

Text version: The English fact in Quebec

- 44.5% of the population (3,586,410 people) can speak English and French
- English is the mother tongue of 8.1% of the population (657,078 people)
- English is the first official language of 13.7% of the population (1,103,475 people)

Education

- There are approximately 100,000 students enrolled in 340 English-language public schools in Quebec
- 3 English-speaking universities:
 - McGill (Montreal)
 - Concordia (Montreal)
 - Bishop's (Sherbrooke)

Where do anglophones live?

Economic regions

- Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine: 0.8%
- Bas-Saint-Laurent: 0.1%
- Capitale-Nationale: 1.3%
- Chaudière-Appalaches: 0.4%
- Estrie: 2.1%
- Center-du-Québec: 0.2%
- Montérégie: 15.5%
- Montreal: 56.7%
- Laval: 8.2%
- Lanaudière: 1.3%
- Laurentians: 3.4%
- Outaouais: 6.3%
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue: 0.5%
- Mauricie: 0.3%
- Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean: 0.2%
- North Shore: 0.5%
- Nord-du-Québec: 2.1%

Where were English speakers born?

- In Quebec: 52%
- Abroad: 37%
- Elsewhere in Canada: 11%

Where were English-speaking immigrants born?

- Asia: 43%
- Europe: 29%
- Americas: 19%
- Africa: 8%

Media

- **Newspaper:** *The Gazette* (Montreal) and *The Record* (Sherbrooke) [daily], as well as a variety of weekly publications and magazines
- **Radio:** 12 English-speaking radio stations and CBC radio
- **Television:** CBC TV, CTV, Global and City (Montreal)

Let's celebrate!

September:

- organization Voice of English-speaking Quebec hosts an annual fall festival in Quebec to gather families, community organizations and cultural groups.

April:

- the Blue Metropolis international literary festival in Montreal brings together people from different cultures and languages around the pleasure of reading and writing.

History

- After the conquest of New France by the British, the Treaty of Paris cedes the French colony to the British in 1763. The number of English-speaking settlers increased after the American Revolution, first with the arrival of loyalists from American colonies in the South and, subsequently, with the arrival of European immigrants.
- The bilingual *Quebec Gazette* was launched in 1764 and is still published in English, now known as *Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph*, Canada's oldest newspaper.
- The *Schools Act* of 1841 established a single education system in Quebec and allowed minority groups to have their own schools.
- The 1970s were marked by a linguistic crisis in Quebec, when tensions over the status of French in the public and private sector reached a climax. In 1974, the *Official Language Act* (law 22) was adopted, making French the official language of Quebec and limiting access to English-language schools. Three years later, the *Charter of the French language* (law 101) became provincial law, with the adoption of new restrictions on English, in particular, as the language of work. In the 1970s and 1980s, more than 300,000 English-speaking Quebecers left Quebec to settle in Ontario and other provinces.
- The first regional English-language community association, the Committee for Anglophone Social Action, was founded in 1975 in Gaspésie.
- In 1982, the Alliance Quebec group was created. He lobbied on behalf of English-speaking Quebecers until he ceased operations in 2005.
- Law 142, which was passed in 1986, guarantees access to health and social services in English.
- In 1996, the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN) was created, bringing together 13 English regional and sectoral organizations. The QCGN now has close to 50 members.

Sources

- Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
- Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey
- [Quebec English School Boards Association](#)(link is external)
- [Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network](#)(link is external)

More information

- [Twitter](#)(link is external)

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