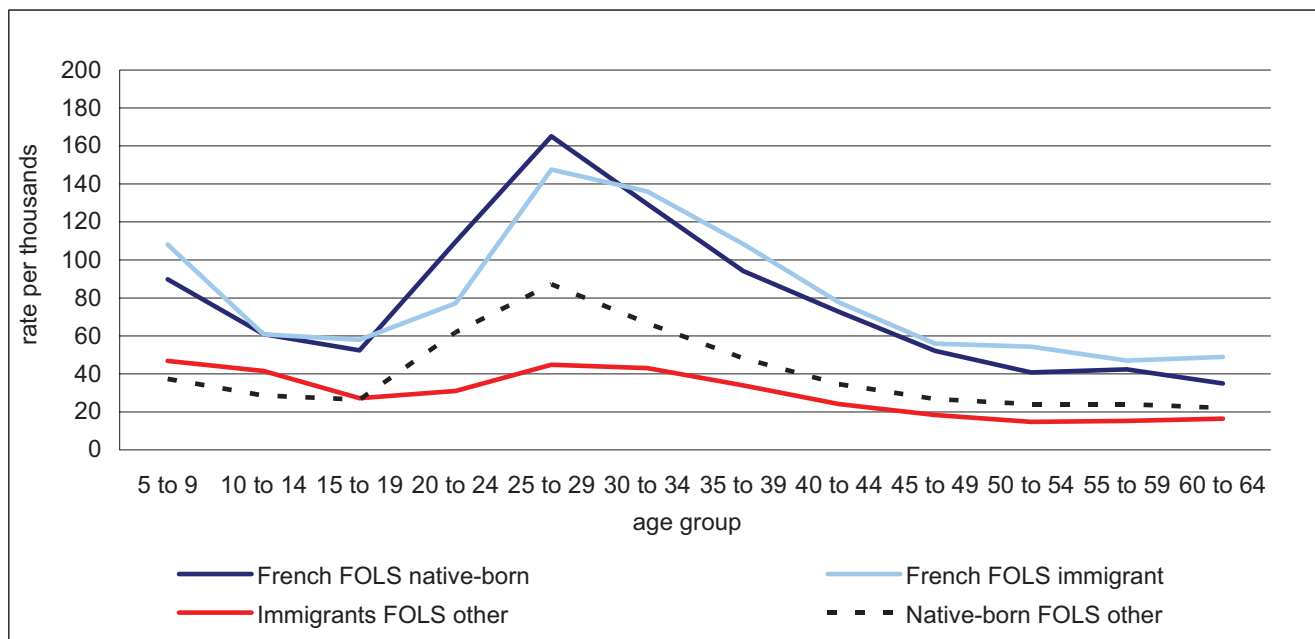
A comparison of age-specific rates indicates that there is also a sizable difference between the intensity of the interprovincial migration of French FOLS immigrants and that of French-English FOLS immigrants. The age-specific rates of the latter group are more like those of non-Francophone immigrants and native-born Canadians, except among 30 to 34 year-olds, where the rate reaches a peak (135 per thousand) and equals that of French-speaking immigrants (chart 4.1-b).

The results in each census since 1991 are similar. For each five-year migration period observed, the order of the groups is the same, both after and before redistribution of the French-English category. In the first case, Francophone immigrants have the highest interprovincial migration rate, followed by Canadian-born Francophones (chart 4.2-a). The rates of these two groups are very close together, especially between 1996 and 2001. Well below these trends are the internal migration rates of non-Francophones, both immigrant and Canadian-born, whose migration rates are nearly two times lower. The migration rate fell between 1991 and 2006 for non-Francophone immigrants and native-born Canadians, going from 34 to 24 per thousand for the former group and from 39 to 33 per thousand for the latter. The change over time in this migration for the French-speaking population (including both Canadian-born and immigrants) was marked by a sizable decrease between the 1991 and 1996 censuses, followed by a slight increase by 2006. Thus, for Francophone immigrants, the migration rate, which was 84 per thousand in 1991, fell to 60 per thousand five years later, then edged up to 66 per thousand in 2006.

This trend is also seen in the interprovincial migration patterns of French FOLS and French-English FOLS immigrants between 1991 and 2006 (chart 4.2-b). The gap between these two groups remained sizable throughout this period, with the migration rates of the first group sometimes doubling that of the second group (notably in 1996 and 2001).

4. The census also includes a question on place of residence one year earlier. However, that information is not used in this report because of the small size of the counts that it would yield of interprovincial migrants who are French FOLS immigrants.

Chart 4.1-a
Interprovincial migration rate (per thousand) of the immigrant and non immigrant population according to the first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category by age group, Canada less Quebec

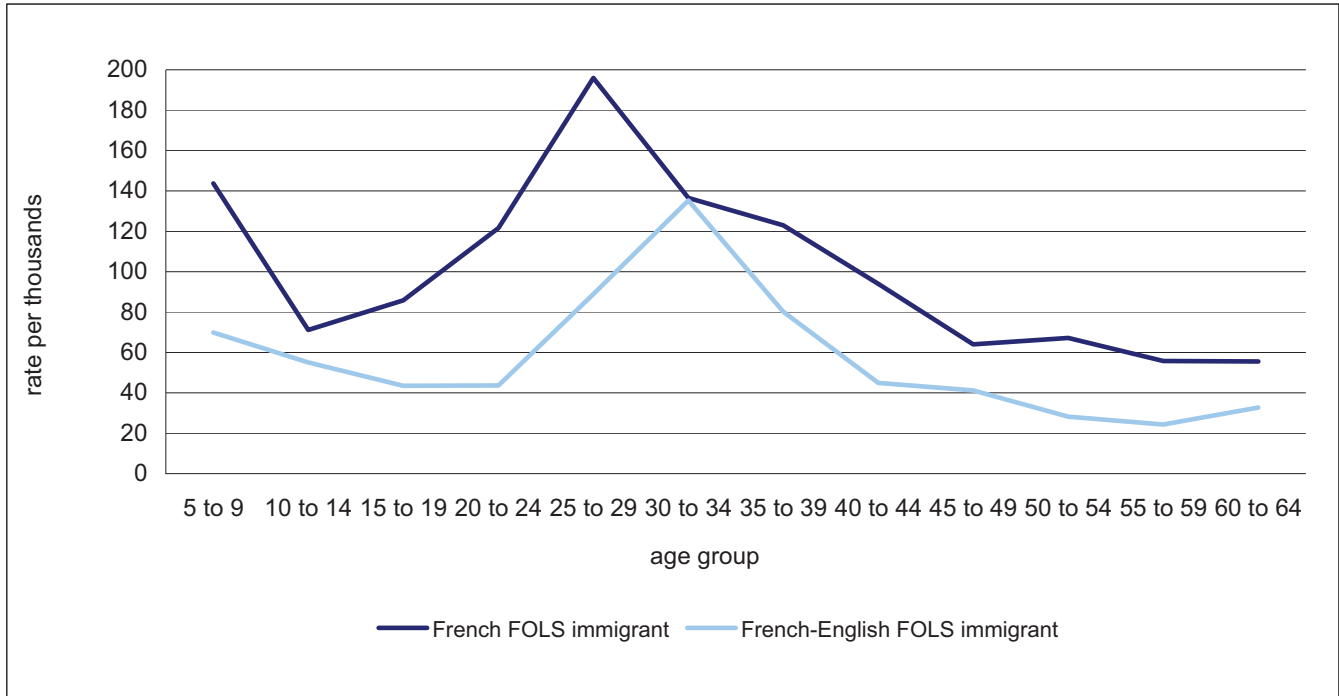


Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
 The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 4.1-b

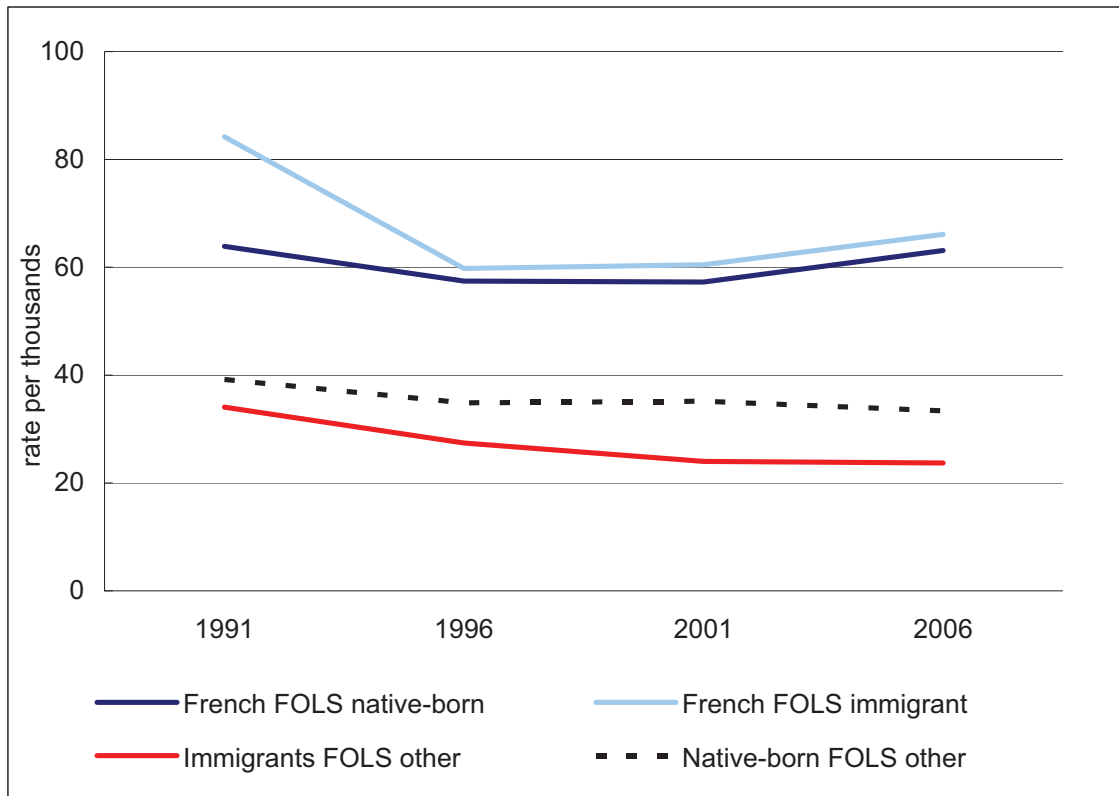
Interprovincial migration rate (per thousand) of the immigrant and non immigrant population according to the first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category by age group, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 4.2-a

Total interprovincial migration rate (per thousand, standardised by age group) of the population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category, Canada less Quebec

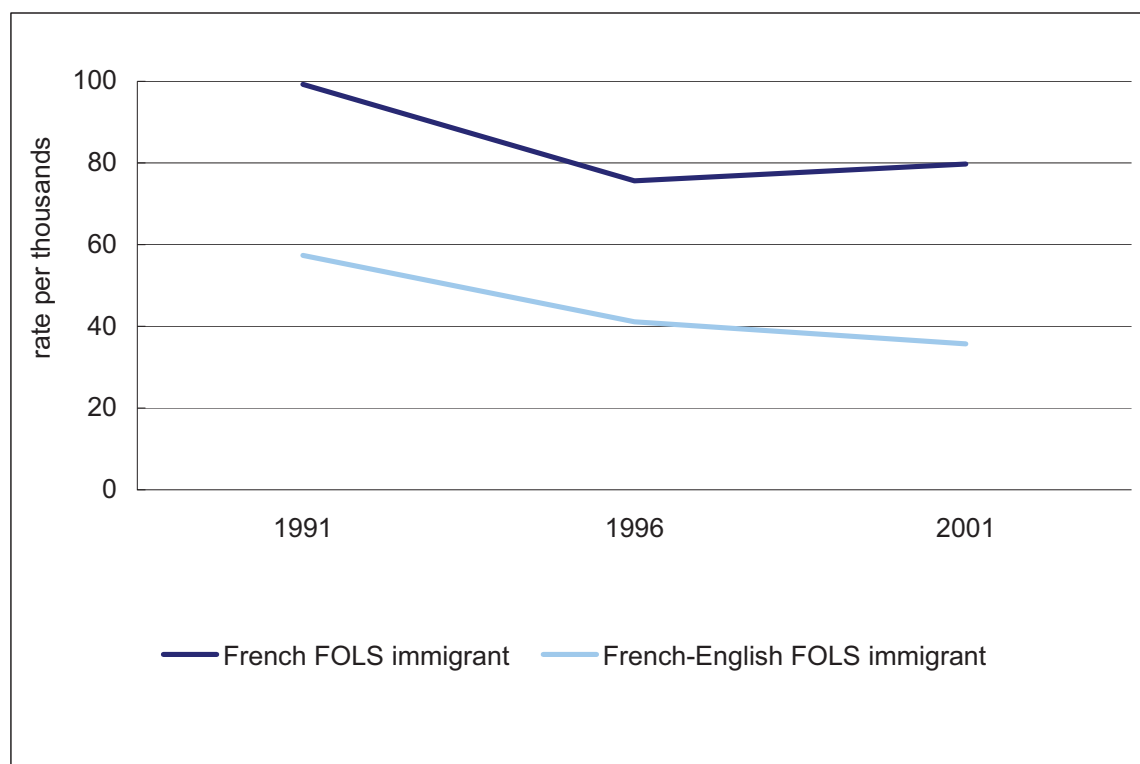


Note(s): Standard used: native-born Canadians whose first official language is French (after redistribution of the French-English category) in 2006. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of 1991 to 2006.

Chart 4.2-b

Total interprovincial migration rate (per thousand, standardised by age group) of the population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken before redistribution of the French-English category, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): Standard used: native-born Canadians whose first official language is French (after redistribution of the French-English category) in 2006. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of 1991 to 2001.

For the populations of the provinces and territories excluding Quebec, the magnitude of interprovincial migration is different for Francophones and non-Francophones. The same applies to the destinations chosen by migrants in these two groups. French-speaking persons (after redistribution of the French-English category), whether they be Canadian-born or immigrants, mainly migrate to Quebec, whereas non-Francophones opt for much more diverse destinations. Among interprovincial Francophone migrants in the period 2001-2006 (captured in the 2006 Census), 62% of Canadian-born and 68% of immigrants went to Quebec (table 4.1). Ontario and Alberta, which are similarly attractive as provinces of destination, attracted 9% or 10% of French-speaking interprovincial migrants. Among non-Francophones (Canadian-born and immigrants), three provinces compete for the majority of immigrants: British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. Together, these three provinces received 68% of Canadian-born and 78% of immigrant non-Francophones who migrated between provinces between 2001 and 2006. By comparison, these same three provinces received 25% of French-speaking migrants living outside Quebec.

This characteristic of the interprovincial migration of persons living outside Quebec in 2001, which distinguishes Francophones from the rest of the population, is observed in all censuses between 1991 and 2006. Thus, Quebec's share as a destination for French-speaking interprovincial migrants, both Canadian-born and immigrant, remained above 54%, peaking in the 2006 Census (chart 4.3). Conversely, for other interprovincial migrants, Quebec's share remained below 10% in the case of immigrants and below 5% in the case of non-Francophone native-born Canadians during the study period.

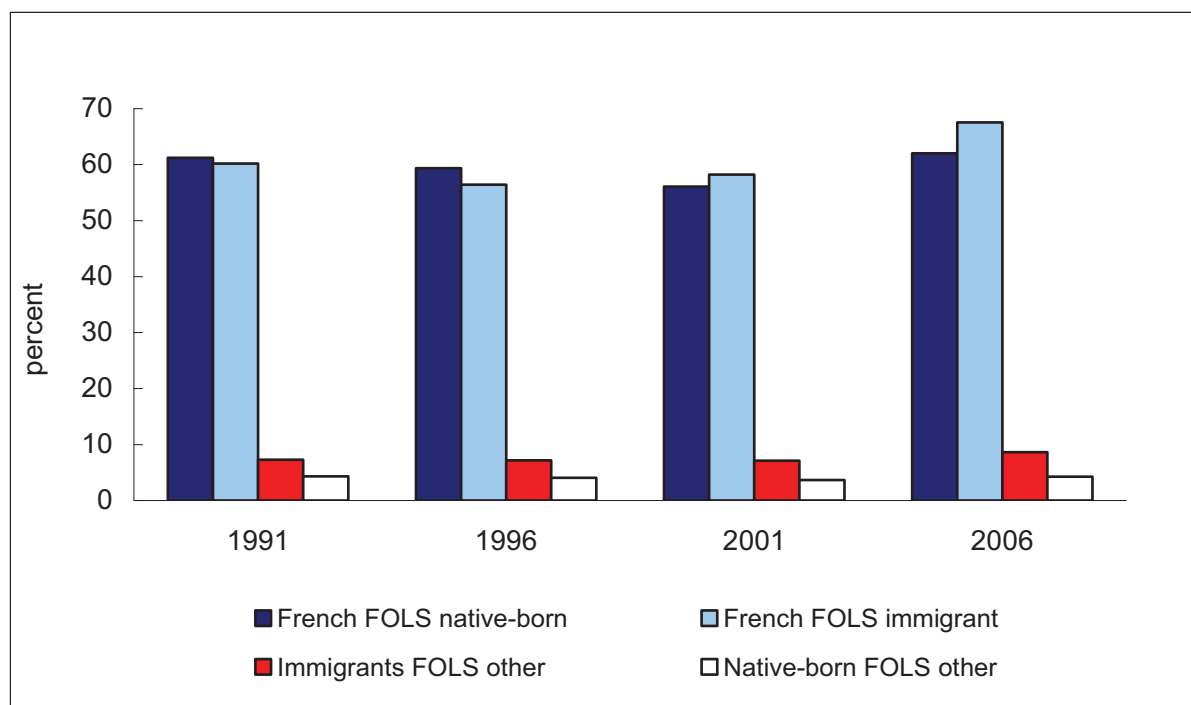
Table 4.1
Population of interprovincial migrants (2001 to 2006) according to the first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category according to region of destination, migrants from Canada outside Quebec

Region of destination	First official language spoken							
	French		Other		French		Other	
	Native-born	Immigrant	Immigrant	Native-born	Native-born	Immigrant	Immigrant	Native-born
	thousands				percent			
Atlantic	5,260	190	6,150	92,715	9.3	3.5	6.2	15.4
Quebec	35,055	3,680	8,625	25,695	62.0	67.5	8.6	4.3
Ontario	5,830	505	24,045	101,900	10.3	9.2	24.1	16.9
Prairies	1,790	110	6,560	64,085	3.2	2.0	6.6	10.6
Alberta	4,920	555	26,165	184,590	8.7	10.2	26.2	30.6
British Columbia	3,300	400	27,470	122,850	5.8	7.3	27.5	20.4
Territories	370	15	835	10,520	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.7
Total	56,515	5,450	99,860	602,355	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French". The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Territories include Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 4.3
Percentage of interprovincial migrants who settled in Quebec, immigrant and non immigrant population according to the first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category, migrants from outside Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses from 1991 to 2006.

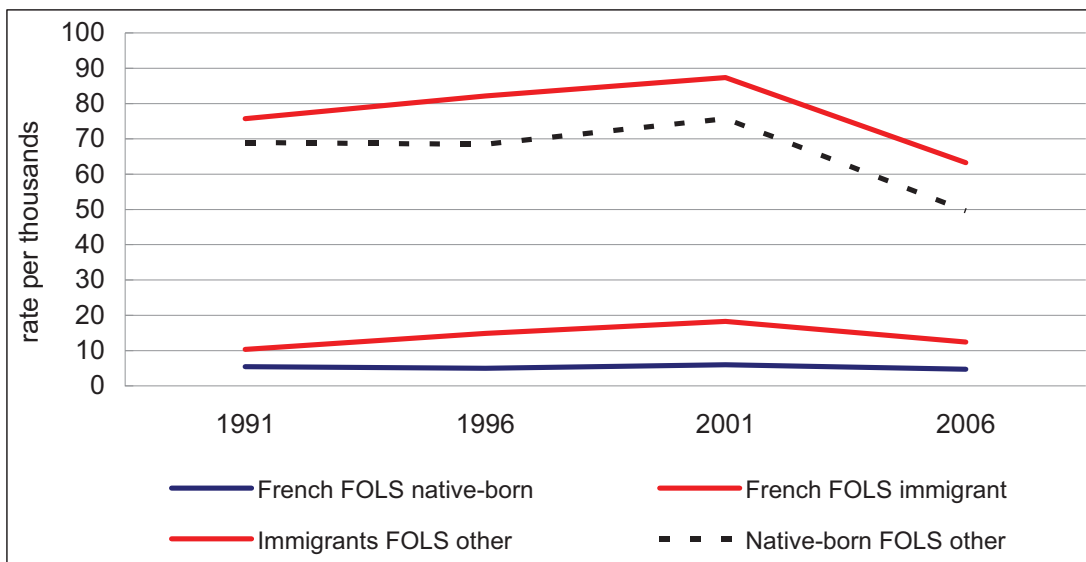
Interprovincial migration to Quebec and net migration

Differences in migratory behaviours between French-speaking individuals and the rest of the population between Canada outside Quebec also apply to Quebec, except that the behaviours in this case are reversed. Thus, rates of interprovincial migration from Quebec, observed in each census from 1991 to 2006, are much higher for non-Francophones, both Canadian-born and immigrant, than for Francophones, both Canadian-born and immigrant (chart 4.4). The picture is the opposite of what was seen in Canada outside Quebec, and here the differences between the two groups are even greater.

Migratory exchanges between Quebec and the rest of Canada are generally favourable to the latter (table 4.2). Between 1991 and 2006, net five-year migration for four of the five groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status was positive for Canada excluding Quebec, except as regards Canadian-born Francophones, whose interprovincial migration favoured Quebec in three periods (1986-1991, 1991-1996 and 2001-2006). For Canadian-born non-Francophones, net migration was between 20,000 and just under 30,000 during the first three five-year periods but declined to slightly more than 8,000 between 2001 and 2006. Non-Francophone immigrants exhibit a similar pattern: between 10,000 and 16,000 such immigrants left Quebec to settle elsewhere in Canada in each period between 1991 and 2001, but this number then declined to just under 8,000 between 2001 and 2006, bringing it to the same level as for non-Francophone native-born Canadians.

Chart 4.4

Total interprovincial migration rate (standardised by age group) of the population of selected groups defined according to first official language spoken and immigrant status (after redistribution of the French-English category), rate for migration from outside Quebec to rest of Canada



Note(s): Standard used: native-born Canadians whose first official language is French (after redistribution of the French-English category) in 2006 (Canada excluding Quebec). FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses from 1991 to 2006.

For French-speaking immigrants too, net migration is in favour of the rest of Canada, but to a lesser extent. In 1996 and 2001, it peaked at 4,055. Conversely, migration of Canadian-born Francophones favoured Quebec. Basically, net migration of the French-speaking population as a whole exhibited major fluctuations, reflecting those observed for both two components of that population, Canadian-born persons and immigrants.

Overall, interprovincial migration outside Quebec played a fairly modest role in the relative change over time in the non-Francophone population, mainly because that population is sizable. Despite lower absolute numbers, net migration has greater demographic effects on French-speaking populations, which are relatively small in the rest of Canada. Among immigrants in particular, net migration per 1,000 immigrants in Canada outside Quebec was 17.8‰ between 2001 and 2006, after reaching higher levels in earlier censuses, e.g., 48 and 60 per thousand during the periods 1991-1996 and 1996-2001 respectively (table 4.2).

Origins of Francophone immigrants who migrated between provinces

Francophone immigrants who lived outside Quebec in 2006 and had migrated between provinces between 2001 and 2006 mostly came from five large Canadian cities (census metropolitan areas), in particular Montréal. Overall, at least 30% of migrating Francophone immigrants came from the Montréal CMA, although there were major variations based on region of residence: 64.5% for Ontario, 49% for British Columbia but 33% for the region consisting of the four Atlantic provinces (table 4.3). In the latter region, the city of Québec contributed nearly 20% of such migrants. The other main cities that migrants left are Ottawa-Gatineau and Toronto. Only the region formed by the two Prairie provinces (Manitoba and Saskatchewan) attracted a relatively large percentage of such migrants (i.e., migrating Francophone immigrants) from the Vancouver CMA. The rest of Canada (including the province of Quebec outside the cities of Montréal and Québec) contributed less than one third of such migrants, and in Ontario less than 15%, with Montréal being that province's main place of origin of such interprovincial migrants between 2001 and 2006.

Table 4.2-a
Net migration between Quebec and the rest of Canada of the population defined according to immigrant status and first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category

Period	Migrants from Quebec to the rest of Canada					Migrants from the rest of Canada to Quebec				
	First official language spoken									
	French		Other			French		Other		
	Native-born	Immigrant	Immigrant	Native-born	Total French	Native-born	Immigrant	Immigrant	Native-born	Total French
	thousands									
1986 to 1991	36,205	2,785	17,905	49,845	38,990	41,925	2,425	7,615	29,730	44,350
1991 to 1996	31,720	4,795	20,970	48,360	36,515	33,960	2,065	7,005	25,375	36,025
1996 to 2001	37,485	6,495	22,360	52,695	43,980	29,875	2,445	6,490	23,305	32,320
2001 to 2006	28,765	5,105	16,505	33,855	33,870	35,055	3,680	8,625	25,700	38,735

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses from 1991 to 2006.

Table 4.2-b

Net migration between Quebec and the rest of Canada of the population defined according to immigrant status and first official language spoken after redistribution of the French-English category

Period	Net migration to the rest of Canada					Net migration to the rest of Canada				
	First official language spoken					First official language spoken				
	French		Other			French		Other		
	Native-born	Immigrant	Immigrant	Native-born	Total French	Native-born	Immigrant	Immigrant	Native-born	Total French
thousands					percent					
1986 to 1991	-5,720	360	10,295	20,110	-5,360	-6.6	7.7	3.3	1.4	-5.9
1991 to 1996	-2,230	2,735	13,965	22,990	505	-2.6	48.1	3.9	1.6	0.6
1996 to 2001	7,610	4,055	15,875	29,390	11,665	9.0	60.1	4.0	1.9	12.7
2001 to 2006	-6,290	1,425	7,880	8,160	-4,865	-7.3	17.8	1.7	0.5	-5.2

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses from 1991 to 2006.

Table 4.3
Region of residence in 2006 of immigrants whose first official language spoken is French after redistribution of the French-English category and who did an interprovincial migration between 2001 and 2006, according to place of origin

Place of origin	Region of residence in 2006				
	Atlantic	Ontario	Prairies	Alberta	British Columbia
	percent				
Québec city	18.4	6.5	5.4	8.4	2.1
Montréal	32.6	64.5	41.4	35.6	49.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	9.9	10.0	5.0	8.8	5.6
Toronto	11.3	...	7.4	9.5	11.9
Vancouver	1.5	4.4	11.2	5.1	...
Rest of the country	26.4	14.6	29.6	32.6	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

The patterns for six cities of destination for migrants are similar (table 4.4). Montréal is still the main pool for Francophone immigrant migrants in Canada outside Quebec. In Toronto, for example, 77% of such interprovincial migrants come from the Quebec metropolis. Montréal is also the main supplier for three other cities: Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, at 54%, 55% et 59% respectively. The Toronto CMA also makes a considerable contribution to the interprovincial migration of Francophone immigrants. Thus, of those who chose Moncton, Calgary and Vancouver, respectively 23%, 19% and 15% came from Toronto. Considerable mobility is also observed between Ottawa and Gatineau. One-quarter of Francophone immigrant migrants who settled in Ottawa had come from Gatineau, on the other side of the Ottawa River.

Table 4.4
Region of residence in 2006 of immigrants whose first official language spoken is French after redistribution of the French-English category and who did an interprovincial migration between 2001 and 2006, according to place of origin

Place of origin	Place of residence					
	Moncton	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Calgary	Vancouver
	percent					
Québec City	7.5	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.4
Montréal	37.7	54.1	77.3	55.4	39.5	58.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.2	25.1	0.0	3.5	5.5	6.4
Toronto	22.8	...	...	4.9	18.6	15.4
Vancouver	0.0	3.0	7.2	16.0	5.6	...
Rest of the country	27.8	12.5	11.3	16.2	26.8	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

In summary, Francophones and non-Francophones living in Canada outside Quebec exhibit quite different interprovincial migration patterns. Whereas Francophones tend to settle in Quebec when they migrate within Canada, non-Francophones tend instead to choose one of the other nine provinces, especially Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. In Quebec, exactly the opposite patterns are observed: Quebec Francophones, whether they be native-born or immigrants, migrate relatively little to other provinces, while a much higher proportion of non-Francophones leave the province. Overall, the movement of Francophone immigrants from elsewhere in Canada to Quebec fails to offset the opposite flow from Quebec to the rest of Canada, and the net interprovincial migration of Francophone immigrants definitely favours Canada outside Quebec. In relative terms, the net migration of Francophone immigrants is greater than that of both Canadian-born Francophones and non-Francophone immigrants.

Linguistic behaviours at home and at work

This section will examine the distribution of the French-speaking population according to language spoken at home and, for those in the labour force, the language used at work. In each case, the census provides two measures. As regards language spoken at home, a distinction will be made between the language used most often and those used on a regular basis. The same applies to the language of work: the language used most often will be distinguished from other languages used on a regular basis at work. The regional dimension of linguistic behaviours at home and at work will also be discussed.

Language spoken at home

Major differences are noted in the use of languages in the home between the groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status. Among native-born Canadians speaking French as their first official language, 61% report using French most often at home, while 37% report using English (table 5.1). A very small proportion either use both official languages or use a non-official language (either exclusively or with an official language). Among French FOLS immigrants, 48% report using French most often at home, 32% report using English and 20% report at least one non-official language.

No-one in the French-English FOLS group reports using only English or only French most often at home, an outcome that is due to the method of constructing this group. Among Canadian-born French-English FOLS persons, 70% report using at least one non-official language, while less than 30% report using both official languages.⁵ Among French-English FOLS immigrants, the great majority (95%) report using a non-official language only. Non-Francophone immigrants fall almost equally into the categories "English only" and "non-official language" (with or without an official language).

Table 5.1
Population according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and language most often spoken at home, Canada less Quebec

Language most often spoken at home	First official language spoken									
	Native-born					Immigrant				
	French and English		French and English		Other	French and English		French and English		Other
	French	English	French	English	Other	French	English	French	English	Other
thousands					percent					
English only	322,465	0	19,215	0	2,714,315	36.9	0.0	31.6	0.0	52.2
French only	531,395	0	29,115	0	1,955	60.7	0.0	47.8	0.0	0.0
English and French	18,670	9,445	2,580	2,060	1,250	2.1	27.4	4.2	2.7	0.0
Non-official only	1,320	24,025	6,205	72,365	2,215,240	0.2	69.6	10.2	95.1	42.6
Non-official and official	1,100	1,035	3,775	1,645	265,675	0.1	3.0	6.2	2.2	5.1
Total	874,950	34,500	60,895	76,065	5,198,430	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

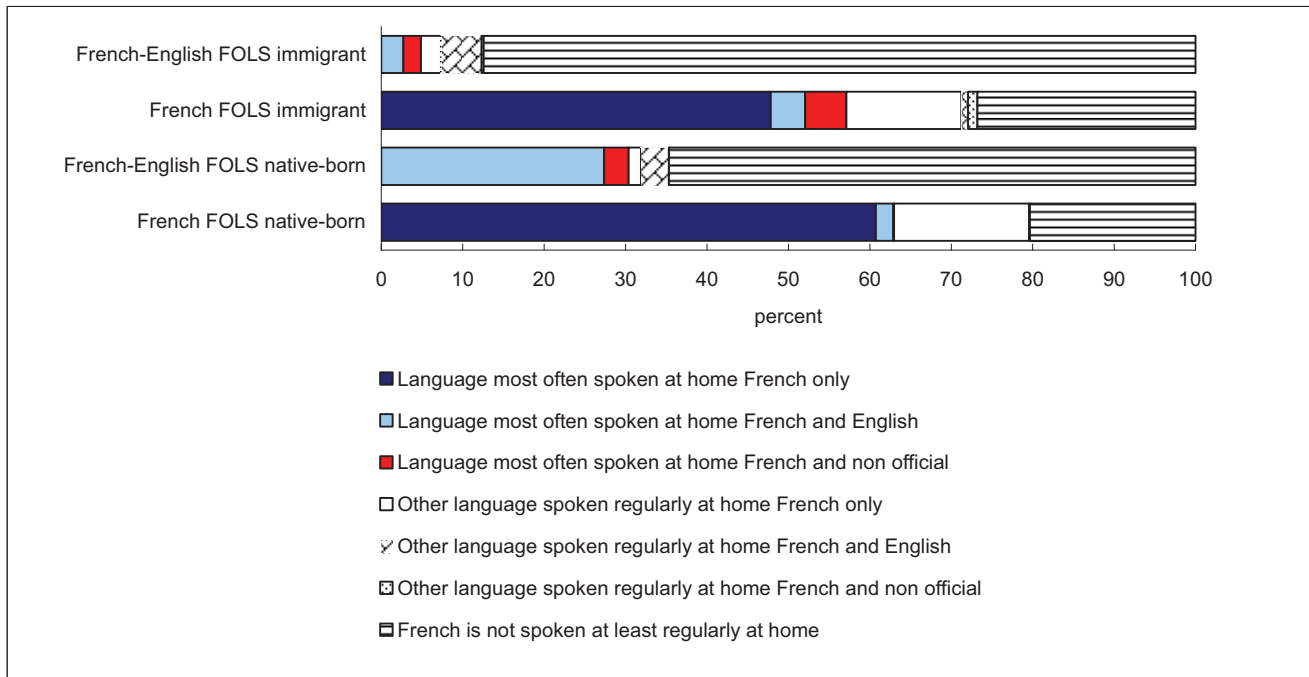
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

5. It is worth noting that some persons born in Canada report using a non-official language most often at home. This suggests the presence of mixed unions, large ethno-cultural communities that have managed to reproduce themselves from one generation to the next and a large pool of children of immigrants (i.e., second-generation persons).

To obtain a more complete picture of Francophone immigrants' use of French in the home, information on the language spoken most often at home was combined with information obtained from the question on languages spoken on a regular basis at home, which the census has provided since 2001. Adding this dimension increases the frequency of use of French in the home, but it does not radically alter the trend that emerged using the information solely concerning the use of French as the language spoken most often at home. The difference between French FOLS persons and French-English FOLS persons remains sizable (chart 5.1). Adding categories for French as a language used on a regular basis at home has the effect of increasing the number of persons who report using French at least on a regular basis at home, but in numbers and proportions that differ greatly from one group to another. In both absolute and relative terms, the two groups of French only FOLS persons (Canadian-born and immigrants) increase the most, by nearly 146,000 (or 17%) in the case of French FOLS persons born in Canada and by 9,800 (or 16%) in the case of French FOLS immigrants. In all, for both these groups, the total proportion of persons who report speaking French at least on a regular basis at home reaches 80% and 73% respectively.

Less visible is the effect of taking account of the information on French as a language spoken on a regular basis at home among French-English FOLS persons. Among French-English FOLS persons born in Canada, the number who report speaking French at least on a regular basis at home scarcely increases (by fewer than 2,000 speakers). Among French-English FOLS immigrants, the increase is greater, but the percentage of those who report using French at least on a regular basis at home is low, at 7%.

Chart 5.1
Population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken having French as the language most often or regularly spoken at home, Canada excluding Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Language spoken at work

English dominates as the main language used at work outside Quebec, even among persons whose first official language spoken is French. However, the use of English is the most widespread among non-Francophone immigrants, at 90% (table 5.2). For French-English FOLS Canadian-born and immigrants, the corresponding proportions are 77.5% and 81.3% respectively. While in lower proportions, English is also used at work by 58% and 63% of French FOLS Canadian-born and immigrants. For both these groups, French ranks second at respectively 34% et 21%. For French-English FOLS persons and non-Francophone immigrants, the use of French as the main language at work is marginal. There are also a certain number of persons who report using both official languages most often at work, except among non-Francophone immigrants. Thus, 10% of French FOLS immigrants use both French and English, compared to 12% of French-English FOLS persons born in Canada.

Table 5.2
Population according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and language used most often at work, Canada less Quebec

Language used most often at work	First official language spoken									
	Native-born					Immigrant				
	French and English		French and English			French and English		French and English		
	French	English	French	English	Other	French	English	French	English	Other
	thousands					percent				
English only	311,189	10,007	25,554	41,145	3,014,070	58.3	80.0	64.9	83.3	92.1
French only	187,693	502	8,639	1,732	3,797	35.1	4.0	22.0	3.5	0.1
English and French	34,791	1,565	4,110	3,114	4,734	6.5	12.5	10.4	6.3	0.1
Non-official only	190	234	554	2,025	184,545	0.0	1.9	1.4	4.1	5.6
Non-official and official	281	199	488	1,358	65,896	0.1	1.6	1.2	2.8	2.0
Total	534,143	12,507	39,344	49,373	3,273,041	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

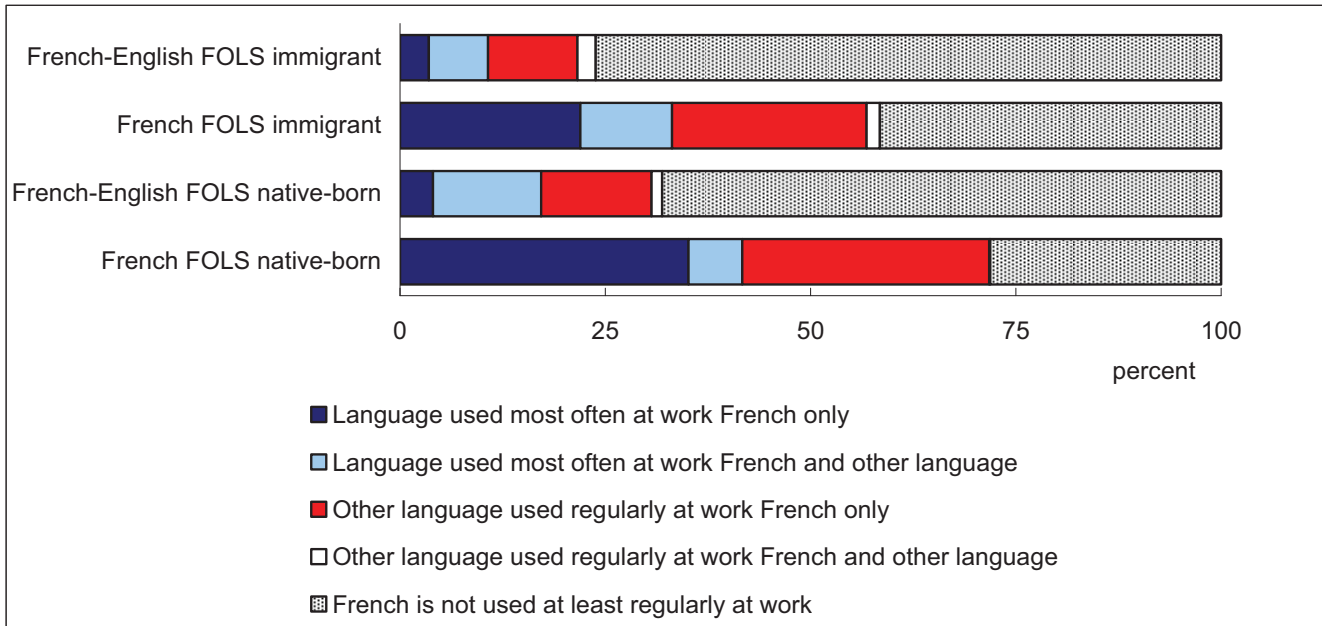
Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Unlike for the language spoken at home, when information on French as a language used on a regular basis at work is taken into account, this substantially increases the level of use of this language at work for the four groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status (chart 5.2). In the French FOLS labour force, the proportion of those who report using French at work at least on a regular basis constitutes more than half of the total number in each group, namely 71% and 57% of persons born in Canada and immigrants respectively. The distribution of users of French at work between those who report using it most often and those who report using it on a regular basis favours the former, at 41% and 30% for native-born Canadians and 32% and 25% for French FOLS immigrants.

Chart 5.2

Population with French at the language most often or regularly used at work according to immigrant status and first official language spoken, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Among French-English FOLS persons, the contribution of those who report using French on a regular basis at work is also sizable—double the number who use French most often in the workplace. Thus, among French-English FOLS immigrants in the labour force, the proportion of those who use French on a regular basis at work (13%) is even higher than those who use it most often (10%). A similar pattern is observed among French-English FOLS persons born in Canada: 15% report using French on a regular basis at work and 17% report using it most often.

Regional differences

Because Canada's Francophone communities have quite diverse characteristics, it is to be expected that linguistic behaviours at home and at work will also vary. We are interested here in the use of French as the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home and as the language used most often or on a regular basis at work by Canadian-born and immigrant Francophones (after redistribution of the French-English category) in 2006 in Canada's major regions and in a few metropolitan area (CMAs). Attention will be focused solely on the use of French (at home or at work) without distinguishing situations where other languages are used. In other words, the use of French includes the simultaneous use of French and English, or French in addition to other languages.

Generally speaking, Canadian-born Francophones' use of French in the home diminishes from east to west (chart 5.3). For example, more than 90% report speaking French at least on a regular basis at home in the Atlantic region (especially New Brunswick), compared to 50% in British Columbia. The same phenomenon is observed with respect to the use of French at work (chart 5.4). Thus, nearly 90% of Canadian-born Francophones report using French most often at work in the Atlantic region compared to 35% in Alberta and British Columbia.

Francophone immigrants are an exception to this characteristic of the use of French. Unlike Francophones born in Canada, the percentage of such persons who speak French at least on a regular basis at home is lower in Ontario than in the two Prairie provinces. The difference is approximately ten percentage points in favour of the latter region. One reason for this phenomenon is that a substantial number of Ontario's Francophone immigrants live in Toronto.⁶ A sizable proportion of Toronto's Francophones have both French and English as their FOLS, and a number of them make little room for French in their daily lives. Toronto is therefore an exception in this province, especially when compared to Ottawa, the second-ranking centre for Ontario's Francophone immigrants, where French FOLS immigrants outnumber French-English FOLS immigrants. Canada's metropolis is more comparable to Calgary and Vancouver than to Ottawa (which is home to one-quarter of Ontario's Francophones). As in Calgary and Vancouver, Toronto has a sizable population of French-English FOLS immigrants, which is nearly two-thirds larger than the population of immigrants with French only as their first official language spoken.

In Winnipeg, Manitoba, Francophones report speaking French at least on a regular basis at home and using that language at least on a regular basis at work in proportions of 70% and 53% respectively in the case of persons born in Canada and 61% et 51% in the case of immigrants. In Toronto, the corresponding percentages are much lower: 60% and 52% respectively among native-born Canadians and 41% and 38% respectively among French-speaking immigrants. In Moncton and Ottawa, the percentages of use of French for Canadian-born and immigrant Francophones are much higher than in the other cities.

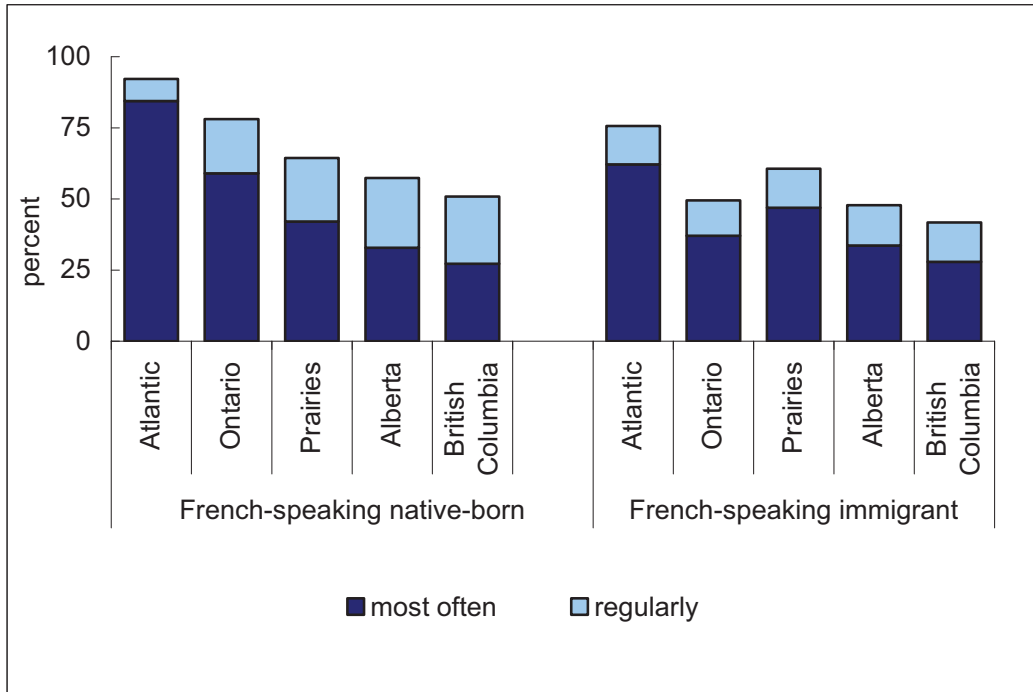
In summary, when the linguistic behaviours, both at home and at work, of Francophone immigrants living outside Quebec are examined, it emerges that there is competition between French and English spoken at home and used in the workplace. Among French FOLS immigrants, fewer than half report speaking French most often at home, while 32% report speaking English and 10% a non-official language. As to French-English FOLS immigrants, French spoken at home is not widespread, even including the number of French speakers who report speaking the language on a regular basis (rather than most often).

In the workplace, the presence of English is very widespread. For all groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status, English largely dominates as the language used most often at work. Among French FOLS immigrants, 63% report using English most often at work. However, when the figure for persons who use French in the workplace is taken to include those who do so on a regular basis, the number within the labour force who report using it at least on a regular basis increases substantially.

6. In the 2006 Census, Toronto had 53,700 Francophone immigrants, and a majority of them, namely 34,800, were French-English FOLS. In Ottawa, there were 23,600 Francophone immigrants in 2006, the majority of whom, unlike in Toronto, were French FOLS. This difference between Toronto and Ottawa with respect to the composition of the Francophone immigrant population can be generalized to mark a difference between the cities of southern Ontario (Hamilton, Windsor) and those of northern Ontario (Sudbury, Timmins).

Lastly, regional patterns show that the use of French diminishes from east to west: it is greater in the Atlantic regions (especially New Brunswick), remains high in northern Ontario and Ottawa, and reaches its lowest level in Toronto (and in southern Ontario in general) and in the two provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

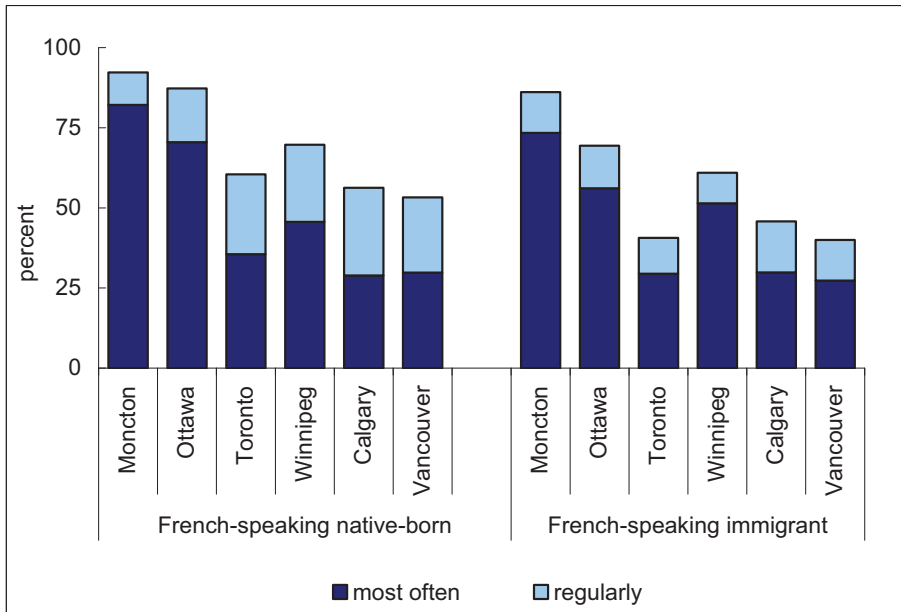
Chart 5.3-a
French-speaking population (after redistribution of the French-English category) who speaks French most often (alone or with another language) at home according to immigrant status and region



Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 5.3-b

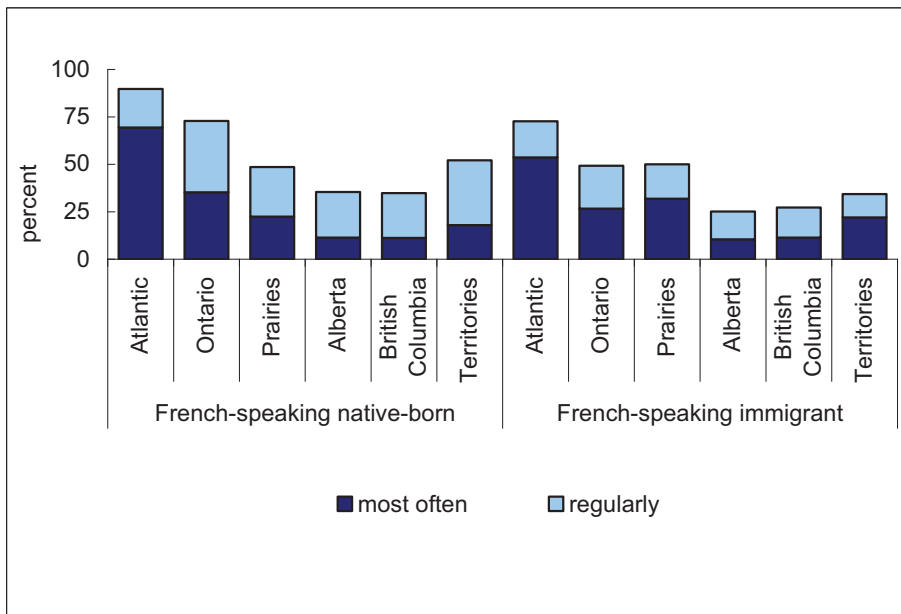
French-speaking population (after redistribution of the French-English category) who speaks French most often (alone or with another language) at home according to immigrant status, for selected census metropolitan areas



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 5.4-a

Percentage of the French-speaking immigrant and non immigrant population after redistribution of the French-English category who uses French most often (alone or with another language) at work by region

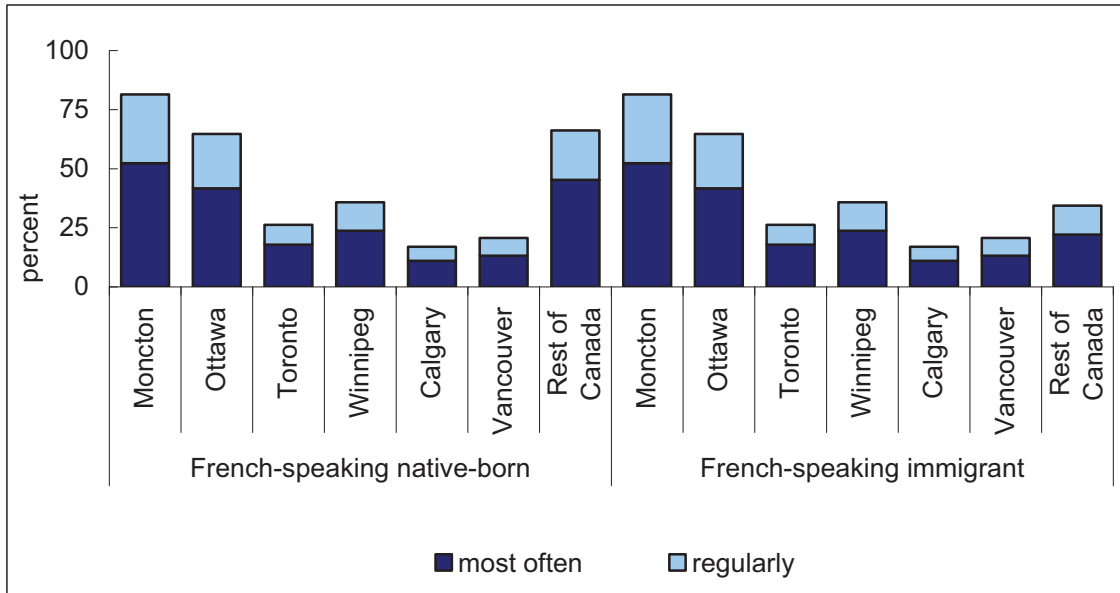


Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 5.4-b

Percentage of the French-speaking immigrant and non immigrant population after redistribution of the French-English category who uses French most often (alone or with another language) at work for selected census metropolitan areas



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Couples in which at least one partner is a Francophone immigrant and the intergenerational transmission of language

“Francophone immigrant couple” refers here to a couple in which at least one of the partners is a French FOLS or French-English FOLS immigrant. Both the number of such couples and their relative weight among couples living in Canada outside Quebec are fairly modest. Such couples numbered approximately 57,000 in 2006, accounting for only one percent of all couples. The 2006 Census also counted 27,270 Francophone couples with at least one minor child, representing 1.2% of couples with children aged 18 or under. As to children under 18 years of age living with a couple in which at least one Francophone partner is a Francophone, they numbered 50,300, and they too represented only 1.2% of all children of the same age.

This section will examine the composition of couples with at least one Francophone partner and with children under 18 years of age; it will consider these couples from the perspective of whether they are homogamous or mixed. However, the central focus of this section is to study the intergenerational transmission of language from parents to minor children in terms of mother tongue, language spoken in the parental home and first official language spoken (FOLS).

Couples in which at least one partner is a Francophone immigrant

Data on couples in which at least one partner is a Francophone immigrant were constructed in two stages. First, for all couples, we cross-tabulated the group defined according to the first official language spoken (FOLS) and the immigrant status of each partner. Groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status are as follows:

- French FOLS, Canadian-born
- French-English FOLS, Canadian-born
- French FOLS, immigrants
- French-English FOLS, immigrants
- Non-Francophone immigrants and non-permanent residents
- Non-Francophone, Canadian-born

We then selected only those couples in which at least one of the partners is both Francophone (either French FOLS or French-English FOLS) **and** an immigrant. From this cross-tabulation, we obtained eleven **types of couples** in which at least one partner was a Francophone immigrant, without regard to the sex of that partner.⁷ Of these eleven couple types, five had small numbers and were therefore grouped into a residual category (*other types* of couples comprised of at least one Francophone immigrant) for purposes of the analyses presented below. Our attention will therefore focus on the other six couple types with the largest numbers. The number and percentage distribution of the couple types are shown in table 6.1.

In and of themselves, the six main couple types account for more than 95% of all couples that include at least one Francophone immigrant partner, with or without the presence of minor children. The same is true for the children: nearly 96% of them live in families in which the parents form one of the six main types of couples. The most numerous type, accounting for more than one-third of couples, consists of a French-English FOLS immigrant and a non-Francophone immigrant or a non-permanent resident (*NPR*). Four other types each account for between 10% and 15% of couples; in three of them, at least one partner is French FOLS. The couple type consisting of two French FOLS partners, one of whom is an immigrant and the other is Canadian-born accounts for 6.2% of couples with children under 18 years of age and 7.5% of all couples in which at least one partner is a Francophone immigrant.

7. The sex of the partners was not taken into account in cross-tabulating each partner's group defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status because of the small number of couples characterized by the presence of at least one Francophone partner who is an immigrant to Canada outside Quebec. Taking the partners' sex into account would have doubled the number of couple types and reduced the number of couples for each type by roughly half.

Table 6.1
Percentage of Francophone opposite-sex couples with children less than 18 years of age according to type of couple, Canada less Quebec

Type of couple	Couples with children under 18 years-old	Children under 18 years-old	All couples
	percent		
FOLS French immigrant plus FOLS French native-born	6.2	6.1	7.5
Two FOLS French immigrants	14.3	16.3	12.6
FOLS French immigrant plus native-born FOLS other	12.3	12.6	13.2
FOLS French immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	10.4	10.3	12.9
Two FOLS French-English immigrants	14.1	13.9	14.5
FOLS French-English immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	38.4	36.7	35.6
Other types	4.1	4.1	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	thousands		
Couples or children	27,270	50,295	56,975

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Homogamy and mixed couples

Here we will examine the homogamous or mixed nature of couples with children under 18 years of age where at least one of the partners is a Francophone immigrant. The criterion of being either homogamous or mixed refers to the mother tongue of each of the spouses. A homogamous couple, then, is defined as one where both spouses have the same mother tongue(s), whereas a mixed couple is defined as one where the two spouses have one or more different mother tongues. We could have chosen another criterion for defining the homogamous or mixed nature of couples, such as the language spoken most often at home or the first official language spoken (FOLS), but we chose mother tongue because it is usually this language that parents pass on to their children. This brief foray into the heart of a complex subject will shed light on the nature of intergenerational transmission of a language, which operates within families in which one of the parents is a Francophone immigrant.

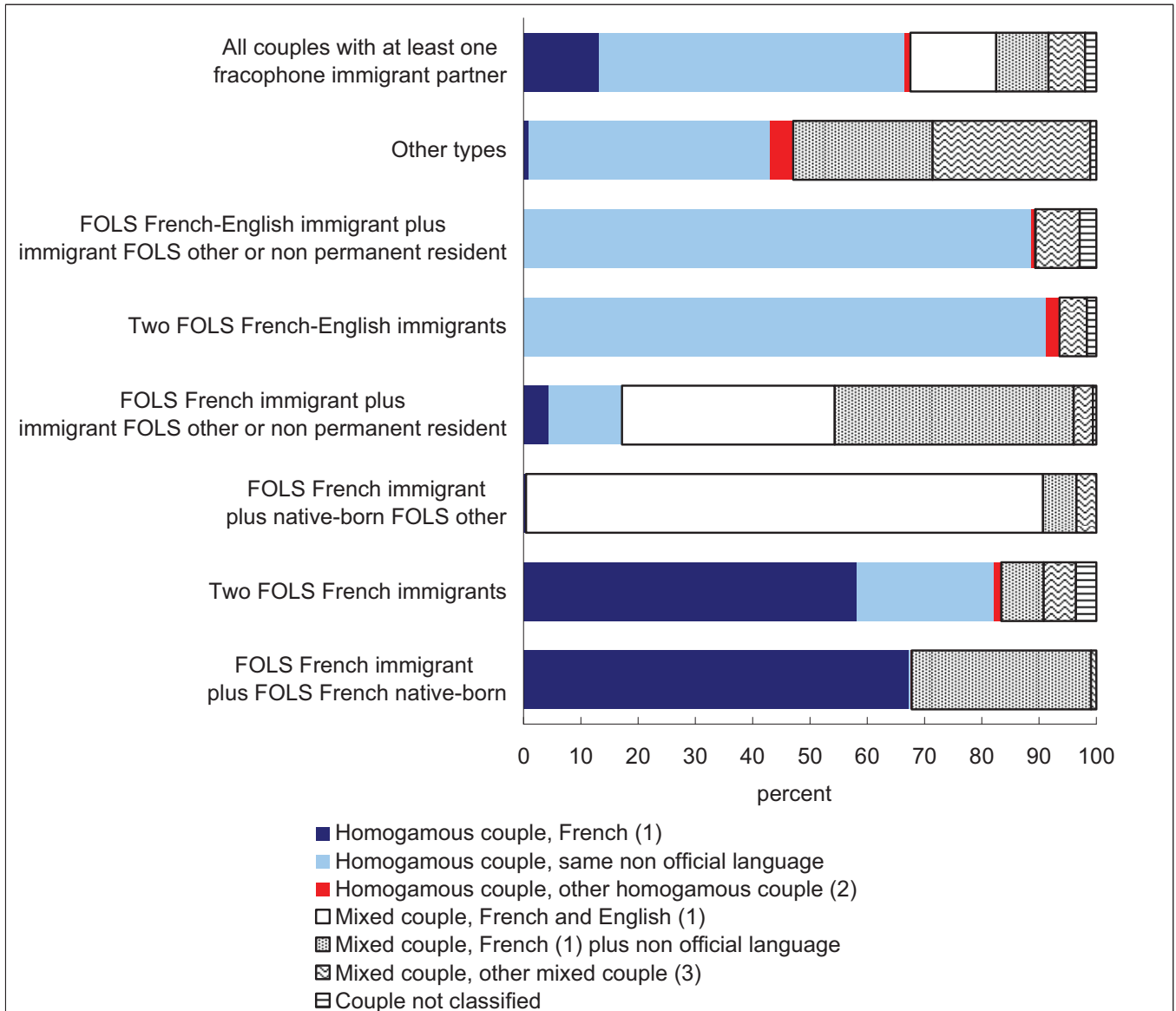
Couples with children under 18 where at least one parent is a Francophone immigrant vary greatly as to whether they are homogamous or mixed (chart 6.1). With one exception, each type of couple tends to be characterized by a dominant form of homogamy or mixedness. Couples comprised of two French FOLS partners constitute the majority of homogamous Francophone couples, that is, couples where both partners have French as their mother tongue. However, two types of couples differ from each other. Among couples consisting of a Canadian-born French FOLS person and a French FOLS immigrant, nearly one-third are mixed, with one partner having French as a mother tongue and the other having a mother tongue that is not an official language. Among couples comprised of two French FOLS immigrants, 27% are homogamous couples with a mother tongue other than French or English.

Among couples in which one of the partners is a French FOLS immigrant and the other is a non-Francophone (Canadian-born or immigrant) or a non-permanent resident, the vast majority are mixed. Almost all (99.6%) unions between a French FOLS immigrant and a non-Francophone Canadian-born person are mixed couples, mainly "French + English." Where the other partner is a non-Francophone or a non-permanent resident, nearly equal proportions of such couples are mixed "French + English" (37%) and "French + a non-official language" (42%).

Also, among unions consisting either of two French-English FOLS immigrants or of a French-English FOLS immigrant and a non-Francophone immigrant or a non-permanent resident, more than 90% are homogamous couples sharing the same non-official language (93% and 91.5% respectively).

Chart 6.1

Opposite-sex couples with at least one Francophone immigrant partner with children under 18 years of age according to the homogamous or mixed nature of the couple and type of couple, Canada less Quebec



(1) The French and English mother tongue categories may include another, non-official language as mother tongue.

For example, French may refer to only French or French with another, non-official language.

(2) Other homogamous couples are English, English-French.

(3) Other mixed couples are English + non-official language, English-French + non-official language, different non-official languages

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

In all, 55% of opposite-sex couples with minor children where one of the partners is a Francophone immigrant (French FOLS or French-English FOLS) are homogamous couples with the same non-official language. This situation tends not to be conducive to the transmission of French as the mother tongue to the children of couples where at least one immigrant partner is a Francophone. However, 30% are mixed unions, primarily “French + English” and “French + non-official language.”

Intergenerational transmission of French

Intergenerational language transmission (language transmitted from parents to their children) is influenced by a number of factors, such as the linguistic characteristics of each parent, their place of origin and residence, their socioeconomic profile and the children’s characteristics. These factors combine to determine which language(s) the children will inherit and which language(s) they are likely to use in their daily lives.

Mother tongue

Overall, nearly half of children brought up in Francophone immigrant families (families headed by a couple in which a least one partner is a Francophone immigrant) have a language other than French or English as their mother tongue (table 6.2). French is transmitted as a mother tongue to only 25% of children (including cases of transmission of both French and English), which is less than the proportion of those to whom only English is transmitted, namely 28%. There is considerable variation from one type of couple to another. As regards the transmission of French to children, two types of couples stand out from the others, namely types in which each partner has French as the first official language (French FOLS). The type of couple consisting of a French FOLS Canadian-born person and a French FOLS immigrant appears to best ensure that French is transmitted to the children, in 92% of cases (including cases of joint transmission of French and English). Conversely, the transmission of French to children under 18 years of age is low or very low for two types of couples: the type consisting of two French-English FOLS immigrants and the type consisting of one French-English FOLS immigrant and another immigrant who is a non-Francophone or a non-permanent resident.

Table 6.2
Population of children under 18 years of age living with opposite-sex Francophone couples according to mother tongue by type of couple, Canada less Quebec

Type of parents' couple	Mother tongue of children				Total
	English alone or with another language	French alone or with another language	English and French, with or without another language	Other language alone	
	percent				
FOLS French immigrant plus FOLS French native-born	6.0	88.9	2.0	3.2	100.0
Two FOLS French immigrants	15.8	63.8	5.1	15.3	100.0
FOLS French immigrant plus native-born FOLS other	75.0	15.5	8.1	1.4	100.0
FOLS French immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	55.2	19.0	4.8	21.0	100.0
Two FOLS French-English immigrants	15.8	4.4	3.7	76.1	100.0
FOLS French-English immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	18.2	0.6	1.1	80.1	100.0
Other types	19.9	16.0	10.4	53.7	100.0
All couples	27.8	21.2	3.8	47.2	100.0

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups “English” and “neither English nor French”.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

English is transmitted more commonly than French for two types of couples. Couples consisting of a French FOLS immigrant and a non-Francophone native-born Canadian transmit English to their children under 18 years of age in 75% of cases, compared to 15.5% for French only. Also, unions between a French FOLS immigrant and a non-Francophone immigrant or a non-permanent resident transmit English to their children in 55% of cases, compared to 19% for French only.

When all types of couples with at least one Francophone immigrant partner are combined, non-official mother tongues are found to be transmitted to children in the largest number of cases, namely 47%. A non-official language is transmitted to children in a majority of cases for two types of couples (disregarding the residual category consisting of "other types"): couples comprised of two French-English FOLS immigrants (76%) and those comprised of a French-English FOLS immigrant and a non-Francophone immigrant or a non-permanent resident (80%).

Language spoken at home

As regards the language spoken at home by the children of couples in which at least one partner is a Francophone immigrant, a comparable percentage of children under 18 years of age use English or a non-official language most often at home, at respectively 39% and 37% (table 6.3). As to French, 20% of children use it most often at home, and this percentage rises to 24.6% if children who use both French and English are added. Among couples of the first two types, namely couples in which both partners are French FOLS, a majority of children speak French most often at home; for couples comprised of a Canadian-born person and an immigrant, the proportion is 89%, while for those comprised of two immigrants it is 65%. These percentages rise to 90% and 72% if cases of "French and English" use are added.

In the other types of couples, most children tend to speak either English or a non-official language. In three types of couples in particular, French ranks third among the languages spoken most often at home, behind English and a non-official language.

The information on language spoken most often at home was combined with information on language spoken on a regular basis at home in order to obtain a more complete picture of the use of French at home by children under 18 years of age living within unions consisting of at least one Francophone immigrant partner (table 6.4). The degree of use of French at home hardly increases, since the proportion of children who speak French on a regular basis at home does not even reach 10%. Thus, when the four categories of use of French at home shown in Table 6.4 are summed, it emerges that one-third of children speak French either most often or on a regular basis at home.

Table 6.3
Population of children under 18 years of age living with opposite-sex Francophone couples according to language most often spoken at home by type of couple, Canada less Quebec

Type of parents' couple	Language most often spoken at home by children				Total
	English alone or with another language	French alone or with another language	English and French, with or without another language		
			Other language alone	percent	
FOLS French immigrant plus FOLS French native-born	9.4	89.4	1.0	0.2	100.0
Two FOLS French immigrants	22.3	64.8	7.4	5.4	100.0
FOLS French immigrant plus native-born FOLS other	84.2	11.2	4.2	0.4	100.0
FOLS French immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	65.4	13.1	5.9	15.6	100.0
Two FOLS French-English immigrants	28.4	4.4	5.6	61.7	100.0
FOLS French-English immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	33.0	0.3	1.8	64.9	100.0
Other types	30.1	16.4	12.9	40.6	100.0
All couples	38.9	20.2	4.4	36.6	100.0

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Table 6.4
Population of children less than 18 years of age living with opposite-sex Francophone couples according to the level of French use at home by type of couple, Canada less Quebec

Type of parents' couple	French, language spoken at home				Total French
	Most often		Regularly		
	French alone or with another language	French and English alone or with another language	French alone or with another language	French and English alone or with another language	
FOLS French immigrant plus FOLS French native-born	89.4	1.0	5.5	0.0	95.9
Two FOLS French immigrants	64.8	7.4	8.9	0.4	81.6
FOLS French immigrant plus native-born FOLS other	11.2	4.2	22.6	0.0	37.9
FOLS French immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	13.1	5.9	14.1	0.3	33.5
Two FOLS French-English immigrants	4.4	5.6	9.1	5.6	24.7
FOLS French-English immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	0.3	1.8	1.3	2.0	5.5
Other types	16.4	12.9	4.2	4.5	38.0
All couples	20.2	4.4	8.0	1.8	34.4

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

First official language spoken

We examined the transmission of languages according to the criterion of the first official language spoken (FOLS) by children living with a parental couple in which at least one partner is a Francophone immigrant. The results differ from those based on mother tongue and language spoken at home. Children's first official language spoken is English in 58% of cases and French in 24% (table 6.5). It is again the same two types of couples for whom the majority of children have French as their first official language spoken, namely those consisting of an immigrant and a Canadian-born person, both of whom have French as their FOLS (92%), and those composed of two French FOLS immigrants (75%). English is the dominant language for all other types of couples in which at least one partner is a Francophone immigrant. However, the transmission of both French and English is a reality for nearly one-third of children living with parental couples comprised of two French-English FOLS immigrants.

Table 6.5
Population of children under 18 years of age living with opposite-sex Francophone couples according to first official language spoken by type of couple, Canada less Quebec

Type of parents' couple	First official language spoken by children				Total
	English only	French only	English and French	Neither English nor French	
	percent				
FOLS French immigrant plus FOLS French native-born	7.2	92.3	0.4	0.2	100.0
Two FOLS French immigrants	20.1	75.4	3.3	1.2	100.0
FOLS French immigrant plus native-born FOLS other	80.5	16.5	3.0	0.0	100.0
FOLS French immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	72.4	21.7	4.5	1.5	100.0
Two FOLS French-English immigrants	54.6	7.5	31.9	6.0	100.0
FOLS French-English immigrant plus immigrant FOLS other or non permanent resident	74.3	0.7	15.2	9.8	100.0
Other types	53.2	20.9	20.1	5.7	100.0
All couples	58.3	24.4	12.2	5.0	100.0

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

In summary, it emerges that the transmission of French depends both on the type of couple with whom the children live and the context in which that language is used. French is transmitted firstly by couples in which both partners have only French as their first official language: in their case, the majority of minor children have French as their mother tongue, speak it most often at home and have it as their first official language spoken. The situation is completely different for other types of couples, where the transmission of English or a non-official language dominates. The context is also important. French is transmitted to 25% of children as a mother tongue; it is transmitted to 34.4% of children as a language spoken at home (at least on regular basis) and to 36.6% of children as the first official language spoken (FOLS). The competition of English is strong in all contexts: as a mother tongue, English (excluding cases of simultaneous transmission of French and English) is transmitted to 28% of children, as a language spoken at home to 63% of children and as an FOLS to 58% of children. In the three cases of intergenerational transmission, English surpasses French in terms of the number of children to whom the language is transmitted. As to non-official languages, their transmission to minor children is substantial and more widespread than for French: 47% of children have a non-official language as their mother tongue and nearly the same proportion, 46%, use a non-official languages at least on a regular basis at home (not including cases where a non-official language is transmitted simultaneously with French or English).

Education and diplomas

Along with work experience acquired over the course of a lifetime, education and diplomas obtained are basic components of an individual's human or intellectual capital. How this human capital, which immigrants bring with them, can be transferred from one jurisdiction to another is a matter that entails a number of factors, including the field of study or experience associated with this human capital, the country where it was acquired, the host country's institutional and legal framework governing the recognition of qualifications, and individual characteristics of the persons involved in the process. Clearly, the outcome of the process of obtaining recognition of qualifications and work experience acquired abroad will affect the degree of success or failure of immigrants' integration into the labour market.

Censuses provide no direct information on the recognition of diplomas or work experience acquired abroad. However, some questions shed light on the highest certificate or diploma obtained as regards the level of the diploma, the country in which it was obtained and the main field of study.

Diploma or degree obtained according to highest level of schooling

Immigrants have a higher level of education than persons born in Canada. The reason for this has to do with the selection process for independent immigrants, who are chosen based on the points system, which emphasizes education and other personal characteristics conducive to their integration into Canadian society. In the 2006 Census, at least 40% of male French FOLS and French-English FOLS immigrants have a bachelor's degree or higher (master's, doctorate), while for Canadian-born Francophones, the corresponding proportion is slightly more than 13% (table 7.1). The percentage is roughly 20% in the case of Canadian-born French-English FOLS persons. Among non-Francophone immigrants, 27% have acquired a university diploma at or above the bachelor's level.

The population of French FOLS immigrant males with no diploma or certificate is smaller than that with a higher degree such as a master's or doctorate, namely 3,190 in the former case compared to 5,110 in the latter. The same applies to French-English FOLS immigrants. This is not the case for any of the other three groups, in which conversely, the population of persons with no certificate or diploma exceeds the population holding a higher degree. Among non-Francophone immigrants, nearly 450,000 have no diploma or certificate, compared to 225,000 who have a master's or doctorate. In terms of relative weight, then, 30% of the Canadian-born Francophone population aged 15 and over in 2006 have no diploma. For French FOLS immigrants, the corresponding percentage is under 12 %, while for non-Francophone immigrants it reaches 19%.

The distribution of the female population according to highest diploma or certificate obtained is similar to that of males. As may be seen, female immigrants (both Francophone and non-Francophone) have a higher education level than Canadian-born females, but the differences are less pronounced than for males (table 7.2). These differences are the greatest in three categories: no diploma or certificate, bachelor's degree, and certificate or diploma above the bachelor's. Differences may also be noted between linguistic groups within the immigrant population. Similar to males, Francophone female immigrants tend to have higher-level diplomas than their non-Francophone counterparts, while the proportion of the latter who have no certificate or diploma is higher than for French-speaking female immigrants.

Table 7.1
Male population aged 15 and over according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and highest certificate, diploma or degree, Canada less Quebec

Highest certificate, diploma or degree	First official language spoken by men				
	Native-born		Immigrant		
	French	French and English	French	French and English	Other
	thousands				
No certificat or diploma	109,010	2,300	3,190	4,915	447,315
High school graduation certificate or equivalency certificate	78,950	2,090	4,055	5,580	506,440
Trade, apprenticeship certificate or diploma	57,370	690	2,765	2,325	271,890
College, cegep and university certificate below bachelor level	70,460	1,035	6,170	5,465	480,630
Bachelor's degree	35,135	980	5,680	8,000	409,965
University degree above bachelor level	13,370	525	5,110	6,630	225,500
Total	364,295	7,625	26,960	32,910	2,341,745
	percent				
No certificat or diploma	29.9	30.2	11.8	14.9	19.1
High school graduation certificate or equivalency certificate	21.7	27.5	15.0	17.0	21.6
Trade, apprenticeship certificate or diploma	15.7	9.1	10.3	7.1	11.6
College, cegep and university certificate below bachelor level	19.3	13.5	22.9	16.6	20.5
Bachelor's degree	9.6	12.9	21.1	24.3	17.5
University degree above bachelor level	3.7	6.9	18.9	20.1	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Tableau 7.2
Female population aged 15 and over according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and highest certificate, diploma or degree, Canada less Quebec

Highest certificate, diploma or degree	First official language spoken by women				
	Native-born		Immigrant		
	French	French and English	French	French and English	Other
	thousands				
No certificat or diploma	110,545	3,050	4,140	5,470	596,190
High school graduation certificate or equivalency certificate	99,385	2,605	5,805	6,955	648,180
Trade, apprenticeship certificate or diploma	31,275	480	2,420	1,370	163,635
College, cegep and university certificate below bachelor level	97,005	1,865	7,760	6,150	591,230
Bachelor's degree	52,565	1,910	5,805	9,525	429,915
University degree above bachelor level	12,670	635	3,555	5,060	155,515
Total	403,450	10,535	29,485	34,525	2,584,670
	percent				
No certificat or diploma	27.4	29.0	14.0	15.8	23.1
High school graduation certificate or equivalency certificate	24.6	24.7	19.7	20.1	25.1
Trade, apprenticeship certificate or diploma	7.8	4.5	8.2	4.0	6.3
College, cegep and university certificate below bachelor level	24.0	17.7	26.3	17.8	22.9
Bachelor's degree	13.0	18.1	19.7	27.6	16.6
University degree above bachelor level	3.1	6.0	12.1	14.7	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

The differences between males and females vary by group defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status and by level of diploma or certificate. Among Canadian-born Francophones, the percentage of males with no diploma or degree is slightly higher than the percentage of females (30% for males, 27% for females), while the opposite phenomenon is observed for immigrants overall. In their case, the proportion of females with no diploma or certificate is greater than that of males. At the other end of the education spectrum, the proportion of males with a higher degree is greater than that of females in all five groups. At other levels, the differences are smaller and are affected by the fact that there are relatively few women with a trade school certificate or diploma or an apprenticeship certificate. This results in stronger representation in the category immediately above, namely the population with a college diploma or certificate or a university certificate below the bachelor's level. The proportion of immigrants (excepting the French-English FOLS immigrant group) with a bachelor's degree is similar for males and females, while among Canadian-born Francophones, males are at a disadvantage: their proportion is 9.6%, compared to 13% for females.

Place where highest diploma or degree was obtained

It might be expected that the vast majority of immigrants would have obtained their highest certificate or diploma abroad, in light of the selection process that many immigrants undergo. However, as may be seen in table 7.3, from 45% to 60% of immigrants, whether they be Francophone or non-Francophone or male or female, obtained their highest diploma or certificate in Canada. A slightly higher proportion of male than of female immigrants obtained their highest diploma or degree abroad. Variations among groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) are sizable. More than 45% of the French FOLS immigrant population obtained their highest diploma or degree abroad, which means that on the other hand, a slight majority of them did so in Canada. Conversely, among French-English FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants, a minority obtained their highest certificate or diploma in Canada, while 61% and 54% respectively received it from a foreign institution.

Table 7.3
Immigrants aged 15 and over with a certificate or a diploma according to first official language spoken and the place where the certificate or diploma was obtained, Canada less Quebec

Place where the certificate or diploma was obtained	Immigrant with first official language spoken		
	French	English	Other
	thousands		
Men			
Canadian diploma or grade	9,945	8,540	635,645
Foreign diploma or grade	9,775	13,875	752,345
Women			
Canadian diploma or grade	10,830	8,975	624,805
Foreign diploma or grade	8,710	13,130	715,495
Total			
Canadian diploma or grade	20,770	17,515	1,260,455
Foreign diploma or grade	18,490	27,000	1,467,835
	percent		
Men	49.6	61.9	54.2
Women			
Foreign diploma or grade	44.6	59.4	53.4
Total			
Foreign diploma or grade	47.1	60.7	53.8

Note(s): The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

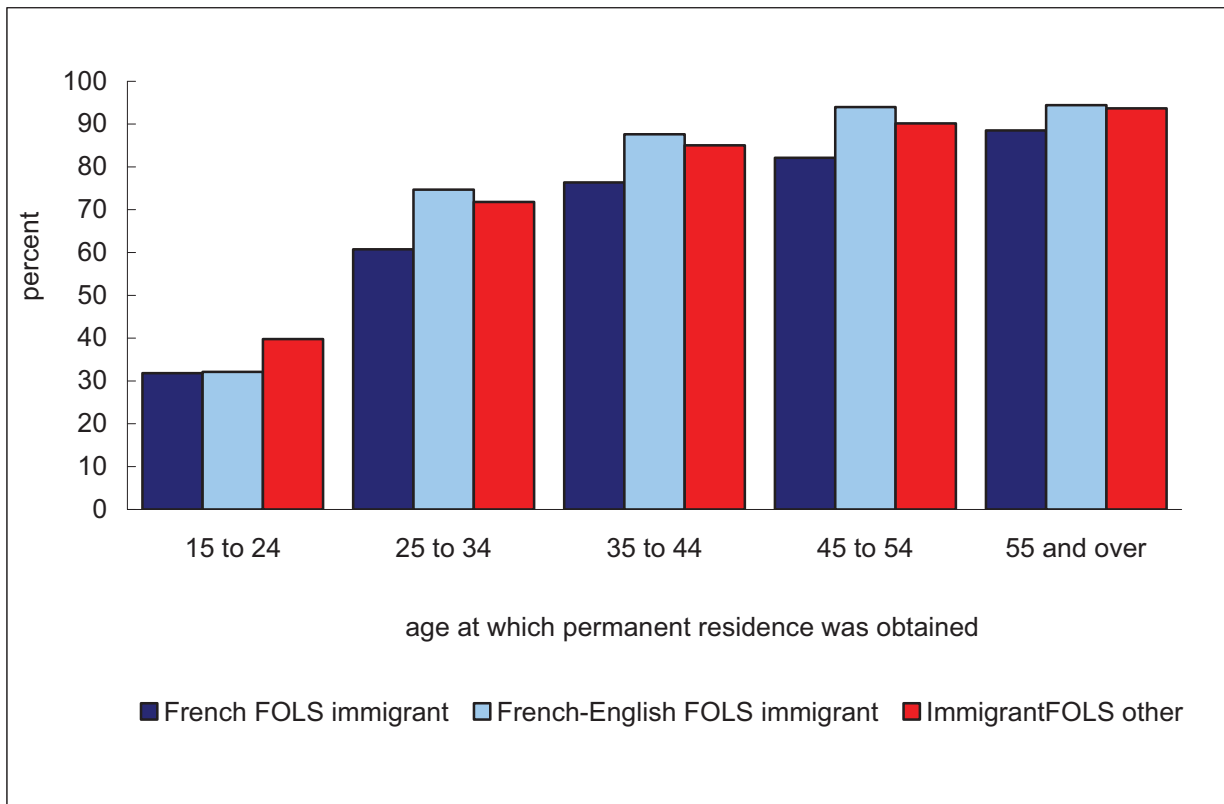
Two main factors explain the high proportion of immigrants who received their highest academic qualification in Canada. First, a number of immigrants arrived in Canada or obtained permanent residence status at too young an age to have had the opportunity to study—or complete their education—abroad. In the 2006 Census, nearly 28% of immigrants living in Canada outside Quebec came to Canada before age 15, and 24% did so between 15 and 24 years of age. Some studies⁸ find that immigrants who came to Canada (and who obtained permanent residence status) before 28 years of age have a low probability of having been able to complete their university education abroad. Also, a number of foreign students choose to remain in Canada at the end of their studies, and they therefore obtain permanent residence after completing their education in Canada. However, the Canadian census does not reveal which permanent residents had foreign student status in Canada at some point in their life, although the question on the year in which permanent residence was obtained can be used to derive the age at which permanent residence was acquired.

8. Monica Boyd & Grant Schellenberg, *Re-accreditation and occupations of immigrant doctors and engineers*, Canadian Social Trends, No. 84, 2007, Cat. no. 11-008, pp. 2-10.

The age at which permanent residence is acquired directly affects the percentage of immigrants who obtained their diploma or degree abroad. A minority of immigrants who came to Canada before age 25 obtained their highest diploma abroad. Among those who arrived before age 15, more than 90% obtained it in Canada; between ages 15 and 24, the percentage is around 65%. Starting at age 25, the majority of immigrants acquired their highest certificate or diploma abroad. Even at the latter ages, there is a certain gradation: the higher the age at which permanent residence is obtained, the larger the proportion of those who obtained their highest academic qualification abroad (with percentages ranging between 60% and 90%) and the smaller the proportion of those who did so in Canada. Differences according to linguistic group are small, but they confirm that French FOLS immigrants are the group with the lowest proportion having obtained their highest degree abroad.

Chart 7.1

Percentage of immigrants aged 15 and over with a certificate or a diploma obtained abroad according to first official language spoken and age at which permanent residence was obtained, Canada less Quebec



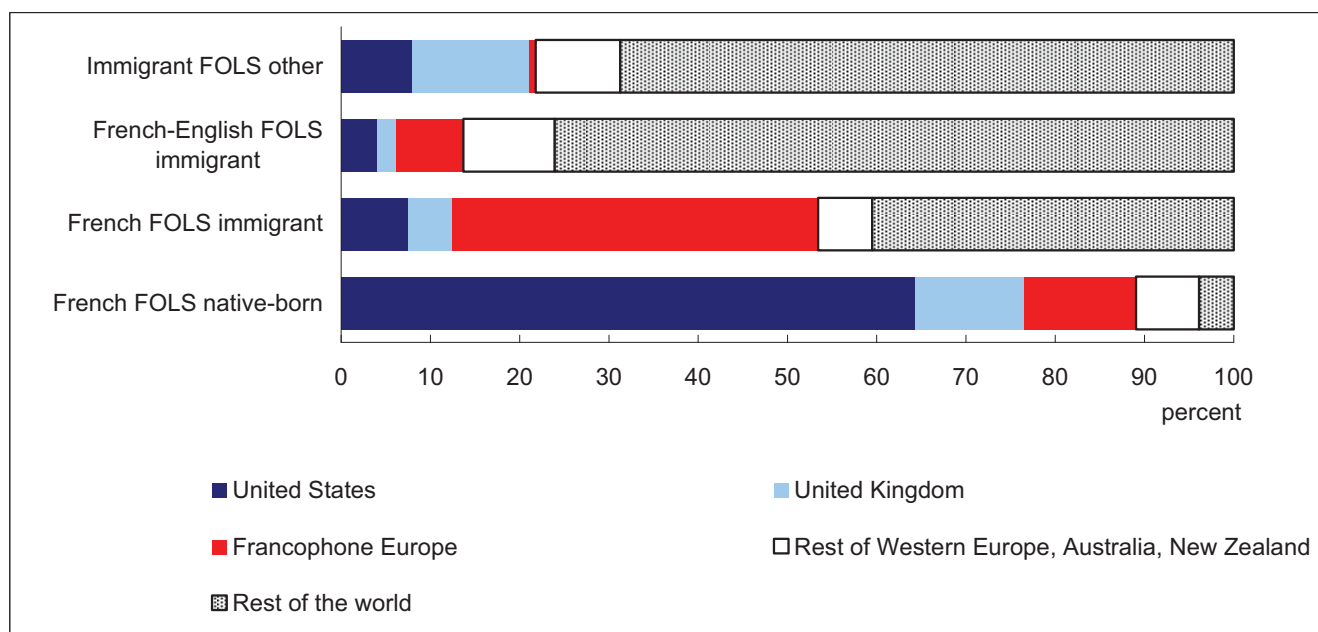
Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
 The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

For immigrants who acquired their highest credential abroad, it is useful to present the results based on the country or region where education was completed (Canadian-born Francophones are included here for purposes of comparison). Five geographic entities (two countries, three regions) have been identified: the United States, the United Kingdom, Francophone Europe, the rest of Western Europe with Australia and New Zealand,⁹ and lastly the rest of the world, where the prestige of educational institutions is known to be less than in the first four geographic entities. Francophone Europe was identified as a separate entity because French-speaking immigrants are a population of interest. Francophone Europe includes the following countries: France (excluding overseas departments and territories), Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Monaco. The contribution of the latter two countries to the European Francophonie group is quite marginal.

There are major differences by country or region among those who obtained their highest diploma or degree abroad when we compare the four groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status. Firstly, more than 60% of Canadian-born Francophones who obtained their highest certificate or diploma abroad acquired it in the United States; the rest were distributed among the other four geographic entities (chart 7.2). For immigrants, the distributions are completely different. On the one hand, a sizable share—just over 40%—of French-speaking immigrants acquired their highest diploma or degree in Francophone Europe, especially in France. Another 40% obtained it elsewhere in the world. On the other hand, for the rest of the immigrants (including French-English FOLS), more than 70% of diplomas and certificates were obtained elsewhere in the world, that is, in a country where the prestige of educational institutions is less than in the United States and Western Europe.

Chart 7.2

Population aged 15 and over with a certificate or a diploma obtained abroad according to the country or region where the certificate or diploma was obtained, immigrant status and first official language spoken, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

9. Because of the small number of nationals of Australia and New Zealand, this group was combined with non-Francophone and non-Anglophone Western Europeans. The first four geographic entities represent the regions of the world where the quality of education is considered to be the best. On this subject, see Arthur Sweetman, *Immigrant Source Country Educational Quality and Canadian Labour Market Outcomes*, Statistics Canada, Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series, 2004, Cat. no. 11F0019MIE, No. 234.

Field of study

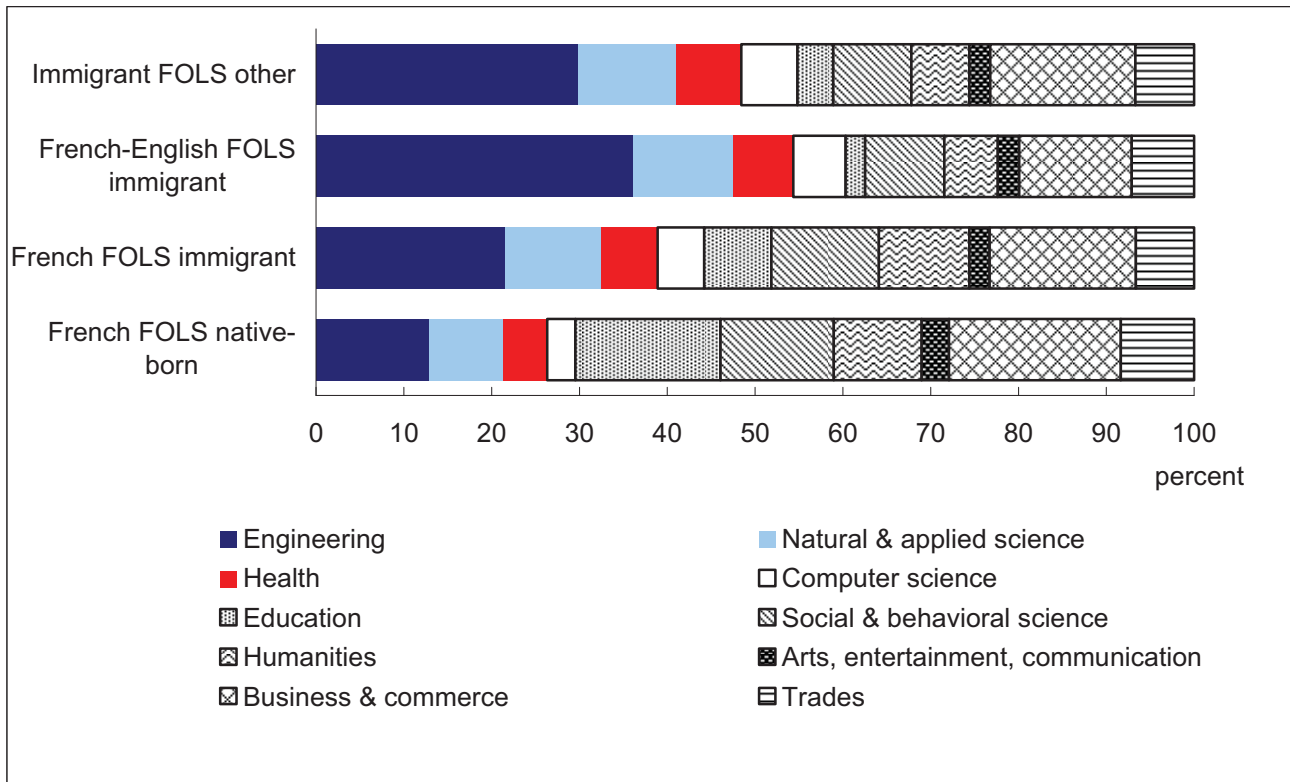
The 2006 Census lends itself to examining the field of study for the highest certificate or diploma obtained in Canada or abroad. Here the analysis is limited to academic fields of study, thereby excluding certificates and diplomas for trades, in which women are poorly represented. Ten major fields of study were identified, based on a detailed classification of the different categories (of which there were more than a thousand) offered in the Census.

It is apparent from the outset that the most striking differences are between men and women, a result of differentials that continue to prevail to this day in the sexes' choices of career paths through education and participation in the labour market (chart 7.3). For example, a much larger proportion of men than of women have an education in engineering. Women, on the other hand, are over-represented in relation to their male counterparts in the health, education and social science fields.

Also, major differences may be observed between groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status. French-speaking persons born in Canada stand out from their immigrant counterparts firstly by the fact that a low proportion of them have a university degree in engineering, or, to a lesser extent, a university degree in natural sciences; conversely, they are proportionally more likely to have a certificate or diploma in education. French FOLS immigrants too stand out by the low percentage of them who have a university degree in engineering, in this case in relation to other immigrants (including both French-English FOLS and non-Francophones); however, they are more highly represented in education, the social and behavioural sciences and the humanities.

Chart 7.3-a

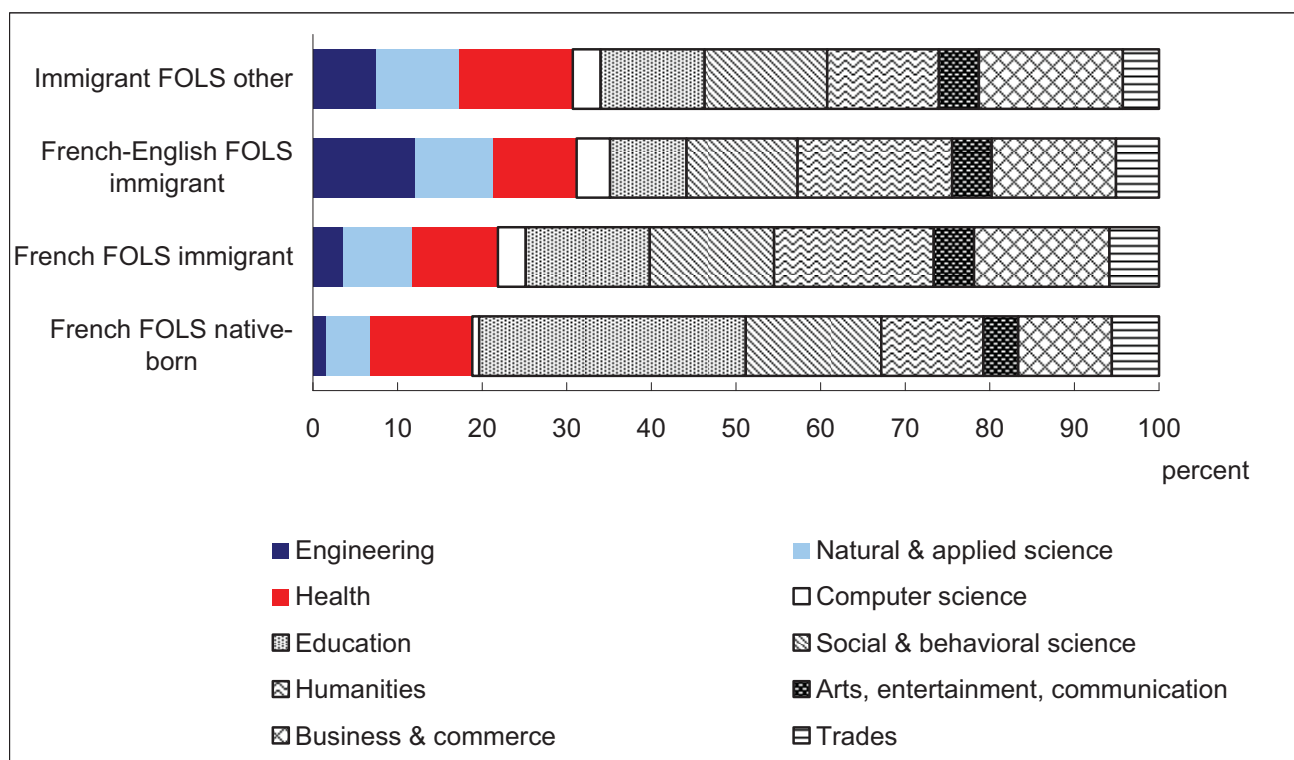
Population of men aged 15 and over with a university certificate or diploma according to the field of study, immigrant status and first official language spoken, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 7.3-b
Population of women aged 15 and over with a university certificate or diploma according to the field of study, immigrant status and first official language spoken, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Non-Francophone immigrants and French-English FOLS immigrants have similar distributions according to the field of study for the highest university certificate or diploma. They are proportionally much more likely to have an engineering diploma than French-speaking native-born Canadians and immigrants, whereas they are less well represented in education and, for men, the humanities and social and behavioural sciences. In other fields, especially those related to health and to business and commerce, the four groups exhibit similar proportions.

Regional variations in university education

Regional variations are examined based on the proportion of persons with a completed university diploma or certificate. In light of the sizable variations in education levels by age (or birth cohort) and sex within the population, the proportions were standardized by age and sex to neutralize the effects of the age and sex composition of each group on the proportions calculated.

The results show that between 40% and 50% of Francophone immigrants outside Quebec have a university certificate or diploma, which are much higher proportions than for the other two groups (chart 7.4). Of the three groups, the proportions are lowest for native-born Canadians (between 10% and 30%). There is nothing surprising in this finding, considering the selection process (which takes education level into account) undergone by some immigrants wishing to settle in Canada. But the education level of Francophone immigrants is also markedly higher than that of non-Francophone immigrants; among them, the percentage with a university diploma or certificate ranges between 25% and 40% (except in Ottawa, where the percentage is 44%).

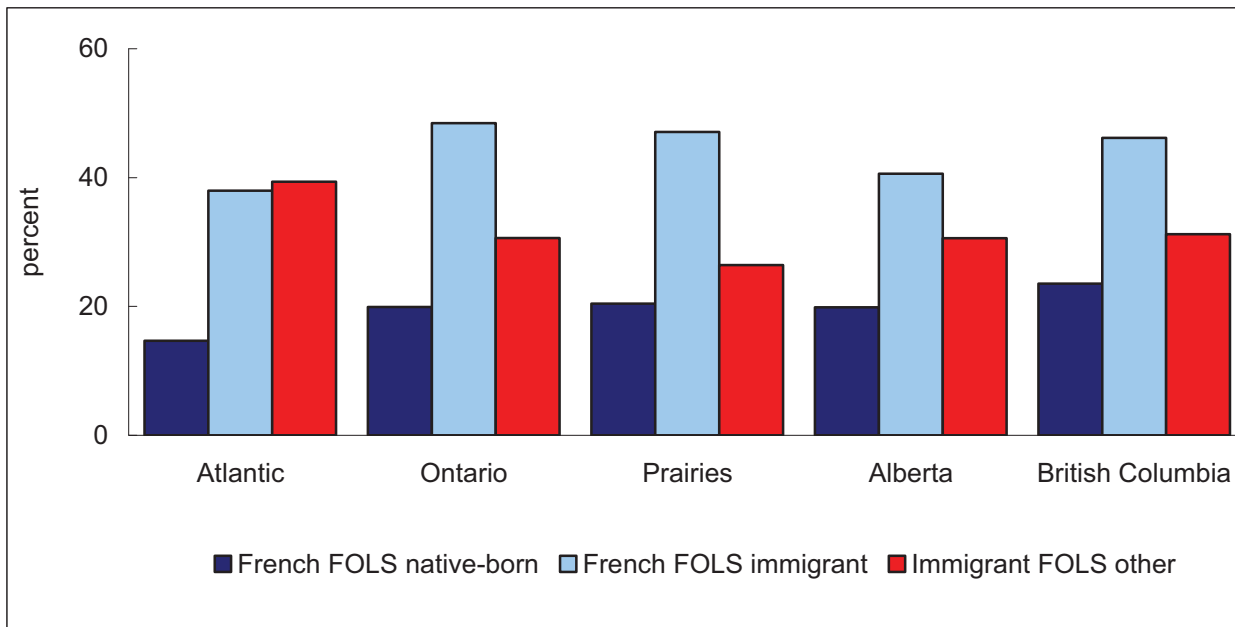
In summary, French FOLS immigrants stand out both from Canadian-born Francophones and the rest of immigrants (French-English FOLS and non-Francophone) in terms of their education level and the characteristics of degrees obtained.

The education level of French FOLS immigrants is similar to that of French-English FOLS immigrants but higher than that of native-born Canadians and non-Francophone immigrants, for both males and females. French FOLS immigrants differ from other immigrant groups in that a large proportion of them obtained their diploma or certificate in Canada. Also, of those who obtained their diploma or certificate abroad, a larger proportion obtained it in Western Europe, especially in a Francophone country with France in the lead.

A smaller proportion of French FOLS immigrants acquired a university diploma or certificate in engineering compared to other immigrants (French-English FOLS et non-Francophone).

On the basis of these findings, it is difficult to predict the chances of positive labour market outcomes for French FOLS immigrants compared to other immigrants. On the one hand, the education level and the place where the diploma or certificate was obtained would tend to favour their integration into the Canadian labour market; on the other hand, the low proportion of them with an engineering diploma or certificate could have the opposite effect.

Chart 7.4-a
Proportion (standardised by age and sex) of the population aged 25 to 64 with a university certificate or diploma according to immigrant status and first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) by regions, Canada less Quebec

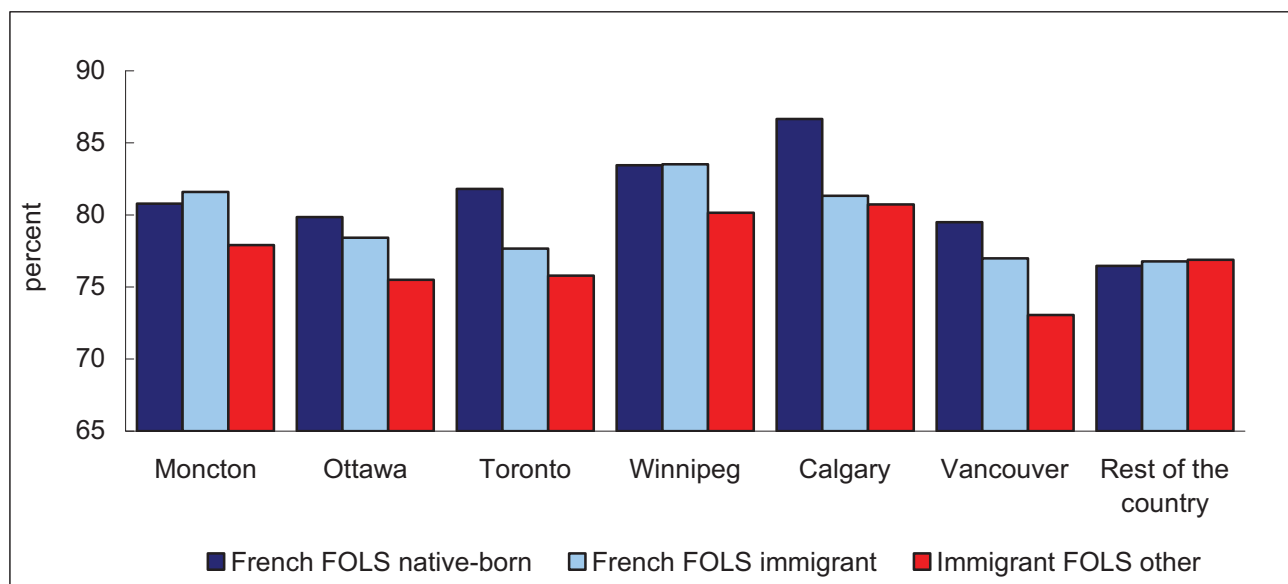


Note(s): Standard used: native-born with French as first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) living in Ontario. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French". The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 7.4-b

Proportion (standardised by age and sex) of the population aged 25 to 64 with a university certificate or diploma according to immigrant status and first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) for selected census metropolitan areas, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): Standard used: native-born with French as first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) living in Ontario. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Participation in the labour force

Participation in the labour force is an essential marker of the economic integration of immigrants into Canadian society. The analysis provided here includes a descriptive study of labour force participation and unemployment rates captured in the last Census of Canada, conducted in 2006, and a more complex study in which a number of factors are introduced simultaneously to explain variations in labour force participation rates and unemployment rates between groups of immigrants defined according to the first official language spoken (FOLS).

Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate

An initial overview of the labour force participation of French FOLS immigrants in the 2006 Census¹⁰ shows that for the males in this group, the situation is comparable to that of Canadian-born Francophone males and non-Francophone immigrant males. Their overall participation rate (all working ages combined) is 72%, whereas it is 69.7% for non-Francophone Canadian-born males and 69% for non-Francophone immigrant males (table 8.1). At 6.7%, their unemployment rate is slightly lower than for Canadian-born males (7.2%), although higher than for other immigrant males (5.4%).

10. Based on employment status during the week (from Sunday to Saturday) preceding Census Day (May 16, 2006). The participation rate is calculated as the number of persons in the labour force (employed or looking for work) in relation to the total working-age population. The unemployment rate is the ratio between the number of persons looking for work and the labour force. These rates are expressed as a percentage.

For females too, there are differences between the groups. While the participation rate of French FOLS immigrant females is the same as for French FOLS females born in Canada (60.1% and 60% respectively), it is much higher than the rate for non-Francophone immigrant females (56%). On the other hand, for French FOLS Francophone immigrant females, the unemployment rate is higher than for the other groups at nearly 10%, compared to only 6% for Canadian-born Francophone females and slightly over 7% for non-Francophone immigrant females.

These indicators are quite sensitive to the age structure of the population. Both labour force participation and the probability of being in the situation of looking for work (unemployed) largely depend on one's place in the life cycle. Youths are especially at risk of unemployment because of their lack of experience on the labour market. Also, there are gender-related differences, due in part to the fact that women must often interrupt their work for family reasons, notably in connection with childbirth.

Table 8.1
Employment status of men and women aged 15 and over according to immigrant status and first official language spoken, Canada less Quebec

Population	employment status					
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total	Activity rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands				percent	
Men						
French FOLS native-born	235,465	18,375	110,450	364,295	69.7	7.2
French FOLS immigrant	18,140	1,310	7,515	26,965	72.1	6.7
French-English FOLS immigrant	22,400	1,635	8,870	32,910	73.0	6.8
Immigrant FOLS other	1,531,090	87,170	723,490	2,341,745	69.1	5.4
Women						
French FOLS native-born	227,500	14,605	161,345	403,450	60.0	6.0
French FOLS immigrant	15,995	1,735	11,760	29,480	60.1	9.8
French-English FOLS immigrant	19,600	2,175	12,745	34,525	63.1	10.0
Immigrant FOLS other	1,342,220	103,815	1,138,640	2,584,670	55.9	7.2

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

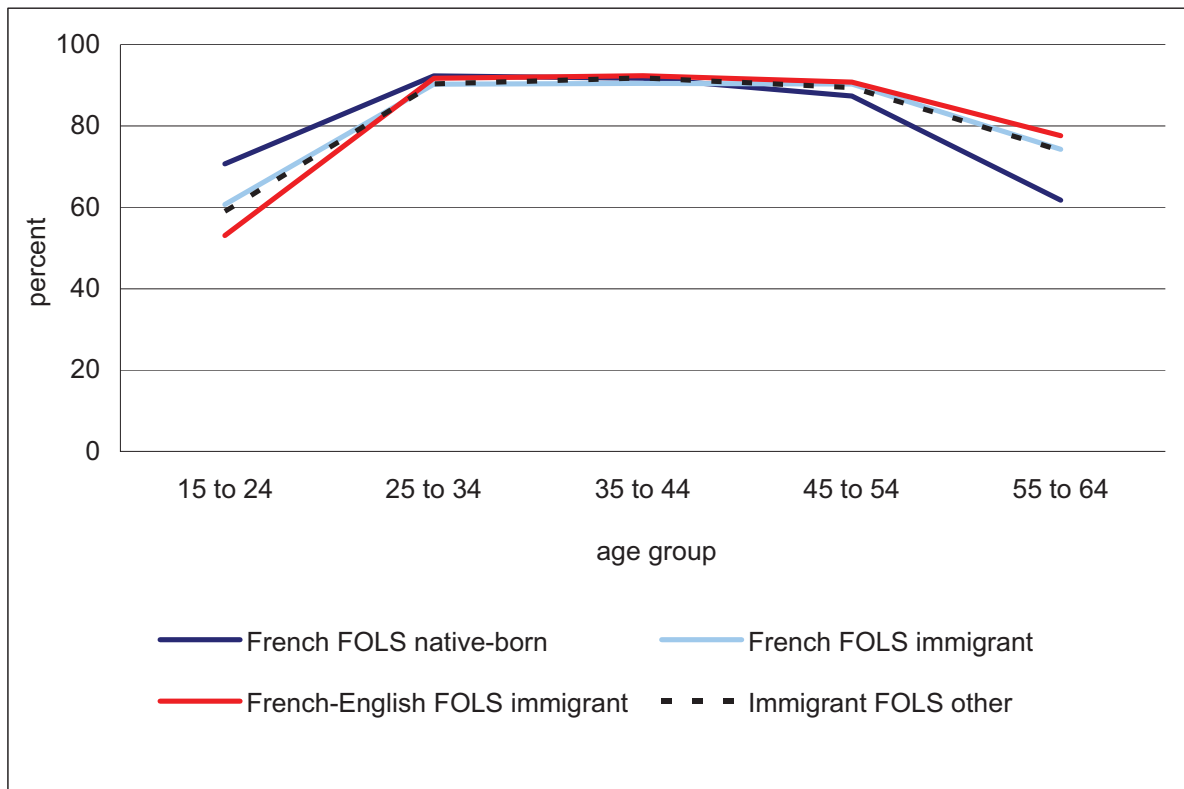
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

An analysis of age-specific participation rates and unemployment rates adds a few interesting details to the results already provided for the population as a whole. As regards participation rates, Canadian-born Francophones, both male and female, stand out from other groups in having higher rates at younger ages (ages 15 to 24 for males, 15 to 44 for females) and lower rates for persons aged 55 to 64 (chart 8.1-a). The age curves of the three immigrant groups are almost identical.

The unemployment curves show greater variability according to age, especially for females (chart 8.1-b). The high unemployment rate for youths is borne out in all four groups for both sexes. It reaches a peak among French FOLS immigrants, with more than 20% for both males and females. The unemployment rate remains high in this group at ages 25 to 34, although it tends toward that of French-English FOLS immigrants. In the core adult ages, the unemployment level for males varies little from one group to another.

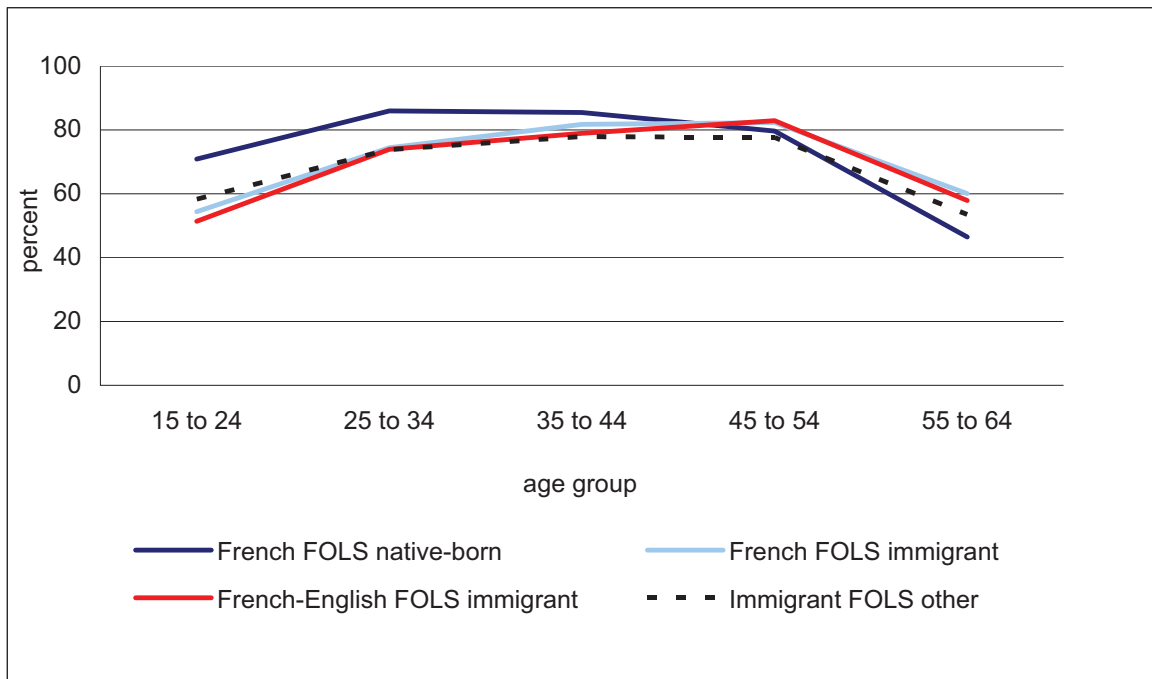
For females, the contrast between the groups is striking. French FOLS and French-English FOLS immigrant females have the highest unemployment rates in all age groups between 15 to 24 and 45 to 54 years of age. Young Francophone immigrant females are especially affected by this phenomenon. The group least affected is Canadian-born Francophone females, while non-Francophone immigrant females have rates midway between the two.

Chart 8.1-a
Activity rate of men according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and age group, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.
 The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

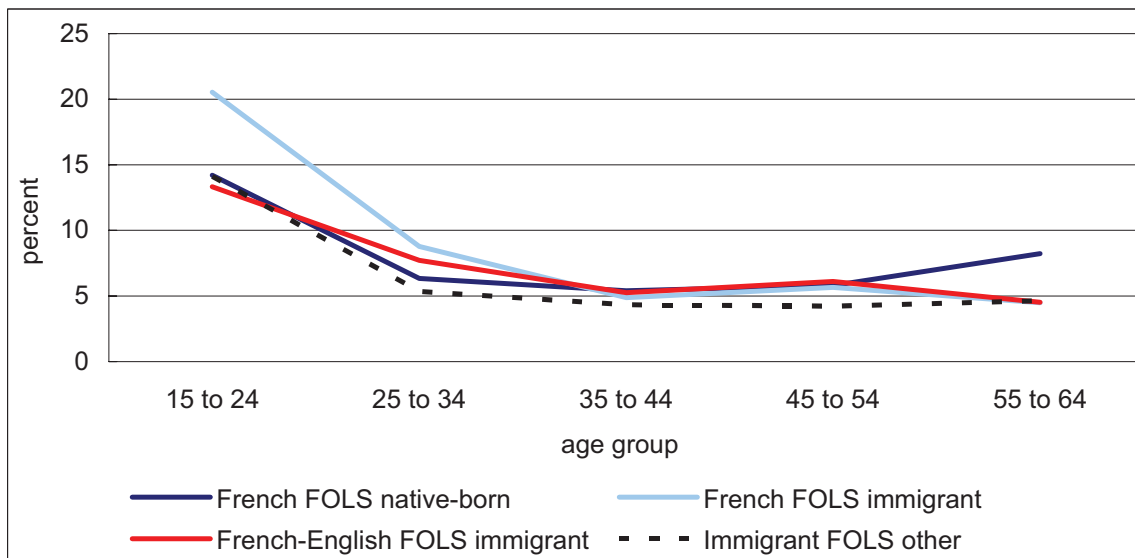
Chart 8.1-b
Activity rate of women according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and age group, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 8.1-c
Unemployment rate of men according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and age group, Canada less Quebec



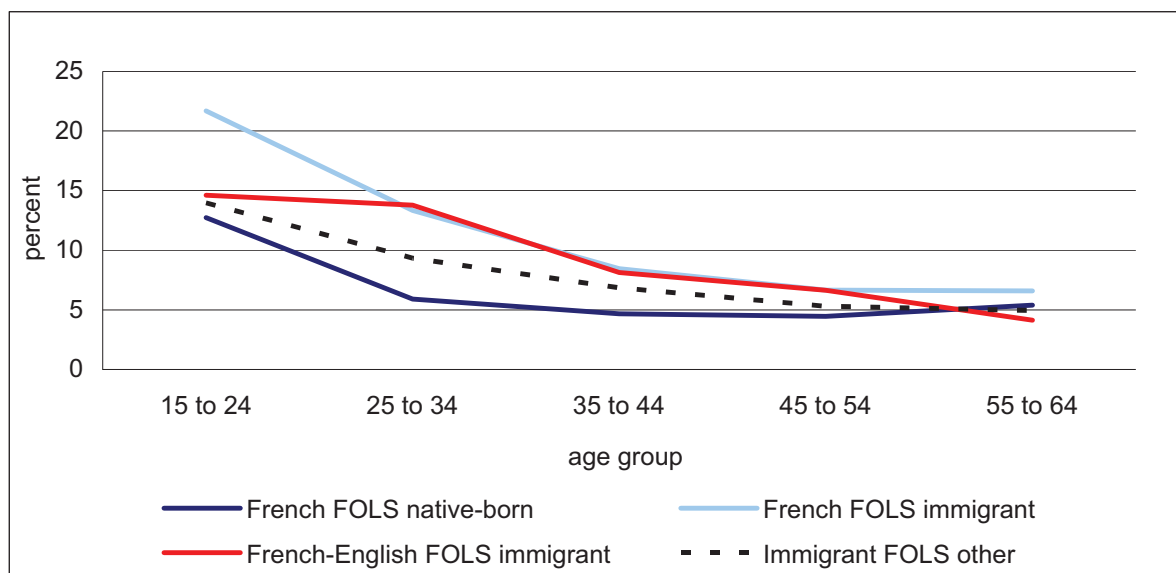
Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.

The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 8.1-d

Unemployment rate of women according to immigrant status, first official language spoken and age group, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Regional variations in participation and unemployment

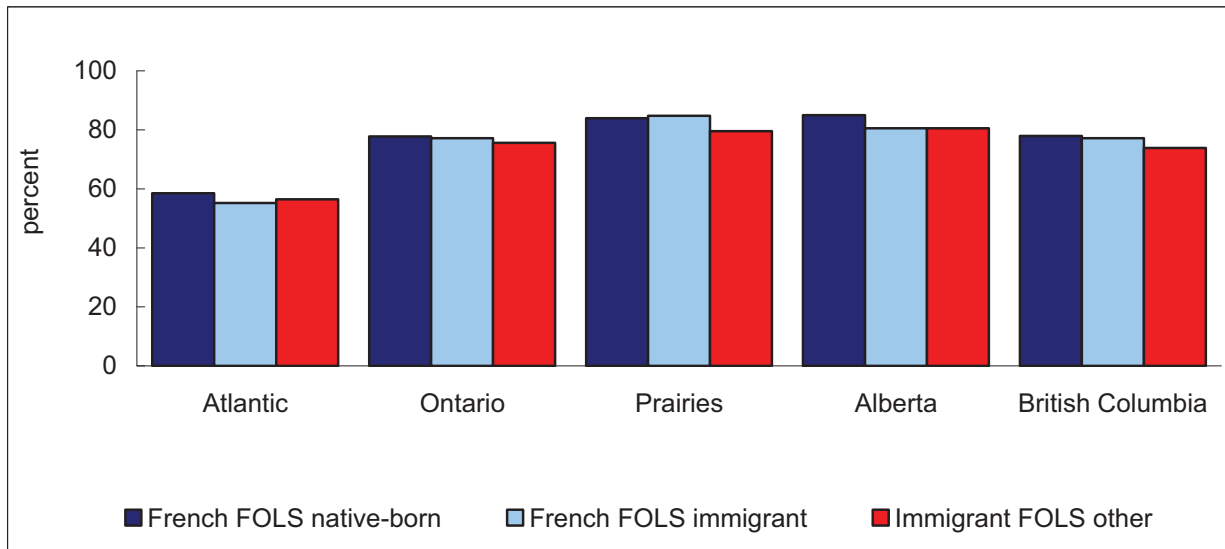
This subsection examines regional variations in labour force participation rates and unemployment rates among three groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status. Since sizable variations by age (or birth cohort) and sex within the population are observed for these two indicators, the rates were standardized by age and sex.

Participation rates show little variability among regions or among the six urban centres included in the analysis. The Atlantic region stands out from the other regions and the six CMAs in terms of its low participation rate, which is less than 60% whereas the corresponding rate is 80% (or just under 80%) in the other regions and the CMAs (chart 8.2). Differences between the three groups are minimal. Canadian-born Francophones have slightly higher participation rates than the two groups consisting of immigrants, but the differences are so small that there is some question as to whether they are significant.

Variations in the unemployment rate are another matter. In four of the five regions and in all six CMAs selected, the unemployment rate of Francophone immigrants is higher than that of Canadian-born Francophones (which is generally the lowest of the three groups) and that of non-Francophone immigrants (chart 8.3). The unemployment rate of Francophone immigrants ranges between 6% and 11% (it is 10.8% in Ottawa). Among Canadian-born Francophones, the unemployment rate seldom exceeds 6%. There are two exceptions: in the Atlantic region, Canadian-born Francophones' unemployment rate reaches almost 11%, while outside the six urban centres it stands at 8%.

Chart 8.2-a

Activity rate (standardised by age and sex) of the population aged 15 to 64 according to immigrants status and first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) by regions, Canada less Quebec

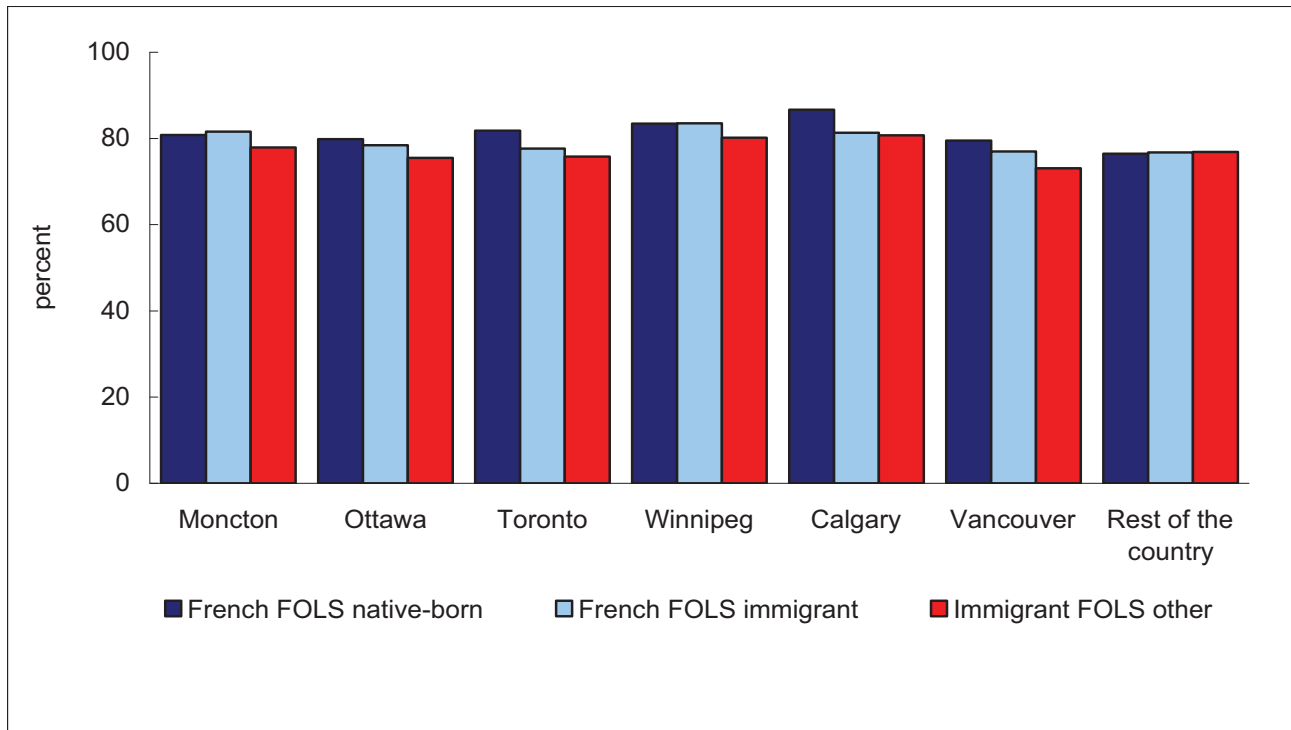


Note(s): Standard used: native-born whose first official language spoken is French (after redistribution of the French-English category) living in Ontario. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French". The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 8.2-b

Activity rate (standardised by age and sex) of the population aged 15 to 64 according to immigrants status and first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) for selected census metropolitan areas, Canada less Quebec

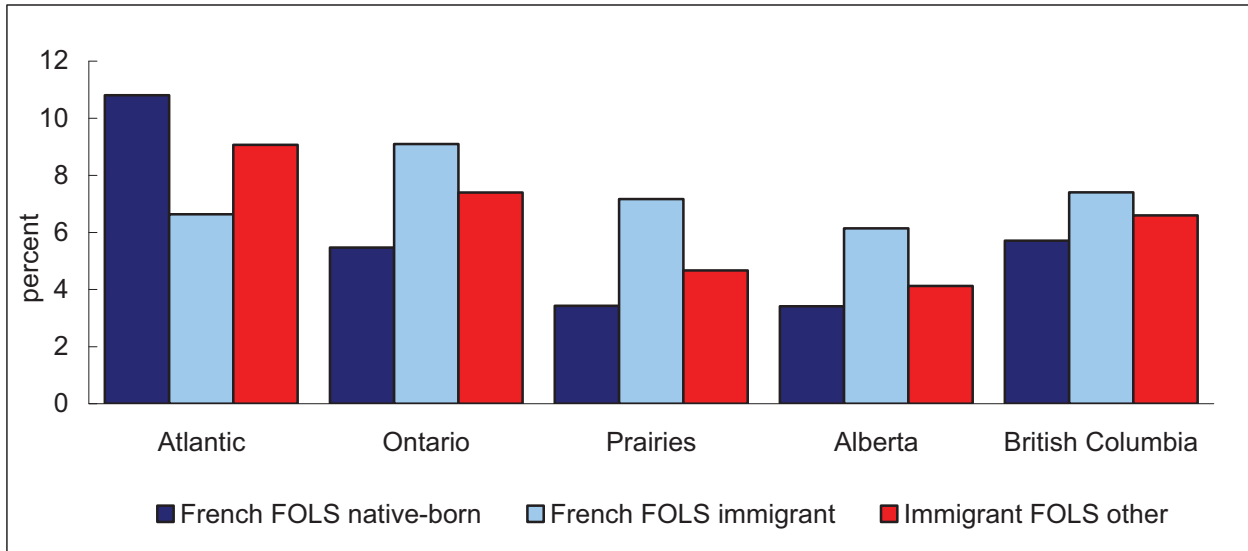


Note(s): Standard used: native-born whose first official language spoken is French (after redistribution of the French-English category) living in Ontario. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 8.3-a

Unemployment rate (standardised by age and sex) of the population aged 15 to 64 according to immigrants status and first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) by regions, Canada less Quebec

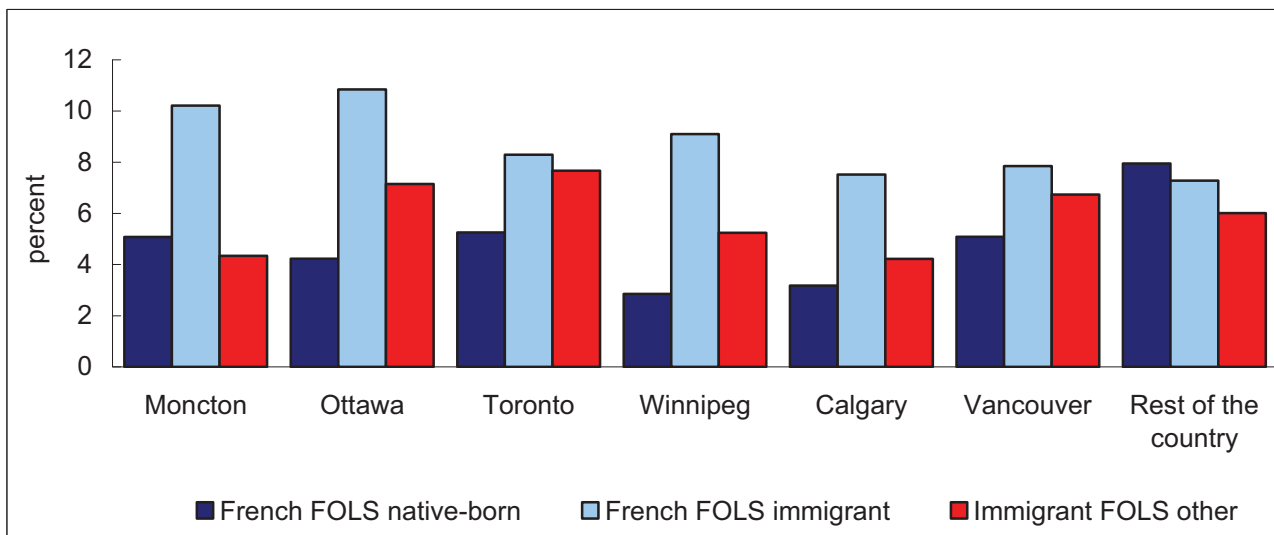


Note(s): Standard used: native-born whose first official language spoken is French (after redistribution of the French-English category) living in Ontario. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French". The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Chart 8.3-b

Activity rate (standardised by age and sex) of the population aged 15 to 64 according to immigrants status and first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category) for selected census metropolitan areas, Canada less Quebec



Note(s): Standard used: native-born whose first official language spoken is French (after redistribution of the French-English category) living in Ontario. FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Multivariate analysis of labour force participation and unemployment

To get a better grasp of the factors that influence immigrants' labour force participation, multivariate analysis was used. This made it possible to measure the effect of a given characteristic on the participation rate and the unemployment rate while controlling for the effect of other characteristics. Given the nature of the dependent variables that take the binary form 0/1, logistic regression was chosen to carry out the analyses. Ten models were developed, five for participation rates and five for unemployment rates.

A limited number of explanatory variables (covariates) were selected, since the census has various limitations for purposes of causal analysis, one being that it offers few variables referring to a time prior to the phenomenon studied (retrospective variables), and such variables are essential for causal analysis. The explanatory variables included in the models may be grouped into three categories. First, there are control variables whose relationship with the phenomenon studied is well known but which are essential to modelling. If they were omitted, this could cause the model to be poorly specified, invalidating the results obtained. Sex and age are control variables. Second are variables measured at the same time as the independent variables: knowledge of English and French, place of residence at the time of the census and category of immigrants defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS). The causal effect of these four variables on participation and unemployment rates is uncertain, since they may be either the cause or the result of the phenomenon studied, or both at once. This is the problem of *endogeneity*, which is well known to econometricians. The models can provide information on the relationship between these variables and the independent variable, but any causal interpretation would be a riskier matter. Finally, three variables are retrospective in nature, meaning that they refer to a point in time preceding Census Day, making causal inference possible. These are the period of obtaining permanent residence, possession of a university diploma and continent of birth.

The same five models were developed for each phenomenon, namely the participation rate and the unemployment rate. The first three models are specific to a particular group of immigrants: French FOLS immigrants, French-English FOLS immigrants, and non-Francophone immigrants. The other two models are specific to the sexes, but they include a variable for the immigrant group, which makes it possible to compare the participation rate and the unemployment rate for these three groups controlling for the effect of the other independent variables on the explanatory variable.

Tables 8.2 to 8.5 show the results of the logistic regressions, or odds ratios,¹¹ the statistical significance level of the coefficients and rates predicted by the model. The odds ratio measures the rate level (for participation or unemployment, as the case may be) expressed in relation to a reference category (identified by *ref.* in the tables). The value of the significance tests is only informative, since in models where the number of observations is very large, the significance tests are generally positive (the hypothesis is not rejected if there is a statistically significant difference between the category of interest and the reference category for the categorical variable examined). The rates or probabilities predicted by the models are especially useful because they are directly comparable to the rates calculated on the basis of descriptive statistics, and they are therefore easy to interpret. It is these predicted rates that will be discussed below.

Participation rates

Variations in the participation rates within the population generally offer few surprises. Females are less present in the labour market than males, as are younger persons (ages 15 to 24) and older persons (ages 55 to 64) in relation to the core age groups (table 8.2). The gap between males and females is as large as 10 percentage points among French FOLS immigrants and French-English FOLS immigrants and is even somewhat larger among non-Francophone immigrants (13 percentage points). In the form they take, the age curves for participation rates are entirely comparable to those shown in chart 8.1, with a plateau between ages 25 and 54 that is similar for the three immigrant groups.

11. The odds ratio is the ratio of the odds of an event occurring in one group to the odds of it occurring in another group. An odds ratio of 1 indicates that the condition or event under study is equally likely to occur in both groups. An odds ratio greater than 1 indicates that the condition or event is more likely to occur in the first group. And an odds ratio less than 1 indicates that the condition or event is less likely to occur in the first group.

Knowledge of the official languages among French FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants is associated with greater participation in the labour force. The difference between those who know English and those who do not is substantial: among French FOLS immigrants, the participation rate is 79% for those who report knowing English and 67% for those who report that they do not know it. The corresponding percentages are respectively 78% and 65% among non-Francophone immigrants. As to knowledge of French, there is indeed a difference among non-Francophone immigrants, but it is small, on the order of 1.5 percentage points.

The period in which permanent residence is obtained affects labour market participation. Recent acquisition (i.e., between 2001 and 2006) of permanent residence status is associated with a lower participation rate for all three immigrant groups. Among immigrants who arrived longer ago, variations in participation rates are less pronounced, although length of residence is seen to have an effect on participation: the longer ago they obtained residence, the greater is immigrants' participation in the labour market, although this duration effect levels out going further back than 1971. It is worth noting that recent immigrants have among the lowest participation rates in the population; only the 15 to 19 and 60 to 64 age groups have lower participation rates than recent immigrants.

Having a university diploma increases the participation rate, but here again the difference between the three immigrant groups is minimal. For French FOLS immigrants, for example, the participation rate of persons holding a university diploma or certificate is almost 84%, whereas it is 76% for those who have no such qualification. This differential is borne out in the other two immigrant groups.

Immigrants' continent of birth affects participation rates, and the effect varies slightly from one immigrant group to another. With a participation rate of around 75%, labour market participation is lowest among immigrants born in Asia and the Pacific region for all three immigrant groups. In the case of French-English FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants, the participation rate of immigrants from Africa is just slightly higher than that of immigrants from Asia and the Pacific region, whereas within the French FOLS immigrant population, the participation rate of Africans is higher and comparable to that of immigrants from Europe. This probably reflects the special role that Francophone immigration from Africa plays in Francophone minority communities in Canada. For all three immigrant groups, the participation rate reaches its maximum among immigrants from the Americas, closely followed by immigrants from Europe (except for French FOLS immigrants).

Immigrants' participation rates are highest in the Prairies region (Manitoba and Saskatchewan), Alberta and the Territories (except for French-English FOLS immigrants in the latter case). In the three central provinces, immigrants' participation rate is 80% or more, while in British Columbia and the eastern provinces, the participation rate is below that level. Except in the Territories, the participation rate for the three immigrant groups is similar from one region to another.

Differences in participation rates in the population are greater for females than for males. This result can be seen for all variables included in the regression model (table 8.3). For example, the difference between those who speak English and those who do not is 10 percentage points for males (85.4% versus 75.7%), but it reaches 16 percentage points for females (72.2% versus 55.7%). The same applies to possession of a university degree: for males, the participation rate for university graduates is 87.5% compared to 84.2% for non-graduates, a gap of three percentage points. For females, the rates are respectively 77% and 69%, representing an absolute difference of 8 percentage points. For the immigrant group variable, the pattern is similar: the participation rate is the same for males in all three groups, while for females, French-English FOLS immigrants stand out from the other two groups with a participation rate that is 5 percentage points lower.

Unemployment rates

As with participation rates, age- and sex-specific unemployment rates predicted by the regression models confirm the results calculated on the basis of descriptive statistics: for the three immigrant groups, female unemployment and youth unemployment are higher than for the other demographic subgroups (table 8.4). French FOLS immigrant women have an unemployment rate slightly above 9%, while the rate for their male counterparts is below 7%. By age, the rate for youths aged 15 to 19 is especially high at 18.3%, which exceeds not only the rates for the other age groups but also those for the same age group among French-English FOLS immigrants (13.9%) and non-Francophone immigrants (14.3%).

Knowledge of official languages is negatively associated with the unemployment rate only in the case of knowledge of English. The unemployment rate for French FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants who report not knowing English is three percentage points higher than for those who report knowing it. There is no difference in the unemployment rate based on the knowledge of French for non-Francophone immigrants.

Immigrants who obtained their permanent residence status between 2001 and 2006 register unemployment rates above 10% in all three immigrant groups. Among French FOLS immigrants, those who came to Canada during the five-year period from 1996 to 2000 also have an unemployment rate exceeding 10%.

Having a university degree slightly reduces the probability of being unemployed during the week preceding Census Day, but the difference with those who do not have such a credential is small, less than two percentage points, and it is scarcely a half percentage point for non-Francophone immigrants (6.7% and 6.2% respectively).

The continent of birth plays a considerable role in the unemployment rate of French FOLS immigrants and French-English FOLS immigrants. The groups most affected by unemployment are Africans and Asians; Europeans are the least affected. Immigrants from the Americas have a lower unemployment rate than immigrants from Africa, Asia and the Pacific region, with the exception of French FOLS immigrants. Among the latter, the difference between continents of birth essentially contrasts immigrants from Europe, with a rate of 5.4%, and the rest of immigrants, with an unemployment rate exceeding 9%.

Unemployment by region of residence also varies according to the immigrant group, although the general trend shows that residents of the Prairies and Alberta have a lower unemployment rate than residents of the other regions. An east-west division is evident among French FOLS immigrants and non-Francophone immigrants but not among French-English FOLS immigrants, for whom the unemployment rate peaks in British Columbia (at nearly 10%).

Unemployment is higher for females than for males in all socio-demographic sub-groups, including the immigrant groups. However, there is one exception: the unemployment rate for youths aged 15 to 24 is higher for males (15% and 11% for 15 to 19-year-olds and 20 to 24 year-olds respectively) than for females (13% and 10% for 15 to 19 year-olds and 20 to 24 year-olds respectively) (table 8.5). Differences between immigrant groups show that French FOLS immigrants and French-English FOLS immigrants have a higher unemployment rate than non-Francophone immigrants, for both males and females.

In summary, an analysis of participation and unemployment rates reveals that there are few differences between immigrant groups, although non-Francophone immigrants have a lower unemployment rate than French FOLS and French-English FOLS immigrants. Instead, socioeconomic characteristics determine the extent to which immigrants integrate into the Canadian labour market. The period of arrival in Canada is important in this regard, as is the continent of birth: immigrants from African appear to be at a particular disadvantage. It seems that knowledge of English and the region of residence also have a major effect on immigrants' economic integration, but as noted at the beginning of this section, there is uncertainty as to the direction of the causal relationship between these two characteristics and the participation and unemployment rates.

Table 8.2
Odds-ratio and activity rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the activity rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics, Canada less Quebec

Characteristics	First official language spoken of immigrants											
	French				French and English				Other			
	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent		Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent		Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent	
Sex												
Female (ref.)	1.000	...	73.4		1.000	...	73.8		1.000	...	71.2	
Male	1.941	0.000	83.3	2.078	0.000	84.4	2.317	0.000	2.317	0.000	84.0	
Age												
15 to 19	0.192	0.000	52.0	0.133	0.000	46.1	0.158	0.000	0.158	0.000	46.1	
20 to 24	0.566	0.000	74.8	0.487	0.000	74.2	0.594	0.000	0.594	0.000	74.4	
25 to 29	0.761	0.071	79.6	0.652	0.001	79.1	0.906	0.000	0.906	0.000	81.2	
30 to 34 (ref.)	1.000	...	83.5	1.000	...	85.1	1.000	...	1.000	...	82.6	
35 to 39	1.018	0.900	83.7	0.968	0.793	84.7	1.067	0.000	1.067	0.000	83.5	
40 to 44	1.139	0.365	85.1	0.940	0.624	84.3	1.158	0.000	1.158	0.000	84.5	
45 to 49	1.063	0.678	84.3	1.214	0.166	87.3	1.111	0.000	1.111	0.000	84.0	
50 to 54	0.914	0.550	82.3	0.840	0.206	82.9	0.853	0.000	0.853	0.000	80.4	
55 to 59	0.482	0.000	71.8	0.413	0.000	71.2	0.479	0.000	0.479	0.000	70.5	
60 to 64	0.187	0.000	51.4	0.198	0.000	55.4	0.197	0.000	0.197	0.000	51.2	
Knowledge of English												
No (ref.)	1.000	...	67.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.000	...	64.7	
Yes	1.999	0.000	79.0	...	...	...	2.165	0.000	2.165	0.000	78.3	
Knowledge of French												
No (ref.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.000	...	77.2	
Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.124	0.000	1.124	0.000	78.9	
Period at which permanent residence was obtained												
1970 or before (ref.)	1.000	...	78.6	1.000	...	81.0	1.000	...	1.000	...	76.6	
1971 to 1980	1.224	0.073	81.5	0.978	0.886	80.7	1.325	0.000	1.325	0.000	80.8	
1981 to 1990	1.436	0.003	83.6	0.934	0.648	80.1	1.357	0.000	1.357	0.000	81.1	
1991 to 1995	0.867	0.267	76.4	0.828	0.213	78.3	1.093	0.000	1.093	0.000	78.0	
1996 to 2000	0.852	0.211	76.1	0.875	0.390	79.1	0.933	0.000	0.933	0.000	75.5	
2001 to 2006	0.619	0.000	70.6	0.574	0.000	72.3	0.711	0.000	0.711	0.000	70.9	

Table 8.2
Odds-ratio and activity rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the activity rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics, Canada less Quebec (conclude)

Characteristics	First official language spoken of immigrants					
	French		French and English		Other	
	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent
University diploma						
No (ref.)	1.000	...	76.3	1.000	...	77.3
Yes	1.705	0.000	83.8	1.601	0.000	83.8
Continent of birth						
America	1.213	0.064	82.5	1.083	0.432	83.3
Europe (ref.)	1.000	0.000	79.9	1.000	...	82.2
Africa	0.951	0.527	79.1	0.674	0.000	76.5
Asia and Pacific	0.732	0.003	75.1	0.605	0.000	74.8
Region of residence						
Atlantic	1.060	0.669	78.1	1.058	0.809	79.4
Ontario (ref.)	1.000	...	77.3	1.000	...	78.6
Prairies	2.116	0.000	86.9	1.442	0.093	83.5
Alberta	1.195	0.129	79.9	1.447	0.001	83.6
British Columbia	1.066	0.502	78.2	0.881	0.079	76.7
Territories	7.231	0.000	95.4	0.787	0.623	74.9
				thousands		
				11,523		753,241

Number of observations

Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French". The odds ratio is the ratio of the odds of an event occurring in one group to the odds of it occurring in another group. An odds ratio of 1 indicates that the condition or event under study is equally likely to occur in both groups. An odds ratio greater than 1 indicates that the condition or event is more likely to occur in the first group. And an odds ratio less than 1 indicates that the condition or event is less likely to occur in the first group. The odds ratio must be greater than or equal to zero if it is defined. The level of significance indicates the probability that the effect of a given category on the dependent variable is the same as the reference category. It varies between 0 and 1.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Table 8.3
Odds-ratio and activity rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the activity rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics by sex, Canada less Quebec

Characteristics	Men			Women		
	Odds-ratio	Level of	Predicted	Odds-ratio	Level of	Predicted
	thousands	significance	activity rate	thousands	significance	activity rate
		percent			percent	
Age						
15 to 19	0.066	0.000	43.7	0.305	0.000	49.4
20 to 24	0.270	0.000	75.3	0.924	0.000	73.9
25 to 29	0.639	0.000	87.6	1.022	0.280	75.7
30 to 34 (ref.)	1.000	...	91.7	1.000	...	75.3
35 to 39	1.004	0.900	91.7	1.074	0.000	76.5
40 to 44	0.892	0.000	90.8	1.252	0.000	79.1
45 to 49	0.782	0.000	89.6	1.255	0.000	79.1
50 to 54	0.641	0.000	87.7	0.930	0.000	74.0
55 to 59	0.364	0.000	80.3	0.516	0.000	61.7
60 to 64	0.154	0.000	63.9	0.206	0.000	40.2
Knowledge of English						
No (ref.)	1.000	...	75.7	1.000	...	55.7
Yes	2.064	0.000	85.4	2.208	0.000	72.2
Knowledge of French						
No (ref.)	1.000	...	84.7	1.000	...	70.8
Yes	0.988	0.652	84.5	1.162	0.000	73.5
Period at which permanent residence was obtained						
1970 or before (ref.)	1.000	...	82.6	1.000	...	71.8
1971 to 1980	1.420	0.000	86.6	1.250	0.000	75.7
1981 to 1990	1.530	0.000	87.3	1.249	0.000	75.7
1991 to 1995	1.288	0.000	85.6	0.985	0.375	71.5
1996 to 2000	1.197	0.000	84.7	0.813	0.000	67.8
2001 to 2006	0.959	0.060	82.1	0.590	0.000	61.1

Table 8.3
Odds-ratio and activity rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the activity rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics by sex, Canada less Quebec (conclude)

Characteristics	Men		Women	
	Odds-ratio	Level of significance	Odds-ratio	Level of significance
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
No (ref.)	1.000	84.2	1.000	68.7
Yes	1.357	0.000	1.608	0.000
Continent of birth				
America	0.997	0.860	1.059	0.000
Europe (ref.)	1.000	86.3	1.000	74.0
Africa	0.863	86.3	0.863	73.0
Asia and Pacific	0.721	84.8	0.776	70.3
		82.6		68.3
Region of residence				
Atlantic	0.875	0.002	0.891	0.001
Ontario (ref.)	1.000	82.8	1.000	68.2
Prairies	1.262	84.4	1.254	70.4
Alberta	1.528	86.9	1.294	74.5
British Columbia	0.917	88.7	1.005	75.0
Territories	1.360	83.4	1.973	70.5
		87.6		81.5
Immigrant group				
French FOLS	1.003	0.961	1.040	0.385
French-English FOLS	0.971	0.566	0.799	0.000
FOLS other (ref.)	1.000	84.7	1.000	71.0
		84.7		71.0
Number of observations	370,891	thousands	402,825	thousands

Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

The odds ratio is the ratio of the odds of an event occurring in one group to the odds of it occurring in another group. An odds ratio of 1 indicates that the condition or event under study is equally likely to occur in both groups. An odds ratio greater than 1 indicates that the condition or event is more likely to occur in the first group. An odds ratio less than 1 indicates that the condition or event is less likely to occur in the first group. The odds ratio must be greater than or equal to zero if it is defined. The level of significance indicates the probability that the effect of a given category on the dependent variable is the same as the reference category. It varies between 0 and 1.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Table 8.4
Odds-ratio and unemployment rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the unemployment rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics, Canada less Quebec

Characteristics	First official language spoken of immigrants											
	French			French and English						Other		
	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent
Sex												
Female (ref.)	1.000	...	9.1	1.000	...	8.9	1.000	...	8.9	1.000	...	7.3
Male	0.697	0.001	6.6	0.724	0.000	6.7	0.737	0.000	6.7	0.737	0.000	5.5
Age												
15 to 19	2.957	0.000	18.3	1.729	0.004	13.9	2.749	0.000	13.9	2.749	0.000	14.3
20 to 24	1.502	0.077	10.5	1.360	0.087	11.4	1.972	0.000	11.4	1.972	0.000	10.7
25 to 29	1.301	0.202	9.3	1.247	0.213	10.5	1.211	0.000	10.5	1.211	0.000	6.9
30 to 34 (ref.)	1.000	...	7.4	1.000	...	8.7	1.000	...	8.7	1.000	...	5.8
35 to 39	0.983	0.927	7.2	0.701	0.041	6.3	0.941	0.017	6.3	0.941	0.017	5.5
40 to 44	0.560	0.008	4.3	0.705	0.050	6.3	0.874	0.000	6.3	0.874	0.000	5.1
45 to 49	0.928	0.733	6.9	0.754	0.136	6.7	0.870	0.000	6.7	0.870	0.000	5.1
50 to 54	0.804	0.346	6.0	0.767	0.206	6.8	0.884	0.000	6.8	0.884	0.000	5.2
55 to 59	1.025	0.923	7.5	0.699	0.171	6.2	0.999	0.984	6.2	0.999	0.984	5.8
60 to 64	1.206	0.537	8.7	0.472	0.031	4.3	1.163	0.000	4.3	1.163	0.000	6.7
Knowledge of English												
No (ref.)	1.000	...	11.0	...	...	...	1.000	...	...	1.000	...	9.7
Yes	0.656	0.004	7.7	...	...	...	0.607	0.000	...	0.607	0.000	6.2
Knowledge of French												
No (ref.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.000	...	...	1.000	...	6.5
Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.967	0.305	...	0.967	0.305	6.3
Period at which permanent residence was obtained												
1970 or before (ref.)	1.000	...	6.1	1.000	...	6.4	1.000	...	6.4	1.000	...	4.8
1971 to 1980	0.656	0.081	4.1	0.968	0.922	6.2	0.988	0.669	6.2	0.988	0.669	4.7
1981 to 1990	0.768	0.264	4.7	0.953	0.878	6.1	1.207	0.000	6.1	1.207	0.000	5.7
1991 to 1995	1.553	0.065	9.0	1.359	0.334	8.5	1.386	0.000	8.5	1.386	0.000	6.5
1996 to 2000	2.036	0.002	11.4	1.311	0.402	8.2	1.590	0.000	8.2	1.590	0.000	7.3
2001 to 2006	2.302	0.000	12.7	2.032	0.027	12.1	2.268	0.000	12.1	2.268	0.000	10.1

Table 8.4
Odds-ratio and unemployment rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the unemployment rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics, Canada less Quebec (conclude)

Characteristics	First official language spoken of immigrants								
	French			French and English			Other		
	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent	Odds-ratio thousands	Level of significance	Predicted activity rate percent
University diploma									
No (ref.)	1.000	...	8.6	1.000	...	8.2	1.000	...	6.7
Yes	0.774	0.027	6.9	0.932	0.483	7.7	0.909	0.000	6.2
Continent of birth									
America	1.802	0.001	9.2	0.862	0.371	5.9	1.231	0.000	6.4
Europe (ref.)	1.000	0.000	5.4	1.000	...	6.8	1.000	...	5.3
Africa	2.049	0.000	10.3	1.272	0.091	8.5	1.496	0.000	7.7
Asia and Pacific	1.768	0.003	9.0	1.372	0.002	9.1	1.369	0.000	7.1
Region of residence									
Atlantic	0.998	0.993	8.8	0.722	0.380	5.7	1.393	0.000	9.5
Ontario (ref.)	1.000	...	8.8	1.000	...	7.7	1.000	...	7.0
Prairies	0.829	0.471	7.5	0.725	0.394	5.7	0.615	0.000	4.5
Alberta	0.648	0.039	6.0	0.739	0.113	5.8	0.542	0.000	4.0
British Columbia	0.679	0.034	6.3	1.317	0.027	9.8	0.845	0.000	6.0
Territories	2.906	0.037	20.5	1.190	0.776	9.0	0.711	0.015	5.2
Number of observations	6,999			8,638			572,490		

Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French". The odds ratio is the ratio of the odds of an event occurring in one group to the odds of it occurring in another group. An odds ratio of 1 indicates that the condition or event under study is equally likely to occur in both groups. An odds ratio greater than 1 indicates that the condition or event is more likely to occur in the first group. And an odds ratio less than 1 indicates that the condition or event is less likely to occur in the first group. The odds ratio must be greater than or equal to zero if it is defined. The level of significance indicates the probability that the effect of a given category on the dependent variable is the same as the reference category. It varies between 0 and 1.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Table 8.5
Odds-ratio and unemployment rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the unemployment rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics by sex, Canada less Quebec

Characteristics	Men			Women		
	Odds-ratio	Level of	Predicted	Odds-ratio	Level of	Predicted
	thousands	significance	activity rate	thousands	significance	activity rate
Age			percent			percent
15 to 19	4.197	0.000	15.2	1.934	0.000	13.2
20 to 24	2.889	0.000	11.1	1.443	0.000	10.3
25 to 29	1.388	0.000	5.7	1.111	0.002	8.2
30 to 34 (ref.)	1.000	...	4.2	1.000	...	7.4
35 to 39	0.956	0.274	4.0	0.938	0.045	7.0
40 to 44	1.017	0.673	4.2	0.787	0.000	6.0
45 to 49	1.035	0.406	4.3	0.783	0.000	5.9
50 to 54	1.115	0.011	4.6	0.755	0.000	5.7
55 to 59	1.231	0.000	5.1	0.858	0.000	6.4
60 to 64	1.513	0.000	6.2	0.890	0.019	6.7
Knowledge of English						
No (ref.)	1.000	...	7.9	1.000	...	11.3
Yes	0.648	0.000	5.3	0.584	0.000	7.0
Knowledge of French						
No (ref.)	1.000		5.5	1.000		7.4
Yes	1.044	0.376	5.7	0.940	0.162	7.0
Period at which permanent residence was obtained						
1970or before (ref.)	1.000	...	4.5	1.000	...	4.9
1971 to 1980	0.964	0.349	4.4	1.014	0.736	5.0
1981 to 1990	1.111	0.006	5.0	1.292	0.000	6.2
1991 to 1995	1.231	0.000	5.5	1.554	0.000	7.4
1996 to 2000	1.307	0.000	5.8	1.890	0.000	8.8
2001 to 2006	1.799	0.000	7.8	2.798	0.000	12.5

Table 8.5
Odds-ratio and unemployment rate predicted by a logistic regression model on the unemployment rate of the immigrant population according to the first official language spoken for selected characteristics by sex, Canada less Quebec (conclude)

Characteristics	Men		Women	
	Odds-ratio	Predicted activity rate	Odds-ratio	Predicted activity rate
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
University diploma				
No (ref.)	1.000	5.6	1.000	7.8
Yes	0.947	5.3	0.882	7.0
Continent of birth				
America	1.242	5.5	1.232	7.4
Europe (ref.)	1.000	4.5	1.000	6.1
Africa	1.519	6.6	1.520	8.9
Asia and Pacific	1.402	6.1	1.351	8.0
Region of residence				
Atlantic	1.343	7.7	1.356	10.5
Ontario (ref.)	1.000	5.9	1.000	8.1
Prairies	0.633	3.9	0.610	5.1
Alberta	0.579	3.6	0.517	4.4
British Columbia	0.876	5.3	0.824	6.8
Territories	1.091	6.4	0.557	4.7
Immigrant group				
French FOLS	1.178	6.4	1.308	9.3
French-English FOLS	1.131	6.1	1.290	9.2
FOLS other (ref.)	1.000	5.5	1.000	7.3
		thousands		
Number of observations		307,162		280,965

Note(s): The Atlantic region comprises the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The Prairies region comprises the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

The odds ratio is the ratio of the odds of an event occurring in one group to the odds of it occurring in another group. An odds ratio of 1 indicates that the condition or event under study is equally likely to occur in both groups. An odds ratio greater than 1 indicates that the condition or event is more likely to occur in the first group. And an odds ratio less than 1 indicates that the condition or event is less likely to occur in the first group. The odds ratio must be greater than or equal to zero if it is defined. The level of significance indicates the probability that the effect of a given category on the dependent variable is the same as the reference category. It varies between 0 and 1.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of 2006.

Conclusion

This study, entitled “Statistical Portrait of French-language Immigration Outside Quebec: 1991-2006 Censuses,” was conducted under the Government of Canada’s Roadmap for Canada’s Linguistic Duality 2008-2013 and Citizenship and Immigration Canada’s Action Plan to Foster Immigration to Francophone Minority Communities (2006-2011).

In November 2003, Citizenship and Immigration Canada’s Francophone Minority Communities Steering Committee made public the Strategic Framework to Foster Immigration to Francophone Minority Communities. The Framework sets out five objectives, including the one to “increase the number of French-speaking immigrants to give more demographic weight to Francophone minority communities,” as well as those to ensure the social, cultural and economic integration of these immigrants into Canadian society and into the communities.

In September 2006, the Steering Committee launched the Strategic Plan to Foster Immigration to Francophone Minority Communities to increase and better harmonize efforts to achieve the five objectives set out in the Strategic Framework. The Strategic Plan calls for achieving the target of 4.4% of immigrants outside Quebec being French-speaking, a proportion equal to the relative weight of the Francophone population outside Quebec in 2001¹². Among the proposals in the Strategic Plan, the importance of research is underlined as a means to get a better grasp of the challenges to be met and to find possible solutions. It was in this spirit that the present study was prepared.

The objective of the study was, first and foremost, to provide a statistical portrait of French-speaking immigration outside Quebec, based on an analysis of data from Canadian censuses since 1991. In so doing, it was important to try to answer the question on the characteristics of French-speaking immigrants and, in particular, the criteria for defining this population. From the outset, the intention was to adopt a fairly broad definition of the French-speaking immigrant population, that is, the population whose first official language spoken (FOLS) is French, either as a single language or together with English.

The question of criteria for defining French-speaking immigrants is important, in that the socio-demographic characteristics and linguistic practices of these immigrants vary greatly depending on the definition adopted.

The spring 2008 issue of the publication *Canadian Issues*, entitled “Immigration and Diversity in Francophone Minority Communities” examines various aspects of French-speaking immigration outside Quebec, in particular aspects relating to the dynamics of integration. But the criteria for defining the French-speaking immigrant population directly influence the challenges surrounding their integration and their contribution to the vitality of Francophone minority communities.

The present report has, in some places, distinguished between immigrants for whom French is the only official language spoken and those who cannot be assigned either French or English as their first official language. In other places, it has redistributed the French-English category as the Treasury Board Secretariat does in applying the Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations. Whatever the variants used in the different parts of this study, it is difficult not to conclude, following a comparative examination of the two sub-populations of immigrants, that those with French and English as their first official language spoken differ as much in their characteristics and behaviours from immigrants with French as their only first official language as from the rest of immigrants (i.e., non-Francophone immigrants). Indeed, French-English FOLS immigrants share many more behaviours and characteristics with non-Francophone immigrants than with French FOLS immigrants.

It would therefore not be false to say that the inclusion of immigrants with a double first official language spoken in the Francophone immigrant population is an issue that poses quite different challenges from those related to the integration of immigrants for whom French is the only first official language spoken.

12. This portion was 4.2% in 2006.

Some of the findings presented in this study are quite eloquent in this regard. For example, it is known that a large majority of French-English FOLS immigrants report that they speak a non-official language most often at home and that they use English most often at work, which is an important area of the public sphere. If we take as our reference point couples in which both partners are French-English FOLS, we find that less than 10% of the minor children living in families headed by these couples have French as their mother tongue, 25% speak French at least on a regular basis at home (10% report using it most often) and 7.5% have French as their first official language spoken (whereas 32% of them are French-English FOLS). By comparison, for couples consisting of two French FOLS partners, 64% of their children have French as their mother tongue, 82% report using French at least on a regular basis at home (65% most often) and 75% are French FOLS.

From the standpoint of socio-demographic characteristics, it was found that French FOLS immigrants and French-English FOLS immigrants have a different geographic distribution. In some population centres such as Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver, French-English FOLS immigrants greatly outnumber French FOLS immigrants, whereas in other centres, such as Ottawa, Sudbury and Moncton, the opposite is true.

In 2006, there were nearly 61,000 French-speaking immigrants (French FOLS) and 76,000 immigrants with a “double first official language” (French-English FOLS) outside Quebec. Approximately 40% of these immigrants lived in the Ottawa and Toronto census divisions, and 50% including the Vancouver census division. Also, in Toronto and Vancouver, there were nearly twice as many immigrants with a double official language as immigrants with only French as their FOLS. By comparison, Ottawa had 33% more immigrants for whom French was the only FOLS than immigrants with a double official language. These considerations are therefore important when the object of the study is French-speaking immigration outside Quebec.

The fact is that French-English FOLS immigrants tend to settle in the same places as the majority of immigrants, whereas the results presented in this report suggest that French FOLS immigrants often choose Francophone communities (defined on the basis of French FOLS) in determining their place of residence.

The geographic origins of French FOLS immigrants are quite different from those of French-English FOLS immigrants. French FOLS immigrants come from countries where French is the official language or where French speakers are numerous, and a majority of them come from Europe or Africa. French-English FOLS immigrants have more diverse origins. A small proportion of them come from countries where French is an official language, but it is nevertheless true that 30% come from countries where the French language is present. In general, however, these French-English FOLS immigrants were born in Asia (China, India) or non-Francophone Europe.

The results presented in this study also tend to confirm the concerns brought out in Citizenship and Immigration Canada’s Strategic Plan concerning the implementation of language training in English and French suited to the needs of French-speaking immigrants. The results revealed that all things being otherwise equal, the unemployment rate in 2006 of French FOLS immigrants and immigrants who reported not knowing English were three percentage points higher than that of immigrants who reported having a knowledge of English. As to the labour force participation rate, the difference between French FOLS immigrants who know English and those who cannot conduct a conversation in that language is sizable: the participation rate of the former is 79%, while for the latter it is 67%.

Of course, the statistical portrait presented in this report is a general one. Nevertheless, it suggests a number of avenues of research that would be worth pursuing in subsequent studies, notably by triangulating methodological approaches. Since the size of French-speaking immigrant populations is fairly small as is their share of the total immigrant population, this clearly poses a number of methodological challenges for obtaining a better understanding of the dynamics that influence the integration of these immigrants into French-speaking communities outside Quebec. However, the statistics drawn from the Canadian census data presented in this report provide a highly useful source of information, and combined with other sources of data on the subject, they are a good baseline for orienting future studies on this topic.

Appendix A

Population according to immigrant status and first official language spoken (after redistribution of the French-English category), Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec

Region	1991	1996	2001	2006
Canada	thousands			
French FOLS native-born	6,438	6,578	6,638	6,754
French FOLS immigrant	353	418	474	586
Immigrants FOLS other	3,990	4,553	4,975	5,601
Native-born FOLS other	15,990	16,812	17,354	18,034
Non permanent resident	223	167	199	265
Quebec				
French FOLS native-born	5,532	5,683	5,743	5,862
French FOLS immigrant	294	346	386	487
Immigrants FOLS other	298	319	321	364
Native-born FOLS other	643	656	635	673
Non permanent resident	44	41	40	49
Canada less Quebec				
French FOLS native-born	905	895	895	892
French FOLS immigrant	60	72	88	99
Immigrants FOLS other	3,692	4,235	4,654	5,236
Native-born FOLS other	15,347	16,156	16,718	17,361
Non permanent resident	179	125	158	216
Canada less Quebec	percent			
French FOLS native-born	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.2
French FOLS immigrant	16.9	17.2	18.5	16.9
Immigrants FOLS other	92.5	93.0	93.6	93.5
Native-born FOLS other	96.0	96.1	96.3	96.3
Non permanent resident	80.3	75.2	79.8	81.6

Note(s): FOLS = Population of groups defined according to first official language spoken.

The category FOLS other includes FOLS groups "English" and "neither English nor French".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses 1991 to 2006.

Note to reader:

The table in Appendix A provides the population counts of groups defined according to first official language spoken (FOLS) and immigrant status between 1991 and 2006 for Canada as a whole, for Quebec and for Canada outside Quebec. The fourth panel in the table (percentage Canada less Quebec) shows the number of persons outside Quebec as a percentage of the total population in each group at each census, that is, the numbers in the third panel divided by those in the first panel and expressed as a percentage.

Appendix B

List of countries included in three regions defined according to linguistic criteria

French, official language	French, language present	Romance language
Haiti	Dominica	Belize
Belgium	St. Lucia	Costa Rica
France and DOM/TOM	Bulgaria	El Salvador
Luxembourg	Romania	Guatemala
Monaco	Moldova	Honduras
Switzerland	Albania	Mexico
Benin	Andorra	Nicaragua
Burkina Faso	Greece	Panama
Ivory Coast	Macedonia	Cuba
Guinea	Cape Verde	Dominican Republic
Mali	Ghana	Puerto Rico
Niger	Guinea-Bissau	Argentina
Senegal	Mauritania	Bolivia
Togo	Mauritius	Brazil
Burundi	Algeria	Chile
Comoros	Egypt	Colombia
Djibouti	Morocco	Ecuador
Madagascar	Tunisia	Paraguay
Rwanda	Western Sahara	Peru
Seychelles	Sao Tome and Principe	Uruguay
Cameroon	Cyprus	Venezuela
Central African Republic	Lebanon	Italy
Chad	Armenia	Malta
Congo DR	Cambodia	Portugal
Congo R	Laos	San Marino
Equatorial Guinea	Viet Nam	Spain
Gabon		Mozambique
Vanuatu		Angola
