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Enquête sur la vitalité des
minorités de langue officielle

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Survey on the Vitality of Official- Language Minorities (SVOLM)

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Presentation Plan

- Objectives, target population and samples
- Collection and principal themes
- Analytical possibilities and dissemination
- Conclusion





Two Main Objectives of SVOLM:

- To collect information for areas that are top priorities
- To disseminate statistical information





Target population and samples (1)

- Two samples:
 - Adults
 - Children
- Target population:
 - members of the official-language minority (English in Quebec, French outside Quebec)

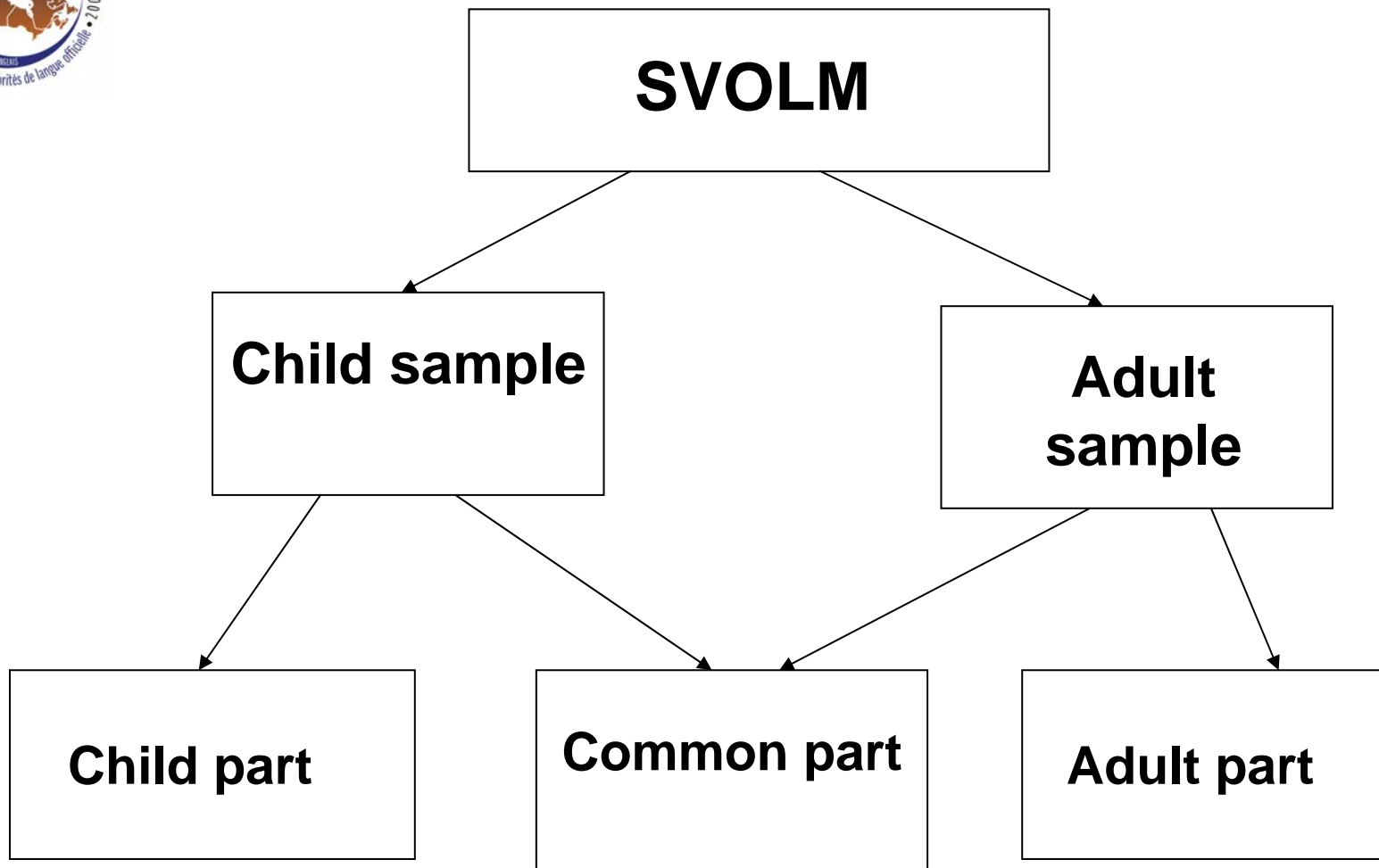




Target population and samples (2)

- Oversampling of allophones in Montréal CMA
 - To compare FOLS-F and FOLS-E







SVOLM

Adult sample

Adult part

- Respondent's parents
- Access to health services in the minority language
- Community participation
- Volunteering
- Social support
- Language use in the public sphere
- Linguistic practices in leisure time
- Geographic mobility
- Linguistic practices at work

Common part

- Respondent identification
- Household module
- Spouse module
- Respondent's language skills
- Respondent's schooling
- Linguistic trajectory from childhood to adulthood
- Sense of belonging and subjective vitality
- Economic activity
- Income





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Child sample

Child part

- Child module
- Information on the child's parents
- Child's family background
- Use of languages at home
- Knowledge of official languages
- Daycare/school attendance
- Linguistic dynamic of child with friends
- Individual or parental reading habits
- Activities
- Use of television and internet

Common part

- Respondent identification
- Household module
- Spouse module
- Respondent's language skills
- Respondent's schooling
- Linguistic trajectory from childhood to adulthood
- Sense of belonging and subjective vitality
- Economic activity
- Income





Collection

- October 10, 2006 to January 14, 2007
- Sample of approximately 53,000 individuals:
 - 20,000 of adults
 - 15,500 of children





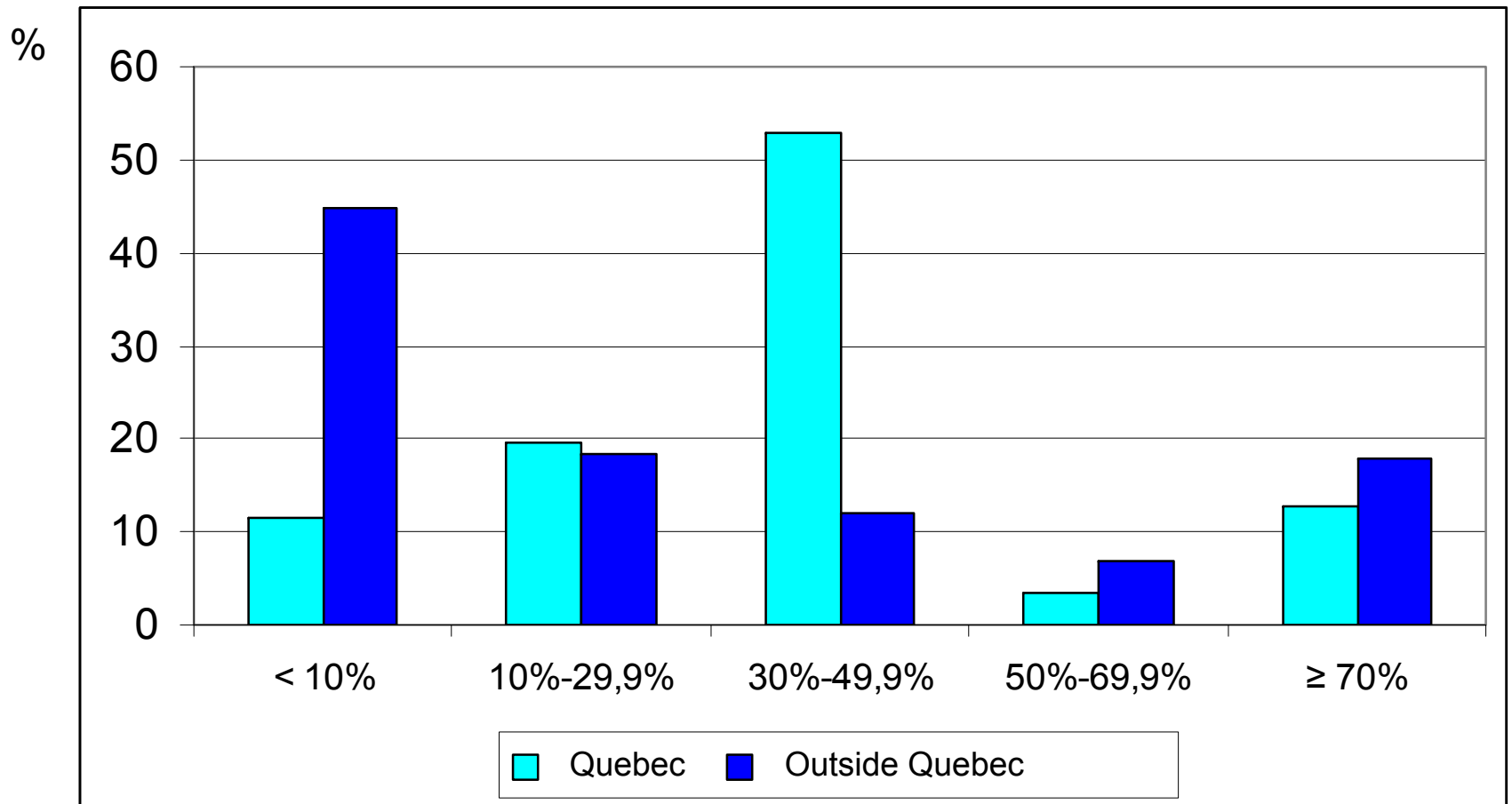
Four principal themes

- Sense of belonging and subjective vitality
- Use of languages in daily activities
- Use of the minority language during access to health care services
- School attendance



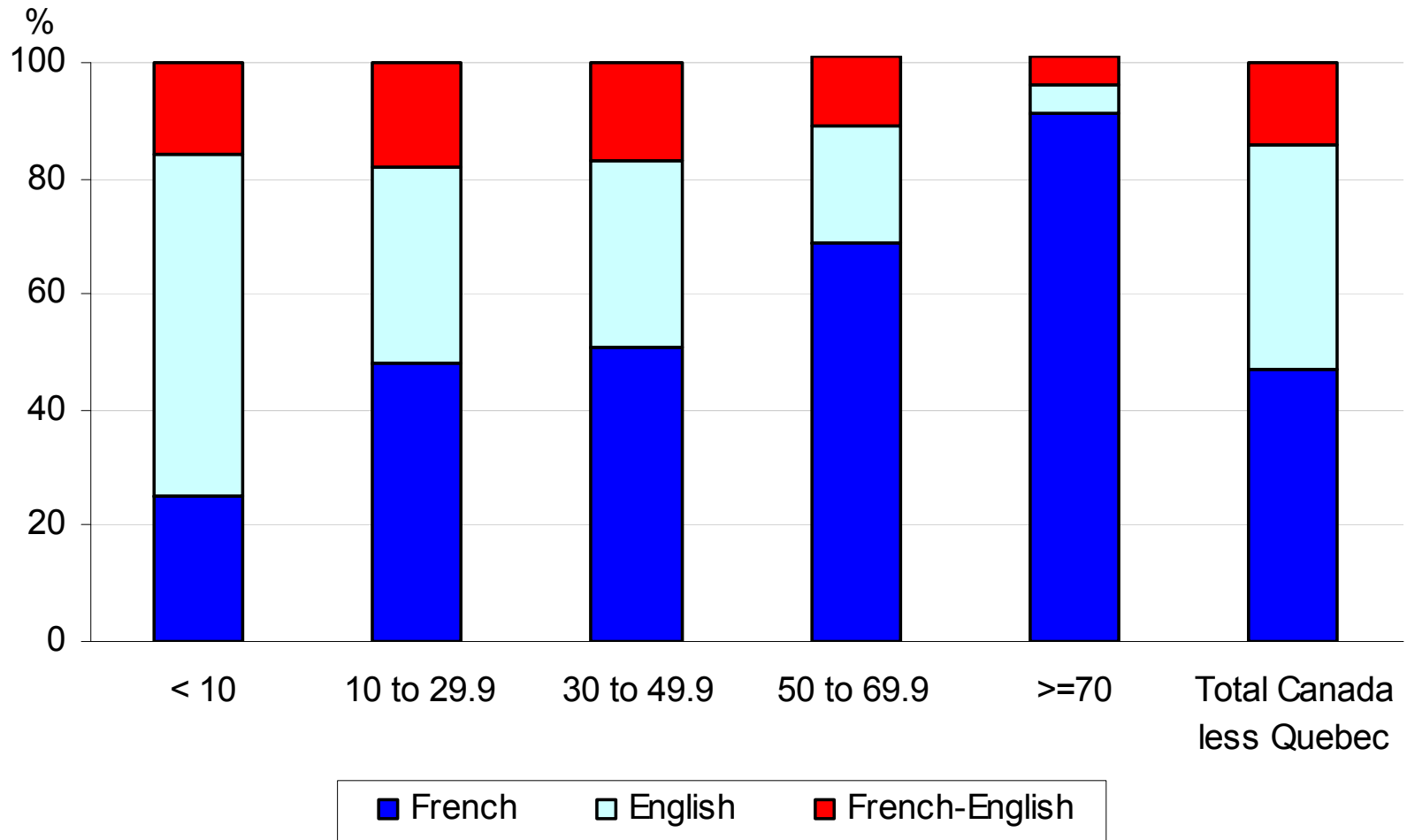


Proportion of the official-language minorities according to their relative weight in their municipality of residence



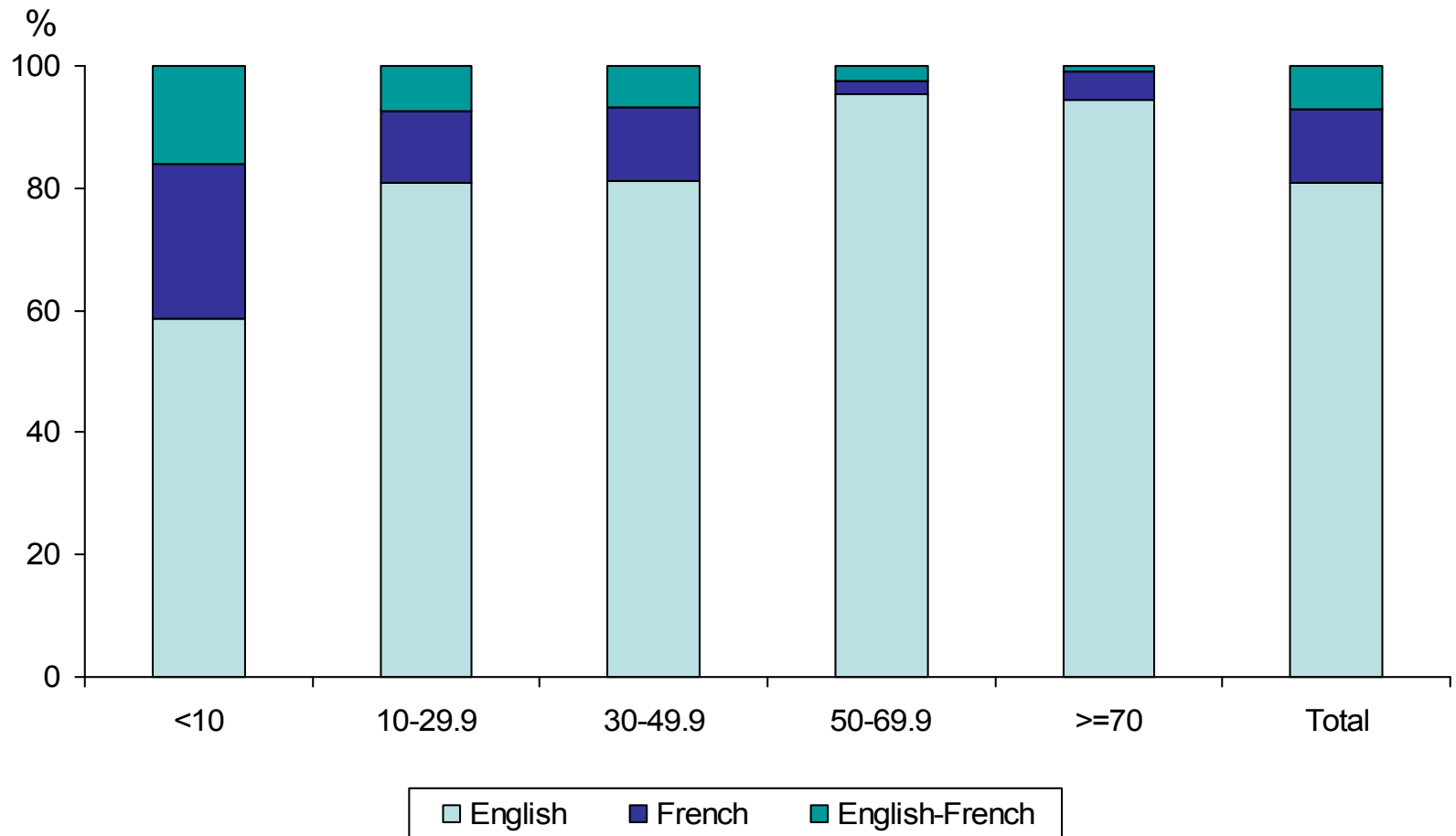


Main language of French-speaking adults by the proportion that they represent in their municipality of residence, Canada less Quebec





Main language of English-speaking adults by their relative weight in their municipality of residence, Quebec



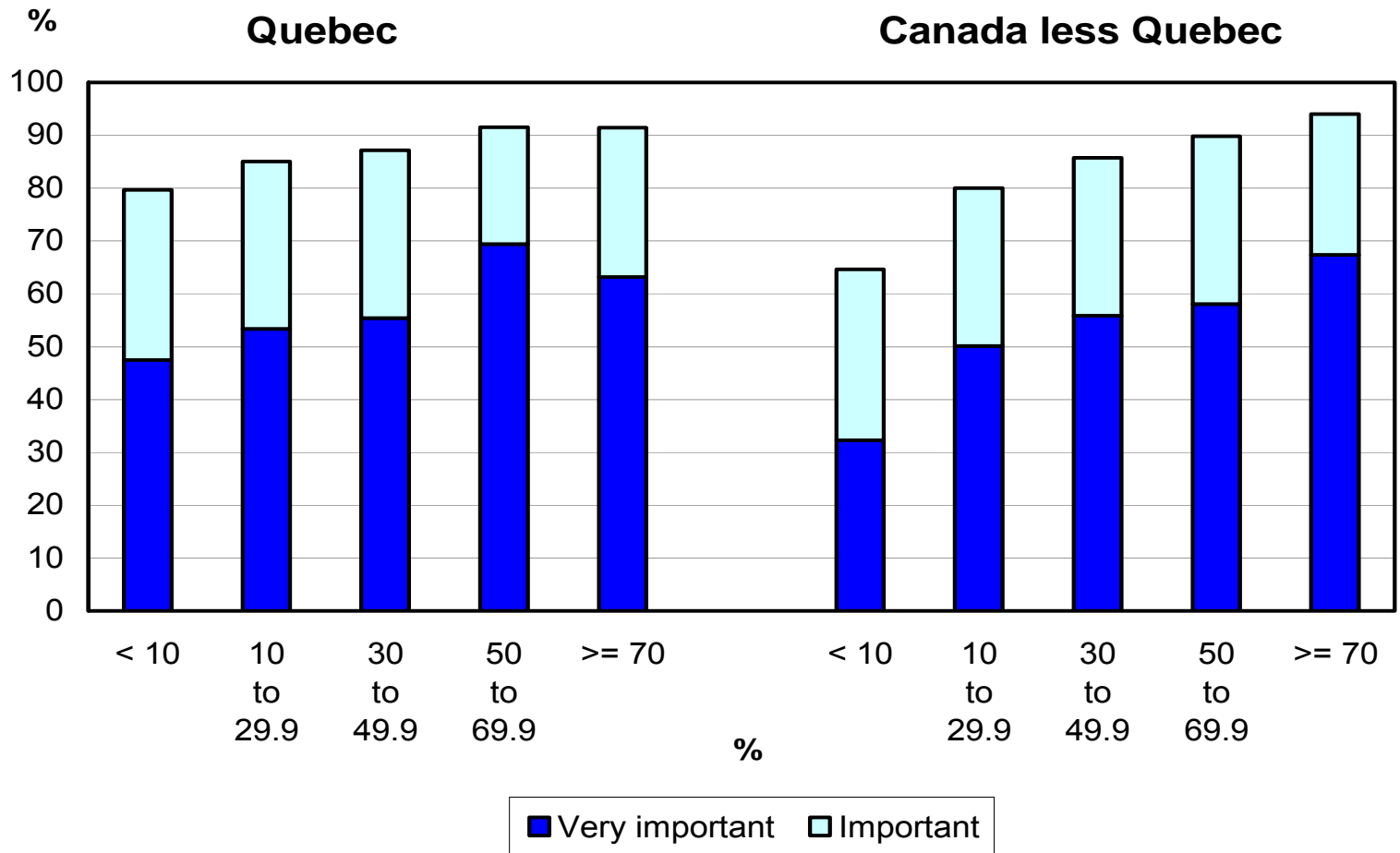


Sense of belonging and subjective vitality





Outside Quebec, the importance given by French-speaking adults to being able to use French in their daily life varies according to the proportion they represent in their municipality of residence



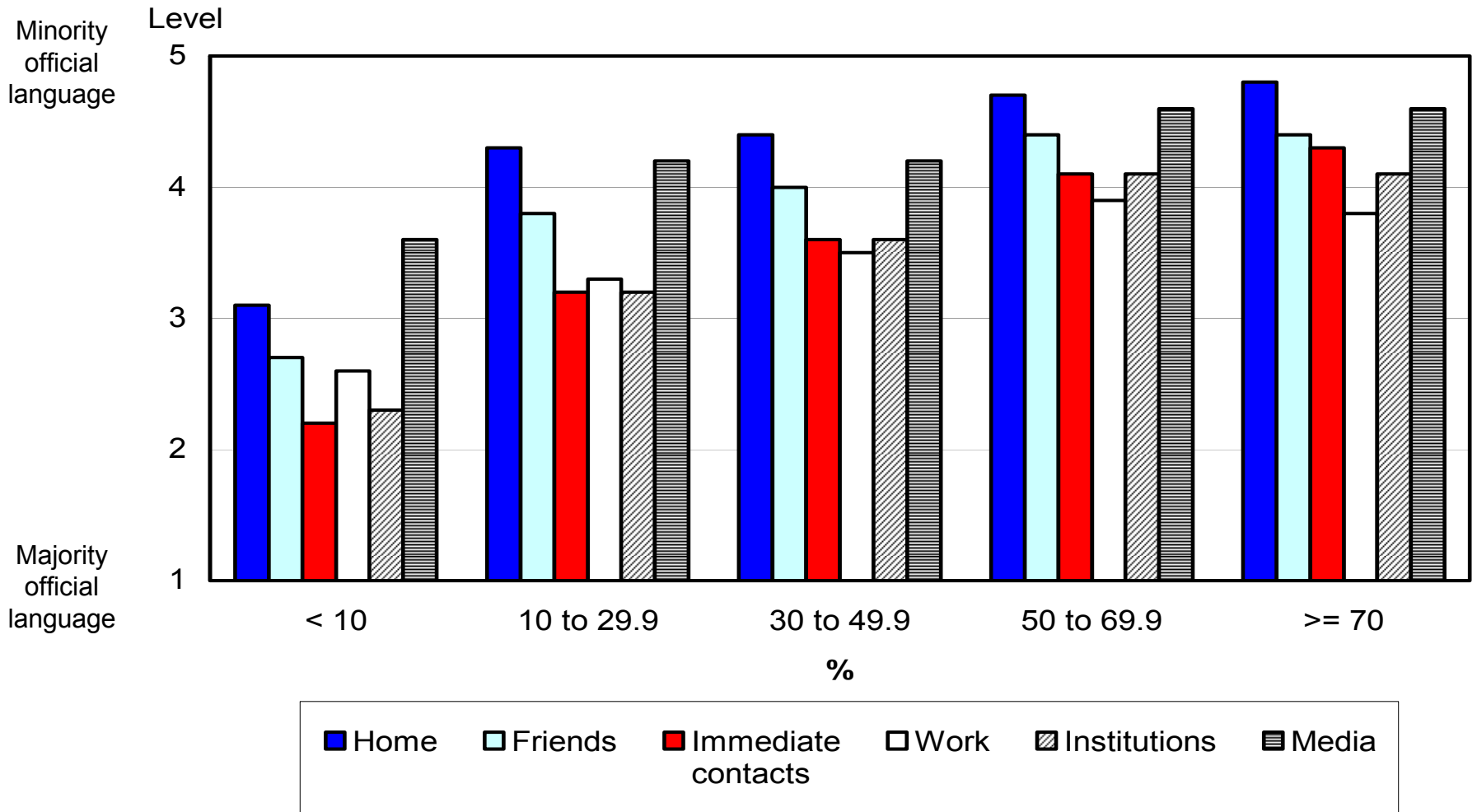


Use of languages in daily activities



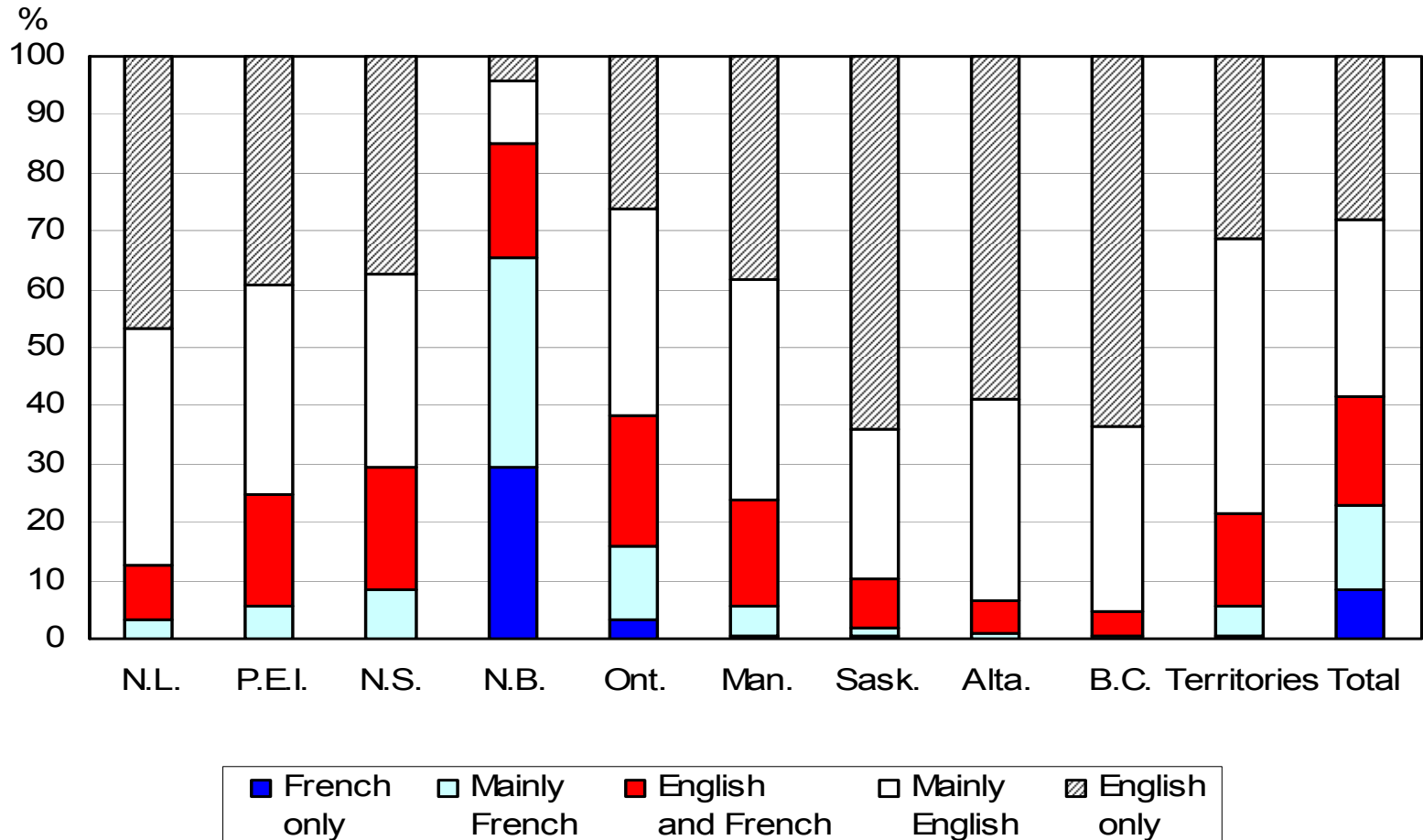


Use of English in the different social domains by the relative weight of the English-speaking population in the municipality of residence, Québec





The predominant use of French in daily activities among French-speaking adults outside Quebec is a reality only in certain regions of New Brunswick and Ontario



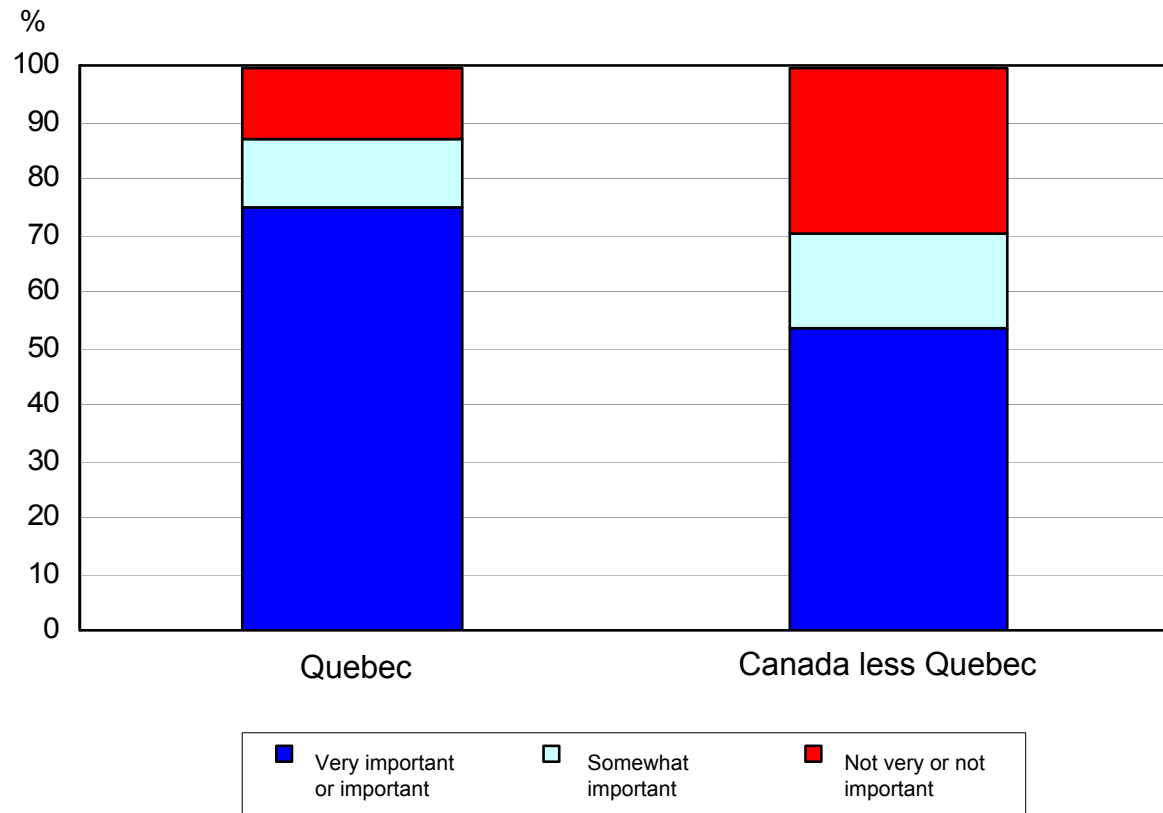


Use of the minority language during access to health care services





In Quebec, almost 75% of the English-speaking population said it was « very important » or « important » to obtain health care services in the language of the minority. Among French-speaking adults outside Quebec, this proportion reached 53%.



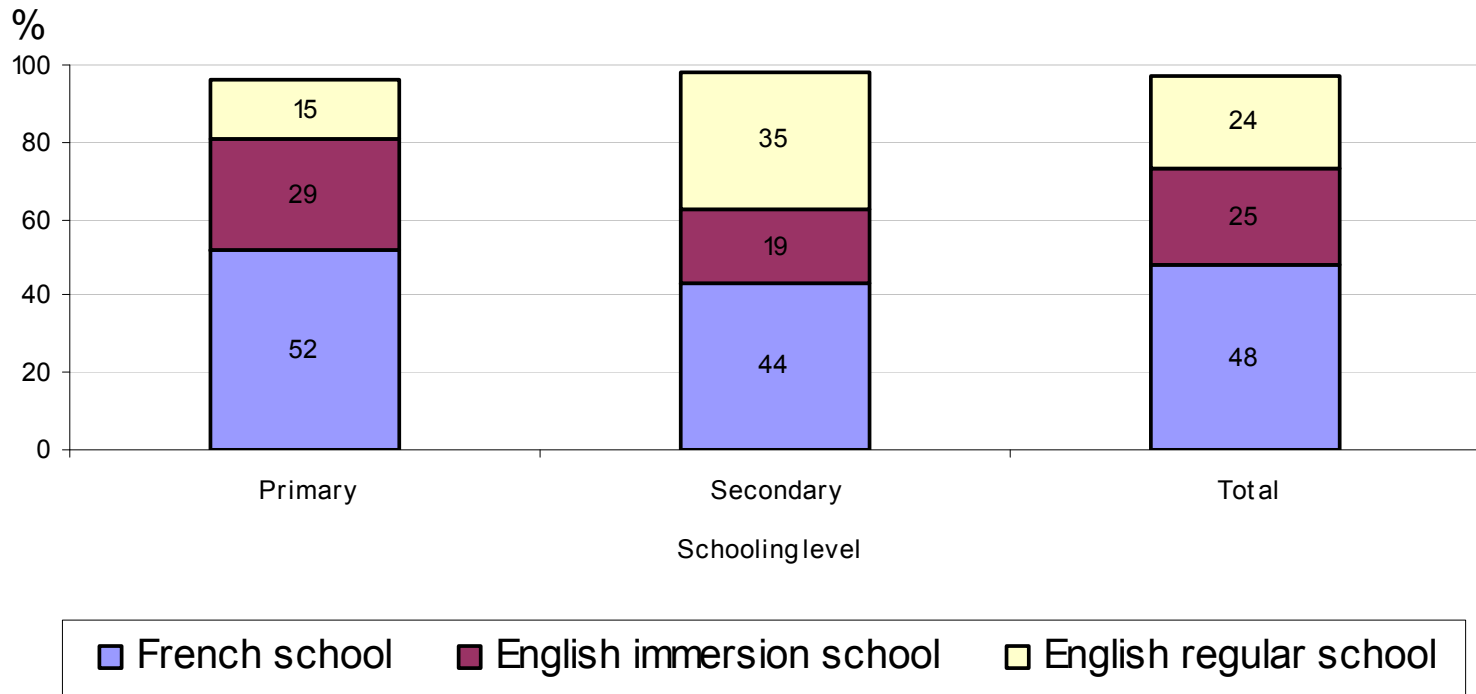


School attendance



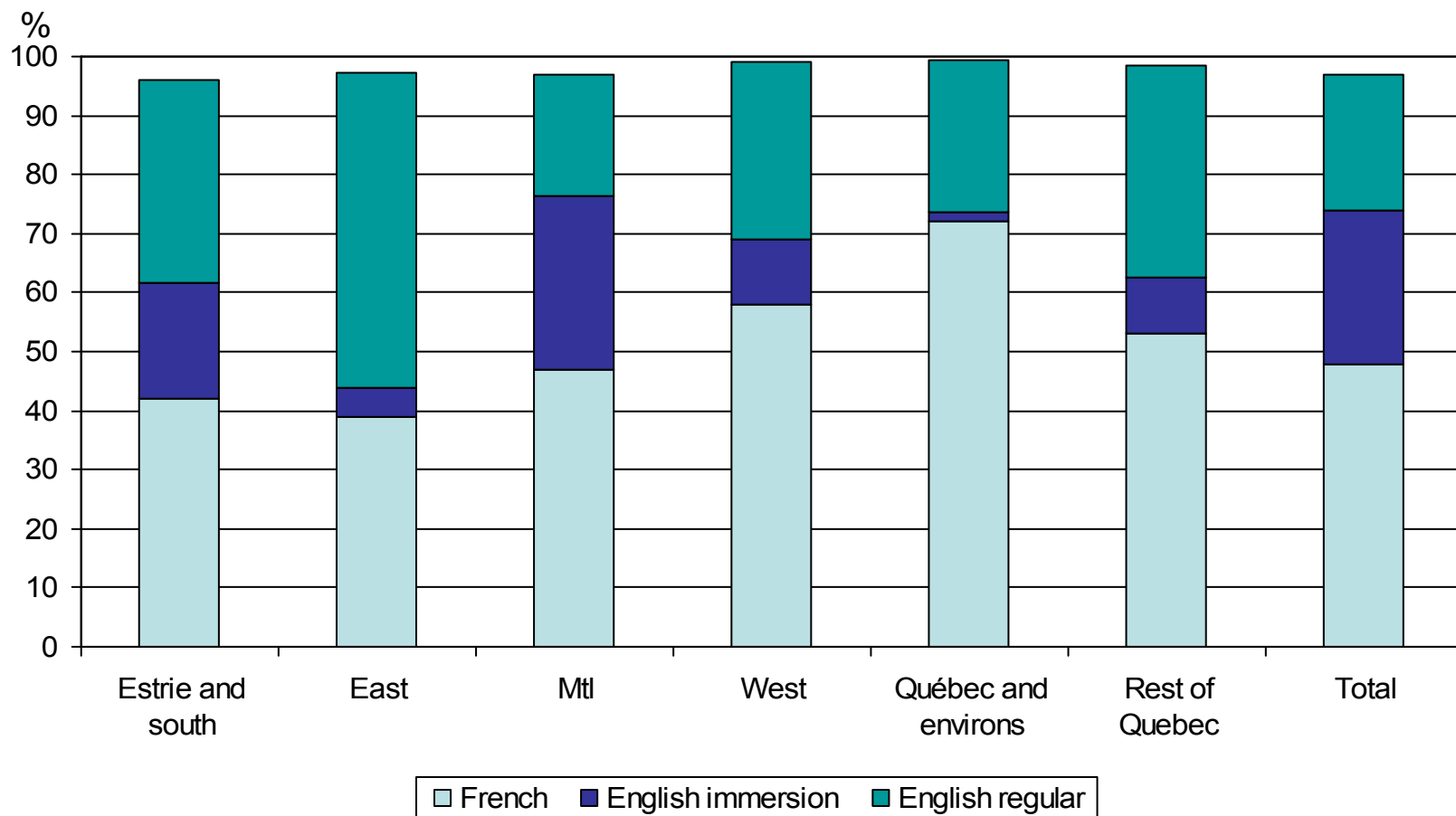


In Québec, 44% of children with an English-speaking parent attend an English school at the primary level (of whom 29% are in French immersion), compared to 54% at the secondary level (with 19% of them in immersion)





Type of school attendance in Quebec for children with at least one English-speaking parent, by region





Analysis possibilities

- Early childhood and development of writing skills in the minority language
- Linguistic trajectory from childhood to adulthood
- Linguistic dynamic among household members at home
- Linguistic practices at work
- Inter- and intraprovincial migration
- Immigration
- Various themes related to the labour force





Dissemination

- December 11, 2007
 - Official release of data and first analytical document
 - *Minorities Speak Up: Results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official Language Minority Groups*
- 2008-2009:
 - Database in Research Data Centres (June 2008);
 - Possibility of a public use microdata file (PUMF)





Conclusion

- SVOLM gives us a snapshot of the present situation
- Wealth of information in many fields on official-language minorities





More information on the Web

- Analytical document released December 11, 2007:
<http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/071211/d071211a.htm>
- Information about the survey, including the questionnaire:
<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5099&lang=en&db=imdb&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2>

