

# au-delà de la langue officielle

seen on storefronts and heard throughout the metro, french has its place as the official language of montréal and the province of québec as a result of la charte de la langue française, otherwise known as bill 101, which aims "to make french the language of government and the law, as well as the normal and everyday language of work, instruction, communication, commerce, and business." the office québécois de la langue française is charged with enforcing this policy, though this enforcement stops at the doorsteps of many montréal residents where languages beyond the official one are spoken.

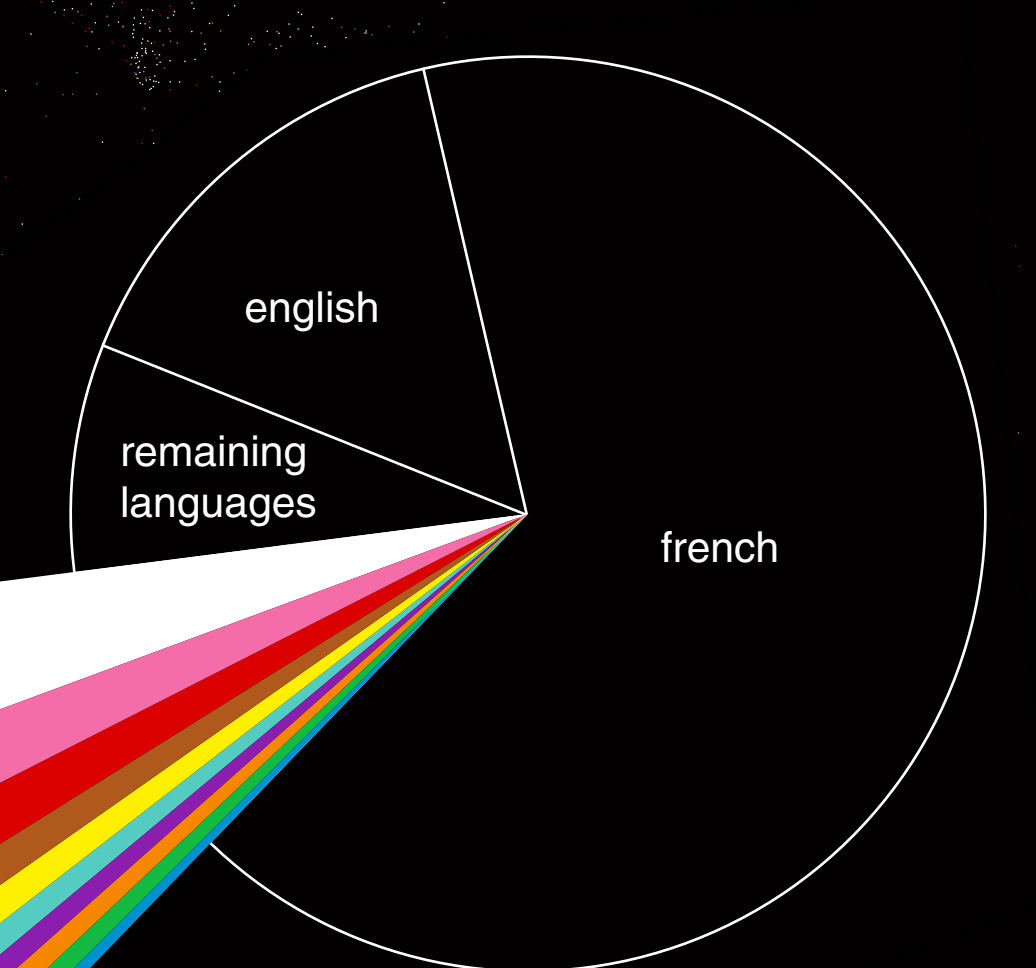
mapped are the ten largest language families in the census metropolitan region of montréal spoken at home (excluding english).

data sources:  
 statistics canada  
 government of canada open government portal  
 cencensus r package

quoted text:  
 québec (province)., & québec (province). (1977). bill 101: charter of the french language. québec: c-h. dubé.

- 5 italic 146,495 speakers
- 6 semitic 75,150 speakers
- 5 chinese 56,565 speakers
- 13 slavic 34,805 speakers
- 12 indo-aryan 30,060 speakers
- 2 austro-asiatic 23,405 speakers
- 2\* creole 19,940 speakers
- 3 iranian 19,725 speakers
- 1 greek 18,185 speakers
- 1 armenian 11,805 speakers

3 language family  
 # of speakers in metropolitan area  
 color & # of specified languages in family spoken in metropolitan area  
 \*creole n.o.s. (not otherwise specified) and haitian creole



les nombres

3.616%	0.578%
1.855%	0.492%
1.396%	0.487%
0.859%	0.449%
0.742%	0.291%

