## Leger

## REPORT

## Bilingualism in

 CanadaSurvey of Canadians


## Methodology



Method

Online survey
among respondents 18 years of age or older.
(Canadian sample: $\mathrm{n}=1,536$ )
Respondents had the option of
completing the survey in English or in
French and were randomly recruited
using LEO's online panel.


## When

June 14 to
June 16, 2024


## Margin of error

For comparison purposes, a probability sample of this size yields a margin of error no greater than $\pm 2.5 \%$, (19 times out of 20) for the Canadian sample.


## Weighting

Results were weighted according to age, gender, mother tongue, region, education and presence of children in the household in order to ensure a representative sample of the Canadian population.

## Methodology



## Significant differences

Data in bold red characters indicate a significantly lower proportion than that of other respondents. Conversely, data in bold green characters indicate a significantly higher proportion than that of other respondents.


## Rounded data

The numbers presented have been rounded up. However, the numbers before rounding were used to calculate the sums presented and might therefore not correspond to the manual addition of these numbers.


## Questions

Have questions about the data presented in this report? Please contact Andrew Enns,
Executive Vice-President,
Central Canada at the following e-mail addresses:
aenns@leger360.com
A more detailed methodology is presented in the Appendix.

## Leger

## Methodology

Leger is the polling firm that has presented the most accurate election survey data, on average, over the last ten years in Canada. During the last federal election in 2021, Leger was once again the most accurate firm in the country. This accuracy is attributed to the quality of the LEO panel and rigorous application of methodological rules by Leger's 600 employees, including 200 professionals in Leger's eight offices across Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and in the United States (New York).

Poll aggregator 338Canada.com gave Leger the highest rating among all polling firms in Canada for the accuracy of its studies.
See https://338canada.com/pollster-ratings.htm

| 2021 CANADIAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEDERAL ELECTION | (\%

## Key Highlights (1/2)

From June 14 to June 16, 2024, we surveyed Canadians to find out their opinions and perceptions regarding bilingualism in Canada.

## Some of the key highlights of our survey on bilingualism in Canada include...

- More than four Canadians out of ten (43\%) think Canada's official bilingualism is positive, while one-third (34\%) are indifferent, and $18 \%$ think it is negative. Quebecers ( $70 \%$ ) are more likely to think bilingualism in Canada is a positive thing when compared to the rest of Canada (35\%).
- Half of Canadians (52\%) think it is important that Canada remains an officially bilingual country, while $42 \%$ think it is not important. The differences in opinion between Quebecers and respondents from the rest of Canada are significantly different. $83 \%$ of Quebecers believe it is important for Canada to remain bilingual, while only $43 \%$ of respondents from the rest of Canada share this view.
- One-third of Canadians (34\%) think provinces other than New Brunswick (which is already bilingual) should become officially bilingual. This proportion is significantly higher in Quebec (60\%).
- Over half of Quebecers (55\%) believe that their province should be officially bilingual, while only $22 \%$ of respondents from other Canadian provinces feel the same way about their respective province. Additionally, $65 \%$ of Canadians outside Quebec believe that Quebec should be officially bilingual.


## Key Highlights (2/2)

- Canadians are divided in terms of the rationale for bilingualism. More than four Canadians out of ten (43\%) believe that Canada's official bilingualism exists only to satisfy a minority. This proportion is higher among respondents living outside of Quebec. On the other hand, $41 \%$ of Canadians think Canada's official bilingualism is at the heart of the Canadian identity (41\%). This proportion is higher among Quebecers (60\%).
- According to $40 \%$ of Canadians, the proportion of Francophones in Canada has decreased compared to 50 years ago. French Canadians ( $71 \%$ ) and Quebecers ( $65 \%$ ) are more likely to feel that way.
- Seven Quebecers out of ten (70\%) think French is threatened in Canada (compared to only $19 \%$ among respondents living in other provinces), and $63 \%$ think French is threatened in the province of Quebec (compared to only $11 \%$ among respondents living in other provinces).
- On the contrary, 22\% of respondents living in provinces other than Quebec think English is threatened in Canada (compared to only $5 \%$ among Quebecers). Almost 1 in 4 ( $38 \%$ ) of non-Quebec respondents think English is threatened in the province of Quebec (compared to only 17\% among Quebecers).

REPORT
Detailed
Results

## Perception of Official Bilingualism in Canada

Q1. For you personally, is Canada's official bilingualism something positive, negative, or does it leave you indifferent? Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Born in Canada |  | Mother Tongue |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Canada | QC | ROC | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Yes | No | French | English | Other |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 416 | 1,120 | 100 | 416 | 605 | 127 | 127 | 161 | 780 | 756 | 409 | 458 | 669 | 1,219 | 311 | 352 | 965 | 215 |
| Positive | 43\% | 70\% | 35\% | 37\% | 70\% | 39\% | 24\% | 23\% | 36\% | 44\% | 42\% | 50\% | 42\% | 39\% | 42\% | 48\% | 71\% | 33\% | 52\% |
| Negative | 18\% | 11\% | 20\% | 23\% | 11\% | 16\% | 17\% | 23\% | 26\% | 20\% | 15\% | 11\% | 14\% | 25\% | 19\% | 14\% | 9\% | 21\% | 14\% |
| Indifferent | 34\% | 17\% | 39\% | 31\% | 17\% | 36\% | 50\% | 51\% | 36\% | 32\% | 36\% | 31\% | 40\% | 31\% | 35\% | 30\% | 17\% | 40\% | 26\% |
| Don't know | 6\% | 2\% | 7\% | 9\% | 2\% | 9\% | 9\% | 3\% | 2\% | 4\% | 7\% | 8\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 9\% | 3\% | 6\% | 8\% |

## Importance of Official Bilingualism in Canada (1/2)

Q2. Is it important to you that Canada remains an officially bilingual country?
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )


## Importance of Official Bilingualism in Canada (2/2)

Q2. Is it important to you that Canada remains an officially bilingual country?
Base: All respondents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Born <br> Can | in <br> ada | Mot | er Tong | gue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Canada | QC | ROC | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Yes | No | French | English | Other |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 416 | 1,120 | 100 | 416 | 605 | 127 | 127 | 161 | 780 | 756 | 409 | 458 | 669 | 1,219 | 311 | 352 | 965 | 215 |
| Total Important | 52\% | 83\% | 43\% | 47\% | 83\% | 50\% | 35\% | 33\% | 36\% | 52\% | 53\% | 54\% | 51\% | 52\% | 51\% | 57\% | 84\% | 42\% | 55\% |
| Very important | 28\% | 56\% | 19\% | 25\% | 56\% | 22\% | 19\% | 11\% | 14\% | 28\% | 27\% | 25\% | 27\% | 30\% | 29\% | 23\% | 58\% | 19\% | 27\% |
| Somewhat important | 25\% | 27\% | 24\% | 22\% | 27\% | 28\% | 16\% | 22\% | 21\% | 25\% | 25\% | 29\% | 24\% | 23\% | 22\% | 35\% | 26\% | 24\% | 28\% |
| Total Not Important | 42\% | 14\% | 51\% | 49\% | 14\% | 43\% | 57\% | 61\% | 62\% | 43\% | 41\% | 37\% | 44\% | 44\% | 44\% | 35\% | 13\% | 52\% | 40\% |
| Not very important | 22\% | 11\% | 25\% | 26\% | 11\% | 20\% | 37\% | 30\% | 28\% | 20\% | 23\% | 24\% | 22\% | 20\% | 22\% | 19\% | 10\% | 25\% | 21\% |
| Not at all important | 20\% | 3\% | 26\% | 23\% | 3\% | 22\% | 20\% | 31\% | 34\% | 23\% | 18\% | 14\% | 22\% | 24\% | 22\% | 16\% | 3\% | 26\% | 19\% |
| Don't know | 5\% | 3\% | 6\% | 4\% | 3\% | 8\% | 8\% | 6\% | 3\% | 5\% | 6\% | 9\% | 5\% | 4\% | 5\% | 8\% | 3\% | 6\% | 5\% |

## Opinion on Official Bilingualism in Other Provinces

$\qquad$
Q3A. Currently, New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province in Canada. Should other provinces also become officially bilingual?
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )


Born in
Canada
Mother Tongue

|  | Total Canada | QC | ROC | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Yes | No | French | English | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 416 | 1,120 | 100 | 416 | 605 | 127 | 127 | 161 | 780 | 756 | 409 | 458 | 669 | 1,219 | 311 | 352 | 965 | 215 |
| Yes | 34\% | 60\% | 26\% | 30\% | 60\% | 30\% | 19\% | 18\% | 24\% | 34\% | 34\% | 35\% | 35\% | 32\% | 34\% | 35\% | 60\% | 26\% | 36\% |
| No | 43\% | 22\% | 49\% | 44\% | 22\% | 45\% | 45\% | 61\% | 57\% | 46\% | 41\% | 35\% | 44\% | 48\% | 44\% | 39\% | 22\% | 50\% | 41\% |
| Don't know | 23\% | 17\% | 24\% | 27\% | 17\% | 25\% | 36\% | 21\% | 19\% | 20\% | 25\% | 30\% | 21\% | 19\% | 22\% | 25\% | 18\% | 24\% | 23\% |

## Opinion on Official Bilingualism in Home Province

Q3B. Should your province become officially bilingual?
Base: Respondents who live in a province other than New Brunswick ( $n=1,508$ )


Born in
Canada
Born in $\quad$ Mother Tongue
Canada

|  | Total Canada | QC | ROC | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Yes | No | French | English | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,508 | 416 | 1,092 | 72 | 416 | 605 | 127 | 127 | 161 | 765 | 743 | 404 | 447 | 657 | 1,193 | 309 | 345 | 945 | 214 |
| Yes | 30\% | 55\% | 22\% | 14\% | 55\% | 27\% | 19\% | 16\% | 19\% | 31\% | 29\% | 31\% | 31\% | 29\% | 29\% | 32\% | 49\% | 23\% | 34\% |
| No | 54\% | 37\% | 59\% | 68\% | 37\% | 53\% | 60\% | 68\% | 65\% | 55\% | 52\% | 47\% | 53\% | 58\% | 55\% | 49\% | 43\% | 58\% | 49\% |
| Don't know | 17\% | 8\% | 19\% | 19\% | 8\% | 21\% | 21\% | 16\% | 17\% | 13\% | 20\% | 22\% | 16\% | 13\% | 16\% | 20\% | 8\% | 18\% | 17\% |

## Opinion on Official Bilingualism in Quebec

Q4. Currently, French is the official language of Quebec. Should Quebec become officially bilingual?
Base: Respondents who live in a province other than Quebec ( $n=1,120$ )


## Opinion on Canada's Official Bilingualism

Q5. Which of the following statements best reflects your personal opinion?


## Perception of the Proportion of Francophones in Canada

$\qquad$
Q6. Compared to 50 years ago, would you say the proportion of Francophones in Canada has increased, remained stable, or decreased?
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )


## Threats to the Survival of Official Languages in Canada

Q7. In your opinion, is...


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Born in Canada |  | Mother Tongue |  |  |
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|  | Total Canada | QC | ROC | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Yes | No | French | English | Other |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 416 | 1,120 | 100 | 416 | 605 | 127 | 127 | 161 | 780 | 756 | 409 | 458 | 669 | 1,219 | 311 | 352 | 965 | 215 |
| ...the survival of French threatened on a national scale in Canada? | 31\% | 70\% | 19\% | 20\% | 70\% | 21\% | 24\% | 10\% | 20\% | 32\% | 30\% | 31\% | 29\% | 33\% | 32\% | 26\% | 82\% | 18\% | 21\% |
| ..the survival of English threatened on a national scale in Canada? | 18\% | 5\% | 22\% | 25\% | 5\% | 21\% | 25\% | 19\% | 23\% | 19\% | 17\% | 16\% | 18\% | 19\% | 18\% | 19\% | 3\% | 23\% | 18\% |

## Threats to the Survival of Official Languages in Quebec

Q8. In your opinion, is...
Base: All respondents ( $n=1,536$ )


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Born in Canada |  | Mother Tongue |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Canada | QC | ROC | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Yes | No | French | English | Other |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 416 | 1,120 | 100 | 416 | 605 | 127 | 127 | 161 | 780 | 756 | 409 | 458 | 669 | 1,219 | 311 | 352 | 965 | 215 |
| ...the survival of French threatened on a provincial scale in Quebec? | 23\% | 63\% | 11\% | 8\% | 63\% | 12\% | 11\% | 11\% | 10\% | 24\% | 22\% | 21\% | 25\% | 23\% | 25\% | 16\% | 72\% | 10\% | 15\% |
| ..the survival of English threatened on a provincial scale in Quebec? | 33\% | 17\% | 38\% | 36\% | 17\% | 38\% | 46\% | 42\% | 35\% | 37\% | 30\% | 23\% | 28\% | 44\% | 33\% | 36\% | 11\% | 40\% | 33\% |

## Relevance of Official Bilingualism in the Context of Immigration

Q9. The Government of Canada's current immigration plan is to welcome 465,000 immigrants to Canada this year and 500,000 in 2025. In 2023, Canada admitted over 470,000 immigrants. Most of these newcomers to Canada do not speak either English or French. With that in mind, do you feel it still makes sense for Canada to have two official languages?
Base: All respondents ( $\mathrm{n}=1,536$ )


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Canada |  | Mother Tongue |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Canada | QC | ROC | ATL | QC | ON | MB/SK | AB | BC | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Yes | No | French | English | Other |
| Unweighted $\mathrm{n}=$ | 1,536 | 416 | 1,120 | 100 | 416 | 605 | 127 | 127 | 161 | 780 | 756 | 409 | 458 | 669 | 1,219 | 311 | 352 | 965 | 215 |
| Yes, makes sense | 49\% | 70\% | 42\% | 48\% | 70\% | 44\% | 42\% | 36\% | 39\% | 49\% | 48\% | 50\% | 49\% | 48\% | 49\% | 47\% | 49\% | 48\% | 50\% |
| No, does not make sense | 36\% | 23\% | 41\% | 31\% | 23\% | 37\% | 38\% | 53\% | 46\% | 39\% | 34\% | 32\% | 36\% | 40\% | 36\% | 38\% | 39\% | 34\% | 32\% |
| Don't know | 15\% | 7\% | 17\% | 22\% | 7\% | 18\% | 19\% | 12\% | 15\% | 12\% | 18\% | 18\% | 15\% | 12\% | 14\% | 15\% | 12\% | 18\% | 18\% |

REPORT
Detailed
Methodology

## Weighted and Unweighted Sample (1/2)

The table below presents the Canadian geographic distribution of respondents before weighting.

|  | Unweighted | Weighted |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Province | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| British Columbia | 161 | 214 |
| Alberta | 127 | 168 |
| Manitoba/Saskatchewan | 127 | 99 |
| Ontario | 605 | 355 |
| Quebec | 416 | 355 |
| Atlantic | 100 | 104 |

## Weighted and Unweighted Sample (2/2)

The following tables present the demographic distribution of respondents according to gender, age and language (mother tongue) for Canada.

The table below presents the Canadian geographic distribution of respondents before weighting.

|  | Unweighted | Weighted |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Gender | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| Male | 780 | 747 |
| Female | 756 | 789 |
| Age | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| 18 to 34 | 409 | 411 |
| 35 to 54 | 458 | 492 |
| $55+$ | 669 | 633 |
| Language (Mother tongue) | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 6}$ |
| English | 965 | 1,005 |
| French | 352 | 304 |
| Other | 215 | 222 |

## Leger

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Digital strategy and user experience

- International Research Worldwide Independent Network (WIN)


## 600 <br> EMPLOYEES



## 185

CONSULTANTS


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## Leger

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Leger is a member of the Canadian Research Insights Council (CRIC), the industry association for the market/survey/insights research industry.

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