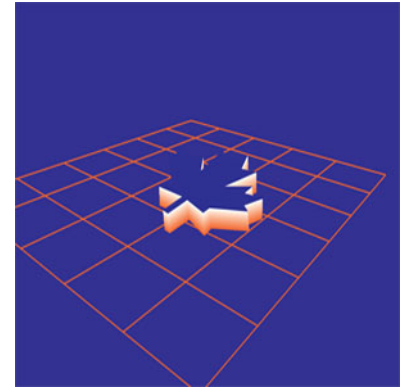




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Languages in Canada: 2001 Census



Census year 2001



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PREFACE

This work is an updated version of a study published under the same title following the population Censuses of 1991 and 1996. The text and tables have been adapted to reflect the more complete data from the 2001 Census, in which the usual questions on knowledge of languages, mother tongue, and language spoken “most often” at home are supplemented by a question on languages spoken “regularly” at home, and a two-part question on language use at work, that is, the language used “most often,” and other languages used “regularly,” in the workplace. This enrichment of the content has allowed us to expand our analysis while remaining true to the initial goal of presenting in a straightforward manner basic statistics on the country’s demolinguistic reality.

During the XX century, the ethnic substratum was transformed as a result of immigration and population diversification; however, linguistic duality persisted. The two major ethnic groups, the French and the British, represented close to 90% of the Canadian population in 1901; in 2001, about 90% of the population spoke English or French most often at home. In addition to this linguistic duality there is also a territorial duality, with the Francophone population concentrated in Quebec. The population with French as its mother tongue is increasingly located in Quebec (86% in 2001 compared with 84% in 1971), as is the population speaking mostly French at home (91% in 2001 compared with 88% in 1971). However, French speakers, that is, persons who are able to conduct a conversation in French, are less and less concentrated in Quebec (73% in 2001 compared with 79% in 1971). This shift is the result of two factors: the decrease in Quebec's share of the Canadian population (24% in 2001 compared with 29% in 1966 and 28% in 1971) and the increased proportion of French speakers both in Quebec (95% in 2001 compared with 88% in 1971) and outside Quebec (11% in 2001 compared with 9% in 1971).

The number and variety of statistics drawn from the census data give a rich but inevitably incomplete picture of Canada's language situation. In Quebec, interest focuses not only on mother tongue, language used at home, and knowledge of languages, but also on "language of public use." Those with languages other than English or French as their mother tongue must usually use one of these two languages in the public sphere. Census data provide an approximation of the language of integration, which is called the first official language spoken. While there are several ways of deriving this information, the most commonly used variant, and the one presented throughout this document, is by considering three traditional variables: the knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and language used at home. In 2001, the first official language spoken by 86% of the Quebec population was French, compared with 13% for English, with an unallocable residual of 1%. Thus, there is more than one way of defining the notions of Francophone and Anglophone.

Nor is there an established definition of Francophone in the rest of Canada. It is even difficult to pinpoint its core. Does it correspond to the one million persons who have French as either their mother tongue or first official language spoken, or to the 600,000 persons who speak French most often at home? Should a broader definition include the 2.4 million French speakers—the number increases if we include young children who do not speak French, but who have at least one parent with French as their mother tongue?

The abundance of data supplied by censuses allows a variety of combinations, each with its own advantages and limitations. However, these considerations are all contingent upon being familiar with basic statistical data themselves. Presenting these data is the goal of this document.

Réjean Lachapelle
Director, Demography Division
Statistics Canada

INTRODUCTION

In 2001, the vast majority of the Canadian population is comprised of people whose mother tongue is English (59%) or French (23%). By far, the largest non-official language group is the Chinese mother tongue group, which accounts for three percent of the population.

However, if we look at Canadians as a whole, we find that 68% speak English most often at home, while for 22%, French predominates in the home. These figures show the attraction of English among people with a non-official mother tongue. This power of attraction also affects a significant proportion of the French mother tongue group outside Quebec, since 38% of this group speak English most often at home. By comparison, 10% of Quebec Anglophones speak French most often at home.

In Canada, English (85%) and French (31%) are the languages most frequently spoken. About one Canadian in six (18%) speaks both official languages according to the 2001 Census. Those who live in areas where the two language groups are in close proximity have a far greater tendency to speak both English and French. For example, more than half of the population in the Montréal metropolitan area (53%), 64% of the population of Ottawa-Hull (Quebec part), and 37% of Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part) can speak both official languages.

The Canadian population also shows a high level of linguistic diversity—22% are able to speak a language other than English or French. The fact that almost one in five Canadians can speak a non-official language is largely explained by the high proportion of immigrants in the country. In Canada, at the time of the 2001 Census, 18% of the population consisted of immigrants, compared to 11% in the United States at the time of the 2000 Census. Moreover, those able to speak a language other than English or French tend to be concentrated in large urban areas.

Both geography and history play an important role in understanding the language situation. Outside Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, few Anglophones have contact with Francophones: only three percent of Francophones live in other provinces or territories. The location of the French mother tongue population reflects the early settlement of the French in New France and their low propensity to migrate to other provinces. The evolution of the size of minority French-speaking communities depends on a number of factors that are explored in this analysis. The evolution of Quebec's French mother tongue group is also explored, taking into account the group's own characteristics and the strong competition that exists between the French and English languages with regards to arriving immigrants whose mother tongue is other than French or English.

The purpose of this analysis is to show how Canada's language situation has evolved over the past fifty years. It highlights the factors that determine the size of Canada's language groups and the tendency of language to grow or decline. The first three chapters deal with the English language, the French language and the non-official languages, respectively. Each chapter covers the evolution of the linguistic situation in Canada between 1951 and 2001, and examines the size and distribution of the populations who have each of these languages as a mother tongue, the use of each language (as the language most often spoken or regularly spoken) in the home, the knowledge of each language among the Canadian population, as well as, for the first time in 2001, its use at work (as the language used most often or regularly). In the chapters on the French and English languages, the use of these languages as the first official language spoken is also examined. Chapter 1, which deals with the English language, shows that while the English mother tongue group grew considerably outside Quebec, the number and percentage of Anglophones in Quebec declined markedly between 1971 and 2001. Less than one Quebecer in ten (8%) reported their mother tongue as English at the time of the 2001 Census. Chapter 2, on the French language, shows that, while the number of Francophones increased considerably since 1951, the proportion of Canadians with French mother tongue declined. Outside Quebec, this group's proportion declined from seven percent to four percent between 1951 and 2001, though the number increased by 258,000. Chapter 3 explores the growth and decline of various non-official languages in Canada. Largely influenced by different waves of immigrants coming to the country, the language composition of this population has changed considerably since the 1950s.

Chapter 4 examines the growth, in number and percentage, of Canadians who speak both official languages. English Canadians have a greater tendency to speak French than in the past. French Canadians, who have a much greater tendency to speak both languages than their Anglophone counterparts, also experienced growth in bilingualism. Another important topic related to language is also discussed in this chapter: the increased number of Canadians who speak neither English nor French. Chapter 5 analyses the main factors that have contributed to changes in the language situation in Canada. The balance of these factors has changed markedly since 1951, with immigration playing a vital role in the most recent decade. This chapter will also deal, for the first time, with the relationship between language use in the home and at work.

For the purpose of analysis, unless otherwise indicated, multiple responses were equally distributed among the languages reported. For example, if a given number of respondents gave English and French as their mother tongue or home language, half were assigned to the “English” category, and half to the “French”. The same procedure was followed for multiple responses which included an official language and a non-official language.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The 2001 Census showed that 25.2 million Canadians could speak English (85%). Among the 21.6 million Canadians who spoke English at home (73%), 20.0 million spoke English most often at home (68%) and 1.6 million spoke it regularly (5%). There were 17.5 million Canadians with English mother tongue (59%). And, among Canadians aged 15 and over, and who were employed between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001, 14.4 million used English at work (85%): 13.3 million used it most often at work (79%), and 1.1 million used it regularly (6%).

ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUE

Mother tongue is defined here as the first language a person learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.

The percentage of the population with English as its mother tongue (Anglophones) changed very little between 1951 and 2001. Since 1981, the figures have shown a slight decline in the percentage of Anglophones in Canada. Without the heavy immigration to Canada of many people with a language other than English or French as a mother tongue, an increase in the proportion of Anglophones would have occurred.

In Quebec, the proportion of Anglophones has declined continuously, dropping from 14% in 1951 to 8% in 2001. This has resulted largely from the English mother tongue population leaving Quebec to live in other provinces, particularly during the 1970s.

While the proportion of Anglophones in Canada has changed very little since 1951, the number grew in each decade, more than doubling from 8.3 million in 1951 to 17.5 million in 2001. However, the pattern was very different in Quebec, where there was an increase of about 230,000 in the first two decades, peaking around 1976, followed by a decline of about 197,000 since then. As a result of this reversal, the net effect was only a slight increase in the number of Quebec Anglophones between 1951 and 2001 (33,000 persons).

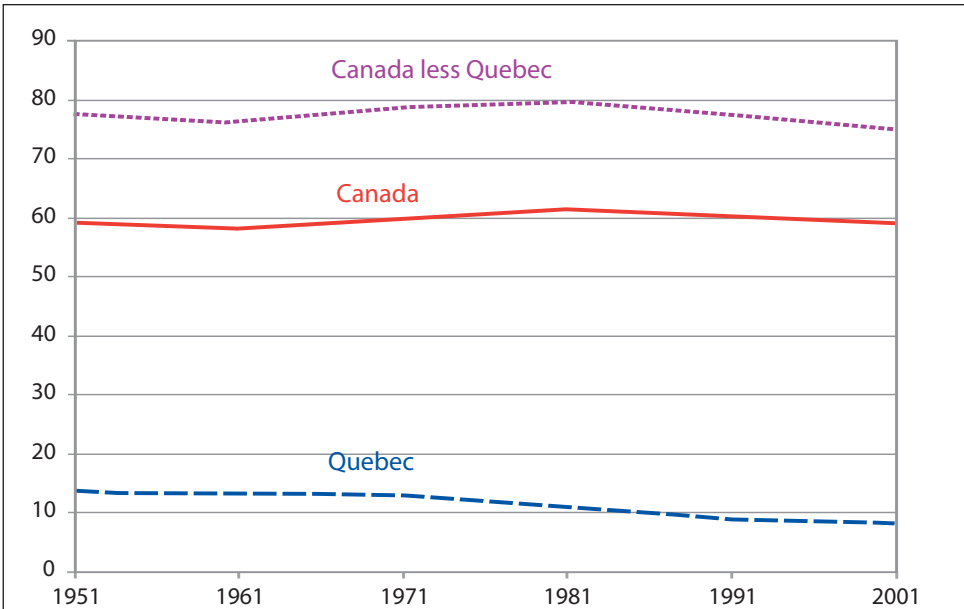


Chart 1.1 Percentage of Population with English Mother Tongue Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 1.1 Population with English Mother Tongue, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Canada		Québec		Canada less Quebec	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
1951	8,280.8	59.1	558.3	13.8	7,722.6	77.6
1961	10,660.5	58.5	697.4	13.3	9,963.1	76.8
1971	12,967.4	60.1	788.8	13.1	12,178.6	78.4
1981	14,784.8	61.4	693.6	10.9	14,091.2	79.5
1991	16,311.2	60.4	626.2	9.2	15,685.0	77.7
1996	17,072.4	59.8	621.9	8.8	16,450.6	76.6
2001	17,521.9	59.1	591.4	8.3	16,930.5	75.2

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Why did the number of Anglophones in Canada more than double between 1951 and 2001? The most rapid growth occurred during the 1950s and 1960s, when women of childbearing age had a much higher level of fertility than those in the two subsequent decades. The English mother tongue group also grew considerably through immigration. Of all the immigrants who settled in Canada between 1996 and 2001 (and who were still in Canada at the time of the 2001 Census), 15% had English as their mother tongue. In addition, the children of immigrants often learn English as their mother tongue.

Canadians with English as mother tongue make up a very large percentage of the population in all provinces except Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nunavut. In Quebec, where those with English as their mother tongue comprise eight percent of the population, almost three-quarters live in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA). New Brunswick has a large proportion of its population in each of the two official language groups (65% Anglophones and 33% Francophones). The English mother tongue population is concentrated in the southern part of the province, while in Nunavut, Anglophones are concentrated in Iqaluit. Inuktitut is the mother tongue of more than 70% of people living in Nunavut. Canada's three easternmost provinces have very high percentages of people whose mother tongue is English (93% or more). Ontario and the western provinces, where more immigrants have settled, have larger numbers of people with non-official languages as mother tongue. This accounts for their lower percentages of Anglophones.

The overall population decreased in several provinces and in two territories between 1996 and 2001. Between 1991 and 1996, only the province of Newfoundland and Labrador had registered an overall decline in population; however, between 1996 and 2001, such decreases were registered in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. The number of Anglophones also declined in these provinces and territories since their population is largely made up of people whose mother tongue is English. This decline in numbers was also accompanied by a decline in proportion in the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well as in Quebec. A decline in the proportion of Anglophones was also registered for Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia. Declines in proportion were slight in most cases, but were more significant in Ontario and British Columbia. This can be explained, for the most part, by the arrival of immigrants with a mother tongue other than English.

Table 1.2 Population with English Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	17,072.4	59.8	17,521.9	59.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	539.0	98.5	500.1	98.4
Prince Edward Island	125.0	94.1	125.4	94.0
Nova Scotia	838.3	93.2	834.8	93.0
New Brunswick	476.4	65.3	468.1	65.0
Quebec	621.9	8.8	591.4	8.3
Ontario	7,777.7	73.1	8,042.0	71.3
Manitoba	822.3	74.7	831.8	75.4
Saskatchewan	823.7	84.4	822.6	85.4
Alberta	2,175.8	81.5	2,395.8	81.5
British Columbia	2,809.4	76.1	2,849.2	73.6
Yukon	26.6	86.8	24.8	86.8
Northwest Territories ¹	36.3	56.7		
Northwest Territories ²	30.2	76.7	28.9	77.8
Nunavut	6.1	24.6	7.2	26.9
Canada less Quebec	16,450.6	76.6	16,930.5	75.2

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

Home language here refers to the language **most often** or **regularly** spoken at home at the time of the census.

Since 1971, Statistics Canada has collected data on the home language of Canadians. In the 2001 Census, a second part was added to the question on home language. This was done in order to obtain data on the other languages regularly spoken at home. These data, when combined with the data on mother tongue, provide measures of retention and diffusion of various languages. Data on the language most often spoken give an indication of the degree to which these languages are growing or declining.

Table 1.3 Population Speaking English at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Total		Most often ¹		Regularly ²	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	21,621.0	72.9	20,011.5	67.5	1,609.5	5.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	505.4	99.5	503.9	99.2	1.4	0.3
Prince Edward Island	131.4	98.5	130.0	97.4	1.4	1.1
Nova Scotia	879.2	98.0	863.7	96.2	15.5	1.7
New Brunswick	539.1	74.9	496.7	69.0	42.4	5.9
Quebec	1,140.5	16.0	746.9	10.5	393.6	5.5
Ontario	10,085.8	89.4	9,337.6	82.7	748.2	6.6
Manitoba	1,040.7	94.3	983.3	89.1	57.4	5.2
Saskatchewan	938.5	97.4	916.8	95.2	21.7	2.3
Alberta	2,790.6	94.9	2,681.5	91.2	109.1	3.7
British Columbia	3,487.9	90.2	3,279.3	84.8	208.5	5.4
Yukon	27.9	97.9	27.3	95.8	0.6	2.1
Northwest Territories	35.2	94.9	33.4	90.0	1.8	4.9
Nunavut	18.9	70.8	11.1	41.5	7.8	29.3
Canada less Quebec	20,480.5	91.0	19,264.6	85.6	1,215.9	5.4

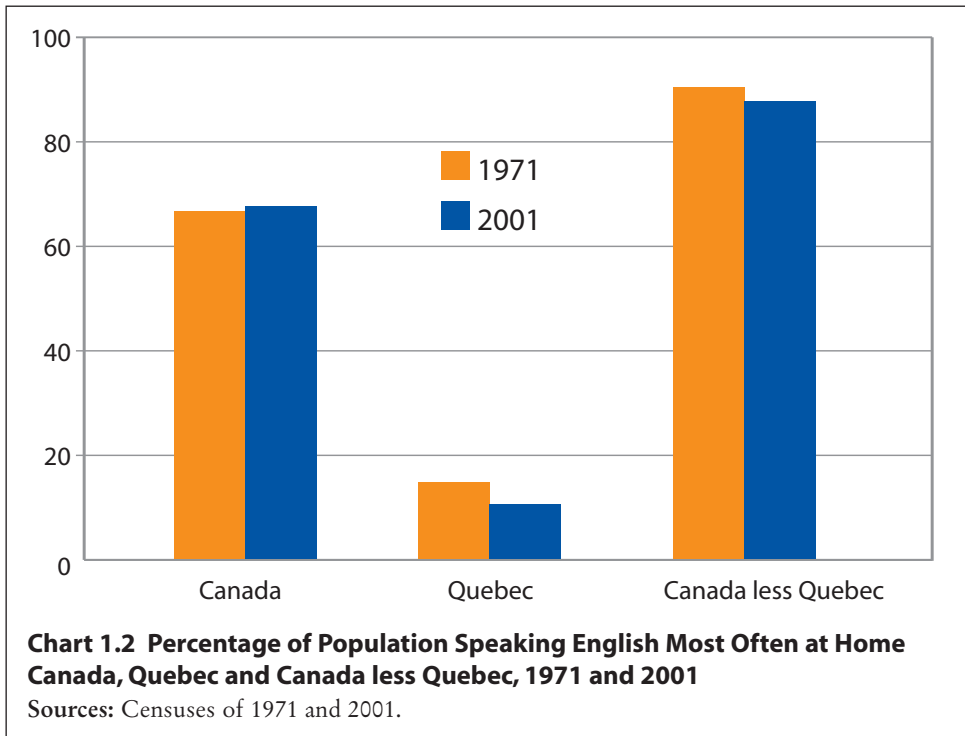
1. Multiple responses were equally distributed among the languages reported.

2. Includes all responses where English is mentioned.

Source: Census of 2001.

Results from the 2001 Census show that 11% of Canadians indicated that they regularly speak other languages at home, in addition to the language used most often. For Canada as a whole, 73% of the population speak English at home: 68% speak it most often, and 5% speak it regularly. In Quebec, 16% of

the population speak English at home (10% most often, and 6% regularly). Outside Quebec, nine out of ten Canadians speak English at home (86% most often and 5% regularly). However, in New Brunswick and Nunavut, use of English in the home is lower. In New Brunswick, 75% of the population speak English at home (69% most often and 6% regularly), and in Nunavut, the rate is 71% (42% most often and 29% regularly). In other provinces and territories, use of English is predominant in homes, with a very small proportion of the population using it only on a regular basis.



The percentage of the Canadian population speaking English most often at home increased slightly, from 67% to 68%, between 1971 and 2001. However, in Quebec, the proportion of the population speaking English most often at home declined from 15% to 11% over the same period. This decline is largely attributable to Anglophones leaving Quebec during the 1970s and 1980s.

In every province, there are more people with English as their home language than with English as their mother tongue, reflecting a shift towards English by people from other language groups.

The comparison of 1996 and 2001 data shows that, in provinces where there were declines in the overall population and in the English mother tongue population, there was also a drop in the number of people with English as their home language. Accordingly, between 1996 and 2001, the number of people with English as their home language decreased in the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, as well as in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. In addition, lower numbers have also meant a drop in the proportion of people with English as their home language in Nova Scotia and Quebec. In Ontario and British Columbia, the only other provinces with drops in proportion, the more significant declines can be explained by the arrival of Allophone immigrants, which increased the proportion of people using other languages, and decreases the proportion of people who use English most often at home.

Table 1.4 Population Speaking English Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	19,294.9	67.6	20,011.5	67.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	542.6	99.2	503.9	99.2
Prince Edward Island	129.2	97.2	130.0	97.4
Nova Scotia	866.3	96.3	863.7	96.2
New Brunswick	502.5	68.9	496.7	69.0
Quebec	762.5	10.8	746.9	10.5
Ontario	8,900.8	83.6	9,337.6	82.7
Manitoba	971.6	88.3	983.3	89.1
Saskatchewan	923.4	94.6	916.8	95.2
Alberta	2,432.7	91.1	2,681.5	91.2
British Columbia	3,189.9	86.5	3,279.3	84.8
Yukon	29.2	95.4	27.3	95.8
Northwest Territories ¹	44.1	68.8		
Northwest Territories ²	35.0	88.6	33.4	90.0
Nunavut	9.1	37.0	11.1	41.5
Canada less Quebec	18,532.4	86.3	19,264.6	85.6

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Source: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH

In the census, knowledge of English and/or French was determined by a question about the ability to conduct a conversation in one or both languages. It should be noted that this question measured language knowledge rather than actual use of language.

While about 18% of the Canadian population speak both English and French, most Canadians speak only one or the other. Some, mostly immigrants, speak neither of the official languages. The percentage of the population able to speak English grew between 1951 and 2001 both inside and outside Quebec. In 2001, 98% of people living outside Quebec and 45% of Quebecers were able to conduct a conversation in English.

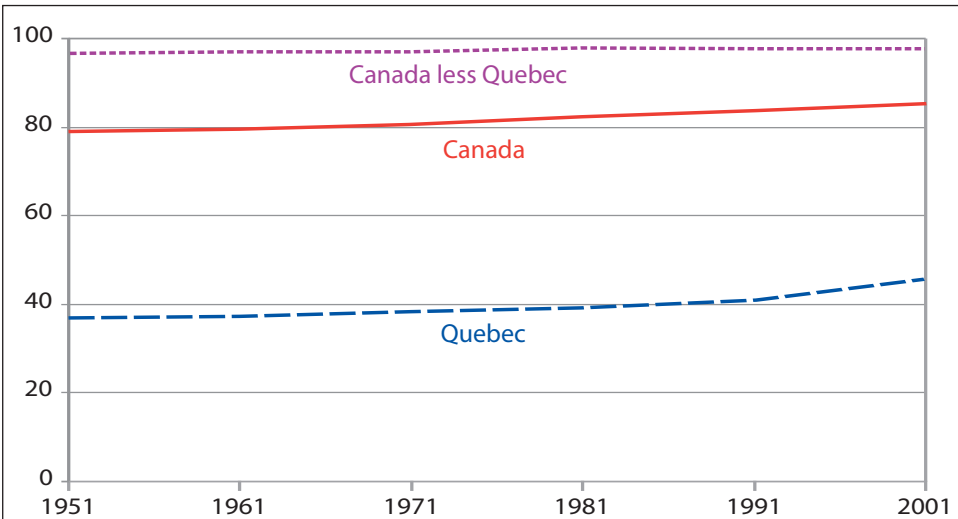


Chart 1.3 Knowledge of English, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Both the number and the percentage of Canadians able to speak English rose between 1996 and 2001. However, in this period, the number of English speakers decreased in provinces and territories where there was also a decrease in the size of the overall population. Thus, there was a decrease in the number of English speakers not only in Newfoundland and Labrador for this period, but also in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Northwest

Territories and Yukon Territory. The percentage of people able to conduct a conversation in English increased or remained stable in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador and the Yukon Territory. In Ontario, the more important increase in the number of English speakers during this period than during the last five-year period (659,000 compared to 621,000) resulted in a slight percentage increase. In 2001, Ontario was home to 38% of the population of Canada, and to 44% of Canada's English speaking population.

Table 1.5 Population Able to Speak English, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	23,975.6	84.0	25,246.2	85.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	546.4	99.9	507.3	99.8
Prince Edward Island	132.7	99.9	133.2	99.9
Nova Scotia	897.3	99.7	895.8	99.8
New Brunswick	655.7	89.9	652.9	90.7
Quebec	3,019.1	42.9	3,234.7	45.4
Ontario	10,351.1	97.3	11,010.5	97.6
Manitoba	1,087.0	98.8	1,093.1	99.0
Saskatchewan	971.3	99.5	959.6	99.6
Alberta	2,633.6	98.7	2,907.8	98.9
British Columbia	3,590.9	97.3	3,763.0	97.3
Yukon	30.6	99.7	28.4	99.6
Northwest Territories ¹	59.9	93.4		
Northwest Territories ²	36.9	93.5	36.7	98.9
Nunavut	21.0	85.2	23.1	86.8
Canada less Quebec	20,956.5	97.6	22,011.5	97.8

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

ENGLISH FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN

The first official language spoken represents the official language actually spoken which, in most cases, was acquired first. The data on first official language spoken are derived from the responses to the questions on the knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and the language most often spoken at home respectively. In this way the Canadian population is sub-divided into four categories, English, French, English and French, and neither English nor French.

In 2001, 22.1 million Canadians had English as their first official language spoken. Approximately 91% of them could conduct a conversation in English but not in French. Nearly all of the rest of the sub-population was made up of English-French bilinguals for whom English took precedence over French according to the information provided by the responses to questions on mother tongue or on the language spoken most often at home.

Persons having English as their first official language spoken represented 74% of the Canadian population. Outside Quebec, they represented more than 90% of the population in every province and territory except New Brunswick, where they represented two-thirds of the population, and Nunavut (85%). In Quebec, English was the first official language spoken of 13% of the population.

In every province and territory the number of persons with English as their first official language spoken was greater than the number having this language as their mother tongue. Even in Quebec, where English is the mother tongue of the official language minority, the same situation was observed given the attraction of English among Allophones.

The number of persons with English as their first official language spoken exceeds the number which used this language most often in the home except in the Maritime Provinces. In these three provinces, where there are few Allophones, Francophones accounted for most transfers towards English (language spoken most often in the home). However, French is, by definition, the first official language of these persons, since in deriving this variable, mother tongue takes precedence over the language spoken most often at home.

Table 1.6 Population with English as First Official Language Spoken, Mother Tongue or Language Spoken Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	First official language spoken ¹		Mother tongue		Home language	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	22,068.6	74.5	17,521.9	59.1	20,011.5	67.5
Newfoundland	505.4	99.5	500.1	98.4	503.9	99.2
Prince Edward Island	128.1	96.0	125.4	94.0	130.0	97.4
Nova Scotia	863.0	96.1	834.8	93.0	863.7	96.2
New Brunswick	480.9	66.8	468.1	65.0	496.7	69.0
Quebec	919.0	12.9	591.4	8.3	746.9	10.5
Ontario	10,531.5	93.3	8,042.0	71.3	9,337.6	82.7
Manitoba	1,051.3	95.2	831.8	75.4	983.3	89.1
Saskatchewan	943.6	98.0	822.6	85.4	916.8	95.2
Alberta	2,852.0	97.0	2,395.8	81.5	2,681.5	91.2
British Columbia	3,707.8	95.8	2,849.2	73.6	3,279.3	84.8
Yukon	27.6	96.7	24.8	86.8	27.3	95.8
Northwest Territories	35.8	96.5	28.9	77.8	33.4	90.0
Nunavut	22.8	85.4	7.2	26.9	11.1	41.5
Canada less Quebec	21,149.6	93.9	16,930.5	75.2	19,264.6	85.6

1. Those in the “English and French” category have been allocated equally to the English and French categories in order to improve the comparability of the data relating to mother tongue and language spoken at home.

Source: Census of 2001.

Outside Quebec, a large proportion of Allophones have English as their first official language spoken. Even in New Brunswick, where one-third of the population has French as mother tongue, 91% of Allophones have English as the first official language spoken. However, this represents only a small proportion (2%) of the group that has English as their first official language spoken, since the number of Allophones in this province is small. In Ontario, 90% of Allophones have English as their first official language spoken, and only 2% have French as their first official language spoken. The balance of the Allophone population in Ontario did not know either official language. The profile for British Columbia is similar.

English also has a strong attraction among Quebec Allophones. In 2001, the number of Allophones with English as first official language spoken (335,000) was almost as high as those with French as first official language spoken (339,000). Forty-six percent of Quebec Allophones had English as first official language spoken, which represents 37% of the overall population that have English as first official language spoken.

Francophones from the easternmost and westernmost provinces have a greater tendency to have English as first official language spoken, which can be explained by the fact that a number of people with French as mother tongue can no longer conduct a conversation in this language, often as a result of the precocity of language transfer to English.

Table 1.7 Population with English as First Official Language Spoken, by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	English		French		Non-official	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	17,494.7	99.8	74.5	1.1	4,499.3	84.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	500.0	100.0	0.3	13.9	5.1	89.4
Prince Edward Island	125.4	100.0	0.7	11.3	2.0	97.2
Nova Scotia	834.5	100.0	2.5	7.0	26.0	94.8
New Brunswick	466.7	99.7	3.0	1.3	11.2	91.2
Quebec	571.4	96.6	12.1	0.2	335.5	45.8
Ontario	8,037.7	99.9	32.9	6.5	2,460.9	90.0
Manitoba	831.6	100.0	3.9	8.5	215.8	95.5
Saskatchewan	822.5	100.0	2.6	14.0	118.4	97.2
Alberta	2,395.4	100.0	7.6	12.3	449.0	92.9
British Columbia	2,848.7	100.0	8.7	14.7	850.4	88.5
Yukon	24.7	100.0	0.1	12.0	2.7	95.9
Northwest Territories	28.9	100.0	0.1	13.5	6.8	94.2
Nunavut	7.2	99.9	0.0	8.3	15.6	81.5
Canada less Quebec	16,923.3	100.0	62.4	6.4	4,163.8	90.5

Source: Census of 2001.

ENGLISH AS THE LANGUAGE OF WORK

Language of work here refers to the language used by the individual at work most often or regularly in the week preceding the census¹.

In 2001, a new two-part question on languages used at work was added to the Census. This was done in order to obtain statistical data on language use in a public sphere. These data, when combined with the data on mother tongue, give pertinent information on language practices and on opportunities for the use of the mother tongue in a work context. When combined with the statistics on home languages, these new statistics provide an indication of the relationship between language use in the public and private spheres.

Results from the 2001 Census show that, for Canada as a whole, 85% of the population used English at work, with 79% using it most often and 6% using it on a regular basis. In Quebec, 40% used English at work (18% most often, and 22% on a regular basis). Outside Quebec, 98% of the population used English at work (97% most often and 1% regularly). Use of English at work was lowest in New Brunswick (88% overall, 77% most often, and 11% regularly) and in Nunavut (90% overall, 67% most often, and 23% regularly).

It is noteworthy that among the 79% of the population using English most often at work, over 2% reported using English and another language, usually French, equally often. Quebec and New Brunswick have the highest proportions in this respect, with respectively, 5% and 4%.

1. For respondents who held more than one job during that period, responses were based on the job for which they worked the most hours. If not employed during that time, responses were based on the longest period of employment since January 1st in the year preceding the census.

Table 1.8 Population Using English at Work, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Total		English only		Most often		English and other		Regularly ¹	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	14,369.2	84.7	12,933.3	76.3	364.8	2.2	1,071.1	6.3		
Newfoundland and Labrador	262.8	99.9	261.5	99.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3		
Prince Edward Island	79.7	99.6	78.5	98.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.1		
Nova Scotia	482.8	99.5	474.0	97.6	2.7	0.6	6.1	1.3		
New Brunswick	354.7	87.8	292.5	72.4	16.7	4.1	45.5	11.3		
Quebec	1,555.4	39.5	486.6	12.4	211.4	5.4	857.4	21.8		
Ontario	6,420.0	98.6	6,227.6	95.6	92.1	1.4	100.4	1.5		
Manitoba	625.9	99.0	609.6	96.5	6.0	0.9	10.3	1.6		
Saskatchewan	548.2	99.6	541.7	98.4	2.8	0.5	3.8	0.7		
Alberta	1,819.2	99.4	1,797.2	98.2	9.6	0.5	12.4	0.7		
British Columbia	2,167.7	98.1	2,115.4	95.7	22.1	1.0	30.2	1.4		
Yukon	19.2	99.6	19.0	98.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7		
Northwest Territories	22.3	99.1	21.7	96.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.8		
Nunavut	11.2	89.7	8.1	64.8	0.2	1.4	2.9	23.4		
Canada less Quebec	12,813.8	98.4	12,446.7	95.6	153.4	1.2	213.7	1.6		

1. Includes all responses where English is mentioned.

Sources: Census of 2001.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The 2001 Census showed that 9.2 million Canadians could conduct a conversation in French (31%). Among the 7.1 million who spoke French at home (24%), 6.5 million spoke it most often (22%) and 0.6 million spoke it regularly (2%). There were 6.8 million Canadians with French mother tongue (23%). And, among Canadians aged 15 and over, and who were employed between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001, 4.4 million used French at work (26%): 3.7 million used it most often at work (22%) and 0.7 million used it regularly (4%).

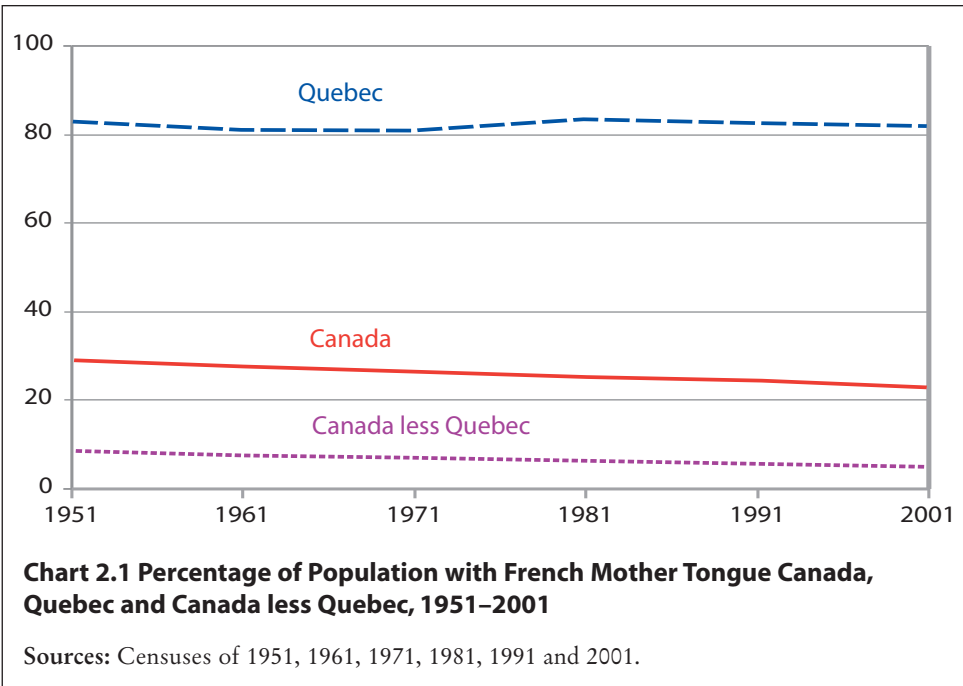
FRENCH AS MOTHER TONGUE

Although the number of people with French as their mother tongue (Francophones) has continued to increase in Canada, their proportion has declined over the last fifty years. Between 1951 and 2001, the number of Francophones rose from 4.1 million to 6.8 million, but the proportion of Francophones in the population fell from 29% to 23%.

The proportional decline is largely explained by the heavy immigration of people whose mother tongue was a language other than French. Among the 963,000 immigrants enumerated in the 2001 Census as having arrived in Canada over the previous five years, only four percent had French as a mother tongue.

In the past, the high fertility rate of Francophone women in Canada offset the impact of immigration from other countries on the distribution of language groups. With higher fertility than Anglophones, Francophones made up a steady 30% or so of the Canadian population for many years. Since the 1960s, though, the fertility rate of Francophone Canadian women has

declined; so much so that their fertility level has been lower than that of Anglophone Canadian women since the seventies.



Outside Quebec, children of parents with French as a mother tongue sometimes learn English rather than French in early childhood. The transmission of French mother tongue is not assured, particularly when one of the parents has English as mother tongue. Both the size and proportion of the Francophone population are affected by this phenomenon.

Quebec is the only province in which the majority of the population has French as its mother tongue. In 2001, 86% of Francophones in Canada lived in Quebec. They accounted for 81% of the Quebec population. Although their number rose from 3.3 million in 1951 to 5.8 million in 2001, their proportion changed very little during that time. After decreasing between 1951 and 1971 due to the reduced fertility of Francophone women and to heavy immigration, the proportion of Francophones reverted to the 1951 level in the 1980s as Anglophones left Quebec and moved to other provinces. Since then, the proportion has declined slightly.

Outside Quebec, the Francophone population grew by 258,000 between 1951 and 2001, but the proportion of Francophones continuously declined.

Table 2.1 Population with French Mother Tongue, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Canada		Quebec		Canada less Quebec	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
1951	4,068.8	29.0	3,347.0	82.5	721.8	7.3
1961	5,123.2	28.1	4,269.7	81.2	853.5	6.6
1971	5,792.7	26.9	4,866.4	80.7	926.3	6.0
1981	6,177.8	25.7	5,254.2	82.5	923.6	5.2
1991	6,562.1	24.3	5,585.6	82.0	976.4	4.8
1996	6,711.6	23.5	5,741.4	81.5	970.2	4.5
2001	6,782.3	22.9	5,802.0	81.4	980.3	4.4

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

The situation of Francophones outside Quebec varies widely from province to province. New Brunswick has the highest proportion of persons with French as their mother tongue (33%). In this province and in Ontario, more than three quarters (76%) of Francophones living outside Quebec are found. In fact, in each of the provinces and territories outside Quebec and Ontario, the proportion of Francophones is below five percent. Since its entry into Confederation in 1949, Newfoundland's provincial population has always had the smallest proportion and lowest number of Francophones.

In 2001, Francophones represented 4.4% of the population outside Quebec, almost the same proportion (4.5%) as in 1996. The Francophone population numbered 980,300 in 2001, an increase of slightly more than 10,000 compared to 1996. Between 1996 and 2001, the population with French as a mother tongue and the proportion of the Canadian population made up by that group fell in fewer provinces than in the previous five-year period. This time, a decline was registered only in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the Yukon and Nunavut territories. Only in Prince Edward Island did the number and the proportion of Francophones increase.

The Francophone population rose by two percent in Ontario (to 509,300), and by 13% in Alberta (to 62,300) between 1996 and 2001. In British Columbia, the number of Francophones increased by a little over 2,100 persons, or four percent, and reached 58,900. This increase however is less than half that of 1991–1996, when this group increased by close to 5,200. The increases in these three provinces can largely be explained by the arrival of Francophones from other provinces, particularly Quebec. Alberta was the only province with a slight rise in the number of Francophones under the age of five between 1996 and 2001.

The largest decline in the number of Francophones occurred in Manitoba, where that group declined by six percent to 45,900. This slowdown was due to the lower numbers of Francophone children under the age of five and to the effect of population ageing on the number of deaths. In Manitoba, the proportion of Francophones aged 65 and over has increased from 18% in 1996 to 20% in 2001. In New Brunswick, the number of Francophones fell by 3,000 (-1.3%) to 239,400. The province's overall population declined by the same proportion (-1.4%), but the proportion of Francophones in the provincial population remained at one-third. In Newfoundland, the number of Francophones declined while their proportion increased, following a decrease in the Anglophone population.

Table 2.2 Population with French Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	6,711.6	23.5	6,782.3	22.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5
Prince Edward Island	5.7	4.3	5.9	4.4
Nova Scotia	36.3	4.0	35.4	3.9
New Brunswick	242.4	33.2	239.4	33.3
Quebec	5,741.4	81.5	5,802.0	81.4
Ontario	499.7	4.7	509.3	4.5
Manitoba	49.1	4.5	45.9	4.2
Saskatchewan	19.9	2.0	18.6	1.9
Alberta	55.3	2.0	62.2	2.1
British Columbia	56.8	1.5	58.9	1.5
Yukon	1.2	3.8	0.9	3.3
Northwest Territories ¹	1.4	2.2		
Northwest Territories ²	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.7
Nunavut	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.5
Canada less Quebec	970.2	4.5	980.3	4.4

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

FRENCH HOME LANGUAGE

The 2001 Census showed that 24% of Canadians spoke French at home: 22% spoke it most often and two percent spoke it regularly. In Quebec, 87% of the population spoke French at home: 83% spoke it most often and 4% spoke it regularly. In New Brunswick, this percentage is 34% (30% most often, and 4% regularly). In the other provinces and territories, French was only used at home by less than 5% of the population, and in many of these cases it was used on a regular basis rather than predominantly.

Tableau 2.3 Population Speaking French at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

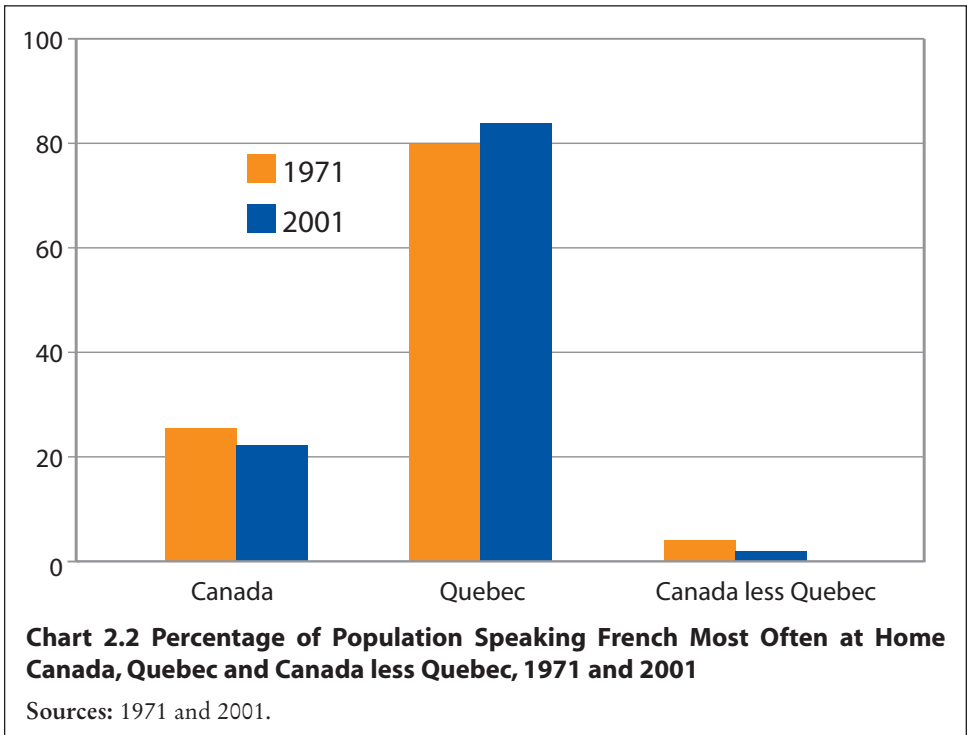
	Total		Most often ¹		Regularly ²	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	7,125.2	24.0	6,531.4	22.0	593.8	2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.4
Prince Edward Island	5.1	3.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.7
Nova Scotia	32.9	3.7	19.8	2.2	13.1	1.5
New Brunswick	242.9	33.8	217.8	30.3	25.2	3.5
Quebec	6,175.7	86.7	5,918.4	83.1	257.3	3.6
Ontario	509.9	4.5	307.3	2.7	202.6	1.8
Manitoba	38.6	3.5	20.9	1.9	17.7	1.6
Saskatchewan	13.1	1.4	4.8	0.5	8.3	0.9
Alberta	50.8	1.7	20.7	0.7	30.1	1.0
British Columbia	51.0	1.3	16.9	0.4	34.1	0.9
Yukon	0.9	3.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.5
Northwest Territories	1.0	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.5
Nunavut	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8
Canada less Quebec	949.5	4.2	613.0	2.7	336.5	1.5

1. Multiple responses were equally distributed among the languages reported.

2. Includes all responses where French is mentioned.

Source: Census of 2001.

The number of Canadians who speak French most often at home is growing: there were 6.5 million in 2001, compared with 5.5 million in 1971. However, across Canada, the relative importance of French as the home language decreased, falling from 26% in 1971 to 22% in 2001. In Quebec, the number and proportion of persons with French as a home language increased between 1971 and 2001, while the situation was the reverse in the rest of Canada.



In all provinces and territories except Quebec, the number of persons with French as a mother tongue was greater than the number of persons speaking French most often at home. Thus, in 2001, in Saskatchewan, approximately four times as many people reported having French as a mother tongue than reported French as a home language, while in Alberta and British Columbia, there were three times as many. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, less than half of Francophones spoke French most often at home. This proportion was higher elsewhere, but it is really only in New Brunswick that the vast majority of Francophones retain their mother tongue as their home language. In 2001, 33% of the New Brunswick population had French as a mother tongue and 30% spoke French most often at home. These persons lived mainly in the northern and eastern parts of the province.

In Quebec, French, the mother tongue of the majority, is likely to be spoken most often at home by Francophones, but also by members of other language groups. Thus, in 2001 the proportion of Quebecers who spoke French most often at home (83%) was larger than that of Quebecers who reported French as mother tongue (81%).

Comparing the situation for French as a home language in 1996 and 2001 reveals an increase in the number and proportion of people speaking French most often at home in Quebec. Outside Quebec, there was a decrease in the number of people speaking French most often at home in almost all provinces and territories except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In these three provinces, the francophone population showed a net increase as a result of interprovincial migration to and from other provinces (particularly Quebec), and of the higher tendency of these newly arrived Francophones to use French most often at home. Despite this, the proportion of people speaking French most often at home declined in Ontario, while in Alberta and British Columbia, as well as in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, this proportion remained stable.

Table 2.4 Population Speaking French Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	6,448.6	22.6	6,531.4	22.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2
Prince Edward Island	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.1
Nova Scotia	20.7	2.3	19.8	2.2
New Brunswick	222.4	30.5	217.8	30.3
Quebec	5,830.1	82.8	5,918.4	83.1
Ontario	306.8	2.9	307.3	2.7
Manitoba	23.1	2.1	20.9	1.9
Saskatchewan	5.8	0.6	4.8	0.5
Alberta	17.8	0.7	20.7	0.7
British Columbia	16.6	0.4	16.9	0.4
Yukon	0.5	1.8	0.4	1.5
Northwest Territories ¹	0.6	0.9		
Northwest Territories ²	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.1
Nunavut	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
Canada less Quebec	618.5	2.9	613.0	2.7

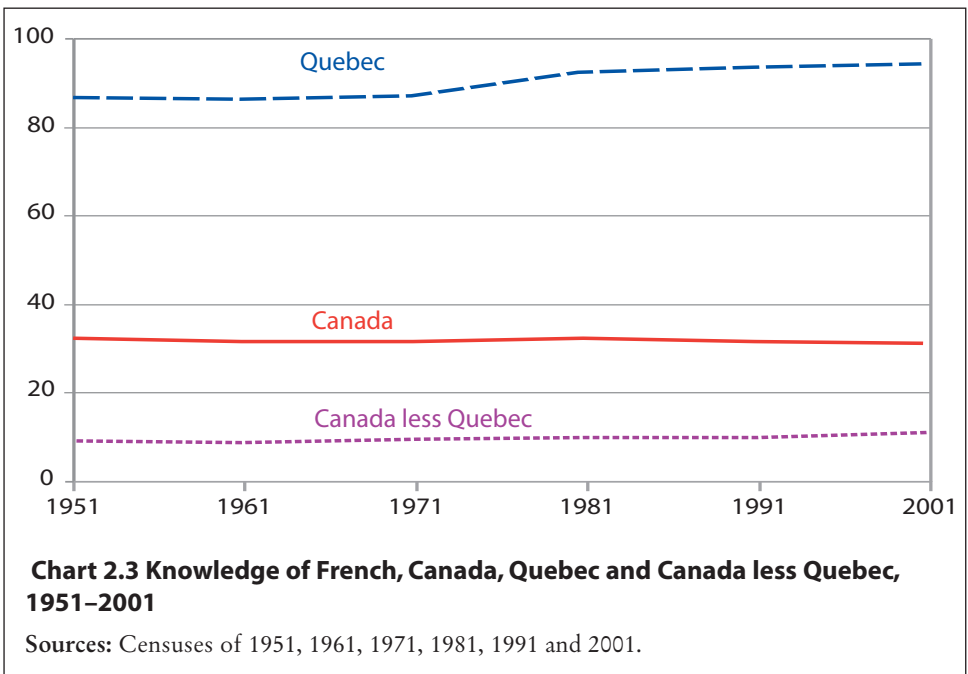
1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH

Despite the decline in the proportion of persons with French as a mother tongue or home language, the proportion of French speakers remained fairly stable (around 31%) between 1951 and 2001. The number of persons able to conduct a conversation in French more than doubled during this period, rising from 4.5 million to 9.2 million. In Quebec, as well as in most other provinces and territories, the proportion and number of persons in the population who know French has grown continuously since 1961. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and in the Yukon, however, both the number and proportion of French speakers declined, while in Newfoundland and Labrador, only the number fell.



Persons who know French are concentrated in Quebec. In 2001, some 75% of them lived in that province. However, this concentration has declined from its 1961 level (80%). The decline is attributed to the increase in bilingualism among non-Francophones outside Quebec and has occurred despite the marked increase in the number of French speakers in the Quebec population. Over 30 years—that is, between 1971 and 2001—the proportion of the population outside Quebec able to speak French among people with a mother

tongue other than French rose from 4% to 7%. The popularity of second-language programmes (immersion or regular courses) in English-language schools has contributed to this increase.

Table 2.5 Population Able to Speak French, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	8,920.4	31.3	9,178.1	31.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	21.4	3.9	21.0	4.1
Prince Edward Island	14.7	11.1	16.1	12.1
Nova Scotia	85.4	9.5	91.1	10.1
New Brunswick	311.2	42.6	312.3	43.4
Quebec	6,612.3	93.9	6,739.0	94.6
Ontario	1,281.8	12.0	1,362.0	12.1
Manitoba	104.6	9.5	104.1	9.4
Saskatchewan	51.1	5.2	49.4	5.1
Alberta	180.1	6.8	204.8	7.0
British Columbia	250.4	6.8	271.2	7.0
Yukon	3.3	10.6	2.9	10.3
Northwest Territories ¹	4.1	6.4		
Northwest Territories ²	3.0	7.7	3.2	8.5
Nunavut	1.0	4.2	1.0	3.9
Canada less Quebec	2,308.1	10.7	2,439.0	10.8

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

Between 1996 and 2001, an increase was observed in the number of persons able to conduct a conversation in French, in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory. In all cases, with the exception of Alberta, the rate of increase was lower than that of 1991–1996. The decrease in the number of French speakers in Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and in the Yukon was linked to a decline in their overall populations, while in Manitoba, it was associated to a decrease in the Francophone population.

FRENCH FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN

In 2001, 7.1 million Canadians had French as their first official language spoken. Approximately 55% could conduct a conversation in French, but not in English. Nearly all of the rest of this sub-population was made up of English-French bilinguals for whom French took precedence over English according to the information provided by the responses to the questions on mother tongue and language spoken at home.

Persons with French as their first official language represented 24% of the Canadian population. In Quebec, where French is the mother tongue of the majority, it represented 86% of the population. In the other provinces and territories less than five percent of the population had French as their first official language spoken, except in New Brunswick where the proportion reached 33%.

When French is spoken as a minority language, the number of those with French as a first official language spoken is much closer to that of the mother tongue than the home language, which is always weaker. Furthermore, in the provinces and territories outside Quebec, the number of persons with French as a mother tongue is generally slightly higher than the number with French as first official language spoken, since it excludes persons with French as a mother tongue but who are unable to conduct a conversation in their first language learned. This phenomenon is however counterbalanced in Ontario by Allophones with French as their first official language spoken. The observed difference which favours first official language spoken is also explained by the decision to allocate half of the English and French category, which is made up principally of English-French bilinguals who have a non-official language as their mother tongue and home language.

In Quebec, the number of persons with French as their first official language spoken is much greater than those with French as a mother tongue or even those with French as a home language. This is due to the large number of persons whose mother tongue and home language are neither English nor French and who are able to conduct a conversation in French but not in English

Table 2.6 Population with French as First Official Language Spoken, Mother Tongue or Language Spoken Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	First official language spoken ¹		Mother tongue		Home language	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	7,137.0	24.1	6,782.3	22.9	6,531.4	22.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.1	0.4	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.2
Prince Edward Island	5.3	4.0	5.9	4.4	2.8	2.1
Nova Scotia	33.8	3.8	35.4	3.9	19.8	2.2
New Brunswick	238.4	33.1	239.4	33.3	217.8	30.3
Quebec	6,149.3	86.3	5,802.0	81.4	5,918.4	83.1
Ontario	527.7	4.7	509.3	4.5	307.3	2.7
Manitoba	43.4	3.9	45.9	4.2	20.9	1.9
Saskatchewan	16.5	1.7	18.6	1.9	4.8	0.5
Alberta	58.8	2.0	62.2	2.1	20.7	0.7
British Columbia	59.4	1.5	58.9	1.5	16.9	0.4
Yukon	0.9	3.1	0.9	3.3	0.4	1.5
Northwest Territories	0.9	2.5	1.0	2.7	0.4	1.1
Nunavut	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.8
Canada less Quebec	987.7	4.4	980.3	4.4	613.0	2.7

1. Those in the “English and French” category have been allocated equally to the English and French categories in order to improve the comparability of the data relating to mother tongue and language spoken at home.

Source: Census of 2001.

Outside Quebec, few Allophones have French as first official language spoken. In 2001, Ontario had the highest number (47,000) of Allophones with French as first official language spoken, representing two percent of the Allophone population as a whole and nine percent of all persons in Ontario who have French as their first official language spoken. The other provinces with significant numbers of Allophones also contributed a noteworthy share of the population that has French as its first official language spoken. British Columbia's 8,700 Allophones represented 15% of this population, the highest percentage in the country.

Table 2.7 Population with French as First Official Language Spoken, by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Total		English		French		Non-official	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	7,137.0	24.1	27.2	0.2	6,707.8	98.9	402.1	7.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	86.0	0.0	0.8
Prince Edward Island	5.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	88.9	0.0	1.2
Nova Scotia	33.8	3.8	0.3	0.0	32.9	93.0	0.6	2.2
New Brunswick	238.4	33.1	1.4	0.3	236.4	98.7	0.7	6.1
Quebec	6,149.3	86.3	19.9	3.4	5,789.9	99.8	339.4	46.4
Ontario	527.7	4.7	4.3	0.1	476.4	93.5	47.0	1.7
Manitoba	43.4	3.9	0.2	0.0	42.0	91.5	1.1	0.5
Saskatchewan	16.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	16.0	85.9	0.4	0.4
Alberta	58.8	2.0	0.4	0.0	54.6	87.7	3.8	0.8
British Columbia	59.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	50.2	85.3	8.7	0.9
Yukon	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	88.5	0.0	1.8
Northwest Territories	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	86.7	0.0	0.7
Nunavut	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	93.5	0.0	0.2
Canada less Quebec	987.7	4.4	7.2	0.0	917.8	93.6	62.6	1.4

Source: Census of 2001.

FRENCH LANGUAGE OF WORK

Results from the 2001 Census show that, for Canada as a whole, 26% of the population used French at work, with 22% using it most often, and 4% using it on a regular basis. In Quebec, 94% of the population used French at work (87% most often, and 7% on a regular basis). Outside Quebec, 5% of the population used French at work (2% most often and 3% regularly). Use of French at work is relatively strong in New Brunswick (27% used it most often, and 10% used it regularly), which can be explained by the larger number of Francophones in the province. In Ontario, which had 5% of Francophones in 2001, 6% of the population used French at work (2% most often, and 4% regularly).

It is noteworthy that, among the 22% of the population using French most often at work, fewer than 2% reported using French and another language, usually English, equally. Again, Quebec and New Brunswick had the highest proportions in this respect, with respectively, 5% and 4%.

Tableau 2.8 Population Using French at Work, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Total		Most often French only		French and other language		Regularly ¹	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	4,355.9	25.7	3,415.1	20.1	289.9	1.7	650.9	3.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.8
Prince Edward Island	4.0	5.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.6	3.3
Nova Scotia	22.4	4.6	7.4	1.5	2.1	0.4	13.0	2.7
New Brunswick	149.8	37.1	94.2	23.3	16.5	4.1	39.1	9.7
Quebec	3,706.7	94.1	3,205.1	81.4	213.4	5.4	288.1	7.3
Ontario	381.3	5.9	88.7	1.4	49.8	0.8	242.8	3.7
Manitoba	21.9	3.5	6.3	1.0	1.8	0.3	13.7	2.2
Saskatchewan	6.5	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.4	0.8
Alberta	28.1	1.5	4.9	0.3	2.6	0.1	20.6	1.1
British Columbia	30.7	1.4	4.6	0.2	2.7	0.1	23.4	1.1
Yukon	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.4
Northwest Territories	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.8
Nunavut	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.3	.	.	0.3	2.1
Canada less Quebec	649.3	5.0	210.0	1.6	76.5	0.6	362.8	2.8

1. Includes all responses where French is mentioned.
Source: Census of 2001.

THE NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The presence of languages other than English or French in Canada reflects the ethnic and linguistic diversity that characterizes the nation. The 2001 Census showed that 6.4 million people (22%) could speak at least one language other than English or French, some 4.4 million (15%) spoke a non-official language at home—3.1 million (11%) spoke it most often, and 1.3 million (4%) regularly—and 5.3 million Canadians (18%) had a non-official language as their mother tongue. Additionally, among Canadians aged 15 and over, and who were employed between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001, 0.8 million (5%) used a non-official language at work: 0.3 million (2%) used it most often at work, and 0.5 million (3%) used it regularly.

MOTHER TONGUES OTHER THAN ENGLISH OR FRENCH

The percentage of the population with a non-official language as their mother tongue rose between 1951 and 2001, largely because of an increase in the number of immigrants during this period, coupled with an increase in the propensity of immigrants to come from countries where languages other than English or French are spoken.

In Canada, the percentage of the population with a non-official language as mother tongue rose from 12% in 1951 to 18% in 2001. Outside Quebec, people with a non-official language as mother tongue represented 20% of the population in 2001, up from 15% in 1951. In Quebec, the presence of non-official languages changed considerably over this period, rising from 4% of the population in 1951 to 10% in 2001.

The number of Allophones (people with a language other than English or French as mother tongue) in Canada rose considerably between 1951 and 2001. From 1.7 million in 1951, the number has grown continually since then. This was most notable during the 1950s when a large number of immigrants from European countries made their way to Canada; over the last twenty years, immigration from Asia and the Caribbean has been a major catalyst for linguistic diversity. In Quebec, the number of people with a non-official language as mother tongue rose from 150,000 to 732,000 between 1951 and 2001. Outside Quebec, the number rose from 1.5 million to 4.6 million over the same period.

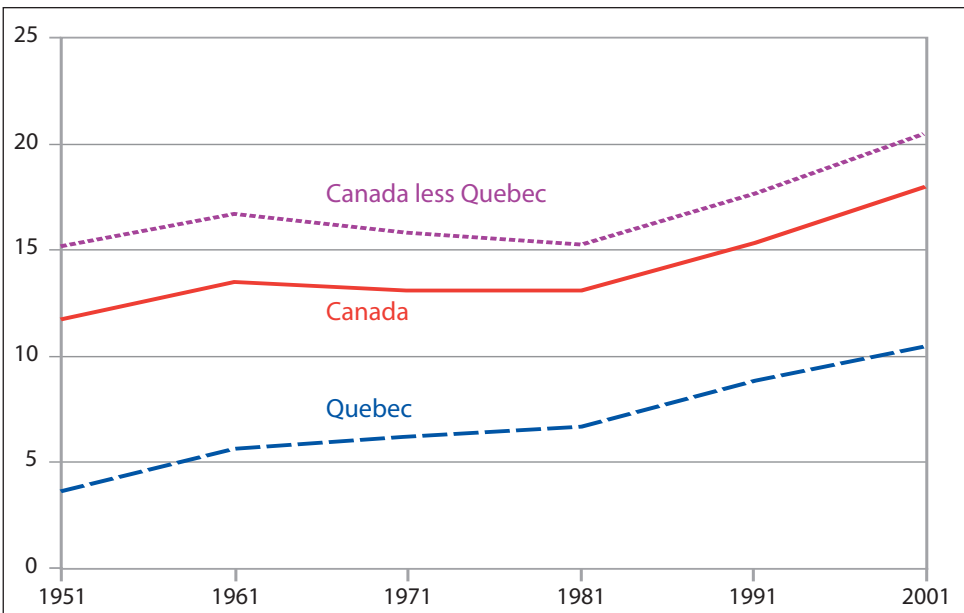


Chart 3.1 Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue Other than English or French, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 3.1 Population with Mother Tongue Other than English or French, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951 and 2001

	Canada		Quebec		Canada less Quebec	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
1951	1,659.8	11.8	150.4	3.7	1,509.4	15.2
1961	2,454.6	13.5	292.1	5.6	2,162.4	16.7
1971	2,808.2	13.0	372.5	6.2	2,435.6	15.7
1981	3,120.9	13.0	421.3	6.6	2,699.6	15.2
1991	4,120.8	15.3	598.5	8.8	3,522.3	17.5
1996	4,744.1	16.6	681.8	9.7	4,062.3	18.9
2001	5,334.8	18.0	732.2	10.3	4,602.7	20.4

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of people with a non-official language as a mother tongue once again decreased in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in the Northwest Territories. In these two provinces, where only a small number of new immigrants settled, German and Ukrainian groups formed the bulk of the non-official language groups in the past and their population is ageing. In the eastern provinces, those with a non-official language as mother tongue formed only a very small percentage of the population. This number dropped slightly in Newfoundland and Labrador and in Prince Edward Island. The same situation was observed in the Yukon, while their percentage dropped in Nunavut.

Among the provinces where the number of people with a non-official language increased, Ontario once again recorded the highest gain with an increase of 369,000, and reached a proportion of 24% of the population (2.7 million people). Much of the increase resulted from the arrival of new immigrants in Toronto. In terms of average annual growth, the number of Allophones grew over the last ten years by 70,000, compared to 57,000 during the period of 1981–1991. However, the increase in average annual growth was highest in British Columbia, and particularly in Vancouver: 33,000 over the last decade, compared to 19,000 in the period of 1981–1991. Thus, in the 1991–2001 decade, the growth in the number of persons with a mother tongue other than

English or French was one and a half times greater than in the previous decade. The growth in the number of immigrants in these two provinces was again translated into an increase in the percentage of the Allophone population between 1996 and 2001.

Table 3.2 Population with Mother Tongue Other than English or French, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	4,744.1	16.6	5,334.8	18.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.7	1.0	5.7	1.1
Prince Edward Island	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.6
Nova Scotia	25.4	2.8	27.4	3.1
New Brunswick	10.8	1.5	12.3	1.7
Quebec	681.8	9.7	732.2	10.3
Ontario	2,365.4	22.2	2,734.3	24.2
Manitoba	228.9	20.8	225.9	20.5
Saskatchewan	133.0	13.6	121.9	12.7
Alberta	438.1	16.4	483.1	16.4
British Columbia	823.6	22.3	960.8	24.8
Yukon	2.9	9.4	2.8	9.9
Northwest Territories ¹	26.4	41.1		
Northwest Territories ²	8.2	20.8	7.2	19.5
Nunavut	18.2	73.7	19.1	71.6
Canada less Quebec	4,062.3	18.9	4,602.7	20.4

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

Quebec has only a small percentage of its population (10% in 2001) with a non-official language as mother tongue. This can be explained by the traditional pattern of a large number of immigrants settling in Ontario and British Columbia. While almost a quarter of Canada's population is located in Quebec, only 13% of immigrants live there, according to the 2001 Census. In addition, the average annual growth of Quebec's Allophone population was smaller in the last decade (13,000) than in 1981–1991, when it reached 18,000. It has resulted in a smaller increase of the percentage of Allophones in the Quebec population.

After the smaller increase in the growth of Quebec's Allophone population between 1996 and 2001, the number of persons with a language other than English or French as mother tongue in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA) was, in 2001, lower than in the Vancouver CMA, 645,000 compared to 740,000. However in 1996 both CMAs had almost the same number of Allophones. In 2001, the Allophone population of these two CMAs combined with the Toronto CMA represented over 60% of all Allophones in the country.

Among Canada's 27 CMAs, Toronto had the highest percentage of population with a mother tongue other than English or French (40%), followed by Vancouver (38%) and Abbotsford (24%). The percentage of Allophones in Montréal was 19%. In most of the large CMAs west of Montréal, as well in the Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton CMAs, approximately one-fifth of the population was Allophone.

Table 3.3 Population with Mother Tongue Other than English or French, Census Metropolitan Areas, 2001

Census Metropolitan Areas	2001	
	Number ('000)	%
Abbotsford (B.C.)	34.7	23.9
Calgary (Alta.)	184.0	19.5
Chicoutimi - Jonquière (Que.)	0.7	0.5
Edmonton (Alta.)	177.7	19.2
Greater Sudbury (Ont.)	12.1	7.9
Halifax (N.S.)	15.7	4.4
Hamilton (Ont.)	137.7	21.0
Kingston (Ont.)	12.5	8.8
Kitchener (Ont.)	85.4	20.8
London (Ont.)	69.4	16.2
Montréal (Que.)	645.5	19.1
Oshawa (Ont.)	29.3	10.0
Ottawa - Hull	166.8	15.9
Ottawa - Hull (Ont. Part)	152.2	19.1
Ottawa - Hull (Que. Part)	14.6	5.7
Québec (Que.)	12.2	1.8
Regina (Sask.)	18.8	9.9
Saint John (N.B.)	2.4	1.9
Saskatoon (Sask.)	28.1	12.6
Sherbrooke (Que.)	4.7	3.1
St. Catharines - Niagara (Ont.)	54.7	14.7
St. John's ((N.L.)	2.3	1.3
Thunder Bay (Ont.)	17.3	14.4
Toronto (Ont.)	1,856.4	39.9
Trois-Rivières (Que.)	1.3	1.0
Vancouver (B.C.)	740.0	37.6
Victoria (B.C.)	35.7	11.6
Windsor (Ont.)	68.6	22.5
Winnipeg (Man.)	133.4	20.2

Source: Census of 2001.

The sizes of non-official language groups reflect the most recent immigration trends. The ranking of the non-official languages reported most frequently as a mother tongue in Canada have changed considerably over the years. In 1971, German was the most frequently reported non-official mother tongue among Canadians (559,000), with those reporting Italian as a close second (539,000). The German mother tongue group then declined in number to 471,000 people in 1996 and to 456,000 in 2001. It is now third in the list of languages. Over the thirty year period, the Ukrainian mother tongue group recorded the largest decrease in numbers (a 49% decrease), slipping from third rank in 1971 to tenth. In 2001, 50% of people with Ukrainian mother tongue were aged 65 and over, compared to 12% for the overall Canadian population.

The Italian mother tongue group, which recorded a huge increase between 1951 and 1971 (from 92,000 to 539,000) due to considerable immigration from Italy, has since declined to 494,000 in 2001. In contrast, the Chinese mother tongue group has experienced rapid growth in the last twenty years, due to increased immigration during this period. Between 1971 and 1991, the number of people who reported Chinese as mother tongue grew from 96,000 to 517,000, a rate similar to that of the Italian group between 1951 and 1971. The Chinese language group then increased by 42% to 736,000 during the period of 1991–1996. However, between 1996 and 2001, the group's growth rate, while still high (19%) slowed down and settled at 872,000 people. Thus, between 1996 and 2001, the average annual growth of the Chinese mother tongue group was 27,000 persons, after having had a remarkable average annual growth of 44,000 persons between 1991 and 1996.

The growth of the Chinese language group between 1996 and 2001 occurred mainly in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs, where close to 84% of the 136,000 Chinese mother tongue persons settled during this five-year period. While the average annual growth of this language group was slightly higher in Toronto than in Vancouver, 12,000 compared to 11,000, the increase in numbers was slightly lower in Toronto, 20% compared to 22%.

Table 3.4 The Ten Largest Allophone Groups, Canada, 1971, 1996 and 2001

Rang	1971		1996 ²		2001 ²	
		('000)		('000)		('000)
1	German	559.0	Chinese	736.0	Chinese	872.4
2	Italian	538.8	Italian	514.4	Italian	494.0
3	Ukrainian	309.9	German	470.5	German	455.5
4	Dutch ¹	146.7	Spanish	228.6	Punjabi	284.8
5	Polish	136.5	Portuguese	222.9	Spanish	260.8
6	Greek	103.7	Polish	222.4	Portuguese	222.9
7	Chinese	95.9	Punjabi	214.5	Arabic	220.5
8	Magyar (Hungarian)	87.5	Ukrainian	174.8	Polish	215.0
9	Portuguese	85.8	Arabic	166.2	Tagalog (Pilipino)	199.8
10	Croatian, Serbian, etc.	75.6	Tagalog (Pilipino)	158.2	Ukrainian	157.4

1. In 1971, Dutch includes respondents who reported Flemish or Frisian.

2. Includes all responses where these non-official languages are mentioned.

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1996 and 2001.

Other language groups that appear on the list of the largest Allophone groups in 2001 have also grown because of immigration. Thus, the Punjabi, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Tagalog groups grew considerably in the thirty-year period leading up to 2001. Between 1991 and 2001, the number of people who reported Punjabi, Arabic, Tagalog and Spanish as their mother tongue increased 93%, 85%, 72% and 39%, respectively. However, the growth rate for each of these groups was higher during the first half of the decade. The Portuguese language group increased by only 1%. The Polish group, which also had a strong increase in numbers between 1971 and 1991 (a 47% increase), principally due to immigration during the 1980s, recorded a slowdown of its growth over the last decade to 7%.

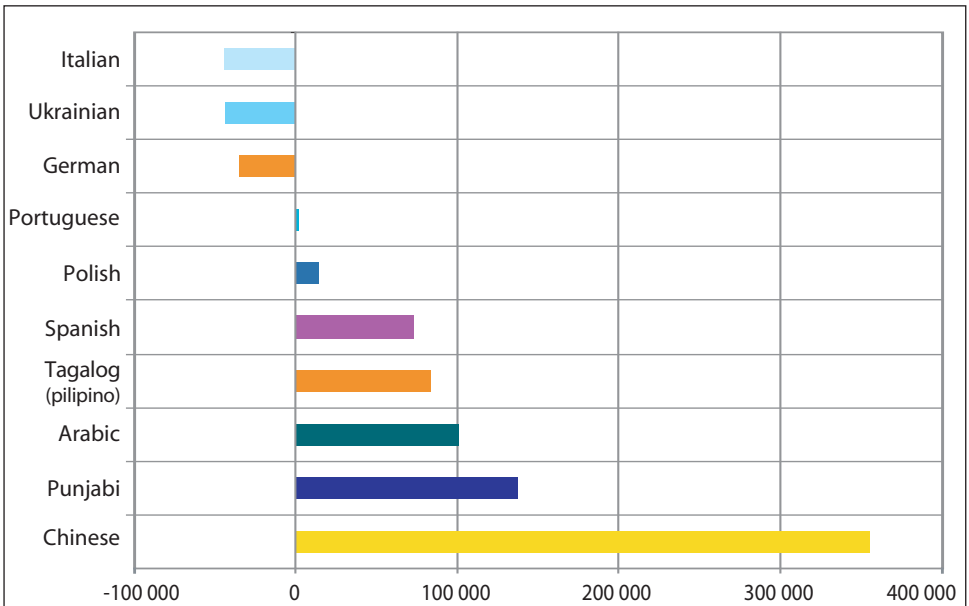


Chart 3.2 Change in Size of the 10 Largest Allophone Groups in 2001, Canada, 1991–2001

Sources: Censuses of 1991 and 2001.

ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES¹

The aboriginal languages have been spoken in Canada for a long time. Because of the concentration of various aboriginal groups in particular parts of the country, their presence is much more apparent in some provinces than in others. Cree is by far the most frequently reported mother tongue among the aboriginal languages (80,000), followed by Inuktitut (30,000), and Ojibway (24,000).

1. During each census, on some Indian reserves and Indian settlements, the enumeration was not permitted, or was interrupted before it could be completed. Moreover, some Indian reserves and Indian settlements were enumerated late or the quality of the collected data was considered inadequate. The impact of this under-enumeration may be significant for some language groups, particularly those with small numbers.

Except for people with Micmac mother tongue in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there are few people who reported an aboriginal language as a mother tongue in the Atlantic provinces. Nova Scotia has the highest number, with 4,200 people reporting an aboriginal mother tongue. Those with an aboriginal language as a mother tongue account for a sizeable proportion of the non-official languages in Saskatchewan (27%) and Manitoba (16%). People with Cree as their mother tongue are located in all provinces from Quebec to British Columbia, but are heavily concentrated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (56%). The Ojibway mother tongue population is largely found in Ontario and Manitoba (88%), while 93% of those with Inuktitut as their mother tongue live in Nunavut or Quebec.

Table 3.5 The Most Frequently Reported Aboriginal Languages¹ as Mother Tongue, Canada, 2001

	Number	Principal concentration
Cree	80,075	Manitoba and Saskatchewan (56%)
Inuktitut	29,695	Nunavut and Quebec (93 %)
Ojibway	23,520	Ontario and Manitoba (88%)
Montagnais–Naskapi	9,890	Quebec (85%)
Oji–Cree	9,875	Ontario and Manitoba (100%)
Dene	9,595	Saskatchewan (72%)
Micmac	7,650	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (85%)
Dakota/Sioux	4,310	Alberta (72%)
Others	23,965	
Total	203,300	

1. Includes all responses where these aboriginal languages are mentioned.

Source: Census of 2001.

HOME LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH OR FRENCH

The 2001 Census data shows that 15% of Canadians spoke a language other than English or French at home, 11% most often and 4% regularly. In Quebec, 9% of the population spoke a non-official language at home (6% most often and 3% regularly). In the provinces west of Quebec, with the exception of Saskatchewan, the rate of use of non-official languages at home was fairly high: 12% in Alberta, 14% in Manitoba, and 20% in Ontario and British Columbia. In these provinces, non-official languages tended to be used

most often rather than regularly. Thus, in Ontario and British Columbia, 15% of the population spoke a non-official language most often at home and 5% used it regularly.

Table 3.6 Population Speaking a Language Other than English or French at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Language Other than English or French					
	Total		Most often ¹		Regularly ²	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	4,351.9	14.7	3,096.1	10.4	1,255.8	4.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.6	0.9	3.1	0.6	1.5	0.3
Prince Edward Island	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Nova Scotia	21.3	2.4	14.0	1.6	7.3	0.8
New Brunswick	8.9	1.2	5.3	0.7	3.7	0.5
Quebec	648.9	9.1	460.3	6.5	188.6	2.6
Ontario	2,276.9	20.2	1,640.6	14.5	636.3	5.6
Manitoba	156.8	14.2	99.5	9.0	57.3	5.2
Saskatchewan	69.5	7.2	41.6	4.3	27.9	2.9
Alberta	355.2	12.1	239.0	8.1	116.3	4.0
British Columbia	781.5	20.2	572.6	14.8	208.9	5.4
Yukon	1.5	5.4	0.8	2.7	0.8	2.6
Northwest Territories	5.9	15.8	3.4	9.0	2.5	6.8
Nunavut	19.5	73.3	15.4	57.7	4.2	15.6
Canada less Quebec	3,703.0	16.4	2,635.8	11.7	1,067.2	4.7

1. Multiple responses were equally distributed among the languages reported.

2. Includes all responses mentioning a language other than English or French.

Source: Census of 2001.

The number of people who spoke a non-official language most often at home has grown in Canada, from 1.6 million in 1971 to 3.1 million in 2001. The proportion of the population with a non-official home language has also increased over this period, from 7% to 10%. This holds true for Quebec as well as for the other provinces and territories combined.

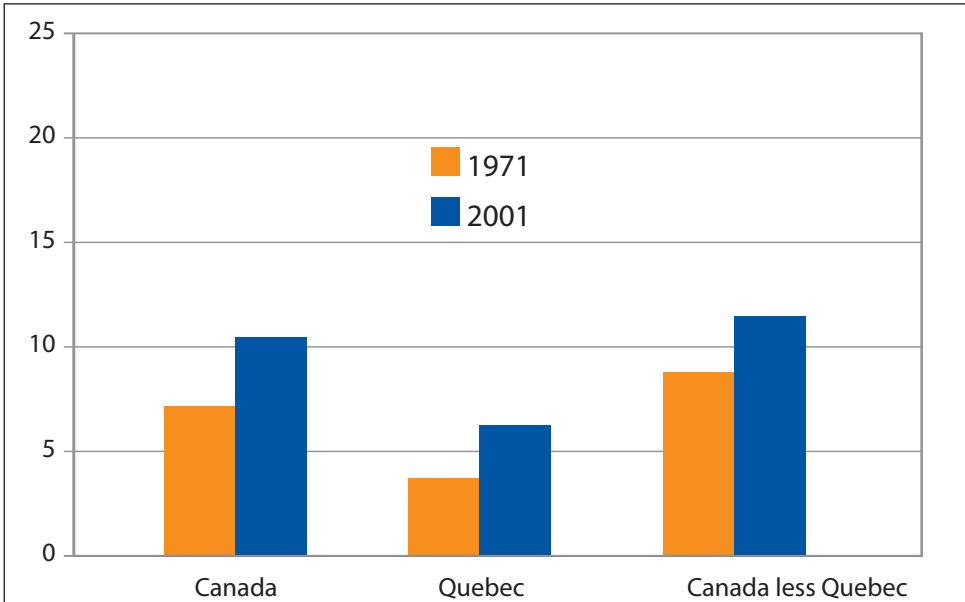


Chart 3.3 Percentage of Population Speaking a Language Other than English or French Most Often at Home, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1971 and 2001

Sources: Censuses of 1971 and 2001.

The population that uses a non-official language most often at home (3.1 million people) was considerably smaller than the population that has a non-official language as a mother tongue (5.3 million people). Many Canadians with a non-official language as their mother tongue use English or French most often at home. Nevertheless, the percentage of Canadians who reported a non-official language as their home language rose three points between 1971 and 2001, due to immigration. The majority of those who spoke a non-official language most often at home were living in Ontario (53%), British Columbia (18%), Quebec (15%) or Alberta (8%).

Table 3.7 Population Speaking a Language Other than English or French Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number (‘000)	%	Number (‘000)	%
Canada	2,784.6	9.8	3,096.1	10.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.5	0.6	3.1	0.6
Prince Edward Island	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	13.0	1.4	14.0	1.6
New Brunswick	4.7	0.6	5.3	0.7
Quebec	452.5	6.4	460.3	6.5
Ontario	1,435.2	13.5	1,640.6	14.5
Manitoba	105.6	9.6	99.5	9.0
Saskatchewan	47.3	4.8	41.6	4.3
Alberta	218.7	8.2	239.0	8.1
British Columbia	483.3	13.1	572.6	14.8
Yukon	0.9	2.9	0.8	2.7
Northwest Territories ¹	19.4	30.3		
Northwest Territories ²	4.1	10.4	3.4	9.0
Nunavut	15.3	62.0	15.4	57.7
Canada less Quebec	2,332.1	10.9	2,635.8	11.7

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

Given the ability of the three largest census metropolitan regions in Canada (Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal) to attract immigrants, it is to be expected that these regions experience the largest proportions of persons speaking a language other than English or French at home. In 2001, Toronto had the highest proportion of persons speaking a non-official language at home (26%), followed by Vancouver (25%). Montréal's proportion was roughly half that of the other two CMAs (12%).

Table 3.8 Population Speaking a Language Other than English or French Most often at Home, Census Metropolitan Areas, 2001

Census metropolitan areas	2001	
	Number ('000)	%
Abbotsford (B.C.)	19.4	13.4
Calgary (Alta.)	104.4	11.1
Chicoutimi - Jonquière (Que.)	0.3	0.2
Edmonton (Alta.)	85.1	9.2
Greater Sudbury (Ont.)	4.0	2.6
Halifax (N.S.)	8.4	2.4
Hamilton (Ont.)	71.3	10.9
Kingston (Ont.)	5.2	3.7
Kitchener (Ont.)	47.5	11.6
London (Ont.)	34.6	8.1
Montréal (Que.)	403.5	11.9
Oshawa (Ont.)	11.4	3.9
Ottawa - Hull	98.8	9.4
Ottawa - Hull (Ont. Part)	90.3	11.3
Ottawa - Hull (Que. Part)	8.6	3.4
Québec (Que.)	6.0	0.9
Regina (Sask.)	5.6	2.9
Saint John (N.B.)	1.1	0.9
Saskatoon (Sask.)	8.7	3.9
Sherbrooke (Que.)	3.0	2.0
St. Catharines - Niagara (Ont.)	20.1	5.4
St. John's ((N.L.)	1.0	0.6
Thunder Bay (Ont.)	4.9	4.1
Toronto (Ont.)	1,222.1	26.3
Trois-Rivières (Que.)	0.6	0.4
Vancouver (B.C.)	494.3	25.1
Victoria (B.C.)	14.3	4.7
Windsor (Ont.)	39.6	13.0
Winnipeg (Man.)	57.2	8.6

Source: Census of 2001.

KNOWLEDGE OF NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The 1991 Census was the first to ask Canadians whether they could conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. In 2001, the most common non-official languages spoken were Chinese (1,028,000), Italian (681,000), German (636,000) and Spanish (611,000). Many Canadians

have learned a non-official language as their mother tongue. Others have acquired one or more non-official languages as second languages. Other than English or French, Spanish was the most frequently acquired second language. It was estimated that some 350,000 people could speak Spanish as a second language in 2001. Italian (187,000 people) and German (180,000 people) were the two other non-official languages most often learned as second languages. Of those who reported the ability to conduct a conversation in one or more of these three non-official languages, English or French was the mother tongue of 46% of those able to speak Spanish, 22% of those able to speak German and 23% of those able to speak Italian.

Table 3.9 The Twenty Most Common Non-Official Languages, Canada, 2001

Language	Ability to speak		Mother tongue		Second language ¹	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Chinese	1,028.4	3.5	872.4	2.9	156.0	0.5
Italian	681.0	2.3	494.0	1.7	187.0	0.6
German	635.5	2.1	455.5	1.5	180.0	0.6
Spanish	610.6	2.1	260.8	0.9	349.8	1.2
Punjabi	338.7	1.1	284.8	1.0	54.0	0.2
Arabic	290.3	1.0	220.5	0.7	69.7	0.2
Portuguese	265.0	0.9	222.9	0.8	42.1	0.1
Polish	249.7	0.8	215.0	0.7	34.7	0.1
Tagalog (Pilipino)	244.7	0.8	199.8	0.7	44.9	0.2
Hindi	227.3	0.8	61.7	0.2	165.6	0.6
Ukrainian	200.5	0.7	157.4	0.5	43.1	0.1
Vietnamese	165.6	0.6	126.8	0.4	38.9	0.1
Greek	158.8	0.5	126.4	0.4	32.4	0.1
Dutch	157.9	0.5	133.0	0.4	24.8	0.1
Russian	157.5	0.5	96.9	0.3	60.5	0.2
Urdu	139.4	0.5	86.8	0.3	52.6	0.2
Persian (Farsi)	111.7	0.4	96.5	0.3	15.2	0.1
Tamil	111.6	0.4	97.7	0.3	13.9	0.0
Cree	97.2	0.3	80.1	0.3	17.2	0.1
Korean	91.6	0.3	86.6	0.3	5.1	0.0

1. The estimates for the second language numbers correspond to the difference between the number of people able to speak a given language and the population having that language as their mother tongue.

Source: Census of 2001.

At the provincial level, Italian suffered a decline as the most commonly known non-official language in Quebec and Ontario in 2001. In Quebec, Spanish (231,000 persons) led Italian (189,000 persons), followed by Arabic (116,000). In Ontario, Chinese (482,000) became the most commonly known non-official language in Ontario, followed by Italian (416,000) and German (244,000). German also declined in British Columbia (119,000) where the second most commonly known non-official language became Punjabi (143,000). Chinese was still ranked first (376,000) in British Columbia.

Knowledge of German was quite widespread in the provinces east of Quebec as well as in the Prairie Provinces. In Alberta, German (101,000) continued to be ranked first in 2001, closely followed by Chinese (95,000). In most of these provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Alberta, a substantial number of speakers of Aboriginal languages were also present—specifically, Montagnais-Naskapi in Newfoundland and Labrador (1,600), Micmac in Nova Scotia (4,700) and New Brunswick (2,700), and Cree in Manitoba (24,700) and Saskatchewan (29,000). Aboriginal languages were also widespread in the territories: Inuktitut in Nunavut (21,000) and Athapaskan languages in the Yukon (700). The Northwest Territories had a wider diversity, including Dogrib (2,300), South Slave (1,600), Inuktitut (1,000) and North Slave (1,000).

Table 3.10 The Three Most Known Languages Other than English or French, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001

		Number	%
Canada	Chinese	1,028,440	3.5
	Italian	680,970	2.3
	German	635,520	2.1
Newfoundland	Montagnais-Naskapi	1,560	0.3
	German	1,125	0.2
	Spanish	930	0.2
Prince Edward Island	Spanish	560	0.4
	Dutch	560	0.4
	German	495	0.4
Nova Scotia	German	6,050	0.7
	Arabic	5,335	0.6
	Micmac	4,720	0.5
New Brunswick	Spanish	3,875	0.5
	German	3,040	0.4
	Micmac	2,745	0.4
Quebec	Spanish	231,315	3.2
	Italian	188,925	2.7
	Arabic	115,785	1.6
Ontario	Chinese	481,895	4.3
	Italian	416,210	3.7
	German	243,710	2.2
Manitoba	German	74,500	6.8
	Ukrainian	35,385	3.2
	Cree	24,660	2.2
Saskatchewan	German	35,835	3.7
	Cree	28,970	3.0
	Ukrainian	25,305	2.6
Alberta	German	100,830	3.4
	Chinese	94,950	3.2
	Ukrainian	45,410	1.5
British Columbia	Chinese	375,815	9.7
	Punjabi	142,785	3.7
	German	119,280	3.1
Yukon	German	970	3.4
	Spanish	480	1.7
	Chinese	220	0.8
Northwest Territories	Dogrib	2,255	6.1
	South Slave	1,600	4.3
	Inuktitut (Eskimo)	1,035	2.8
Nunavut	Inuktitut (Eskimo)	20,960	78.6
	Spanish	110	0.4
	German	80	0.3

Source: Census of 2001.

LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH OR FRENCH AT WORK

Results from the 2001 Census show that, for Canada as a whole, 5% of the population spoke a language other than English or French at work, with 2% using it most often, and 3% using it on a regular basis. Nunavut records the highest rate of use of non-official languages at work: 65% of the population used non-official languages (especially Inuktitut) at work (35% most often and 30% regularly). In the Northwest Territories, 9% of the population used a language other than English or French at work, especially aboriginal languages, while in British Columbia, 8% used non-official languages at work, especially Chinese.

Table 3.11 Population Using a Language Other than English or French at Work, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Total		Most often				Regularly ¹	
			Non-official language only		Non-official language and at least one other			
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Canada	784.4	4.6	239.3	1.4	101.6	0.6	443.4	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
Prince Edward Island	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	5.4	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.7
New Brunswick	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.4
Quebec	108.0	2.7	28.7	0.7	20.1	0.5	59.2	1.5
Ontario	362.1	5.6	103.0	1.6	45.4	0.7	213.7	3.3
Manitoba	39.9	6.3	9.8	1.5	4.4	0.7	25.7	4.1
Saskatchewan	17.0	3.1	4.4	0.8	2.4	0.4	10.2	1.8
Alberta	65.7	3.6	18.4	1.0	7.5	0.4	39.9	2.2
British Columbia	170.9	7.7	67.4	3.1	20.1	0.9	83.3	3.8
Yukon	0.6	3.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.2
Northwest Territories	2.0	8.9	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	1.4	6.1
Nunavut	8.1	64.6	4.2	33.4	0.2	1.4	3.7	29.8
Canada less Quebec	676.4	5.2	210.7	1.6	81.5	0.6	384.2	2.9

1. Includes all responses where a non-official language is mentioned.

Source: Census of 2001.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

English and French, the two official languages of Canada, are the principal languages that the great majority of Canadians use to communicate. In 2001, 13% of Canada's population was able to conduct a conversation in French only, 68% in English only, and 18% in both of these languages. Around 2% of people enumerated reported not knowing either of these two languages.

Thus, English was spoken by 86% of Canadians, and French by 31%. By comparison, among the most widely known other languages are Chinese (3%), Italian (2%), German (2%), Spanish (2%), Punjabi (1%) and Arabic (1%).

ENGLISH-FRENCH BILINGUALISM

English-French bilingualism rose markedly in Canada between 1951 and 2001. The number of bilingual Canadians tripled during that period, rising from 1.7 million to 5.2 million, while their proportion rose from 12% to 18%.

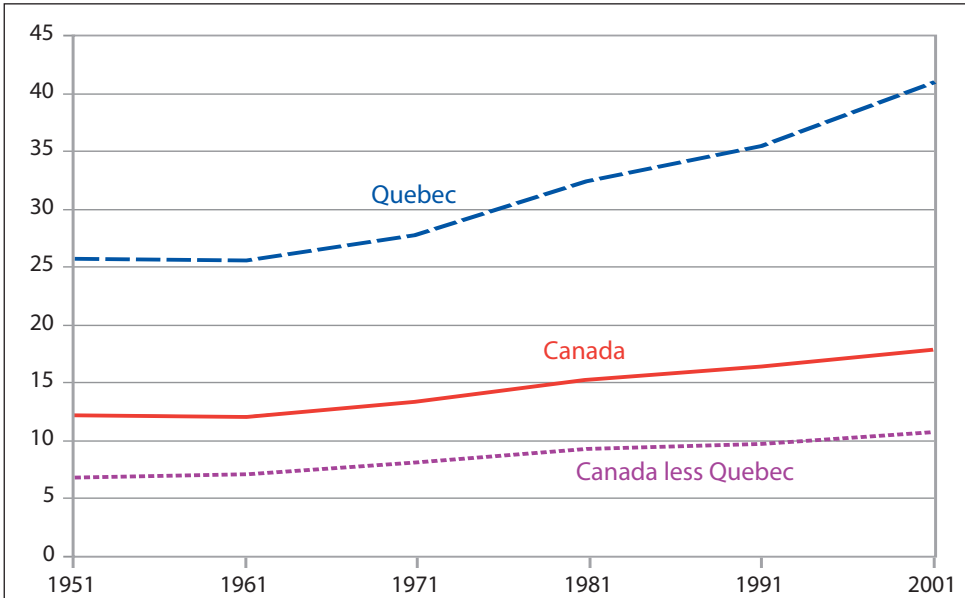


Chart 4.1 English-French Bilingualism, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

In 2001, the rate of English-French bilingualism was highest in Quebec (41%) and New Brunswick (34%). In all other provinces and territories, bilingualism was considerably lower than the national rate of 18%.

In Quebec, the increase in the rate of bilingualism was even stronger between 1996 and 2001 than during the previous five-year period. In 2001, 41% of Quebecers declared knowing both English and French, compared to 38% in 1996, and 35% in 1991.

Outside Quebec, the rate of bilingualism in 2001 (10.3%) had not changed compared to 1996 (10.2%). However, the rate of bilingualism increased nearly everywhere in the country in this period. Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of bilingual persons grew in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan where it decreased slightly due to the decline of the Francophone population in these provinces.

Table 4.1 English-French Bilingualism, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Canada	4,841.3	17.0	5,231.6	17.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	21.3	3.9	20.9	4.1
Prince Edward Island	14.6	11.0	16.0	12.0
Nova Scotia	84.0	9.3	90.3	10.1
New Brunswick	237.8	32.6	245.9	34.2
Quebec	2,660.6	37.8	2,907.7	40.8
Ontario	1,234.9	11.6	1,319.7	11.7
Manitoba	103.1	9.4	102.8	9.3
Saskatchewan	50.8	5.2	49.0	5.1
Alberta	178.5	6.7	202.9	6.9
British Columbia	248.6	6.7	269.4	7.0
Yukon	3.2	10.5	2.9	10.2
Northwest Territories ¹	4.0	6.3		
Northwest Territories ²	3.0	7.7	3.1	8.4
Nunavut	1.0	4.1	1.0	3.8
Canada less Quebec	2,180.7	10.2	2,323.9	10.3

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Source: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

The majority of bilingual persons live in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick. In 2001, some 90% of all bilingual persons in Canada lived in these four provinces. More than half (56%) were in Quebec, with the largest concentration in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA) (62%). In Ontario and New Brunswick, it is mainly in the municipalities bordering Quebec that one finds large proportions of bilingual persons. The high proportion of Francophones is a major reason for the high rate of bilingualism in these areas. In British Columbia, more than half of all bilingual persons (55%) lived in the Vancouver CMA.

Table 4.2 Distribution of English-French Bilingual Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001

	Number (‘000)	%
Canada	5,231.6	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.9	0.4
Prince Edward Island	16.0	0.3
Nova Scotia	90.3	1.7
New Brunswick	245.9	4.7
Quebec	2,907.7	55.6
Ontario	1,319.7	25.2
Manitoba	102.8	2.0
Saskatchewan	49.0	0.9
Alberta	202.9	3.9
British Columbia	269.4	5.1
Yukon	2.9	0.1
Northwest Territories	3.1	0.1
Nunavut	1.0	0.0

Source: Census of 2001.

The percentage of bilingual persons differs considerably from one CMA to another. Montréal has the highest rate with more than half (53%) of its population being bilingual. It is followed by Ottawa-Hull (44%), where there is a marked difference between the Quebec part (64%) and the Ontario part (38%). In general, the census metropolitan areas in Quebec have a higher percentage of bilingual people. Outside Quebec, Sudbury was the CMA with the highest rate of bilingualism (40%). Abbotsford had the lowest proportion of bilingual people (6%) of any CMA.

Table 4.3 English-French Bilingualism, Census Metropolitan Areas, 2001

Census metropolitan areas	2001	
	Number ('000)	%
Abbotsford (B.C.)	8.0	5.5
Calgary (Alta.)	73.9	7.8
Chicoutimi - Jonquière (Que.)	28.5	18.6
Edmonton (Alta.)	71.5	7.7
Greater Sudbury (Ont.)	61.4	39.9
Halifax (N.S.)	41.1	11.5
Hamilton (Ont.)	45.8	7.0
Kingston (Ont.)	18.1	12.7
Kitchener (Ont.)	28.5	7.0
London (Ont.)	29.0	6.8
Montréal (Que.)	1,792.8	53.0
Oshawa (Ont.)	21.4	7.3
Ottawa - Hull	464.5	44.2
Ottawa - Hull (Ont. Part)	299.7	37.7
Ottawa - Hull (Que. Part)	164.7	64.5
Québec (Que.)	220.6	32.8
Regina (Sask.)	11.2	5.9
Saint John (N.B.)	17.0	14.0
Saskatoon (Sask.)	14.1	6.3
Sherbrooke (Que.)	61.8	41.1
St. Catharines - Niagara (Ont.)	31.6	8.5
St. John's ((N.L.)	10.0	5.8
Thunder Bay (Ont.)	9.4	7.8
Toronto (Ont.)	393.4	8.5
Trois-Rivières (Que.)	35.4	26.3
Vancouver (B.C.)	147.8	7.5
Victoria (B.C.)	28.6	9.3
Windsor (Ont.)	33.6	11.0
Winnipeg (Man.)	73.7	11.1

Source: Census of 2001.

The rate of bilingualism for language groups varies depending on where they live: minority language groups have a higher bilingualism rate than the majority. Nationally, at 44%, the rate of bilingualism among Francophones was almost five times greater than that among Anglophones (9%). Conversely, in Quebec the English mother tongue minority has the higher rate of bilingualism, with 67% compared to 37% for Francophones. However, the difference in the rates of bilingualism for Francophones and Anglophones is much closer in the census metropolitan area of Montréal, where it is 50% for Francophones and 67% for Anglophones. Canadians living outside Quebec, who have French as a mother tongue have a much higher rate of bilingualism (85%) than do those with English as a mother tongue (7%).

The rate of English-French bilingualism among persons with a mother tongue other than English or French increased from 11% in 1996 to 12% in 2001. Nearly 51% of Allophones living in Quebec in 2001 were bilingual, a rate almost nine times higher than that of Allophones living in the other provinces and territories (6%). The rate of bilingualism for Quebec Allophones increased by four percentage points in the period of 1996–2001.

Table 4.4 English-French Bilingualism by Language Group, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1996 and 2001

	1996	2001
	%	%
Canada		
Anglophone	9.0	9.3
Francophone	41.1	43.8
Allophone	11.3	12.0
Quebec		
Anglophone	62.9	67.2
Francophone	34.0	36.9
Allophone	46.8	50.5
Canada less Quebec		
Anglophone	7.0	7.2
Francophone	83.6	84.8
Allophone	5.4	5.8

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

The rate of bilingualism also varies considerably by age group for Anglophones and Francophones, reflecting the different ways in which the two populations learn a second language. In the case of Quebec Francophones, many of whom learn English more intensively once they have finished their full-time studies, the rate reaches a peak at ages that correspond to high labour force participation. Thus, the rate is highest (54%) for the 20–24 and 25–29 age groups, and stays high at subsequent ages. The rate increased considerably for almost each age group. For example, in 2001, 42% of Francophones between the ages of 15 and 19 were bilingual, compared to 35% in 1996.

Anglophones outside Quebec learn French as a second language mainly at school. Thus the rate of bilingualism reaches a maximum for the 15–19 age group, at the end of secondary school, when many adolescents take French immersion or French second language programmes.

Outside Quebec however, between 1996 and 2001, the rate of bilingualism declined among Anglophones in the 15–19 age group. In 2001, 15% of Anglophones living outside Quebec, in this age group were bilingual. While this proportion was double what was observed for the Anglophone population as a whole (7%), it was a decline from the 16% rate recorded for 15–19 year old Anglophones in 1996.

The rate of bilingualism also declined in the 10–14 age group: from 13% in 1996 to 12% in 2001. This trend was observed in all provinces west of Quebec. In the Atlantic provinces, only Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia registered an increase in the rate of bilingualism among Anglophones aged 10–14 and 15–19. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the rate increased for this first group, but declined for the latter.

Table 4.5 English-French Bilingualism by Age Group Among Francophones in Quebec and Anglophones Outside Quebec, 1996 and 2001

Age group	Francophones in Quebec		Anglophones Outside Quebec	
	1996	2001	1996	2001
	%	%	%	%
Total	33.7	36.9	6.9	7.2
0 to 4	3.6	5.2	1.0	1.4
5 to 9	5.6	7.1	5.8	6.1
10 to 14	13.5	16.8	12.9	11.7
15 to 19	35.3	41.9	16.3	14.9
20 to 24	48.2	53.9	12.3	13.6
25 to 29	48.4	54.0	8.3	10.7
30 to 34	44.2	50.8	6.0	7.8
35 to 39	41.0	45.7	5.4	6.0
40 to 44	40.7	42.2	5.8	5.5
45 to 49	42.3	41.2	6.1	5.7
50 to 54	40.5	42.1	5.2	5.8
55 to 59	36.7	39.8	4.0	5.1
60 to 64	34.2	35.8	3.3	4.0
65 and over	30.6	31.9	2.4	2.9

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

Furthermore, the capacity of young Anglophones to maintain their knowledge of French as a second language seems to decline over time. In 1996, 16% of youths aged 15–19 were bilingual. In 2001, the rate for this group, now five years older and part of the 20–24 age group, had dropped to 14%. A similar tendency was observed between 1991 and 1996.

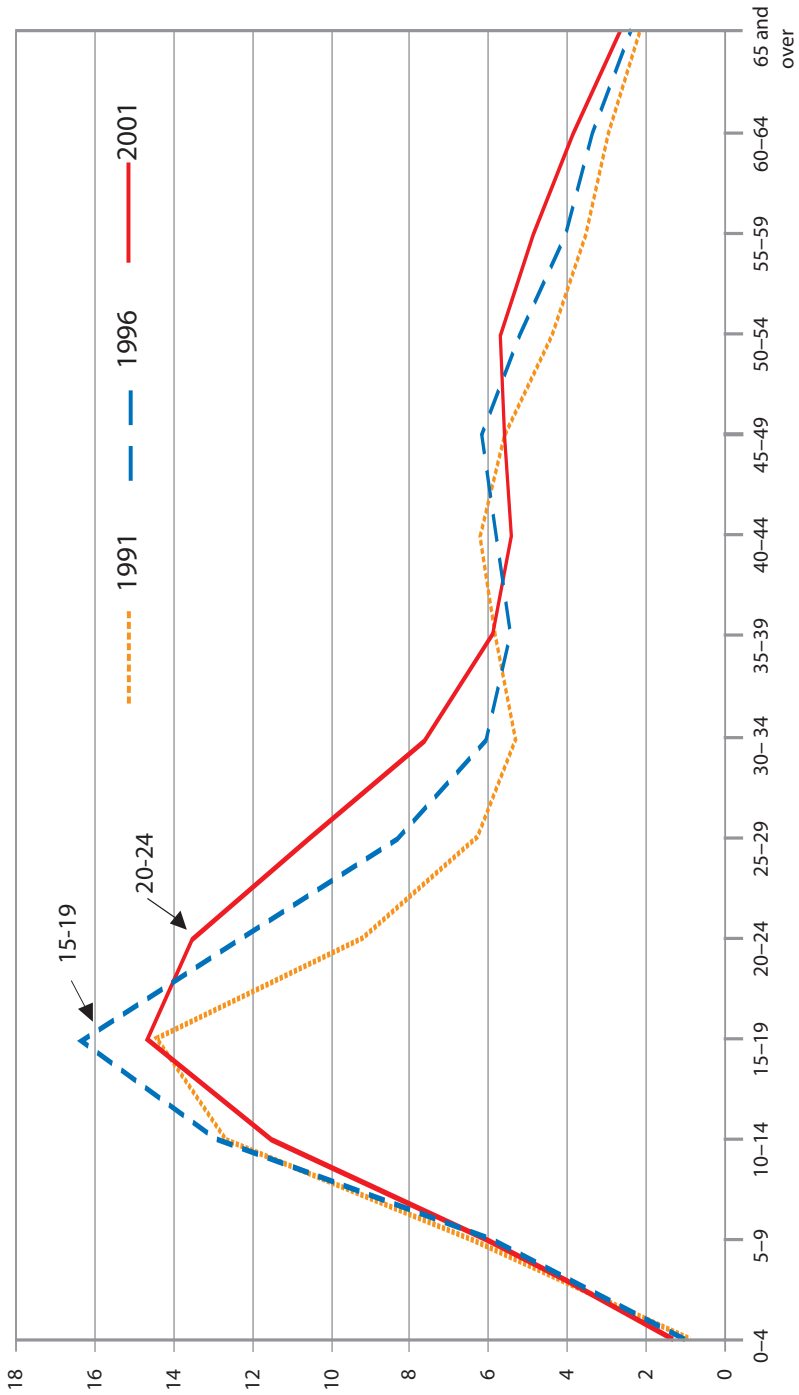


Chart 4.2 Proportion of English-French Bilingual Anglophones in Each Five-Year Age Group, Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Note: Based only on single responses to the mother tongue language question.
 Sources: Censuses of 1991, 1996 and 2001.

As to older age groups, the lower rates of bilingualism of Anglophones are explained by the lesser popularity or the non-existence of French immersion programmes during their school years and by the loss of knowledge of French over time. In the case of most recent cohorts, from kindergarten on, children could register for a French immersion programme or take French courses. Since 1971, a growing number of English schools have been providing French immersion programmes and the number of students who are registered in them has grown continuously over the years. In other words, Anglophones learn French as a second language mainly at school.

Outside Quebec, between 1981 and 2001, the number of elementary or secondary students enrolled in French immersion rose from 65,000 to 297,000, and the proportion rose from 2% to almost 8% of eligible school enrolment. Ontario accounted for close to three out of five (58%) students enrolled in French immersion, while New Brunswick had the highest proportion of their students in such programmes (26%).

In the case of Francophones in Quebec, English immersion programmes are virtually non-existent though intensive English programmes and enriched English programmes are increasingly widespread at the primary and secondary levels. In the regular programme, English courses are mandatory from grade three of primary school. Without a doubt, job market requirements play an important role in learning English as a second language. Between 1971 and 2001, participation in the labour force increased considerably for Quebec's population, rising from 53% to 64% as a result of the increased presence of women in the labour force. This change has likely played a role in the advance of bilingualism, since nearly half of the labour force in that province is bilingual. In 2001, some 50% of the female population in the labour force in Quebec was bilingual, compared to 38% in 1971. This increase was greater than that in the male population, where the percentage of bilingual people rose from 46% to 54%.

Table 4.6 Enrolment in French Immersion Programmes in Public Schools, Provinces (excluding Quebec) and Territories, 1980-1981, 1990-1991, 1995-1996, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

	Eligible School Enrolment ¹						French Immersion Programmes								
	1980-1981	1990-1991	1995-1996	1999-2000	2000-2001 ^p		1980-1981	1990-1991	1995-1996	1999-2000	2000-2001 ^p				
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%			
Total²	3,126,091	3,646,680	3,899,657^c	3,884,155^c	3,903,587^d	64,761	2.1	249,523	6.8	272,660	7	289,170^d	7.4	297,009^d	7.6
Newfoundland	148,408	126,772	110,161	93,801	90,031	392	0.3	4,269	3.4	5,074	4.6	4,773	5.1	5,141	5.7
Prince Edward Island	26,296	23,835	23,757	23,461	23,062	1,280	4.9	3,371	14.1	3,385	14.2	3,558	15.2	3,527	15.3
Nova Scotia	180,384	162,232	159,882	152,974	152,472	590	0.3	5,286	3.3	10,916	6.8	12,359	8.1	11,463	7.5
New Brunswick	103,487	88,429	90,708	87,283 ^e	86,250 ^e	5,532	5.4	16,693	18.9	16,052	17.7	18,904	21.7	22,664	26.3
Ontario	1,739,327	1,837,082	2,001,132	1,973,766 ^e	1,967,663 ^e	46,638	2.7	133,906	7.3	151,017	7.5	165,526 ^e	8.4	170,803 ^e	8.7
Manitoba	197,894	192,122	189,805	192,170	196,785	4,286	2.2	19,604	10.2	19,020	10	16,265 ^e	9	17,213	8.7
Saskatchewan	203,652	197,857	195,994 ^f	189,336	184,389	1,603	0.8	10,713	5.4	10,404	5.3	8,695	4.6	8,590	4.7
Alberta ³	--	481,338	513,122	537,725	546,711	--	--	26,924	5.6	26,676	5.2	27,154 ^e	5	26,062	4.8
British Columbia	509,146	517,788	591,531	609,134	631,783	4,368	0.9	27,984	5.4	29,184	4.9	29,979	4.9	30,423	4.8
Yukon Territory	4,925	5,209	6,019	6,094	5,752	35	0.7	369	7.1	452	7.5	351	5.8	244	4.2
Northwest Territories ⁵	12,572	14,016	17,546	18,411 ^e	18,689 ^e	37	0.3	404	2.9	480	2.7	606	3.3	879 ^e	4.7

-- (Data unavailable).

e (Estimated data).

p (Provisional/preliminary data).

r (Revised data).

Source: Statistics Canada, Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 2000-2001, unpublished tabulations.

1. The eligible school enrolment is the total school enrolment less the number enrolled in minority language programmes. For the period 1980-1981, the data for Alberta are unknown.
2. Excluding Quebec.
3. In Alberta, data on French immersion programmes are only available back to the 1983-1984 school year. The number of students was then 14,523 or 3.2 % of the eligible school enrolment.
4. Includes estimates.
5. Includes Nunavut.

POPULATION UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH OR FRENCH

The number of Canadians who were unable to speak French or English decreased during the second half of the 1990s, following a decline in the number of recent immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001. According to the 2001 Census, a total of 446,000 residents (under 2%) spoke neither official language. More than one quarter (27%) of these arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001. These included young children who could not speak any language at all, but even excluding children under the age of five, there remained 376,000 people who could not speak English or French. More than 40% of these were aged 65 and over, and nearly two-thirds of this group were women.

Table 4.7 Population Aged Five Years and Over Unable to Speak English or French, by Age Group, Canada, 2001

Age group	Number	%
Total	376,125	100.0
5 to 9	12,485	3.3
10 to 14	5,115	1.4
15 to 19	3,970	1.1
20 to 24	6,790	1.8
25 to 29	10,340	2.7
30 to 34	14,765	3.9
35 to 39	20,825	5.5
40 to 44	23,720	6.3
45 to 49	26,080	6.9
50 to 54	26,845	7.1
55 to 59	28,165	7.5
60 to 64	36,470	9.7
65 and over	160,555	42.7

Source: Census of 2001.

Most of the people who were unable to speak English or French live in Ontario (53%), British Columbia (24%), Quebec (12%) and Alberta (7%) as these provinces have been popular choices of residence for many recent immigrants. Other provinces and territories have far fewer people unable to speak one official language, ranging from approximately 7,000 in Manitoba to fewer than 50 in Prince Edward Island.

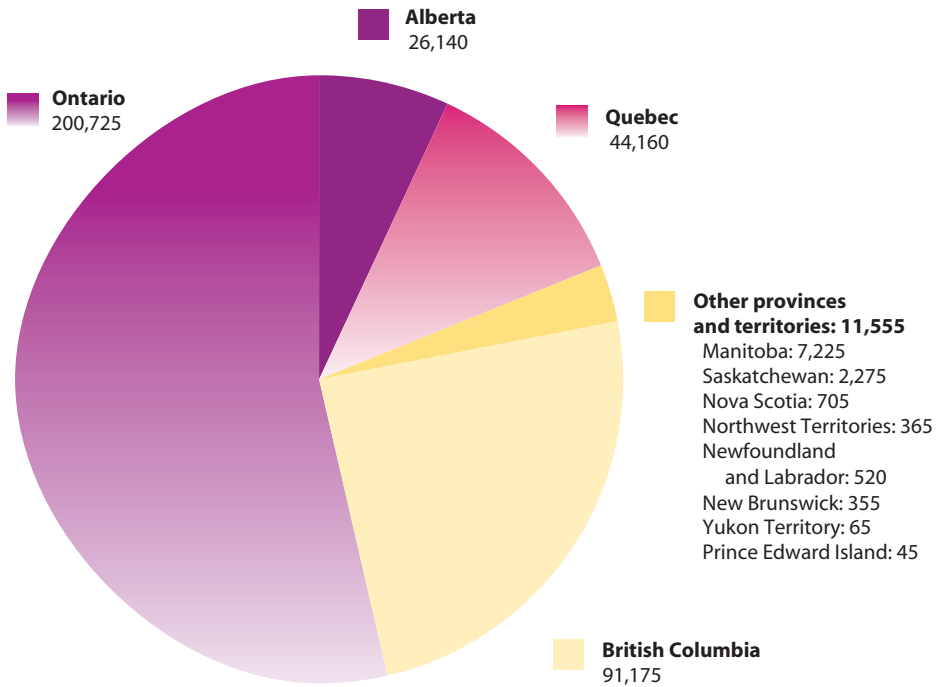


Chart 4.3 Population Aged Five Years and Over Unable to Speak English or French, Provinces and Territories, 2001

Source: Census of 2001.

In 2001, most of the people, aged five and over, who were unable to speak an official language lived in large urban areas. The metropolitan census area of Toronto, where more than 43% of the population was born outside Canada, led the way with 159,000, followed by Vancouver (81,000) and Montréal (38,000). In Alberta, the population unable to speak English or French was mainly located in the two major metropolitan areas: Calgary (14,000) and Edmonton (10,000).

Table 4.8 Population Aged Five Years and Over Unable to Speak English or French, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Selected CMA, 2001

	Number	%
Canada	376,125	100.0
Ontario	200,725	
Toronto	158,705	
Other CMAs	32,560	
Non-metro	9,460	
British Columbia	91,175	24.2
Vancouver	81,430	
Other CMAs	5,400	
Non-metro	4,345	
Quebec	44,160	11.7
Montréal	38,140	
Other CMAs	1,860	
Non-metro	4,160	
Alberta	26,140	6.9
Calgary	13,640	
Edmonton	10,215	
Non-metro	2,285	
Manitoba	7,225	1.9
Winnipeg	4,870	
Non-metro	2,355	
Nunavut	2,375	0.6
Saskatchewan	2,275	0.6
Saskatoon	760	
Regina	485	
Non-metro	1,030	
Nova Scotia	705	0.2
Halifax	480	
Non-metro	225	
Newfoundland and Labrador	520	0.1
Saint John	55	
Non-metro	465	
Northwest Territories	365	0.1
New Brunswick	355	0.1
St. John's	145	
Non-metro	210	
Yukon Territory	65	0.0
Prince Edward Island	45	0.0

Source: Census of 2001.

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of people unable to speak English or French increased in British Columbia, though less so than in the previous five-year period, and it decreased in almost all other provinces. A large number of persons who do not speak English or French (or an increase in that number) has an impact on the school services (e.g.: language training) and the social services that are required to help integrate this population into Canadian society.

Table 4.9 Population Aged Five Years and Over Unable to Speak English or French, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1996 and 2001

	1996	2001
Canada	385,785	376,125
Newfoundland and Labrador	445	520
Prince Edward Island	30	45
Nova Scotia	910	705
New Brunswick	420	355
Quebec	53,245	44,160
Ontario	206,550	200,725
Manitoba	8,885	7,225
Saskatchewan	3,315	2,275
Alberta	27,015	26,140
British Columbia	81,955	91,175
Yukon Territory	50	65
Northwest Territories ¹	2,965	
Northwest Territories ²	485	365
Nunavut	2,480	2,375

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Censuses of 1996 and 2001.

Together, people with Chinese, Punjabi or Italian as their mother tongues accounted for more than half (52%) of all those unable to speak English or French in Canada. Chinese, the fastest-growing language group during the five years before the 2001 Census, was the mother tongue of 156,000 of these people, followed by Punjabi (41,000) and Italian (36,000).

In most of the language groups, 60% of those unable to speak an official language were women. The lower labour force participation of women is one reason for the difference in language abilities between the sexes. Men's higher labour force participation exposes them to the official languages at work.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGE GROUPS

The evolution of the size of language groups in Canada is principally the result of factors such as fertility, parent to child transmission of the mother tongue, international migration (immigration and emigration) and also, at the provincial and territorial levels, interprovincial migration. Moreover, factors such as exogamy, language transfers, and use of the mother tongue at home and at work are also taken into account. While these phenomena do not directly affect the evolution of language groups in the short term, they may have an impact in the longer term.

The most significant changes that occurred from 1951 to 2001 in the size and proportion of each language group can be summarized as follows:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE GROUP

Canada

- ▶ Considerable average annual growth during the fifty-year period, particularly during the 1950s and 1960s (2.9% and 2.2%, respectively).
- ▶ Smaller, but substantial, average annual increases in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s (1.4%, 1.0% and 0.9%, respectively).
- ▶ A slight increase in the percentage of Anglophones in Canada's population, from 59% in 1951 to 61% in 1981, followed by a drop back to 59% in 2001.

Quebec

- ▶ Average annual growth in the Anglophone population during the first two decades of the period considered (2.5% and 1.3%, respectively).
- ▶ Average annual declines in the Anglophone population in both following decades: 1.2% during the 1970s and 1.0% during the 1980s. The average annual decline during the 1990s was slightly lower (0.6%).
- ▶ Decline in the percentage of Quebec's Anglophones from 14% in 1951 to 8% in 2001.

Canada less Quebec

- ▶ Substantial average annual growth in the 1950s (2.9%), the 1960s (2.2%) and the 1970s (1.6%), but lower from 1981 to 1991 (1.1%) and from 1991 to 2001 (0.8%).
- ▶ Decrease in the percentage of Anglophones outside Quebec, from 78% in 1951 to 75% in 2001.

FRENCH LANGUAGE GROUP

Canada

- ▶ Substantial average annual growth during the 1950s (2.6%), smaller growth during the 1960s (1.3%) and much lower growth during the two following decades (0.7% and 0.6%, respectively). During the last decade, average annual growth was only 0.3%.
- ▶ Decline in the percentage of Francophones in Canada's population, from 29% in 1951 to 23% in 2001.

Quebec

- ▶ Substantial average annual increases during the 1950s (2.8%), smaller during the 1960s (1.4%).
- ▶ Much smaller average annual increases during the following thirty years: 0.8% from 1971 to 1981, 0.6% from 1981 to 1991 and 0.4% in the following decade.

- ▶ Decline in the percentage of Francophones among Quebec's population, from 83% in 1951 to 81% in 2001.

Canada less Quebec

- ▶ Small average annual increases during the first two decades of the period considered (1.8% and 0.9%, respectively).
- ▶ Little change in the number of Francophones during the 1970s, an average annual increase of 0.6% during the 1980s, and a very slight increase of 0.1% during the 1990s.
- ▶ Decline in the percentage of Francophones outside Quebec, from 7% in 1951 to 4% in 2001.

NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE GROUPS

Canada

- ▶ Substantial average annual increase during the 1950s (4.8%), but much smaller during the two following decades (1.4% and 1.1%, respectively).
- ▶ Remarkable increase of 1 million from 1981 to 1991, and of 1.2 million from 1991 to 2001. The average annual growth was 3.2% for the 1981–1991 period and 2.9% for the 1991–2001 period.
- ▶ Increase in the percentage of Canadians with a non-official language as their mother tongue from 12% in 1951 to 18% in 2001.

Quebec

- ▶ Considerable average annual increase in the 1950s (9.4%), followed by much smaller increases in the two following decades (2.8% and 1.3%, respectively) and a marked average annual increase of 4.2% between 1981 and 1991 and of 2.2% between 1991 and 2001.
- ▶ A rise in the proportion of Quebecers with a non-official language as their mother tongue, from 4% in 1951 to 10% in 2001.

Canada less Quebec

- ▶ A large average annual increase during the 1950s (4.3%), followed by a much smaller increase in each of the next two decades (1.3% and 1.1%, respectively).
- ▶ Very large average annual increases since 1981: 3.0% for the 1981–1991 period and 3.1% for the 1991–2001 period.
- ▶ Increase in the percentage of Allophones outside Quebec from 15% in 1951 to 20% in 2001.

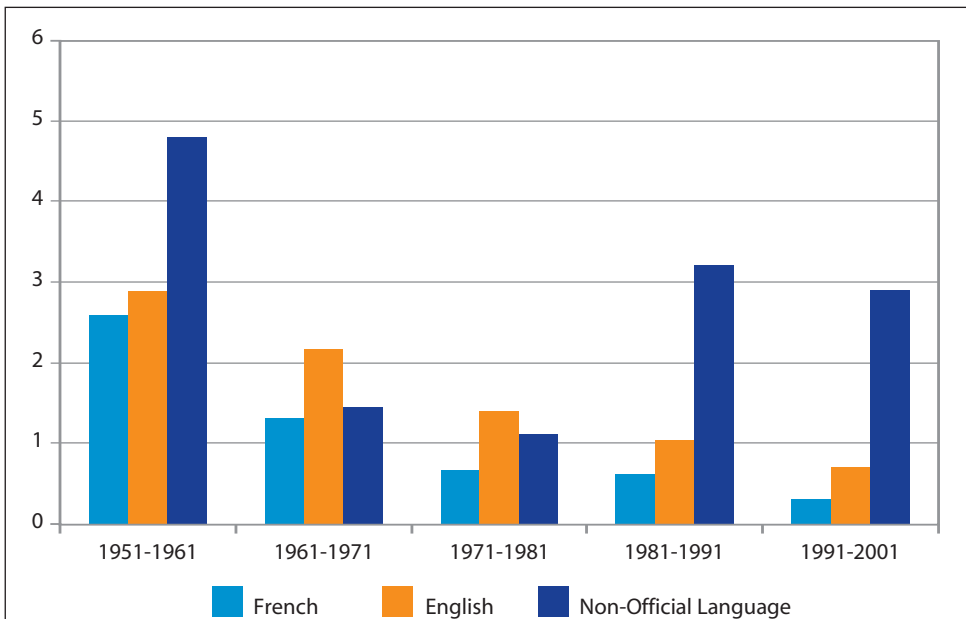
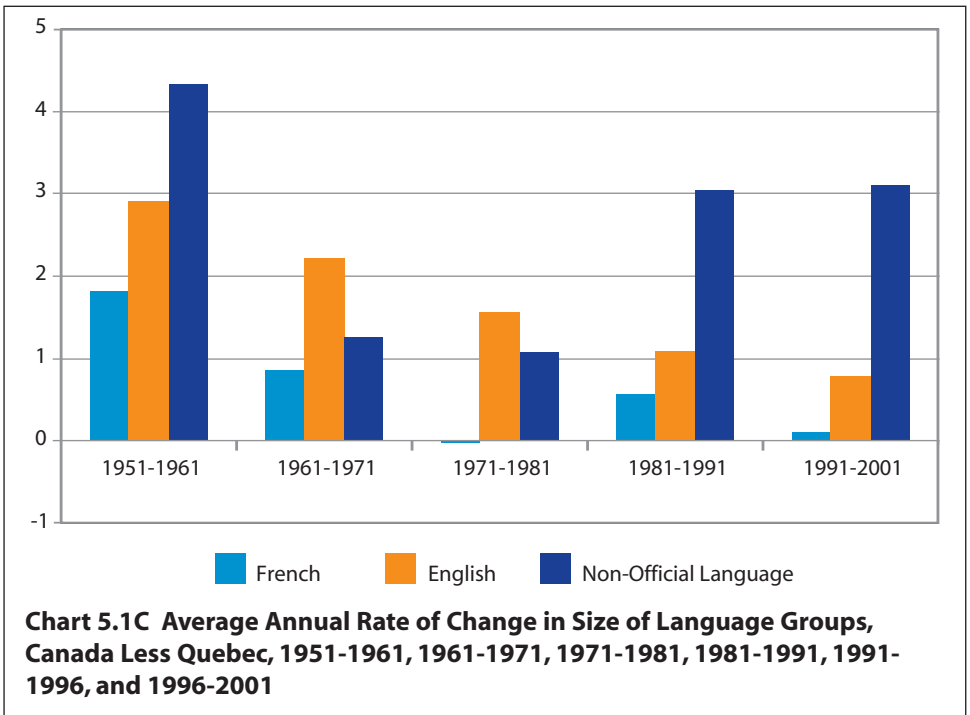
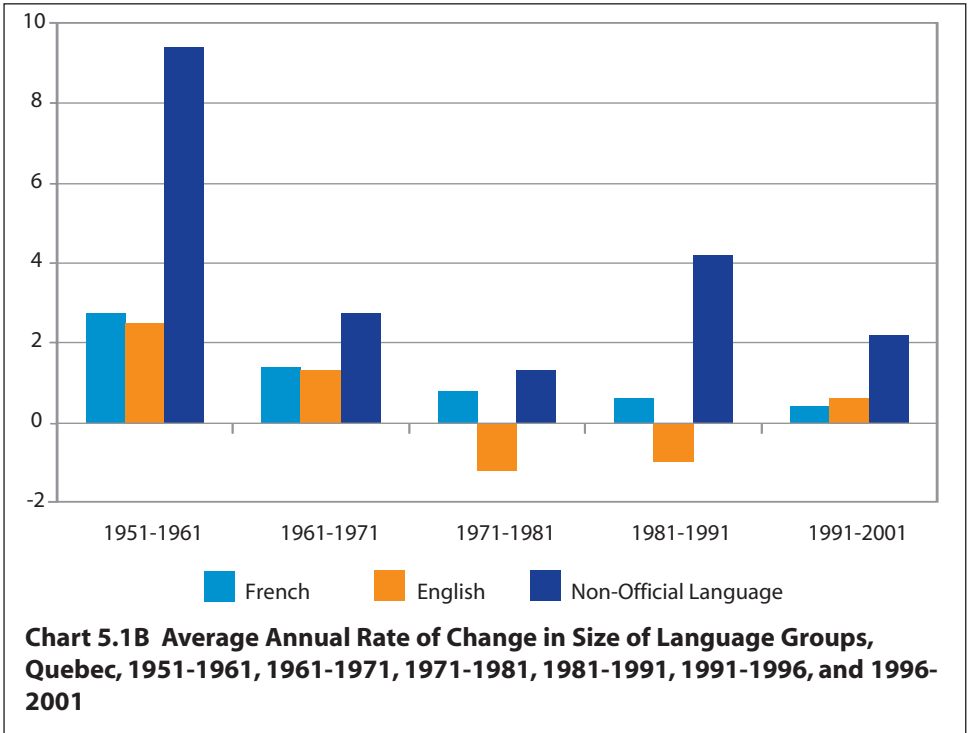


Chart 5.1A Average Annual Rate of Change in Size of Language Groups, Canada, 1951-1961, 1961-1971, 1971-1981, 1981-1991, 1991-1996, and 1996-2001

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.



FERTILITY

Differences in fertility among language groups can support an increase in one group. This was the case in the 1950s and early 1960s, when Francophone women tended to have more children than their Anglophone counterparts. For example, in the five years between 1956 and 1961, the total fertility rate (births per woman) was 4.3 for women whose mother tongue was French and 3.8 for those whose mother tongue was English. Reproducing at a rate that was considerably higher than that of Anglophones had no doubt the effect of maintaining the proportion of Francophones in Canada, despite an immigration pattern that favoured the Anglophone population. This was a continuation of the higher fertility of French-Canadian women that had existed throughout the first half of the 20th century. The difference in fertility was largely responsible for maintaining the relative strength of the French population in Canada at about 30% between 1850 and 1950.

The fertility of French Canadian women, however, declined in the 1960s, so much so that by the end of the decade they tended to have fewer children than Anglophones. During the first half of the 1980s, fertility among French Canadian women was nearly three times less than that of the 1950s. The historical data thus show a marked decrease in fertility and the convergence of fertility rates of Anglophones and Francophones in Canada. The total fertility rate for Francophone women in the 1981–1986 period was 1.5, compared to 1.7 for Anglophone women. Whereas the data for the 1986–1991 period confirmed the lower fertility of Francophone women, those of the 1991–1996 period showed a convergence between fertility rates of the two linguistic groups. This convergence is due to the increased fertility rate of Francophone women. Data for the 1996–2001 period show a noticeable drop in fertility among Canadian women. For Anglophone women, this represents the first drop since the 1976–1981 period. The fertility of Francophone women is similar to that in the first half of the 1980s.

Demographers consider that the “replacement level” fertility, in current conditions of low mortality, corresponds to a total fertility rate of 2.1. Consequently, without increases brought on by immigration and language transmission, both the Francophone and Anglophone populations in Canada would eventually decline in the long term.

The fertility of women who have a non-official language as a mother tongue has been higher than that of either Anglophones or Francophones since the mid-1960s. In the period between 1996 and 2001, the drop in fertility among Allophone women was comparable to those among women of the other two language groups. However, we must be careful in assessing the magnitude of the impact of this higher fertility on the growth of the number of Allophones, since children of immigrant women who are born in Canada often learn one of the official languages as their mother tongue.

Table 5.1 Total Fertility Rate by Mother Tongue, Canada, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 1956–2001

Five-year period	Children per woman			
	All languages	English	French	Non-official
Canada				
1956–1961	3.88	3.80	4.31	3.48
1961–1966	3.51	3.48	3.66	3.40
1966–1971	2.49	2.46	2.36	2.85
1971–1976	1.98	1.95	1.85	2.32
1976–1981	1.75	1.68	1.72	2.11
1981–1986	1.66	1.67	1.49	1.94
1986–1991	1.65	1.68	1.51	1.79
1991–1996	1.69	1.67	1.64	1.85
1996–2001	1.58	1.56	1.49	1.75
Quebec				
1956–1961	3.99	3.26	4.22	2.79
1961–1966	3.43	3.04	3.54	2.93
1966–1971	2.26	2.09	2.27	2.58
1971–1976	1.82	1.62	1.81	2.26
1976–1981	1.71	1.46	1.71	2.04
1981–1986	1.49	1.46	1.47	1.79
1986–1991	1.51	1.54	1.49	1.78
1991–1996	1.66	1.63	1.64	1.94
1996–2001	1.52	1.48	1.48	1.86
Canada less Quebec				
1956–1961	3.84	3.82	4.95	3.57
1961–1966	3.55	3.50	4.34	3.46
1966–1971	2.58	2.48	2.87	2.89
1971–1976	2.04	1.96	2.12	2.33
1976–1981	1.76	1.69	1.76	2.12
1981–1986	1.72	1.68	1.60	1.96
1986–1991	1.69	1.68	1.56	1.79
1991–1996	1.70	1.68	1.57	1.84
1996–2001	1.60	1.57	1.46	1.74

Sources : Lachapelle, R., Evolution of Fertility Differences between Language Groups in Canada, Canadian Social Trends, No. 10, Autumn 1988, Catalogue No. 11-008E, pp. 2-8. Statistics Canada, calculations by the authors.

LANGUAGE TRANSMISSION

Total fertility rate by mother tongue gives information on women's fertility without taking into consideration the mother tongue they will transmit to their children. Yet, the growth and decline of language groups are also affected by the tendency of members of one generation to pass their language on to those of the next. We can study this phenomenon by looking at the mother tongue of children in relation to the mother tongue of their parents. Generally, when both parents have the same official language as their mother tongue, the children almost always have that mother tongue, be it English or French. However, when parents have a non-official language as mother tongue, the children often learn one of the official languages (usually English) as mother tongue instead.

The tendency to pass on a language to children is influenced by a number of factors. Among the most important is the geographic concentration of the population making up a particular language group. For example, parents with a non-official language as their mother tongue are more likely to pass that language on to their children if they live in a large community where a high proportion of its members have their mother tongue than if they are isolated in a large Anglophone or Francophone population.

In Quebec, in 2001, 11% of children under the age of 18 were from husband-wife families in which both parents had a non-official language as their mother tongue. About 13% of these children learned French as a mother tongue and 10% learned English. In the last five year periods, English was transmitted as often as French; however, use of the latter language has expanded over the course of the last thirty years. In 1971, only three percent of children having two parents with a non-official language as the mother tongue learned French as a mother tongue, while 14% learned English. However, Allophone parents in Quebec are still more likely to transmit a non-official mother tongue to their children (73%) than those outside Quebec (67%), although these rates are converging over time.

In the case of the children of English-French couples, an increasing proportion is learning French as a mother tongue both in Quebec and outside this province. In Quebec, French is now transmitted more often than English as a mother tongue. In 2001, 56% of children learned French compared to 33% who learned English. In 1971 the situation was the opposite: 49% learned French and 51% learned English. Moreover, there is a rather high proportion of cases where both languages are transmitted as mother tongues. In 2001, 11% of children had English and French as their mother tongues. In the other

provinces and territories, the progress of French has been even more considerable over the last 30 years. In 1971, 10% of children from English-French couples learned French as a mother tongue. In 2001 the proportion was 17%. Moreover, in 2001, 5% of these children had both English and French as their mother tongues. In New Brunswick, 10% of children lived in English-French families in 2001, with 30% having French as mother tongue and almost 6% having both English and French as mother tongues.

In 2001, Quebec children of couples in which both parents were of the Anglophone minority learned English as a mother tongue in 97% of cases, while outside Quebec those from French parents learned French in 93% of cases. Nonetheless, there have been improvements in the situation of Francophones outside Quebec over the last 30 years: In 1971, 90% of the children in these families learned French as their mother tongue.

Table 5.2A Mother Tongue of Children under 18 Years of Age Living in a Husband-Wife Family by Mother Tongue of Parents, Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Total		English		French		Non-Official Language		French and English		Other Multiples	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1971 - Mother Tongue Of Parents												
Total	1,939,830		235,255	12.1	1,610,635	83.0	93,935	4.8	9,685	0.7	8,140	0.6
Both English	165,770		164,360	99.1	1,240	0.7	175	0.1	240	0.4	20	0.0
Both French	1,565,260		4,950	0.3	1,559,505	99.6	810	0.1	575	0.1	185	0.0
Both Non-Official	109,090		15,480	14.2	3,070	2.8	90,540	83.0	260	0.2	3,760	3.2
One French, One English	68,725		35,110	51.1	33,445	48.7	170	0.2	5625	10.2	55	0.1
One French, One Non-Official	18,165		3,270	18.0	13,475	74.2	1,430	7.9	735	2.5	1,115	3.8
One English, One Non-Official	12,815		11,990	93.6	200	1.6	620	4.8	110	0.7	225	1.5
1991 - Mother Tongue Of Parents¹												
Total	1,363,610		116,145	8.5	1,134,730	83.2	94,910	7.0	9,685	0.7	8,140	0.6
Both English	64,660		63,540	98.3	725	1.1	135	0.2	240	0.4	20	0.0
Both French	1,066,695		1,920	0.2	1,063,545	99.7	470	0.0	575	0.1	185	0.0
Both Non-Official	116,665		12,225	10.5	11,200	9.6	89,220	76.5	260	0.2	3,760	3.2
One French, One English	55,405		20,070	36.2	29,535	53.3	120	0.2	5,625	10.2	55	0.1
One French, One Non-Official	29,035		2,825	9.7	21,960	75.6	2,400	8.3	735	2.5	1,115	3.8
One English, One Non-Official	14,720		12,855	87.3	465	3.2	1,065	7.2	110	0.7	225	1.5

Table 5.2A Mother Tongue of Children under 18 Years of Age Living in a Husband-Wife Family by Mother Tongue of Parents, Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Continued)

	Total		English		Mother Tongue of Children French		Non-Official Language		French and English		Other Multiples	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1996 - Mother Tongue Of Parents¹												
Total	1,353,750		114,840	8.5	1,108,555	81.9	104,675	7.7	13,490	1.0	12,190	0.9
Both English	62,705	97.6	61,230	97.6	795	1.3	205	0.3	400	0.6	75	0.1
Both French	1,035,980	0.2	1,935	0.2	1,032,285	99.6	675	0.1	765	0.1	320	0.0
Both Non-Official	129,520	9.7	12,555	9.7	12,630	9.8	98,770	76.3	575	0.4	4,990	3.9
One French, One English	57,000	33.4	19,040	33.4	30,725	53.9	50	0.1	7,130	12.5	55	0.1
One French, One Non-Official	29,840	10.9	3,260	10.9	21,980	73.7	2,085	7.0	1,035	3.5	1,480	5.0
One English, One Non-Official	15,900	85.0	13,510	85.0	500	3.1	1,300	8.2	165	1.0	425	2.7
2001 - Mother Tongue Of Parents¹												
Total	1,243,475		106,440	8.6	1,004,055	80.7	109,420	8.8	12,040	1.0	11,520	0.9
Both English	54,850	97.3	53,385	97.3	950	1.7	205	0.4	255	0.5	55	0.1
Both French	923,670	0.2	2,045	0.2	919,795	99.6	640	0.1	960	0.1	230	0.0
Both Non-Official	140,255	9.7	13,615	9.7	18,590	13.3	102,745	73.3	540	0.4	4,760	3.4
One French, One English	54,465	33.1	18,025	33.1	30,360	55.7	85	0.2	5,975	11.0	25	0.0
One French, One Non-Official	32,785	8.8	2,900	8.8	24,765	75.5	2,530	7.7	920	2.8	1,670	5.1
One English, One Non-Official	16,060	82.8	13,295	82.8	665	4.1	1,565	9.7	135	0.8	405	2.5

1. Based only on single responses to the mother tongue and home language questions.

Note: The 2001 statistics are calculated according to the definition of family used in 1996.

Source: Census of Canada, 1971, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

Table 5.2B Mother Tongue of Children under 18 Years of Age Living in a Husband-Wife Family by Mother Tongue of Parents, Canada less Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Total		English		French		Non-Official Language		French and English		Other Multiples	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1971 - Mother Tongue of Parents												
Total	4,925,380		4,181,705	84.9	273,920	5.6	469,755	9.5	12,230	0.3	42,685	1.0
Both English	3,303,850		3,300,290	99.9	1,540	0.0	2,015	0.1	1,000	0.0	555	0.0
Both French	277,135		26,370	9.5	250,545	90.4	205	0.1	775	0.6	5	0.0
Both Non-Official	822,145		359,955	43.8	785	0.1	461,400	56.1	310	0.0	26,480	3.9
One French, One English	171,115		154,700	90.4	16,255	9.5	160	0.1	6565	4.2	0	0.0
One French, One Non-Official	33,760		25,870	76.6	5,120	15.2	2,750	8.1	665	3.9	335	2.0
One English, One Non-Official	317,385		309,660	97.6	285	0.1	7,435	2.3	175	0.1	3,510	1.0
1991 - Mother Tongue of Parents'												
Total	4,261,865		3,623,625	85.0	147,495	3.5	435,830	10.2	12,230	0.3	42,685	1.0
Both English	2,859,290		2,855,360	99.9	1,070	0.0	1,305	0.0	1,000	0.0	555	0.0
Both French	129,405		8,500	6.6	120,065	92.8	60	0.0	775	0.6	5	0.0
Both Non-Official	684,880		238,425	34.8	540	0.1	419,125	61.2	310	0.0	26,480	3.9
One French, One English	157,330		129,635	82.4	21,075	13.4	55	0.0	6,565	4.2	0	0.0
One French, One Non-Official	17,115		12,185	71.2	3,015	17.6	915	5.3	665	3.9	335	2.0
One English, One Non-Official	339,675		326,100	96.0	190	0.1	9,700	2.9	175	0.1	3,510	1.0

Table 5.2B Mother Tongue of Children under 18 Years of Age Living in a Husband-Wife Family by Mother Tongue of Parents, Canada less Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Continued)

	Total		English		French		Non-Official Language		French and English		Other Multiples	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1996 - Mother Tongue of Parents¹												
Total	4,384,740	83.4	3,656,870	83.4	134,665	3.1	520,975	11.9	13,960	0.3	58,270	1.3
Both English	2,911,170	99.8	2,905,725	99.8	1,220	0.0	1,935	0.1	1,315	0.0	975	0.0
Both French	110,260	6.5	7,220	6.5	102,360	92.8	75	0.1	550	0.5	55	0.0
Both Non-Official	771,630	30.4	234,540	30.4	1,220	0.2	502,265	65.1	350	0.0	33,255	4.3
One French, One English	154,075	78.9	121,500	78.9	24,685	16.0	100	0.1	7,770	5.0	20	0.0
One French, One Non-Official	16,205	68.3	11,070	68.3	3,390	20.9	760	4.7	595	3.7	390	2.4
One English, One Non-Official	337,570	95.3	321,730	95.3	375	0.1	10,290	3.0	195	0.1	4,980	1.5
2001 - Mother Tongue of Parents¹												
Total	4,334,390	81.8	3,546,850	81.8	121,550	2.8	599,125	13.8	13,870	0.3	52,995	1.2
Both English	2,801,630	99.8	2,795,455	99.8	1,695	0.1	2,085	0.1	1,375	0.0	1,015	0.0
Both French	94,760	6.0	5,650	6.0	88,430	93.3	90	0.1	530	0.6	60	0.1
Both Non-Official	863,750	29.0	250,810	29.0	1,660	0.2	579,545	67.1	335	0.0	31,400	3.6
One French, One English	144,905	78.1	113,145	78.1	24,730	17.1	180	0.1	6,815	4.7	25	0.0
One French, One Non-Official	15,245	61.5	9,380	61.5	3,715	24.4	840	5.5	750	4.9	565	3.7
One English, One Non-Official	338,375	95.0	321,410	95.0	175	0.1	11,830	3.5	150	0.0	4,815	1.4

1. Based only on single responses to the mother tongue and home language questions.

Note: The 2001 statistics are calculated according to the definition of family used in 1996.

Source: Census of Canada, 1971, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

AGE STRUCTURE

Over time, lower fertility and the non-transmission of mother tongue to children of Francophone mothers have caused a drop in the number and proportion of children in the French mother tongue group. Moreover, this decrease has been combined with an increase in the number and proportion of seniors. By comparing the proportion of persons aged 65 and over to that of persons under 15, we obtain a population ageing index, and indirectly, information on the extent of the lack of generational renewal.

In 1971, 30% of Canadians (all language groups combined) were under 15 years of age, compared to 19% in 2001. At the same time, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over increased from 8% to 12% over the same period. Thus the population ageing index increased by 133%, from 0.27 in 1971 to 0.63 in 2001.

The increase in the ageing index was much greater for Francophones than for Anglophones. In 1971, the proportion of Francophones aged 65 and over represented 0.22 of those under 15, while this ratio was 0.25 for Anglophones. Thirty years later, the ageing index for Anglophones (0.50) had doubled, while it had more than tripled for Francophones (0.71).

In 2001, the situations of Anglophones and Francophones in Quebec were almost similar. Each group had an ageing index of 0.66. Thus, the proportion of those aged 65 and over represented nearly two-thirds of the proportion of those under 15. Interestingly, nearly 21% of Quebec Anglophones were under 15 compared to 18% of Francophones. At the opposite, 14% of Anglophones were 65 and over while it was the case for 12% of Francophones.

The effect of population ageing is significant among Francophones outside Quebec and New Brunswick. The greatest discrepancies between the ageing index of Francophones and that of Anglophones were found in the western provinces, especially in Saskatchewan, where the proportion of Francophones aged 65 and over (29%) was more than four times greater than that of Francophones under 15 (7%). The ageing index for Anglophones in that province was 0.47, that is, the proportion of persons aged 65 and over represented slightly less than half that of persons under 15. In other words, the ageing index for Saskatchewan Francophones was almost nine times higher than that of Anglophones. Considering only Canada's two main language groups, Alberta had the lowest ageing index in Canada. This can, in large part, be explained by the province's significant net gains in the migration to and from other provinces in the last decade.

Table 5.3 Population, Selected Age Segments, and Ratio of People Aged 65 and Over to People Under 15, by English or French Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces and Canada Less Quebec, 2001

		Total ¹		Mother Tongue			
				English		French	
		1971	2001	1971	2001	1971	2001
Canada	Under 15 years	29.6	19.3	31.8	21.9	29.8	17.5
	65 years and over	8.1	12.2	8.1	10.9	6.6	12.5
	Ratio	0.27	0.63	0.25	0.50	0.22	0.71
Newfoundland and Labrador	Under 15 years	37.3	17.6	37.4	17.6	26.8	11.8
	65 years and over	6.2	11.6	6.2	11.6	6.1	14.3
	Ratio	0.17	0.66	0.16	0.66	0.23	1.21
Prince Edward Island	Under 15 years	31.6	20.0	32.2	20.7	26.9	9.9
	65 years and over	11.0	12.8	10.8	12.2	14.5	23.0
	Ratio	0.35	0.64	0.34	0.59	0.54	2.32
Nova Scotia	Under 15 years	30.5	18.4	31.3	18.9	21.0	9.8
	65 years and over	9.2	13.3	8.9	13.0	13.3	19.3
	Ratio	0.30	0.72	0.28	0.69	0.64	1.97
New Brunswick	Under 15 years	32.0	18.2	31.4	19.7	33.4	15.4
	65 years and over	8.6	12.9	9.3	12.7	7.3	13.0
	Ratio	0.27	0.71	0.29	0.64	0.22	0.84
Quebec	Under 15 years	29.6	18.2	27.9	20.6	30.4	18.2
	65 years and over	6.8	12.3	9.1	13.6	6.4	12.1
	Ratio	0.23	0.68	0.33	0.66	0.21	0.66
Ontario	Under 15 years	28.7	19.9	30.9	22.4	27.0	13.8
	65 years and over	8.4	12.3	8.3	11.1	6.8	14.5
	Ratio	0.29	0.62	0.27	0.50	0.25	1.05
Manitoba	Under 15 years	29.0	21.2	33.0	24.4	25.8	11.3
	65 years and over	9.6	13.2	8.0	10.2	9.6	19.7
	Ratio	0.33	0.62	0.24	0.42	0.37	1.74
Saskatchewan	Under 15 years	30.3	21.6	35.2	23.5	20.4	6.9
	65 years and over	10.2	14.2	7.6	11.0	13.3	28.6
	Ratio	0.34	0.66	0.22	0.47	0.65	4.14

		Total ¹		Mother Tongue			
				English		French	
		1971	2001	1971	2001	1971	2001
Alberta	Under 15 years	31.6	21.1	35.8	23.0	21.4	9.4
	65 years and over	7.3	9.7	5.6	7.8	9.3	13.9
	Ratio	0.23	0.46	0.16	0.34	0.43	1.48
British Columbia	Under 15 years	27.9	18.3	30.5	20.4	13.6	6.2
	65 years and over	9.4	13.0	8.6	11.9	11.3	18.2
	Ratio	0.34	0.71	0.28	0.58	0.83	2.94
Canada less Quebec	Under 15 years	29.6	19.7	32.0	21.9	27.1	13.0
	65 years and over	8.6	12.2	8.0	10.8	8.0	15.0
	Ratio	0.29	0.62	0.25	0.49	0.30	1.15

1. Also includes non-official languages.

Source: Census of 2001.

The situation of Allophones is much more difficult to identify inasmuch as they form a highly diverse group. Here we present only the situation for the country’s seven largest language groups. The 2001 Census data show that the most long-standing immigration groups show a very different age structure than more recent immigration groups. Thus, the ageing index was much higher for the Italian (6.9), German (4.2) and Portuguese (1.4) language groups than for the Chinese (0.8), Punjabi (0.4), Spanish (0.3) and Arabic (0.3) groups.

Table 5.4 Population, Selected Age Segments, and Ratio of People Aged 65 and Over to People Under 15, By Selected Mother Tongue Groups, Canada, 2001

	Chinese	Italian	German	Punjabi	SpanishPortuguese	Arabic
Under 15 years	14.9	3.8	8.2	22.2	17.9	8.7
65 years and over	11.3	26.2	33.9	8.1	5.1	12.3
Ratio	0.76	6.94	4.16	0.37	0.28	1.41

Source: Census of 2001.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration contributed significantly to population growth in Canada during the period of 1951–2001, when the number of immigrants¹ went from 2 million to nearly 5.5 million. In 2001, the immigrant proportion of the Canadian population was 18.4%, the highest proportion since 1951. The proportion had been between 15% and 16% in each census period between 1951 and 1991. While the average annual growth rates of both the immigrant population (3.8%) and the Canadian-born population (2.9%) were remarkable in the 1951–1961 period, the greatest difference between the growth rates of the two populations occurred between 1991 and 1996. During that five-year period, the average annual growth rate of the immigrant population (2.9%) was more than three times that of the population born in Canada (0.8%). However, between 1996 and 2001, the average annual growth rate of the immigrant population (1.9%) was much lower than in the previous five-year period, though it was still almost four times greater than that of the Canadian-born population (0.5%).

Table 5.5 Size and Proportion of Immigrant Population, Canada, 1951–2001

	Number ('000)	%
1951	2,060	14.7
1961	2,844	15.6
1971	3,296	15.3
1981	3,828	15.9
1991	4,343	16.1
1996	4,971	17.4
2001	5,448	18.4

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001

1. Non permanent residents are not included in this section on immigration.

Table 5.6 Average Annual Growth Rates of the Population Born in Canada and of the Immigrant Population, Canada, 1951–2001

	Born in Canada	Immigrant
1951-1961	2.9	3.8
1961-1971	1.9	1.6
1971-1981	1.1	1.6
1981-1991	1.2	1.3
1991-1996	0.8	2.9
1996-2001	0.5	1.9

Sources: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Immigration has been the main source of the increase in the number of Canadians with a non-official language as their mother tongue. The 2001 Census showed that 69% of those born outside Canada (excluding non-permanent residents) had a language other than English or French as their mother tongue. Immigration has also contributed significantly to the increase in Canada's Anglophone population; it has had far less impact on the growth of the French mother tongue group. Among immigrants enumerated in the 2001 Census as having arrived in Canada between 1951 and 2001, there were almost eight times as many with English mother tongue (1.2 million) as with French mother tongue (161,000). In addition, 87% of immigrants were living in the provinces and territories outside Quebec, where the majority learn English and where many of their children have English as their mother tongue.

Between 1971 and 2001, immigrants with French as mother tongue represented a marginal, though stable, portion (between 2% and 3%) of the country's overall Francophone group. The proportion of immigrants in the English mother tongue group decreased significantly across the country from 12% in 1971 to 9% in 2001. While this drop occurred, the contribution of immigrants to the number of Canadian Allophones rose. In 1971, 60% of Allophones in Canada were immigrants, and in 2001, 70% were immigrants, a 10 percentage point increase.

At the provincial level, Alberta and British Columbia had the greatest drop in English mother tongue immigrants. In these provinces, immigrants with English mother tongue represented 11% and 16%, respectively, of the Anglophone population in 1971, compared to 6% and 10%, respectively, in 2001. Changes in the language composition of the immigrant population also significantly affected the Anglophone group in Quebec. While immigrants represented 16% of Quebec Anglophones in 1971, thirty years later, this proportion had dropped to close to 13%.

Table 5.7 Percentage of Immigrant Population within Each Language Group, Canada and certain provinces, 1971–2001

	1971	1981	1991	2001
Francophone				
Canada	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.7
Quebec	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.4
Ontario	3.3	3.9	3.9	5.5
British Columbia	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.2
Alberta	7.3	6.2	5.2	6.1
Anglophone				
Canada	11.6	11.0	9.3	8.7
Quebec	16.4	16.0	13.4	12.7
Ontario	13.2	13.4	11.9	11.5
British Columbia	15.5	13.8	10.9	10.1
Alberta	10.6	9.1	6.9	5.8
Allophone				
Canada	59.5	66.0	65.2	70.1
Quebec	66.4	70.2	66.1	67.4
Ontario	72.3	76.1	72.1	76.0
British Columbia	62.4	70.6	69.3	74.4
Alberta	45.5	54.5	57.2	61.4

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Profound changes in the language composition of the immigrant population occurred between 1971 and 2001. Across Canada, while the proportion of immigrants with French as a mother tongue remained approximately the same, proportionally fewer immigrants in this period had English as a mother tongue. In 1971, the proportion of immigrants with English as a mother tongue (46%) was almost similar to that of immigrants with a non-official language as a mother tongue (51%). However, thirty years later, due to changes in the geographic origin of immigrants, 69% of immigrants had a non-official language as their mother tongue, compared to 28% with English as a mother tongue.

In Quebec, the proportion of immigrants with French as a mother tongue was the same in 2001 as it was in 1971 (20%), but the proportion of immigrants with a non-official language as mother tongue increased at a rate similar to that observed across Canada.

Outside Quebec, British Columbia—especially the Vancouver CMA—had the greatest change in the language profile of its immigrant population. The proportion of Anglophones in the Vancouver CMA dropped from 55% to 21% in the last thirty years, while the proportion of Allophones rose to 78% in 2001, an increase of over 33 percentage points.

The unique situation of Quebec in terms of its language composition is obvious when we look at the provincial data in the 2001 Census. In the three other most common destination provinces (Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta), close to 30% of immigrants have English, the majority language in these provinces, as their mother tongue. Very few of the immigrants who settle in these provinces have French as their mother tongue (under 1%). In Quebec, the language composition is much more varied. Close to 20% of Quebec immigrants have French, majority language in Quebec, as their mother tongue, and a relatively high proportion (11%) have English as a mother tongue.

Table 5.8 Composition of Immigrant Population by Mother Tongue and Proportion of Immigrant Population within the Population of Certain Provinces and CMA, 1971 and 2001

	English		French		Other		Proportion of Immigrant Population	
	1971	2001	1971	2001	1971	2001	1971	2001
Canada	45.5	28.0	3.8	3.4	50.7	68.6	15.3	18.4
Quebec	27.6	10.7	19.7	19.5	52.8	69.9	7.8	9.9
Montréal CMA	27.6	10.4	15.3	16.4	57.1	73.2	14.8	18.4
Rest of Quebec	27.5	12.5	47.5	41.8	25.0	45.7	1.9	2.3
Ontario	46.0	30.5	0.9	0.9	53.1	68.6	22.2	26.8
Toronto CMA	43.9	27.8	0.7	0.7	55.5	71.5	34.0	43.7
Rest of Ontario	48.4	36.1	1.2	1.4	50.4	62.5	16.0	15.0
Alberta	47.4	31.5	1.2	0.9	51.4	67.7	17.3	14.9
Calgary CMA	53.0	30.0	1.0	0.9	46.0	69.1	20.5	20.9
Edmonton CMA	42.6	28.0	1.5	0.8	56.0	71.2	18.3	17.8
Rest of Alberta	47.3	42.8	1.1	0.9	51.6	56.3	14.9	7.1
British Columbia	56.5	28.5	0.9	0.8	42.6	70.8	22.7	26.1
Vancouver CMA	54.5	21.3	0.9	0.7	44.6	78.0	26.5	37.5
Rest of British Columbia	59.2	48.0	0.9	1.0	39.9	51.0	19.1	14.3
Others provinces and territories	50.4	39.2	2.5	2.0	47.1	58.8	8.5	6.0

Sources: Censuses of 1971 and 2001.

While statistical data on mother tongue give useful information on one aspect of the Canadian language composition, information on the knowledge of official languages is also very useful since this factor influences linguistic integration of immigrants into Canadian society. The extent of the knowledge of official languages varies with the period of immigration, country of origin, and immigrants' mother tongues.

In 2001, 76% of Canada's immigrant Allophone population reported being able to conduct a conversation only in English, 3% only in French, and 11% in both languages. A look at the historical data on the knowledge of official languages in the three largest census metropolitan areas (CMA) show that, contrary to the case in Toronto and Vancouver where the percentage of the

immigrant Allophone population capable of conducting a conversation in English only has hardly changed since 1981 (fluctuating between 80% and 84%), the knowledge of official languages has evolved considerably in Montréal. In 1971, 37% of the Allophone population knew English only. Thirty years later this proportion was around 21%. This situation is explained by the substantial increase in the proportion of Allophones who spoke French only (14% in 1971 compared to 24% in 2001) and those who spoke both English and French (33% in 1971 and 47% in 2001). While the proportion of Allophones who reported being able to conduct a conversation in English (including those reporting knowledge of both English and French) has remained stable between 1971 (70%) and 2001 (68%), the proportion of those able to speak French has experienced a remarkable increase, from 48% to 71%.

Table 5.9 Allophone Immigrant Population by Knowledge of Official Languages, Montréal, Vancouver and Toronto CMA, 1971–2001

Region and Year	French only	English only	English and French	Neither English nor French
Montreal				
1971	14.3	36.7	33.4	15.6
1981	19.5	27.6	41.8	11.1
1991	24.1	22.4	43.3	10.2
1996	24.9	21.5	44.0	9.6
2001	24.1	20.7	47.5	7.7
Toronto				
1971	0.3	76.1	5.6	18.0
1981	0.2	80.2	5.8	13.8
1991	0.2	83.0	4.9	11.9
1996	0.1	82.4	4.6	12.9
2001	0.1	84.3	5.0	10.6
Vancouver				
1971	0.1	84.0	5.2	10.7
1981	0.1	82.6	5.3	12.0
1991	0.1	82.6	4.3	13.0
1996	0.1	81.3	3.9	14.7
2001	0.1	82.6	3.8	13.5

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Montréal's particular situation is also clear when we look at the variations in the knowledge of official languages among the Allophone immigrant population by immigration period. The 2001 Census data show that the more time has elapsed since entry into Canada, the less likely an immigrant is to know French only and the greater the proportion of immigrants who will know both English and French. While, in the 2001 Census, 17% of those who came to Canada between 1951 and 1960 indicated that they knew only French, this proportion rises to 28% among recent immigrants (those who arrived during the 1996–2001 period). At the same time, the proportion of immigrants indicating that they knew both official languages drops from 50% among those who came to Canada between 1951 and 1960 to 36% among recent immigrants, who have not had as much time to learn both official languages. The proportion of those who spoke French was almost as high among recent immigrants (64%) as among those who arrived during the 1951–1960 period (67%)

In the Toronto and Vancouver areas, the situation is very different. A greater proportion of the immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1951 and 1960 knew only the majority official language (i.e., English) than of those who arrived in later periods. Among this last group, the proportion of English speakers has remained stable, around 84%. In Vancouver, a greater proportion of the immigrants who arrived in Canada prior to 1980 knew English only than of those who arrived afterwards. Moreover, the proportion of English speakers among Allophone immigrants who immigrated in the last 20 years is smaller than in Toronto. The proportion who speak both official languages is weak in both Toronto and Vancouver, ranging between 3% and 6% depending on the period.

Table 5.10 Allophone¹ Immigrant Population by Knowledge of Official Languages and Period of Immigration Reported in the 2001 Census, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver CMA, 2001

Region and period of immigration	French only	English only	English and French	Neither English nor French
Montréal				
1951-1960	17.2	26.0	49.5	7.3
1961-1970	19.8	18.3	52.6	9.3
1971-1980	25.7	14.1	52.7	7.5
1981-1990	25.8	16.3	50.6	7.3
1991-1995	25.9	21.1	45.5	7.5
1996-2001	28.1	27.3	35.8	8.8
Toronto				
1951-1960	0.1	86.9	5.3	7.7
1961-1970	0.1	83.5	5.6	10.8
1971-1980	0.1	84.6	5.1	10.2
1981-1990	0.2	83.5	5.5	10.8
1991-1996	0.2	83.9	4.6	11.3
1996-2001	0.2	84.0	4.2	11.6
Vancouver				
1951-1960	0.0	90.1	5.6	4.3
1961-1970	0.0	87.3	5.6	7.1
1971-1980	0.1	85.1	3.9	10.9
1981-1990	0.1	81.0	4.4	14.5
1991-1996	0.1	80.4	2.9	16.6
1996-2001	0.1	80.5	2.7	16.7

1. Based only on single response to the mother tongue question.

Source: Census of 2001.

It is important in an analysis such as this to distinguish the effects of selection, that is, to distinguish the language composition of immigrants upon arrival, from the effect of the duration of their residence here. Since the census does not have a question dealing with the knowledge of official languages upon arrival to the country, the statistics on knowledge of these languages among recent immigrants² may allow us to approximate the extent of the phenomenon, and thus, to dissociate the influence of the duration of residence from the knowledge of language prior to arrival. Moreover, it is worth noting that, since 1971, changes in the level of knowledge of official languages upon arrival have also resulted from changes in the selection criteria for immigrants.

2. Refers to those who arrived in Canada during the five year period preceding the Census.

Among recent Allophone immigrants to Montréal, the proportion of those knowing French rises with each census. In the 1971 Census, 16% of recent Allophone immigrants reported knowing French only. By the 1981 Census this proportion had more than doubled (34%), and it subsequently fluctuated around 31% in 1991 and 1996. It finally dropped to 28% in 2001. If we include those who know English and French, the proportion of French speakers rises from 41% in 1971 to 64% in 2001. We observe the same trends in Toronto and Vancouver with regards to the knowledge of English among recent Allophone immigrants. However, in Vancouver, the drop in the proportion of recent Allophone immigrants with a knowledge of English in the 1971–1981 period is attributable, in part, to the significant rise in the proportion of immigrants who came from Asia. These immigrants, unlike subsequent Asian immigrants, were less likely to know English.

Table 5.11 Recent Allophone Immigrant Population¹ by Knowledge of Official Languages, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver CMA, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Region	French only	English only	English and French	Neither English nor French
Montreal				
1971	15.7	31.8	25.0	27.5
1981	33.6	19.7	26.3	20.4
1991	31.6	22.5	31.9	14.0
1996	31.0	24.7	32.7	11.6
2001	28.3	26.9	36.2	8.6
Toronto				
1971	0.6	64.0	5.1	30.3
1981	0.5	68.4	5.2	25.9
1991	0.3	80.1	4.0	15.6
1996	0.2	80.3	3.5	16.0
2001	0.2	84.1	4.3	11.4
Vancouver				
1971	0.3	73.4	5.7	20.6
1981	0.2	67.5	3.6	28.7
1991	0.1	77.5	2.8	19.6
1996	0.7	77.0	2.4	19.9
2001	0.1	80.7	2.7	16.5

1. Immigrants having arrived in Canada in the five years preceding the Census.

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Knowledge of official languages is only one indicator among others of the language integration of Allophone immigrants into Canadian society, but this factor can influence the use of English or French at home, alone or with other languages. The use of official languages at home by immigrants can, in the long term, contribute to increasing the population of one or both groups of official language speakers. For example, Allophone immigrants who speak English or French most often at home may transmit one of these languages as mother tongue to their children.

Home language can therefore play an important role in the long-term evolution of language groups. Outside Quebec, this evolution favours English almost exclusively. In Quebec, understanding the tendency to use French or English in the home helps to round out the picture of the language situation in that province.

In 2001, among Quebec Allophone immigrants who spoke English or French at home, alone or with another language, 55% spoke French more than English, compared to 41% who spoke English more than French. A little more than 4% of these immigrants spoke English as often as French. Moreover, this orientation towards English or French varied according to the year of immigration. Thus, in 2001, among Quebec Allophones who immigrated to Canada prior to 1961, 73% of those who spoke English or French most often at home favoured English. On the other hand, among recent (1996–2001) immigrants, the proportion of those favouring English was smaller (25%). The use of French as the predominant language in the home was only 23% among Allophones who immigrated prior to 1961, but was over 71% among those who immigrated between 1996 and 2001.

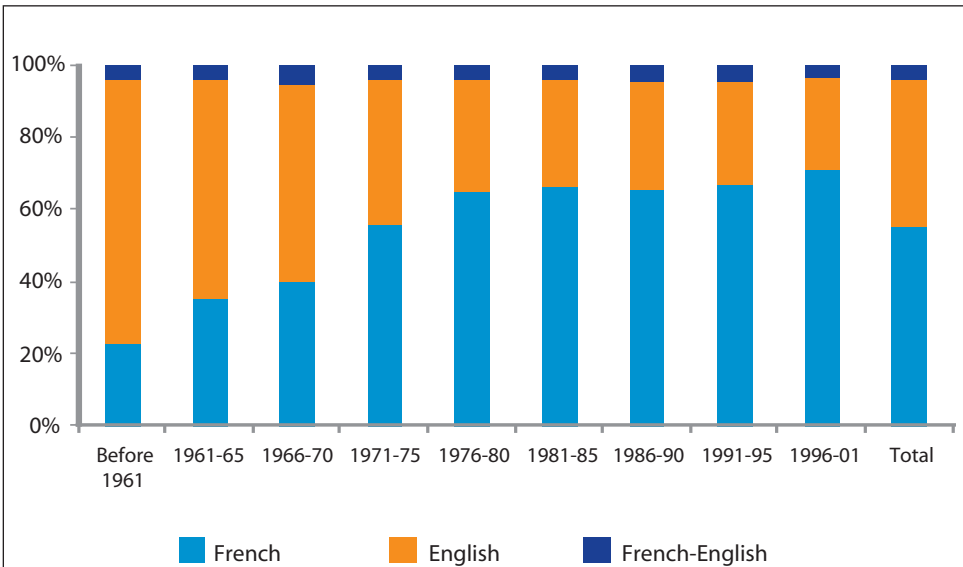


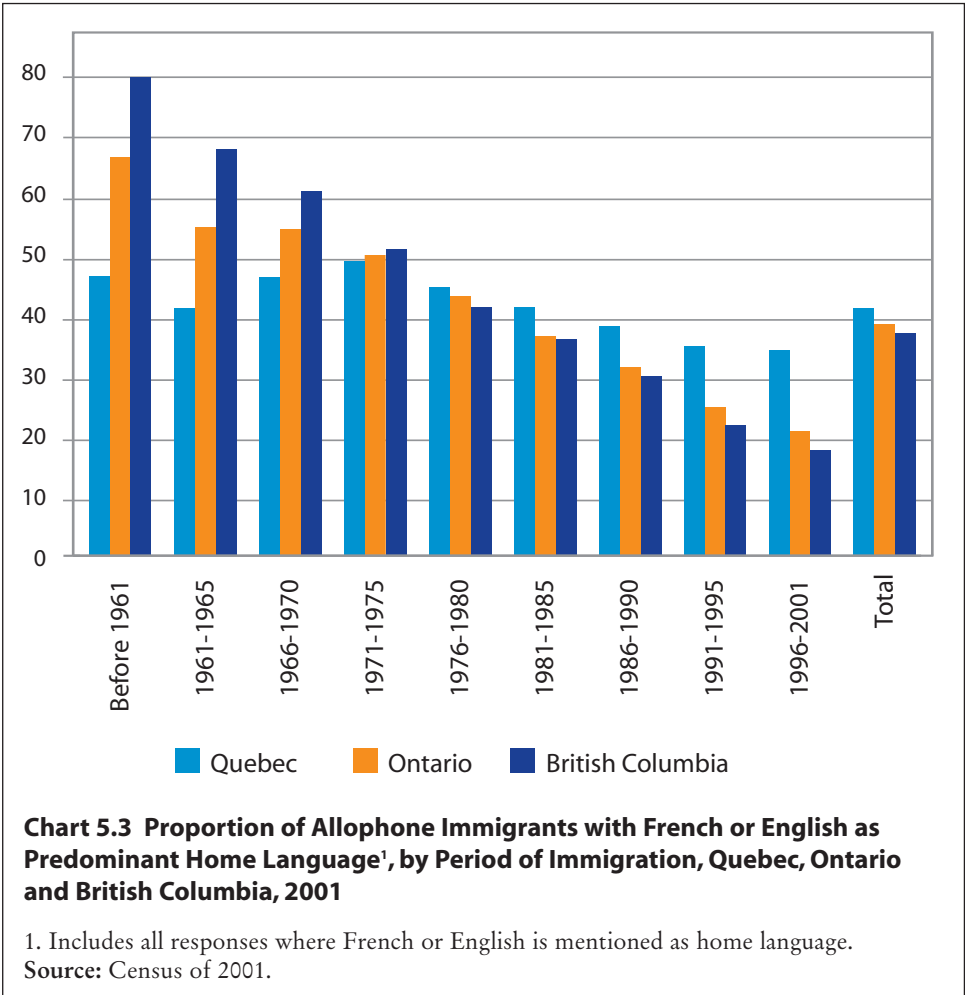
Chart 5.2 Tendency to Use French and/or English as Predominant Home Language Among Allophone Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Quebec, 2001 (%)

Source: Census of 2001.

It is worth noting that the phenomenon of linguistic mobility among Allophone immigrants involves a significant number of persons. In 2001, for all immigration periods combined, 41% of approximately 482,000 Allophone immigrants living in Quebec predominantly spoke English or French at home. Close to 23% (108,800) favoured French. Among Quebec's 276,900 Allophone immigrants who arrived in Quebec since 1981, 69,000 (25%) predominantly spoke French at home, and over 28,000 (10%) spoke mostly English. Less than 2% of Allophone immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period indicated speaking both English and French most often at home.

In the past, a greater proportion of Quebec immigrants retained their language of origin as the dominant language at home than did immigrants living outside Quebec. While this trend was clear for immigrants having arrived prior to 1971, this was no longer the case for those who immigrated in later periods. The proportion of immigrants speaking English or French most often at home

is almost identical for immigrants in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, who arrived in Canada between 1971 and 1975. A relatively recent phenomenon is the more widespread use of one of the two official languages as predominant language in the home by Quebec’s Allophone immigrants who arrived after 1976.



In the short term, immigration has had the effect of increasing the number of persons with a non-official language across Canada. The experience of immigrants to Canada during the early part of the last century shows that, in the longer term, the descendants of immigrants often learn English as their mother tongue. The 2001 Census data show that outside Quebec, 44% of chil-

dren under the age of 18, and born to Allophone women learned English as their mother tongue, compared with less than 1% who learned French. However, which language is transmitted to a child is affected by the child's country of birth as much the mother's. As a result, outside Quebec, 54% of children born in Canada had English as their mother tongue, compared to 12% of those born outside Canada. Children born to Allophone immigrant women were also less likely to have English as mother tongue (36%) than those born to Canadian-born Allophone (73%). A series of factors affect which language will be transmitted to a child. With regards to immigrant women, the length of their stay in Canada, their age at arrival (which may include if they studied in French or English), their country of birth, and the language of their partner are all likely to influence which language is transmitted to their children.

In Quebec, the longer term effect of immigration is more ambiguous than for rest of the country: children of Allophone women learn either English or French as mother tongue. Children of Allophone mothers learn French as mother tongue (23%) more often than English (14%). Here again, a child's country of birth affects which language will be transmitted. While 26% of children born in Canada to an Allophone mother have French as mother tongue (compared to 17% for English), this proportion drops to 12% for children born outside Canada (4% for English).

The mother's place of birth also significantly affects which language is transmitted to children. It differs according to whether the mother is immigrant or Canadian-born. Thus, 25% of children born to Canadian-born Allophone women had English transmitted to them (compared to 10% for French), while 26% of children born of immigrant Allophone women had French as mother tongue (compared to 11% for English).

Two main factors may explain this situation. Allophone mothers born in Canada are more likely to have attended English-language schools than those born outside Canada, and therefore to transmit English to their children. A greater proportion of women born outside Canada are adopting French as a result of significant changes in the linguistic composition of the immigrant population since the 1980s. Depending on their age when they settled in Quebec, Allophone mothers may have attended French-language school and may thus be more likely to transmit French to their children.

Table 5.12 Children Born to Allophone Women by Mother Tongue, and Child's Place of Birth by Mother's Period of Immigration, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2001

Place of residence	Child's place of birth	Child's mother tongue	Allophone Mothers		
			Total	Born in Canada	Born outside Canada ¹
Quebec	Canada	French	25.6	9.8	31.9
		English	17.2	25.1	14.0
	Outside Canada	French	11.6	—	11.7
		English	3.5	—	3.2
	Total	French	22.5	9.8	26.2
		English	14.1	25.1	11.0
Canada less Quebec	Canada	French	0.5	0.3	0.5
		English	54.3	73.3	47.2
	Outside Canada	French	0.4	—	0.4
		English	12.2	54.3	11.8
	Total	French	0.5	0.3	0.5
		English	43.5	73.1	35.9

— Indicates that the estimate is too small to be reliable

1. Do not include non-permanent residents

Source: Census of 2001.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

Language is an important factor when considering the tendency of Canadians to move to another province. It is particularly relevant in the case of Quebec, since moving to that province often means settling in a more Francophone environment, and leaving it often means a migration to a more Anglophone environment. The linguistic situation is significant in creating a social and cultural climate that influences the propensity of Quebecers to leave the province and that of the rest of Canadians to move to Quebec.

The 2001 Census data showed that the percentage of Quebecers who had recently moved from another province was the lowest of all provinces and territories in Canada—three times less than the national average. Slightly less than one percent of Quebecers were living in another province five years prior to the last census, compared with two percent in Ontario and three percent or more in the rest of the provinces and the territories.

While language is an important reason that many Francophones stay in Quebec, it can have the effect of favouring the out-migration of Anglophones from the province and facilitating the integration of the migrants in the rest of the country. In the thirty years prior to the 2001 Census, the Anglophone population had a net loss of 276,000. This number is very high, considering that the size of Quebec's Anglophone population was 789,000 in 1971. In the same period, the Francophone population registered a net loss of 37,500 (5.8 million Francophones were enumerated in 2001 compared to 4.9 million in 1971).

The most significant migration of Anglophones from Quebec was during the 1976–1981 period: about 130,000 left Quebec for other provinces and only 25,000 came to Quebec from the rest of Canada, for a net loss of more than 100,000 in the Anglophone population. This migration coincided with the introduction of language legislation (Bill 101) promoting French language status, and with favourable economic conditions in other large provinces. Between 1981 and 1991, Anglophone migration declined, resulting in a total net loss of 64,000: a loss of 42,000 between 1981 and 1986 and 22,000 between 1986 and 1991, far smaller than the one registered during the 1976–1981 period. The net loss in the decade between 1991 and 2001 (54,000) was lower than in the previous decade. However, the net loss of Quebec's Anglophone population in its exchange with other provinces and territories between 1996 and 2001 was higher than in the two previous five-year periods. In the 1996–2001 period, about 53,000 Anglophones left Quebec while only 24,000 came to Quebec, for a net loss of 29,000. Between 1991 and 1996, the net loss had been 24,000.

There is relatively little movement of Quebecers with French as a mother tongue to other provinces. Much of it is compensated by the arrival of Francophones from other parts of the country. During the thirty years prior to the 2001 Census, Francophone departures reached a peak (about 50,000) in the 1976–1981 period. Subsequently, the number of leavers declined. The Francophone population experienced net gains through interprovincial migration during the 1986–1991 and 1991–1996 periods. But the 1996–2001 period saw a net loss through migration in the order of 9,000.

An increasing number of Quebec Allophones are leaving Quebec for other provinces, while the number of Allophones coming to Quebec from other provinces is low, with little variation. Between 1991 and 2001, Allophone migration almost doubled, in comparison to the preceding decade, with a net loss increasing from 17,000 to 33,000. Furthermore, the net loss recorded between 1996 and 2001 (19,000) was the highest among the six five-year periods preceding the 2001 Census.

Table 5.13 Interprovincial Migration Between Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories by Mother Tongue, 1971–1976, 1976–1981, 1981–1986, 1986–1991, 1991–1996 and 1996–2001

Period	Total	English	French	Other
From Quebec to other provinces				
1971–76 ¹	145,800	94,100	41,300	10,400
1976–81	203,000	131,500	49,900	21,600
1981–86	130,200	70,600	45,900	13,700
1986–91	107,500	53,800	37,800	16,000
1991–96	106,300	51,100	33,600	21,600
1996–01	119,700	53,300	39,700	26,700
From other provinces to Quebec				
1971–76 ¹	83,800	41,900	37,200	4,700
1976–81	61,300	25,200	31,900	4,200
1981–86	67,000	29,000	33,000	5,000
1986–91	82,000	31,600	43,000	7,400
1991–96	68,900	26,600	34,800	7,500
1996–01	62,400	24,100	30,800	7,600
Net migration (arrivals minus departures)				
1971–76 ¹	-62,000	-52,200	-4,100	-5,700
1976–81	-141,700	-106,300	-18,000	-17,400
1981–86	-63,200	-41,600	-12,900	-8,700
1986–91	-25,500	-22,200	5,200	-8,600
1991–96	-37,400	-24,500	1,200	-14,100
1996–01	-57,300	-29,200	-8,900	-19,100
Total	-387,100	-276,000	-37,500	-73,600

1. In the 1976 Census, non-responses were not imputed. In order to compare the statistics to those of subsequent censuses, non-responses to the question on mother tongue have been prorated.

Note: Population aged five year and over at the time of the Census.

Sources: Censuses of 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

If we study the destinations of Anglophones, Francophones and Allophones who left Quebec in the 1991–2001 period, we find that there is very little difference in their patterns of migration. A considerable majority went to Ontario: 60% of Francophones, 68% of Anglophones, and 77% of Allophones. British Columbia was the second most favoured destination for Francophones and Allophones, but for Anglophones, the second most favoured destination was Alberta. New Brunswick, with its large French minority (one-third of the population have French as their mother tongue) and its proximity to Quebec was the third most favoured destination among Francophones, followed closely by Alberta.

The 53,320 Anglophones who left Quebec moved to:

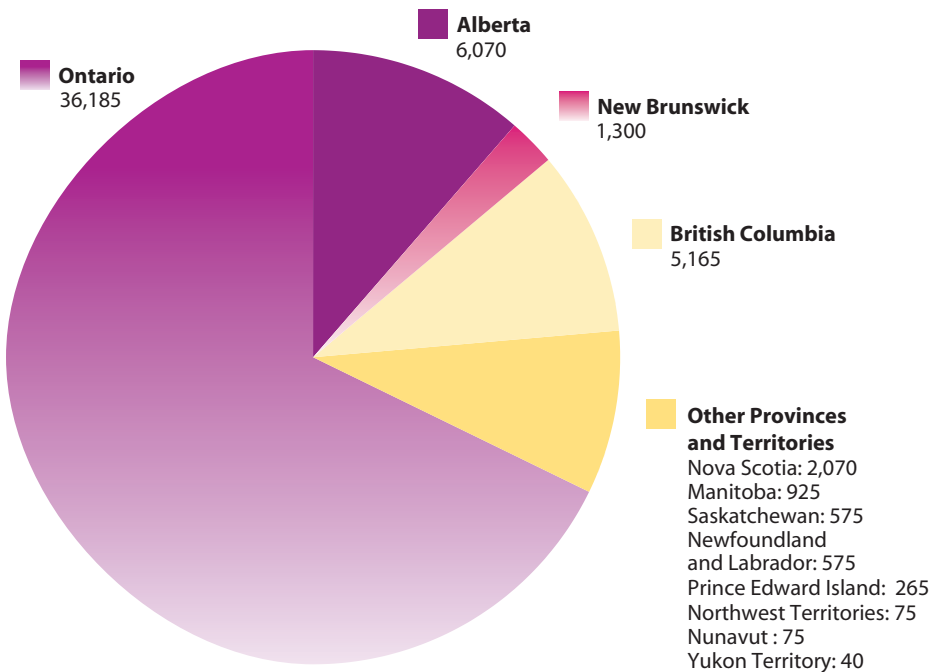


Chart 5.4A Interprovincial Migration Between Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories by Language Group, 1996-2001

Source: Census of 2001.

The 39,680 Francophones who left Quebec moved to:

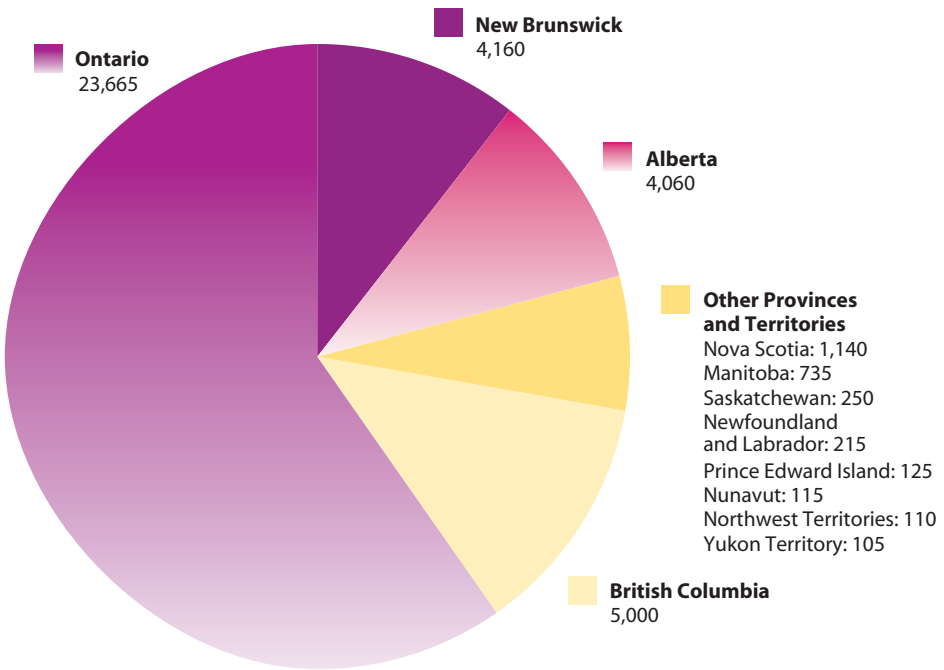


Chart 5.4B Interprovincial Migration Between Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories by Language Group, 1996-2001

Source: Census of 2001.

If we analyze the source of migrants coming to Quebec between 1996 and 2001, we again find similar patterns of migration. The majority of Francophones (55%) and Anglophones (60%) came from Ontario.

Outside Quebec, during the 1996–2001 period, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia recorded net inflows of Francophones. The increase in the French language population in these provinces is mainly attributable to the arrival of Francophones from other provinces, especially Quebec. The Francophone population in Ontario registered a net gain of 7,700 in its

exchange with other provinces and territories between 1996 and 2001. This followed a net outflow of 6,000 in the preceding five-year period. Alberta had a net gain of 5,600 Francophones, compared with the much lower net gain of 400 registered between 1991 and 1996. In contrast, British Columbia registered a slight net gain of 1,000 Francophones between 1996 and 2001, compared with the net gain of 6,200 registered in the previous five-year period. New Brunswick saw its net outflow increase considerably between the two five-year periods, from 500 to 3,000.

Table 5.14 Interprovincial Migration of People with French as Mother Tongue, Provinces and Territories (Except Quebec), 1991–1996 and 1996–2001

Provinces and territories	1991 to 1996			1996 to 2001		
	In	Out	Net Migration	In	Out	Net Migration
Newfoundland and Labrador	560	890	-330	415	820	-405
Prince Edward Island	730	390	340	425	570	-145
Nova Scotia	3,400	3,750	-350	3,160	3,425	-265
New Brunswick	7,330	7,840	-510	7,155	10,180	-3,025
Ontario	24,820	30,860	-6,040	31,500	23,755	7,745
Manitoba	2,530	3,260	-730	2,190	2,685	-495
Saskatchewan	1,520	1,920	-400	1,035	1,990	-955
Alberta	6,570	6,200	370	10,515	4,960	5,555
British Columbia	11,330	5,120	6,210	8,800	7,810	990
Yukon	390	230	160	220	260	-40
Northwest Territories ¹	510	450	60			
Northwest Territories ²				310	350	-40
Nunavut				195	235	-40

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Sources: Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

LANGUAGE TRANSFER AND EXOGAMY

While it does not have a direct bearing on the size and growth of language groups, language transfer, the tendency to speak most often at home a language that differs from the mother tongue, is often a forerunner of future change. The language spoken most often at home will often be the one passed on to the children as their mother tongue.

Language transfer is an indicator of the dominance of a language and does not necessarily imply the abandonment of the mother tongue. Until 2001, census data gave information on the proportion of persons with a given mother tongue who spoke another language most often at home. The 2001 Census gives a somewhat more elaborate measure of language transfer. New data identifies persons who have effected a language transfer but who still speak their mother tongue regularly at home.

Over the last 30 years we have seen an increase in language transfer among the Francophone minorities outside Quebec. In 1971, 30% of Francophones spoke a language other than French, usually English, most often at home, compared to 37% in 1996 and 38% in 2001. Only Francophones in British Columbia and the Yukon had a lower number of Francophones transferring to another language in 2001 than in 1971. While Francophones in New Brunswick are the least likely to transfer to another language, their language transfer rate is also rising. From 1971 to 2001, the proportion having reported to speak a language other than French most often at home rose from 9% to 11%.

Table 5.15 Population Speaking Most Often at Home a Language Other than Their Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	English			Mother Tongue French			Non-Official		
	1971	1991	2001	1971	1991	2001	1971	1991	2001
	1.2	0.7	0.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	47.2	43.8	39.7
Canada			0.8			6.4			41.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.1	0.0	0.0	43.5	55.2	60.5	42.1	38.8	39.5
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.1	0.1	43.2	46.8	47.6	69.8	72.1	71.0
Nova Scotia	0.3	0.1	0.2	34.1	41.7	43.4	56.6	51.1	47.6
New Brunswick	0.8	0.9	1.1	8.8	9.7	9.7	51.3	53.1	56.5
Quebec	7.5	9.9	10.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	31.9	33.1	32.3
Ontario	1.0	0.5	0.7	30.3	37.2	39.1	40.6	41.7	37.6
Manitoba	1.0	0.3	0.4	37.2	50.3	53.0	52.4	52.9	52.2
Saskatchewan	0.7	0.2	0.1	52.4	67.6	70.8	65.0	64.7	62.8
Alberta	0.6	0.2	0.3	54.1	64.8	68.0	62.2	52.0	48.3
British Columbia	0.6	0.3	0.5	73.6	73.3	72.2	60.2	47.4	39.6
Yukon	0.5	0.1	0.2	74.4	53.8	53.6	72.3	75.1	68.5
Northwest Territories ¹	1.3	0.7	0.9	53.4	54.2	60.1	20.4	21.7	25.6
Northwest Territories ²			0.5			65.8			49.5
Nunavut			3.0			46.9			14.8
Canada less Quebec	0.8	0.4	0.5	29.8	35.3	36.7	49.6	45.6	40.9

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Note: Unlike responses to the home language question, where all responses were included, only single responses to the mother tongue question were taken into account here.

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of Francophones who spoke a language other than French most often at home increased in all provinces and territories except the Northwest Territories. In New Brunswick, according to the 2001 Census, 11% of Francophones spoke a language other than French most often at home, an increase over the 1996 percentage of 10%. However, according to the 2001 Census data, about half (48%) of these spoke French regularly at home. Thus, while they used another language, usually English, most often at home, they had not abandoned the use of French.

The rate of transfer was much higher in the other provinces. More than half of the Francophones in these provinces (with the exception of Ontario and Nova Scotia) spoke a language other than French most often at home in 2001. In Ontario, the proportion increased from 39% in 1996 to 41% in 2001. However, 42% of these Francophones spoke French at home regularly. In Nova Scotia, 46% of Francophones spoke a language other than French most often at home, an increase over 1996 when the proportion was 43%. Meanwhile, two-fifths (41%) of these spoke French at home regularly. In all other provinces and in the territories, more than half of Francophones spoke a language other than their mother tongue most often at home, the percentage ranging from 53% in Prince Edward Island to 75% in Saskatchewan. Nevertheless, between 29% and 39% of them spoke French at home regularly.

Table 5.16 Use of French at Home by Francophones Who Speak a Language Other Than French Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Language other than French most often	French regularly	Never French	% Speaking French regularly among those speaking another language most often
Canada	6.4	3.7	2.7	42.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	63.5	44.0	19.5	30.7
Prince Edward Island	53.3	34.5	18.9	35.4
Nova Scotia	45.6	27.1	18.5	40.6
New Brunswick	10.5	5.4	5.1	48.4
Quebec	1.2	0.5	0.7	60.0
Ontario	40.8	23.5	17.3	42.5
Manitoba	54.8	34.3	20.4	37.3
Saskatchewan	74.7	53.4	21.3	28.6
Alberta	68.1	46.3	21.8	32.0
British Columbia	73.4	51.5	21.9	29.8
Yukon	57.3	37.1	20.2	35.3
Northwest Territories	63.7	40.0	24.7	38.8
Nunavut	51.9	30.4	19.0	36.6
Canada less Quebec	38.4	23.3	15.1	39.3

Note: Only includes single responses to the mother tongue question, but all responses to the home language where the language is mentioned.

Source: Census of 2001.

Adults aged 25 to 44 had the highest tendency to adopt a language other than their mother tongue as the home language. The language transfer rate for this age group varied little, or decreased, between 1996 and 2001 in the provinces that registered a net gain of Francophones for this period. In Ontario, the rate increased slightly from 45.2% in 1996 to 45.6% in 2001. In British Columbia, the rate remained stable at 72%, and in Alberta it decreased from 74% to 71%. A large proportion of Francophones who moved to these provinces spoke French most often at home. In the other Prairie Provinces, the rate had increased during the five-year period. Among New Brunswick Francophones aged 25 to 44, the language transfer rate, while remaining low, had slightly increased from 11.6% in 1996 to 11.9% in 2001.

Table 5.17 Rate of Language Transfer Among Francophones Aged 25–44, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991	1996	2001
Canada	7.5	7.4	7.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	63.6	56.5	54.8
Prince Edward Island	51.4	51.0	60.1
Nova Scotia	48.2	49.9	49.8
New Brunswick	11.7	11.6	11.9
Quebec	1.4	1.4	1.5
Ontario	43.5	45.2	45.6
Manitoba	62.2	64.2	66.5
Saskatchewan	78.6	79.6	81.0
Alberta	71.0	74.0	71.4
British Columbia	73.6	71.9	71.9
Yukon Territory	55.4	51.9	54.4
Northwest Territories ¹	55.2	64.0	
Northwest Territories ²		69.3	58.1
Nunavut		48.8	56.8

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

Note: Only includes single responses to the mother tongue question, but all responses to the home language where the language is mentioned.

Sources: Censuses of 1991, 1996 and 2001.

In the thirty years prior to the 2001 Census, we also saw an increase in language transfer among Quebec's Anglophone minority, from 8% to 10%. However, this proportion remained stable between 1996 and 2001. More than half of these Anglophones (54%) spoke English at home regularly.

Outside Quebec, the tendency of Allophones to speak either English or French most often at home increased between 1996 and 2001, while it had continuously decreased between 1971 and 1996. In 1971, 50% of Allophones had transferred to one of these languages, usually English. This proportion had declined to 46% in 1991 and to 41% in 1996. In 2001, the percentage increased to 42% but two out of five of these Allophones (41%) regularly spoke a non-official language at home.

In Quebec, the situation was quite different than that of the rest of the country. A much smaller proportion of Allophones spoke a language other than their mother tongue most often at home, 36% in 2001. Furthermore, a higher proportion of them (48%) spoke a non-official language regularly at home. The proportion of Allophones who spoke English or French most often at home also climbed between 1996 and 2001. French has continued to attract increasing numbers of Allophones. Among those who experienced a transfer to either English or French, a growing proportion adopted French: 46% in 2001, compared to 39% in 1996, 37% in 1991 and 29% in 1971.

Among persons living in a couple, the mother tongue of the partner can be the reason motivating a language transfer. When both members of a couple have the same mother tongue (an endogamous couple), the language spoken most often at home will very often be the mother tongue. However, when members of a couple have different mother tongues (an exogamous couple), one or the other will have to speak a different language most often at home. Where the other spouse is also able to speak both languages, the other mother tongue may also be used at home, albeit less often.

In Quebec, Anglophones living in couples are much more likely than in the past to have a partner whose mother tongue is French: 31% in 2001 compared to 29% in 1996 and 15% in 1971. In 2001, 59% of Anglophones in exogamous couples spoke English most often at home, compared to 49% in 1996 and 63% in 1971. Moreover, in 2001, 84% of their Francophone partners were English-French bilinguals, compared to 85% in 1996 and 83% in 1971.

Outside Quebec, a slightly higher proportion of Francophones living in couples have a partner with English mother tongue: 37% in 2001 compared to 36% in 1996 and 24% in 1971. Among these couples, French is rarely the dominant language. In 2001, 12% of Francophones living with an Anglophone partner spoke French most often at home, compared to 10% in 1996 and 8% in 1971. Only about 22% of Anglophones in these exogamous couples are bilinguals, but the vast majority of Francophones in these couples are bilinguals (93%).

In the case of Allophones, given their increasing numbers, the phenomenon of exogamy has not evolved as rapidly as Francophones and Anglophones living in a minority context. In 2001, both in and outside Quebec, more than 80% had a partner with a mother tongue other than English or French. In Quebec in 2001, 73% of Allophones in endogamous couples spoke a non-official language most often at home, compared to 68% outside Quebec. In Quebec, 46% of partners in these exogamous couples were English-French

bilinguals. Allophones with an Anglophone partner spoke English most often at home in 92% of cases, while those with a Francophone partner used French as home language in 74% of cases. This was similar to the situation of 1971. In 2001, about three-quarters of Quebec Francophones or Anglophones with an Allophone partner could conduct a conversation in French and in English. The same proportion of the Allophones in these couples knew both these languages. Outside Quebec, almost all Allophones (98%) with an Anglophone partner spoke English most often at home, and a strong proportion (87%) of those with Francophone partners also spoke this language. More than 90% of Francophone partners in these couples were French-English bilinguals.

Table 5.18A Use of English Most Often at Home Among Anglophones Living in Couples by Mother Tongue and French-English Bilingualism of Partner, Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Partner's Mother Tongue ¹	Total		English-French bilingualism of partner		Speaking English most often at home ²	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1971						
Total	321,400	100.0	140,300	43.7	294,520	91.6
English	264,340	82.2	96,215	36.4	255,860	96.8
French	47,070	14.6	39,105	83.1	29,425	62.5
Other	9,990	3.1	4,980	49.8	9,235	92.4
1991						
Total	255,960	100.0	157,070	61.4	223,005	87.1
English	168,495	65.8	86,795	51.5	164,800	97.8
French	70,785	27.7	58,505	82.7	42,570	60.1
Other	16,680	6.5	11,770	70.6	15,635	93.7
1996						
Total	245,235	100.0	165,165	67.3	204,405	83.4
English	157,050	64.0	91,690	58.4	153,530	97.8
French	71,320	29.1	60,830	85.3	35,265	49.4
Other	16,865	6.9	12,645	75.0	15,610	92.6
2001						
Total	231,085	100.0	157,405	68.1	197,600	85.5
English	142,720	61.8	84,645	59.3	139,050	97.4
French	70,525	30.5	59,150	83.9	41,645	59.0
Other	17,840	7.7	13,610	76.3	16,905	94.8

1. Based only on single responses to the mother tongue question.

2. Includes all responses where the language is mentioned.

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Table 5.18B Use of French Most Often at Home Among Francophones Living in Couples by Mother Tongue and French-English Bilingualism of Partner, Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Partner's Mother Tongue ¹	Total		English-French bilingualism of partner		Speaking French most often at home ²	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1971						
Total	412,890	100.0	261,695	63.4	256,115	62.0
English	100,250	24.3	17,505	17.5	8,435	8.4
French	292,830	70.9	240,460	82.1	245,675	83.9
Other	19,810	4.8	3,730	18.8	2,005	10.1
1991						
Total	509,490	100.0	300,465	59.0	295,810	58.1
English	175,765	34.5	34,970	19.9	21,180	12.1
French	311,950	61.2	259,885	83.3	271,325	87.0
Other	21,775	4.3	5,610	25.8	3,305	15.2
1996						
Total	505,585	100.0	303,360	60.0	284,405	56.3
English	182,540	36.1	39,110	21.4	18,915	10.4
French	300,690	59.5	258,045	85.8	262,295	87.2
Other	22,355	4.4	6,205	27.8	3,195	14.3
2001						
Total	513,615	100.0	307,485	59.9	287,090	55.9
English	191,850	37.4	41,700	21.7	23,645	12.3
French	298,270	58.1	258,890	86.8	259,290	86.9
Other	23,495	4.6	6,895	29.3	4,155	17.7

1. Based only on single responses to the mother tongue question.

2. Includes all responses where the language is mentioned.

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Table 5.18C Languages Used Most Often at Home Among Allophones Living in Couples by Mother Tongue and French-English Bilingualism of Partner, Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Partner's Mother Tongue ¹	Total		English-French bilingualism of partner		Language Used Most Often at Home ²					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1971										
Total	189,860	100.0	62,160	32.7	17,640	9.3	43,685	23.0	128,545	67.7
English	9,990	5.3	4,600	46.0	295	3.0	8,800	88.1	895	9.0
French	13,965	7.4	9,880	70.7	8,630	61.8	4,170	29.9	1,180	8.4
Other	165,905	87.4	47,680	28.7	8,715	5.3	30,715	18.5	126,470	76.2
1991										
Total	294,335	100.0	135,165	45.9	50,085	17.0	77,470	26.3	190,165	64.6
English	16,675	5.7	10,985	65.9	820	4.9	15,140	90.8	1,350	8.1
French	32,515	11.0	23,985	73.8	23,130	71.1	8,265	25.4	3,655	11.2
Other	245,145	83.3	100,195	40.9	26,135	10.7	54,065	22.1	185,160	75.5
1996										
Total	326,365	100.0	165,725	50.8	58,340	17.9	82,805	25.4	213,210	65.3
English	16,875	5.2	12,645	74.9	830	4.9	15,610	92.5	945	5.6
French	33,880	10.4	27,140	80.1	26,815	79.1	7,700	22.7	2,435	7.2
Other	275,610	84.4	125,940	45.7	30,695	11.1	59,495	21.6	209,830	76.1
2001										
Total	356,570	100.0	180,890	50.7	74,020	20.8	90,350	25.3	222,450	62.4
English	17,840	5.0	13,015	73.0	930	5.2	16,390	91.9	1,140	6.4
French	40,220	11.3	31,285	77.8	29,910	74.4	9,830	24.4	3,495	8.7
Other	298,510	83.7	136,590	45.8	43,180	14.5	64,130	21.5	217,815	73.0

1. Based only on single responses to the mother tongue question.

2. Includes all responses where the language is mentioned.

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Table 5.18D Languages Used Most Often at Home Among Allophones Living in Couples by Mother Tongue and French-English Bilingualism of Partner, Canada less Quebec, 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Partner's Mother Tongue ¹	Total		English-French bilingualism of partner		Language Used Most Often at Home ²					
	Number	%	Number	%	French Number	French %	English Number	English %	Non-Official Number	Non-Official %
1971										
Total	1,364,600	100.0	61,270	4.5	2,860	0.2	707,635	51.9	654,110	47.9
English	211,710	15.5	8,315	3.9	140	0.1	204,270	96.5	7,310	3.5
French	19,810	1.5	19,480	98.3	1,145	5.8	17,660	89.1	990	5.0
Other	1,133,080	83.0	33,475	3.0	1,575	0.1	485,705	42.9	645,810	57.0
1991										
Total	1,945,780	100.0	93,380	4.8	5,015	0.3	1,061,795	54.6	992,665	51.0
English	373,395	19.2	22,065	5.9	280	0.1	363,100	97.2	15,825	4.2
French	21,770	1.1	19,210	88.2	1,750	8.0	19,380	89.0	1,510	6.9
Other	1,550,615	79.7	52,105	3.4	2,985	0.2	679,315	43.8	975,330	62.9
1996										
Total	2,199,330	100.0	105,495	4.8	6,605	0.3	1,088,410	49.5	1,234,725	56.1
English	384,000	17.5	25,870	6.7	280	0.1	378,210	98.5	10,075	2.6
French	22,355	1.0	20,125	90.0	3,215	14.4	19,315	86.4	1,060	4.7
Other	1,792,975	81.5	59,500	3.3	3,110	0.2	690,885	38.5	1,223,590	68.2
2001										
Total	2,502,335	100.0	126,645	5.1	7,400	0.3	1,195,850	47.8	1,424,105	56.9
English	418,425	16.7	29,550	7.1	330	0.1	408,610	97.7	14,550	3.5
French	23,490	0.9	21,180	90.2	2,230	9.5	20,485	87.2	1,580	6.7
Other	2,060,420	82.3	75,915	3.7	4,840	0.2	766,755	37.2	1,407,975	68.3

1. Based only on single responses to the mother tongue question.

2. Includes all responses where the language is mentioned.

Sources: Censuses of 1971, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

USE OF MOTHER TONGUE AT WORK

As of 2001, the Census provides information on language use at work for each of the language groups. Thus we observed that, for the whole of Canada, Anglophones used their mother tongue as the dominant language at work, and for Quebec, French was the dominant language used at work by Francophones. There were significant differences in the use of the mother tongue at work between minority Francophones outside Quebec, minority Anglophones or Allophones in Quebec, and Allophones in the rest of the country.

The 2001 Census data show that 67% of the 566,000 Francophone workers outside Quebec used French at work: 40% used French most often and 27% used it regularly.

The use of French was most widespread (92%) among Francophone workers in New Brunswick. Almost 76% of the 135,000 Francophone workers there used it most often while 16% used it regularly. In Ontario, the use of French was less common among the 289,000 Francophone workers, with 69% using it. About 35% used it most often, while 34% used it regularly.

Table 5.19 Proportion of Francophone¹ Workers² who Use French or English Most Often or Regularly at Work, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Use of French at work			Use of English at work		
	Total	Most often %	Regularly	Total	Most often %	Regularly
Canada	94.3	87.4	6.9	38.5	16.9	21.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	47.6	24.2	23.4	88.3	77.1	11.3
Prince Edward Island	57.2	29.9	27.4	92.0	73.8	18.3
Nova Scotia	64.5	35.6	28.9	90.6	70.4	20.2
New Brunswick	92.3	75.8	16.5	64.7	33.5	31.2
Quebec	99.0	95.7	3.3	30.2	7.9	22.3
Ontario	68.9	34.6	34.3	90.5	74.8	15.8
Manitoba	49.0	22.0	27.0	93.8	81.5	12.3
Saskatchewan	32.0	13.7	18.4	95.2	88.1	7.0
Alberta	33.5	11.3	22.1	97.2	91.7	5.5
British Columbia	30.0	9.7	20.3	97.9	92.9	5.0
Yukon Territory	45.1	19.4	25.7	96.5	86.1	10.4
Northwest Territories	41.1	16.4	24.7	95.9	85.6	10.3
Nunavut	50.0	9.1	40.9	98.5	89.4	9.1
Canada less Quebec	67.4	40.1	27.4	85.6	67.8	17.8

1. Workers giving French as the single response to the mother tongue question.

2. Persons aged 15 years and over and employed between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001

Note: The language used at work, English or French, each includes the multiple categories "English and French" and "English, French and Other".

Source: Census of 2001.

A smaller percentage (about 30%) of Francophone workers in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia used French at work, and less than 15% of them used it most often.

Statistics on language use at work provide an extended measure of the use of French by Francophones. They confirm the link between use of French at home and at work among Francophones. They also serve to emphasize that use of French is not limited to the home.

Data showed that Francophone workers outside Quebec who spoke French at home had a greater tendency to use French at work. Of the 57% of Francophone workers who used French most often at home, 79% also used it at work (61% most often and 18% regularly). Among the 18% of

Francophones who spoke French regularly at home, 62% used it at work (18% most often and 21% regularly).

One-quarter of Francophones living outside Quebec reported that they did not speak French at least regularly at home. Among these, 29% nevertheless indicated that they used French at work, 8% using it most often, and 21% regularly.

The proportion of Quebec Anglophone workers who used their mother tongue most often at work was much lower than for those in other provinces, 78% compared to almost 100%. Nearly 66% of Anglophone workers in Quebec used French at work (31% most often and 35% regularly). Four out of five bilingual Anglophone workers used French at work. And, among those using French most often at work, about one-third spoke French most often at home while 24% spoke it regularly.

Outside Quebec, only two percent of Anglophones used French at work, a proportion of one bilingual Anglophone worker out of five. The situation was somewhat different in some cities outside Quebec. French language use at work by Anglophones was higher in areas where there was a high proportion of Francophones, where the federal public service was located, or areas located close to Quebec. For example, in the city of Ottawa, where 16% of the population are Francophones, nearly 17% of Anglophone workers used French at work (2% most often and 15% regularly). In Moncton, where Francophones represented one-third of the population, almost 16% of Anglophone workers used French at work in 2001 (close to 3% used it most often and 12% regularly).

Table 5.20 Proportion of Anglophone¹ Workers² who Use French or English Most Often or Regularly at Work, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Use of French at work			Use of English at work		
	Total	Most often %	Regularly	Total	Most often %	Regularly
Canada	4.0	1.3	2.7	99.7	99.1	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	99.8	0.1
Prince Edward Island	2.5	0.4	2.1	99.9	99.7	0.3
Nova Scotia	1.9	0.4	1.5	99.9	99.7	0.2
New Brunswick	8.7	2.5	6.1	99.5	98.6	1.0
Quebec	65.3	30.7	34.6	93.1	77.9	15.3
Ontario	2.9	0.5	2.4	99.9	99.7	0.2
Manitoba	1.4	0.3	1.1	99.9	99.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.9	0.1
Alberta	0.7	0.1	0.6	99.9	99.9	0.1
British Columbia	0.9	0.1	0.7	99.9	99.8	0.1
Yukon Territory	1.4	0.1	1.3	99.9	99.7	0.2
Northwest Territories	1.2	0.1	1.0	99.9	99.8	0.1
Nunavut	2.3	0.0	2.3	99.7	98.2	1.6
Canada less Quebec	2.1	0.4	1.7	99.9	99.7	0.2

1. Workers giving English as the single response to Mother Tongue.

2. Persons aged 15 years and over and employed between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001

Note: The language used at work, English or French, each includes the multiple categories "English and French" and "English, French and Other".

Source: Census of 2001.

In Canada, 23% of Allophone workers reported using languages other than English or French at work (11% most often and 12% regularly). Among the provinces, other languages were used in a higher proportion by Allophone workers in British Columbia (16% most often, 14% regularly).

Given that most Allophone immigrants settle in the metropolitan areas of Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, a significant number of Allophones in these cities use their mother tongue at work. Of the three areas, Vancouver had the highest proportion of non-official language use by Allophone workers, with a proportion of 33% (18% most often and 15% regularly). In Toronto and Montréal, the proportions of Allophone workers using a language other than English or French at work were, respectively, 23% (13% most often and 10% regularly), and 20% (11% most often and 9% regularly).

Among Allophone workers in all three metropolitan areas, those from the Chinese language group used their mother tongue at work in the largest proportion. In Vancouver, where Chinese is the largest language group, 37% of Allophone workers, or 145,000 persons, declared having Chinese as their mother tongue, and among these, 53% used Chinese at work (33% most often and 20% regularly). In Toronto, the Chinese group was also the largest. About 18% of Allophone workers, or 195,000 persons had Chinese as their mother tongue, but the proportion of those who used this language at work was slightly lower, at 40% (24% most often and 16% regularly). In Montréal, workers whose mother tongue is Chinese represented 6% of Allophone workers, or 21,000 people, the fifth largest group in the census metropolitan area. Their use of Chinese at work was similar to the situation in Toronto, with 39% using it at work (27% most often and 12% regularly).

Table 5.21 Proportion of Allophone¹ Workers² who Use a Language Other Than English or French Most Often or Regularly at Work, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

Use of a language other than English or French at work			
	Total	Most often %	Regularly
Canada	23.0	10.7	12.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.0	23.3	12.7
Prince Edward Island	19.2	6.0	13.2
Nova Scotia	25.5	12.6	12.9
New Brunswick	26.7	12.8	13.9
Quebec	22.3	11.1	11.2
Ontario	20.8	8.9	11.9
Manitoba	27.8	10.4	17.5
Saskatchewan	25.1	10.8	14.2
Alberta	19.8	8.4	11.4
British Columbia	30.0	16.2	13.8
Yukon Territory	20.4	6.5	14.0
Northwest Territories	38.4	13.4	25.0
Nunavut	88.1	51.7	36.4
Canada less Quebec	23.1	10.6	12.5

1. Workers giving a language other than English or French as the single response to mother tongue question.

2. Persons aged 15 years and over and employed between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001

Note: Language used at work includes all responses where a non-official language is mentioned.

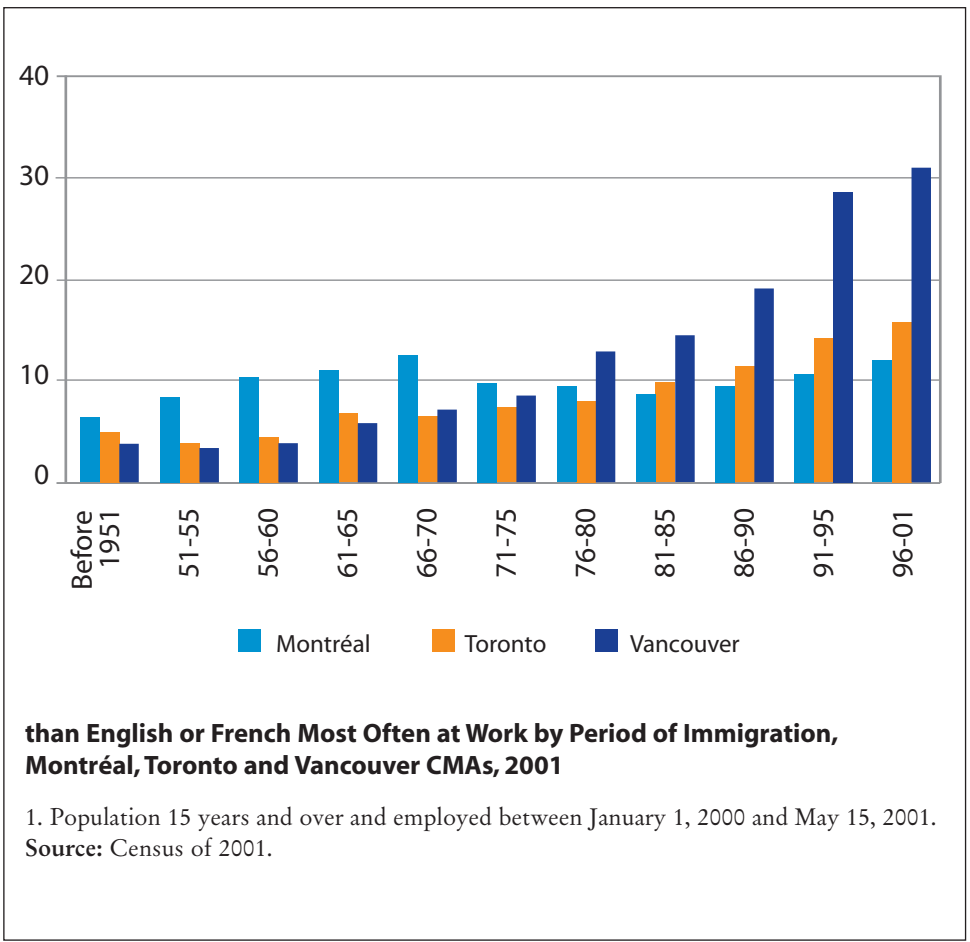
Source: Census of 2001.

Among the other largest language groups who had a strong propensity to use their mother tongue at least regularly at work, the Punjabi and Spanish groups formed the largest proportions in Vancouver. Workers in these two groups used their mother tongue at work in 36% and 26% of cases, respectively. In Toronto, 32% of Portuguese workers and 28% of Spanish workers used their mother tongue at work, and in Montréal, 29% of Greek workers and 27% of Spanish workers used their mother tongue at work.

The use of languages other than English or French by Allophone workers tends to be more prevalent in certain industries, such as accommodation and food services, manufacturing, and retail trade. In Vancouver for example, 41% of Allophones working in accommodation and food services used their mother tongue at work.

In general, the longer immigrant workers had been in Canada, the less likely they were to use languages other than English or French at work. It is noteworthy, however, that in the three largest metropolitan areas even Allophone immigrants who came to Canada 20 or 25 years ago still used a language other than English or French at work a high percentage of the time in 2001.

Chart 5.5 Proportion of Allophone Immigrants' who Use a Language Other



In this respect, Vancouver was again different from Toronto and Montréal. Among Allophone workers who immigrated during the 1981–1985 period, 32% used a language other than English or French at work in 2001 in Vancouver (15% most often and 17% regularly), while among those who arrived between 1996 and 2001, 47% used a non-official language at work (31% most often and 16% regularly). The pattern was similar in Toronto and Montréal, but the percentages were smaller. Thus, in Toronto, 23% of Allophone workers who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1985 used a language other than English or French at work in 2001 (10% most often and 13% regularly). Among those who immigrated during the 1996–2001 period, 29% declared using these languages at work (16% most often and 13% regularly). In Montréal, 19% of those who indicated having arrived in the country between 1981 and 1985 used a language other than English or French (9% most often and 10% regularly), compared to 23% among those who immigrated during the 1996–2001 period (12% most often and 11% regularly).

Whether or not they are immigrants, a very large proportion of Allophones used a language other than their mother tongue at work. Among Allophone workers living in Quebec, French was the predominant language at work: 57% used it most often (and 19% regularly), compared to 50% who used English most often (and 23% regularly). As well, 14% of these workers indicated using both official languages most often at work.

Table 5.22 Proportion of Allophone¹ Workers² who use French or English Most Often or Regularly at Work by Language Group, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	Use of French at work			Use of English at work		
	Total	Most often %	Regularly	Total	Most often %	Regularly
Canada	11.4	7.8	3.6	92.5	86.4	6.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	0.5	2.4	92.6	85.6	7.0
Prince Edward Island	4.4	1.6	2.8	98.8	95.6	3.2
Nova Scotia	3.6	1.0	2.5	97.0	89.7	7.3
New Brunswick	12.5	7.1	5.4	93.7	84.8	9.0
Quebec	75.7	56.5	19.2	72.5	49.8	22.7
Ontario	2.4	0.7	1.7	96.2	93.3	2.9
Manitoba	1.2	0.4	0.8	97.0	92.1	4.9
Saskatchewan	0.5	0.1	0.4	97.1	92.2	4.9
Alberta	0.8	0.2	0.6	96.7	93.6	3.1
British Columbia	0.9	0.2	0.6	92.2	87.0	5.2
Yukon Territory	2.2	0.0	2.2	98.4	96.5	1.9
Northwest Territories	0.6	0.0	0.6	95.9	89.0	6.9
Nunavut	0.5	0.1	0.4	84.6	50.3	34.3
Canada less Quebec	1.8	0.5	1.3	95.4	91.8	3.7

1. Workers giving a language other than French or English as the single response to mother tongue question.

2. Persons aged 15 years and over and employed between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001

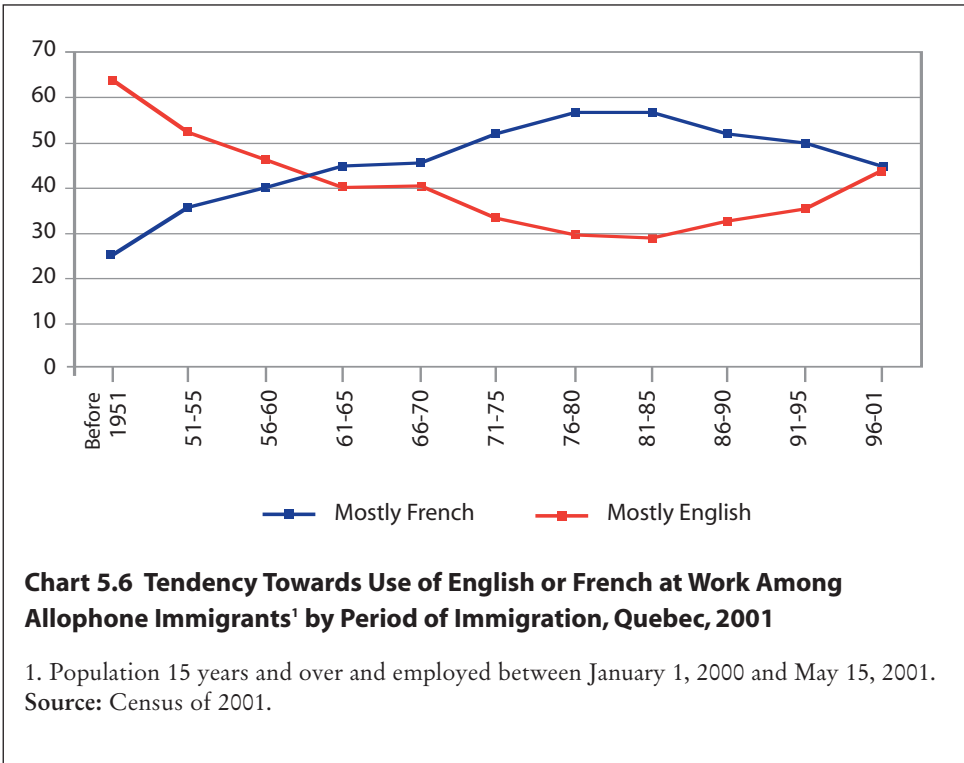
Note: The language used at work, French or English, each includes the multiple categories "English and French" and "English, French and Other".

Source: Census of 2001.

In 2001, immigrants made up 73% of all Allophone workers in Quebec, and the predominant use of English or French at work varied according to the period in which they immigrated to the country. Among workers who arrived prior to 1951, English clearly predominated: 62% used mostly English, compared to 24% who used mostly French. The opposite was true for those who immigrated in the 1960s and 1970s, when French predominated. The predominance of French as language of work peaked at 55% among those who immigrated between 1976 and 1980, compared with 28% who used mostly English.

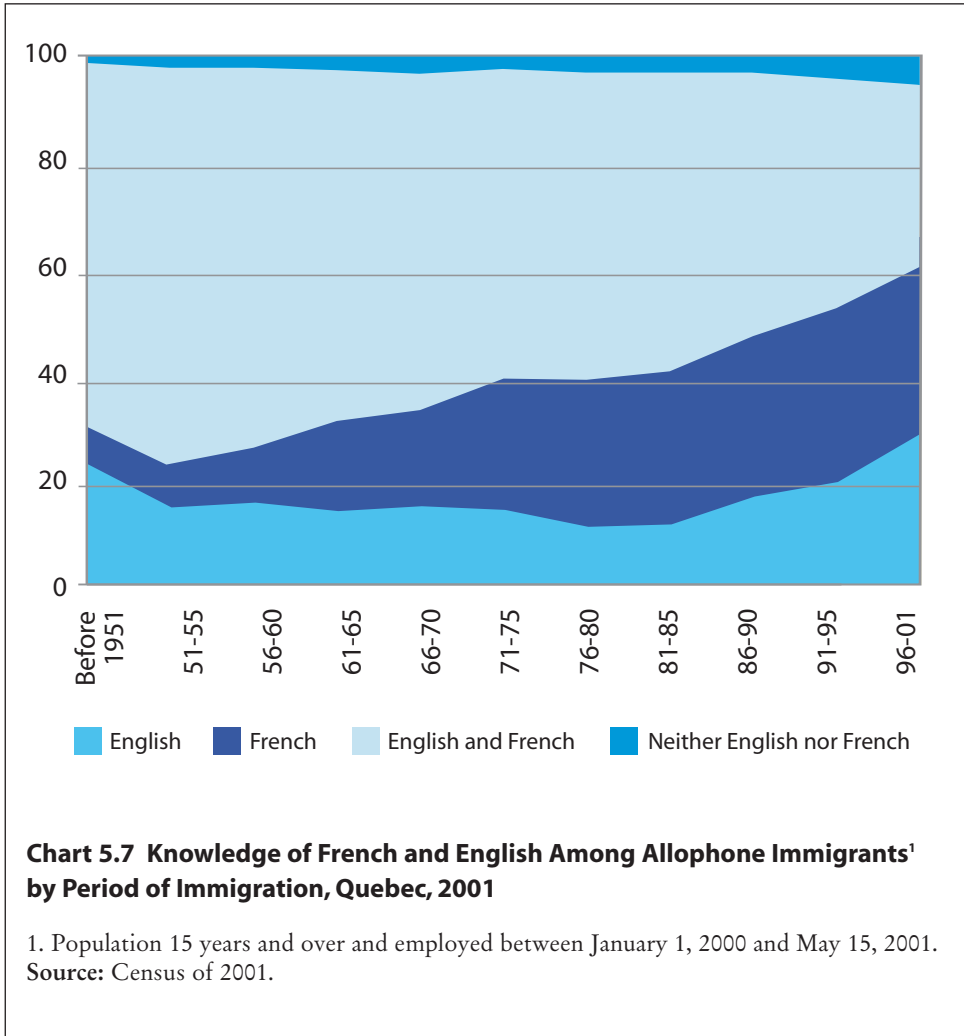
However, there is a lesser use of French as a predominant language at work

among immigrants who arrived in latter years, and greater use of English, despite an increased proportion of French mother tongue immigrants between 1996 and 2001. The proportion of those who used mainly French at work fell steadily, reaching 43% among immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001. Conversely, the proportion of immigrants using mainly English at work rose from a low of 28% among those who entered the country between 1981 and 1985, to 42% among the most recent arrivals.

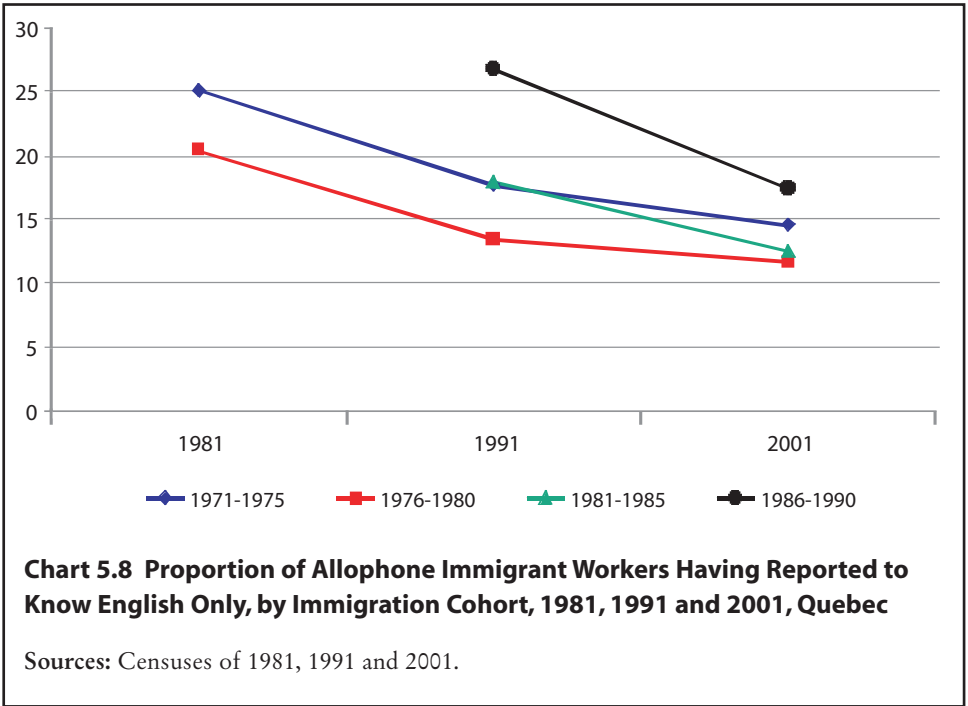


The use of English or French at work by Allophone immigrant workers is strongly related to their knowledge of these languages. The lowest rate of the predominant use of French at work among Allophone immigrant who arrived in Canada after 1986 can be explained, for the most part, by the fact that a greater proportion of these workers did not know French at the time of the Census.

In fact, following the changes in the language composition of the Allophone immigrant worker group, there has been an increase in the relative share that are more likely to know only English. Among these groups, those with Russian, Persian, Punjabi, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, Chinese and Tagalog mother tongues posted the largest increases. Overall, their relative share went up from 14% of all Allophone immigrant workers who arrived in Canada between 1976 and 1985, to 33% among those who arrived during the 1996–2001 period.



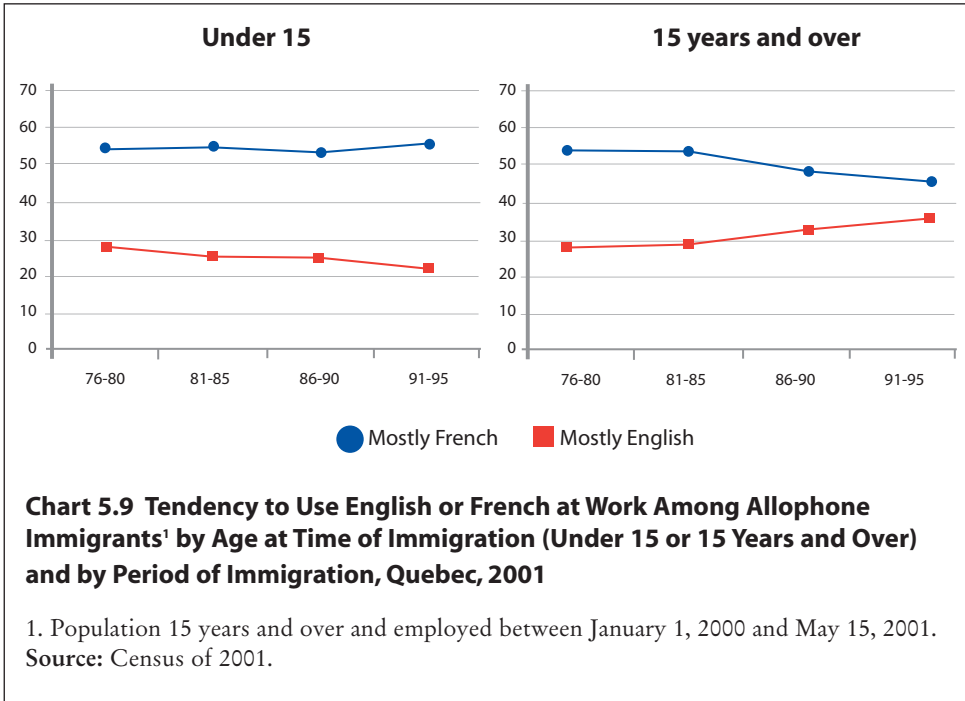
However, in the case of Allophone immigrant workers who knew only English upon arrival, the longer they stay in Quebec, the higher the proportion who learn French. Thus, the 1991 Census showed that 27% of Allophone immigrant workers who arrived between 1986 and 1990 knew only English. Ten years later, the 2001 Census showed that 17% of the Allophone workers who arrived between 1986 and 1990 reported knowing only English.



In addition, among Allophone immigrant workers who knew English and French, the proportion of those who used mostly French at work was much higher than the proportion who used mostly English. While 43% of all immigrants who arrived between 1996 and 2001 used mostly French at work, compared to 42% for English, among those who knew English and French, 49% used mostly French and 30%, mostly English.

The use of French at work among Allophone workers is also related to one’s age at immigration. Indeed, among those who were under 15 years of age when they arrived and, for the most part, received their education in French in Quebec, the French language predominated at work. The proportion of those who used mostly French at work has remained steady at about 55%, regardless of the period in which they immigrated. In addition, the proportion of those who used both English and French rose from 16% to 20%.

On the other hand, those who were aged 15 years and over when they immigrated mainly learned French outside the education system. In this group, the proportion of those who used mostly English increased from one immigration period to another.



The 2001 Census data also show a link between Allophones' use of French at home and their use of French at work. Thus, among Quebec Allophones who spoke mostly French at home (33%), more than three-quarters (77%) used mostly French at work. Similarly, among those who used mostly English at home (37%), nearly two-thirds (64%) used mostly English at work. It is worth noting that close to 12% of Allophone workers who used mostly French at home reported using English and French equally at work. For those who spoke mostly English at home, this proportion was 14%. Finally, among Allophone workers whose predominant language at home was neither English nor French, nearly 38% used mostly French at work, compared to nearly 40% who used mostly English.

OVERVIEW OF FACTORS

Despite an increasing number of persons with French as mother tongue in Canada, their relative share of the Canadian population has declined between 1951 and 2001. The two main factors that contributed to this decline were the reduction in the fertility of Francophone women and the immigration to Canada of many people whose mother tongue is a language other than French. The arrival of these immigrants added considerably to the Anglophone population and to the Allophone population, but contributed only slightly to the growth in number of the Francophone population.

In Quebec, the number of Francophones increased considerably, but their relative share of the population fluctuated between 80% and 83% in the 1951–2001 period. The departure of many Anglophones has enabled the Francophone population to maintain its relative strength despite a decrease in the fertility of Francophone women, and an increase, particularly in the last twenty years, in the Allophone population.

Outside Quebec, the number of Francophones has grown, but the percentage has declined steadily. This decline is mainly the result of increases in the non-Francophone population, which gained considerable numbers through immigration. In addition, the decrease of the fertility of Francophone women, and the high tendency of children born to English-French couples to learn English as their mother tongue have also contributed to this decline.

However, between 1996 and 2001, the percentage of Francophones outside Quebec declined at a slower rate than in the past, due to an increase in the number of that population. After decreasing during the 1991–1996 period, the number of Francophones outside Quebec increased in the last five-year period by slightly more than 10,000. This increase occurred mainly in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, as a result of the migration of Francophones from other provinces, especially Quebec.

It is worth noting that the second part of the question on languages spoken at home gives useful information with regards to the use of other languages than the one predominant in the home. Thus, in 2001, 39% of some 362,000 Francophones outside Quebec who reported speaking a language other than French (usually English) most often at home, also said they spoke French regularly at home. The statistics drawn from this question's second part seem to indicate that French has a role in the daily life of many families outside Quebec,

even when French is not their predominant language. Thus, we can see that information on language transfer gives us an incomplete, albeit important, picture of language use in the home.

Since 2001, the Census also includes a two-part question on language use at work. Statistics drawn from this question reveal that, outside Quebec, more than 43% of some 244,000 Francophone workers who reported speaking a language other than French most often at home, indicated using French at work (12% most often, and 31% regularly). These statistics strengthen the conclusion that a transfer to English does not mean French is no longer used at home or in other spheres of daily life. Even among Francophone workers who did not speak French even regularly at home, a significant proportion indicated using French at work.

The size of the Anglophone population in Canada increased considerably between 1951 and 2001, while the percentage (59% in 2001) changed very little. Immigration and the tendency of children of immigrants to learn English as mother tongue contributed substantially to the increase in the number of Anglophones. In Quebec, the English mother tongue group declined both in number and percentage due to strong migration to other provinces and territories, and to a decline in the contribution of immigration since the 1980s.

The population with a non-official language as mother tongue increased both in number and in proportion among the Canadian population. Immigration is the main source of growth for most language groups other than English or French, the majority of immigrants having a non-official language as mother tongue. Outside Quebec, English was the language used by almost all Allophones who reported using a language other than their mother tongue at home or at work. In Quebec, statistics from questions on language use at home and at work give information on existing and potential trends among Allophones regarding French and English language use. In 2001, responses to the question on languages used regularly at home indicated that 25% of some 394,600 Allophones who spoke a language other than French or English most often at home reported that they also spoke French regularly at home, compared to 22% who also spoke English regularly at home. Five percent reported speaking both English or French regularly at home.

Finally, statistics on language use at work show that while most Quebec Allophones used French at work (57% most often, 19% regularly), a very significant proportion used English (50% most often, 23% regularly), and close to 14% of Allophones reported using both English and French most often at work.

According to the 2001 Census data, Allophones who spoke English or French most often at home were more likely to use these languages at work. However, the relationship between language spoken at home and language used at work is complex since the language used on the job depends on a number of factors, including the language of the employer, knowledge of English or French among employees, and client language use.

For example, among Quebec Allophone workers who reported speaking neither English nor French most often at home (25%), similar proportions used these languages at work (40% used mostly English, while 38% used mostly French). Furthermore, a significant proportion (12%) of Allophones whose predominant home language was neither English nor French reported using English and French equally at work.

Due to the importance of French in Quebec's labour market, more than one-third (37%) of the 100,500 Allophone workers who spoke English most often at home reported using French most often at work, and an additional 36% reported using it regularly.

CONCLUSION

The last fifty years, from 1951 to 2001, have been a time of considerable change in the linguistic portrait of our country. During this period, the Canadian population more than doubled, from fourteen to thirty million people. Such increases rarely occur without an effect on the composition of the population. This study has presented an overview of these important changes, as well as a portrait of the current language situation.

The factors that have led to the present situation of English, French and other language groups—fertility, the transmission of a language to the next generation, and migration (international and interprovincial)—will continue to play a vital role in the future evolution of language groups across the country. It is difficult to imagine a reasonable scenario that would reverse the trend towards a reduction in the proportion of the French mother tongue population in the overall population of the country.

The decision to use mother tongue as the selection criteria for Francophones in this document is based on historical considerations. Statistics based on mother tongue have the advantage of being approximately comparable over more than fifty years. Also, in Section 23 of the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the criteria of mother tongue is one of the terms and conditions that gives parents the right to send their children to primary and secondary school in the language of the official language minority.

However, the changes in the composition of the Canadian population will likely bring about a redefinition or an extension of the concept of Francophone population or community, inasmuch as French is used daily, in

a dominant or extensive way, by a significant number of persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French. In this regard, the concept of first official language spoken is, despite its limits, definitely a starting point.

The fluctuations in the percentage of Allophones in the Canadian population are dependent on immigration. In the short run, immigration increases this population, but in the long run the children and grandchildren of immigrants tend to learn one of the official languages as their mother tongue.

The population whose mother tongue is English has grown as a result of immigration, as people with English as mother tongue move to Canada, and as the descendants of immigrants from other language groups adopted the language of the North American majority. While the short-term impact of immigration is to increase the non-official language group, in the long term it translates into an increase in the number of Canadians who use English at home or in the public sphere. If immigration continues to favour the growth of the Anglophone group and the fertility of that language group remains similar to current levels, it is likely that, in the future, the number of Anglophones will continue to increase whereas the proportion should, at the very most, register minor fluctuations.

GLOSSARY

Mother Tongue: First language learned at home during childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census

Language Spoken Most Often at Home: Language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Language Spoken Regularly at Home: At the time of the census, the language that is spoken regularly at home but that is not the predominant language spoken by the individual.

Knowledge of Official Languages: Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

Official Language: Language recognized by statute within a given country. Canada's two official languages are English and French.

Non-Official Language: In Canada, any language other than English or French.

Bilingual: Person who is able to conduct a conversation in two languages. Often used in a more restricted sense to designate a person able to conduct a conversation in English and in French.

Knowledge of Non-Official Languages: Refers to all languages, other than English or French, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.

First Official Language Spoken: Refers to the official language actually spoken, which in most cases, was the first language learned by the individual

Language Used Most Often at Work: Language used most often by the individual at work during the week preceding the census, or, if not employed at that time, during the longest period of employment since January 1st in the year preceding the census.

Language Used Regularly at Work: Any other language used on a regular basis at work, but that is not the main language used by the individual.

Anglophone: Person with English as mother tongue.

Francophone: Person with French as mother tongue.

Allophone: Person with a non-official language as mother tongue.

English Speaker: Person who is able to conduct a conversation in English.

French Speaker: Person who is able to conduct a conversation in French.

Language Group: Population with a common mother tongue.

Language Transfer: Refers to the use of a language most often at home which is different from the mother tongue.

Exogamy: Situation occurring when partners in a couple have different mother tongues.

Intergenerational Language Transmission: Transmission of mother tongue from one generation to the next.

DATA QUALITY

Statistics used for this study come from the sample data from the 1971 to 2001 Censuses. For the 1971 Census, they are taken from responses obtained from the long form questionnaire completed by one third of Canadian households and, since the 1981 Census, completed by one fifth. The mother tongue data from this sample, especially for the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, are considered to be more accurate than those collected from the entire population, since there are far fewer multiple responses. Evaluations have shown that the number of people with more than one mother tongue is overestimated for households completing the short form questionnaire. The difference in the proportion of multiple responses obtained from each source is probably due to the fact that, in the short form, the question on mother tongue was the only language question asked while on the long form, other language questions were asked before the question on mother tongue. Respondents would be less likely to indicate two or more mother tongues if they were first able to indicate their language knowledge. However, the direction of most trends is consistent regardless of the data base used

Since the 1981 Census, data from the 20% sample data base exclude institutional residents. Consequently, the figures for this census and the following ones are lower than they would be with this population included, and are not strictly comparable with previous censuses.

The 1991 Census included, for the first time, residents of Canada who were non-permanent residents. These include people who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who are refugee claimants, as well as their dependants. Prior to 1991, such people were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated. Since many of these people have non-official languages as mother tongue, their inclusion boosts the percentage of the allophone population slightly for 1991, 1996 and 2001.

In the 2001 Census, a second part was added to the question on home language. This was done in order to obtain data on the other languages regularly spoken at home. This addition does not seem to have modified the historical comparability of the data on the language used most often at home.

APPENDIX OF TABLES

Table A.1
Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	French			Mother Tongue English			Non-Official Languages		
	Total	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada									
1951	14,009,429	4,068,850	29.0	8,280,809	59.1	1,659,770	11.8		
1961	18,238,247	5,123,151	28.1	10,660,534	58.5	2,454,562	13.5		
1971	21,568,310	5,792,710	26.9	12,967,445	60.1	2,808,155	13.0		
1981	24,083,505	6,177,795	25.7	14,784,810	61.4	3,120,900	13.0		
1991	26,994,040	6,562,065	24.3	16,311,210	60.4	4,120,770	15.3		
1996	28,528,130	6,711,644	23.5	17,072,432	59.8	4,744,059	16.6		
2001	29,639,035	6,782,294	22.9	17,521,897	59.1	5,334,849	18.0		
Newfoundland and Labrador									
1951	361,416	2,321	0.6	357,328	98.9	1,767	0.5		
1961	457,853	3,150	0.7	451,530	98.6	3,173	0.7		
1971	522,105	3,610	0.7	514,415	98.5	4,080	0.8		
1981	563,745	2,580	0.5	557,040	98.8	4,125	0.7		
1991	563,925	2,855	0.5	555,925	98.6	5,140	0.9		
1996	547,160	2,440	0.4	539,048	98.5	5,663	1.0		
2001	508,075	2,348	0.5	500,076	98.4	5,656	1.1		
Prince Edward Island									
1951	98,429	8,477	8.6	89,241	90.7	711	0.7		
1961	104,629	7,958	7.6	95,564	91.3	1,107	1.1		
1971	111,640	7,360	6.6	103,115	92.4	1,165	1.1		
1981	121,220	5,835	4.8	114,095	94.1	1,295	1.1		
1991	128,100	5,750	4.5	120,770	94.3	1,585	1.2		
1996	132,860	5,722	4.3	125,017	94.1	2,137	1.6		
2001	133,385	5,885	4.4	125,390	94.0	2,110	1.6		

Table A.1
Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Total	French		Mother Tongue English		Non-Official Languages	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nova Scotia							
1951	642,584	38,945	6.1	588,610	91.6	15,029	2.3
1961	737,007	39,568	5.4	680,233	92.3	17,206	2.3
1971	788,960	39,585	5.0	733,195	93.0	16,180	2.1
1981	839,800	35,385	4.2	786,725	93.7	17,695	2.1
1991	890,945	37,525	4.2	831,575	93.3	21,845	2.5
1996	899,970	36,311	4.0	838,283	93.1	25,376	2.8
2001	897,570	35,377	3.9	834,777	93.0	27,412	3.1
New Brunswick							
1951	515,697	185,110	35.9	325,412	63.1	5,175	1.0
1961	597,936	210,530	35.2	378,633	63.3	8,773	1.5
1971	634,560	214,720	33.8	411,275	64.8	8,565	1.3
1981	689,370	231,970	33.6	448,885	65.1	8,515	1.2
1991	716,500	243,690	34.0	462,875	64.6	9,935	1.4
1996	729,630	242,408	33.2	476,396	65.3	10,826	1.5
2001	719,710	239,357	33.3	468,084	65.0	12,274	1.7
Quebec							
1951	4,055,681	3,347,030	82.5	58,256	13.8	150,395	3.7
1961	5,259,211	4,269,689	81.2	697,402	13.3	292,120	5.6
1971	6,027,765	4,866,410	80.7	788,830	13.1	372,525	6.2
1981	6,369,055	5,254,195	82.5	693,600	10.9	421,265	6.6
1991	6,810,305	5,585,650	82.0	626,200	9.2	598,455	8.8
1996	7,045,085	5,741,438	81.5	621,858	8.8	681,790	9.7
2001	7,125,575	5,802,022	81.4	591,378	8.3	732,175	10.3

Table A.1
Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Total	French		Mother Tongue English		Non-Official Languages	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ontario							
1951	4,597,542	341,502	7.4	3,755,442	81.7	500,598	10.9
1961	6,236,092	425,302	6.8	4,834,623	77.5	976,167	15.7
1971	7,703,110	482,350	6.3	5,967,725	77.5	1,253,035	16.3
1981	8,534,260	465,335	5.5	6,611,990	77.5	1,456,940	17.1
1991	9,977,055	503,345	5.0	7,443,540	74.6	2,030,170	20.3
1996	10,642,790	499,689	4.7	7,777,734	73.1	2,365,367	22.2
2001	11,285,550	509,264	4.5	8,041,997	71.3	2,734,289	24.2
Manitoba							
1951	776,541	54,199	7.0	467,892	60.3	254,450	32.8
1961	921,686	60,899	6.6	584,526	63.4	276,260	30.0
1971	988,245	60,485	6.1	662,130	67.0	265,630	26.8
1981	1,013,700	51,620	5.1	731,500	72.2	230,575	22.7
1991	1,079,390	50,775	4.7	793,325	73.5	235,285	21.8
1996	1,100,295	49,100	4.5	822,258	74.7	228,940	20.8
2001	1,103,695	45,932	4.2	831,819	75.4	225,949	20.5
Saskatchewan							
1951	831,728	36,815	4.4	515,873	62.0	279,040	33.5
1961	925,181	36,163	3.9	638,156	69.0	250,862	27.1
1971	926,245	31,795	3.4	685,025	74.0	209,425	22.6
1981	956,445	25,090	2.6	767,110	80.2	164,250	17.2
1991	976,040	21,795	2.2	812,600	83.3	141,645	14.5
1996	976,615	19,901	2.0	823,746	84.3	132,968	13.6
2001	963,150	18,633	1.9	822,636	85.4	121,886	12.7

Table A.1
Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Total	French		Mother Tongue English		Non-Official Languages	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alberta							
1951	939,501	34,196	3.6	648,413	69.0	256,892	27.3
1961	1,331,944	42,276	3.2	962,319	72.2	327,349	24.6
1971	1,627,875	46,750	2.9	1,262,840	77.6	318,285	19.5
1981	2,213,640	60,605	2.7	1,800,870	81.4	352,165	15.9
1991	2,519,185	56,730	2.3	2,045,905	81.2	416,550	16.5
1996	2,669,195	55,290	2.0	2,175,758	81.5	438,148	16.4
2001	2,941,150	62,241	2.1	2,395,773	81.5	483,136	16.4
British Columbia							
1951	1,165,210	19,366	1.7	963,920	82.7	181,924	15.6
1961	1,629,082	26,179	1.6	1,318,498	80.9	284,405	17.5
1971	2,184,625	38,035	1.7	1,807,240	82.7	339,350	15.5
1981	2,713,620	43,415	1.6	2,228,185	82.1	442,025	16.3
1991	3,247,495	51,585	1.6	2,562,240	78.9	633,665	19.5
1996	3,689,755	56,755	1.5	2,809,398	76.1	823,603	22.3
2001	3,868,875	58,893	1.5	2,849,181	73.6	960,806	24.8
Yukon							
1951	9,096	308	3.4	6,618	72.8	2,170	23.9
1961	14,628	443	3.0	10,869	74.3	3,316	22.7
1971	18,390	450	2.4	15,340	83.4	2,600	14.1
1981	23,080	530	2.3	20,185	87.5	2,365	10.2
1991	27,665	905	3.3	24,550	88.7	2,210	8.0
1996	30,650	1,170	3.8	26,613	86.8	2,868	9.4
2001	28,520	933	3.3	24,758	86.8	2,830	9.9

Table A.1
Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	French		Mother Tongue English		Non-Official Languages	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Northwest Territories						
1951	581	3.6	3,804	23.8	11,619	72.6
1961	994	4.3	8,181	35.6	13,823	60.1
1971	1,160	3.3	16,305	46.8	17,340	49.8
1981	1,225	2.7	24,635	54.1	19,675	43.2
1991	1,455	2.5	31,705	55.2	24,280	42.3
1996 ¹	1,421	2.2	36,326	56.6	26,378	41.1
1996 ²	1,005	2.5	30,248	76.7	8,208	20.8
2001	1,006	2.7	28,863	77.8	7,246	19.5
Nunavut						
1996	414	1.7	6,079	24.6	18,172	73.7
2001	405	1.5	7,170	26.9	19,090	71.6
Canada less Quebec						
1951	721,820	7.3	7,722,553	77.6	1,509,375	15.2
1961	853,462	6.6	9,963,132	76.8	2,162,442	16.7
1971	926,295	6.0	12,178,610	78.4	2,435,640	15.7
1981	923,605	5.2	14,091,215	79.5	2,699,635	15.2
1991	976,415	4.8	15,685,005	77.7	3,522,315	17.5
1996	970,207	4.5	16,450,574	76.6	4,062,269	18.9
2001	980,272	4.4	16,930,519	75.2	4,602,674	20.4

1. Includes Nunavut.

2. Does not include Nunavut.

Sources: 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census.

Table A.2.
Population by Language Used Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1971–2001

	Language Used Most Often at Home						Non-Official Languages
	French		English		Non-Official Languages		
	Total	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada							
1971	21,568,310	5,546,025	25.7	14,446,235	67.0	1,576,050	7.3
1981	24,083,495	5,919,855	24.6	16,375,315	68.0	1,788,325	7.4
1991	26,994,045	6,288,430	23.3	18,440,540	68.3	2,265,075	8.4
1996	28,528,120	6,448,603	22.6	19,294,873	67.6	2,784,643	9.8
2001	29,639,035	6,531,375	22.0	20,011,538	67.5	3,096,118	10.4
Newfoundland and Labrador							
1971	522,100	2,295	0.4	517,210	99.1	2,595	0.5
1981	563,750	1,845	0.3	559,390	99.2	2,515	0.4
1991	563,935	1,340	0.2	559,505	99.2	3,095	0.5
1996	547,155	1,018	0.1	542,628	99.2	3,510	0.6
2001	508,075	991	0.2	503,981	99.2	3,098	0.6
Prince Edward Island							
1971	111,640	4,405	3.9	106,795	95.7	440	0.4
1981	121,230	3,745	3.1	117,040	96.5	450	0.4
1991	128,105	3,050	2.4	124,620	97.3	440	0.3
1996	132,855	3,045	2.3	129,190	97.2	620	0.5
2001	133,385	2,818	2.1	129,952	97.4	615	0.5

Table A.2.
Population by Language Used Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1971–2001

	Language Used Most Often at Home									
	French			English			Non-Official Languages			
	Total	Number	%	Total	Number	%	Total	Number	%	
Nova Scotia										
1971	788,960	27,220	3.5	753,725	95.5	8,015	1.0			
1981	839,800	24,435	2.9	806,490	96.0	8,875	1.1			
1991	890,945	22,260	2.5	858,130	96.3	10,555	1.2			
1996	899,970	20,710	2.3	866,260	96.3	13,000	1.4			
2001	897,570	19,789	2.2	863,732	96.2	140,49	1.6			
New Brunswick										
1971	634,560	199,080	31.4	430,720	67.9	4,760	0.8			
1981	689,380	216,745	31.4	468,105	67.9	4,530	0.7			
1991	716,490	223,265	31.2	488,570	68.2	4,660	0.7			
1996	729,625	222,441	30.1	502,526	68.9	4,658	0.6			
2001	719,710	217,773	30.3	496,681	69.0	5,256	0.7			
Quebec										
1971	6,027,765	4,870,100	80.8	887,875	14.7	269,790	4.5			
1981	6,369,075	5,253,070	82.5	806,785	12.7	309,220	4.9			
1991	6,810,300	5,651,795	83.0	761,815	11.2	396,695	5.8			
1996	7,045,085	5,830,082	82.8	762,457	10.8	452,547	6.4			
2001	7,125,575	5,918,385	83.1	746,890	10.5	460,295	6.5			

Table A.2.
Population by Language Used Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1971–2001

	Language Used Most Often at Home						Non-Official Languages
	French		English		Non-Official Languages		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ontario							
1971	7,703,105	4.6	352,465	85.1	6,558,060	792,580	10.3
1981	8,534,270	3.9	333,050	85.7	7,310,060	891,160	10.4
1991	9,977,055	3.2	318,705	85.2	8,499,515	1,158,830	11.6
1996	10,642,790	2.9	306,790	83.6	8,900,845	1,435,155	13.5
2001	11,285,550	2.7	307,297	82.7	9,337,614	1,640,634	14.5
Manitoba							
1971	988,245	4.0	39,600	82.6	816,560	132,085	13.4
1981	1,013,705	3.1	31,030	85.7	868,295	114,380	11.3
1991	1,079,395	2.3	25,045	87.7	947,090	107,265	9.9
1996	1,100,295	2.1	23,133	88.3	971,608	105,553	9.6
2001	1,103,695	1.9	20,892	89.1	983,268	99,540	9.0
Saskatchewan							
1971	926,240	1.7	15,930	89.9	832,515	77,795	8.4
1981	956,435	1.1	10,295	92.5	884,760	61,380	6.4
1991	976,030	0.7	7,155	94.4	921,085	47,790	4.9
1996	976,615	0.6	5,828	94.6	923,443	47,343	4.8
2001	963,150	0.5	4,805	95.2	916,798	41,552	4.3

Table A.2.
Population by Language Used Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1971–2001

	Total	French		Language Used Most Often at Home		English		Non-Official Languages	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alberta									
1971	1,627,870	22,700	1.4	1,477,960	90.8	127,210	7.8		
1981	2,213,645	29,690	1.3	2,024,090	91.4	159,860	7.2		
1991	2,519,180	20,180	0.8	2,305,200	91.5	193,800	7.7		
1996	2,669,195	17,822	0.6	2,432,682	91.1	218,692	8.2		
2001	2,941,150	20,672	0.7	2,681,532	91.2	238,950	8.1		
British Columbia									
1971	2,184,620	11,505	0.5	2,027,120	92.8	145,995	6.7		
1981	2,713,620	15,090	0.6	2,479,555	91.4	218,980	8.1		
1991	3,247,495	14,555	0.4	2,909,930	89.6	323,010	9.9		
1996	3,689,760	16,586	0.4	3,189,883	86.5	483,291	13.1		
2001	3,868,875	16,902	0.4	3,279,344	84.8	572,629	14.8		
Yukon									
1971	18,395	135	0.7	17,470	95.0	790	4.3		
1981	23,075	240	1.0	22,075	95.7	760	3.3		
1991	27,645	390	1.4	26,735	96.7	520	1.9		
1996	30,655	543	1.8	29,240	95.4	873	2.9		
2001	28,520	433	1.5	27,312	95.8	780	2.7		

Table A.2.
Population by Language Used Most Often at Home, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1971–2001

	Total	Language Used Most Often at Home					
		French		English		Non-Official Languages	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Northwest Territories							
1971	34,800	585	1.7	20,225	58.1	13,990	40.2
1981	45,535	630	1.4	28,670	63.0	16,235	35.7
1991	57,435	680	1.2	38,355	66.8	18,400	32.0
1996 ¹	64,120	607	0.9	44,112	68.8	19,402	30.3
1996 ²	39,480	387	1.0	34,979	88.6	4,114	10.4
2001	37,100	396	1.1	33,376	90.0	3,353	9.0
Nunavut							
1996	24,670	235	1.0	9,135	37.0	15,300	62.0
2001	26,665	225	0.8	11,060	41.5	15,380	57.7
Canada less Quebec							
1971	15,540,545	675,925	4.3	13,558,360	87.2	1,306,260	8.4
1981	17,714,420	666,785	3.8	15,568,530	87.9	1,479,105	8.3
1991	20,183,745	636,640	3.2	17,678,730	87.6	1,868,380	9.3
1996	21,483,035	618,522	2.9	18,532,417	86.3	2,332,097	10.9
2001	22,513,460	612,990	2.7	19,264,648	85.6	2,635,822	11.7

1. Includes Nunavut.

2. Does not include Nunavut.

Sources: 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census.

Table A.3
Population by Knowledge of Official Languages, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Total	French Only		English Only		French and English		Neither French nor English	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada									
1951	14,009,429	2,741,812	19.6	9,387,395	67.0	1,727,447	12.3	152,775	1.1
1961	18,238,247	3,489,866	19.1	12,284,762	67.4	2,231,172	12.2	232,447	1.3
1971	21,568,310	3,879,255	18.0	14,469,540	67.1	2,900,155	13.4	319,360	1.5
1981	24,083,495	3,987,245	16.6	16,122,895	66.9	3,681,960	15.3	291,395	1.2
1991	26,994,035	4,110,300	15.2	18,106,760	67.1	4,398,655	16.3	378,320	1.4
1996	28,528,100	4,079,080	14.3	19,134,245	67.1	4,841,310	17.0	473,465	1.7
2001	29,639,035	3,946,525	13.3	20,014,645	67.5	5,231,575	17.7	446,290	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador									
1951	361,416	153	0.0	356,377	98.6	3,990	1.1	896	0.2
1961	457,853	522	0.1	450,945	98.5	5,299	1.2	1,087	0.2
1971	522,105	510	0.1	511,620	98.0	9,350	1.8	625	0.1
1981	563,750	145	0.0	550,335	97.6	12,840	2.3	430	0.1
1991	563,940	240	0.0	544,425	96.5	18,495	3.3	780	0.1
1996	547,155	155	0.0	525,190	96.0	21,260	3.9	550	0.1
2001	508,075	145	0.0	486,390	95.7	20,895	4.1	655	0.1
Prince Edward Island									
1951	98,429	914	0.9	88,743	90.2	8,745	8.9	27	0.0
1961	104,629	1,219	1.2	95,296	91.1	7,938	7.6	176	0.2
1971	111,640	680	0.6	101,820	91.2	9,110	8.2	30	0.0
1981	121,225	205	0.2	111,200	91.7	9,780	8.1	40	0.0
1991	128,095	270	0.2	114,795	89.6	12,950	10.1	80	0.1
1996	132,855	170	0.1	118,080	88.9	14,570	11.0	35	0.0
2001	133,385	95	0.1	117,245	87.9	15,990	12.0	55	0.0

Table A.3
Population by Knowledge of Official Languages, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Total	French Only		Knowledge of Official Languages English Only		French and English		Neither French nor English	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nova Scotia									
1951	642,584	7,462	1.2	595,257	92.6	39,524	6.2	341	0.0
1961	737,007	5,938	0.8	684,805	92.9	44,987	6.1	1,277	0.2
1971	788,955	4,185	0.5	730,700	92.6	53,035	6.7	1,035	0.1
1981	839,795	1,880	0.2	774,760	92.3	62,350	7.4	805	0.1
1991	890,945	1,580	0.2	811,870	91.1	76,465	8.6	1,030	0.1
1996	899,970	1,375	0.2	813,320	90.4	83,980	9.3	1,295	0.1
2001	897,570	790	0.1	805,545	89.7	90,265	10.1	965	0.1
New Brunswick									
1951	515,697	100,712	19.5	318,560	61.8	96,095	18.6	330	0.1
1961	597,936	112,054	18.7	370,922	62.0	113,495	19.0	1,465	0.2
1971	634,555	100,985	15.9	396,855	62.5	136,115	21.5	600	0.1
1981	689,370	89,340	13.0	417,025	60.5	182,550	26.5	455	0.1
1991	716,495	89,500	12.5	414,955	57.9	211,525	29.5	515	0.1
1996	729,625	73,410	10.1	417,970	57.3	237,765	32.6	480	0.1
2001	719,710	66,415	9.2	406,995	56.5	245,865	34.2	430	0.1
Quebec									
1951	4,055,681	2,534,242	62.5	462,813	11.4	1,038,130	25.6	20,496	0.5
1961	5,259,211	3,254,850	61.9	608,635	11.6	1,338,878	25.5	56,848	1.1
1971	6,027,765	3,668,015	60.9	632,515	10.5	1,663,790	27.6	63,445	1.1
1981	6,369,065	3,826,605	60.1	426,240	6.7	2,065,105	32.4	51,115	0.8
1991	6,810,300	3,958,930	58.1	373,755	5.5	2,412,985	35.4	64,630	0.9
1996	7,045,075	3,951,710	56.1	358,505	5.1	2,660,590	37.8	74,270	1.1
2001	7,125,575	3,831,350	53.8	327,040	4.6	2,907,700	40.8	59,490	0.8

Table A.3
Population by Knowledge of Official Languages, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Total	French Only		English Only		French and English		Neither French nor English	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ontario									
1951	4,597,542	78,974	1.7	4,115,584	89.5	359,965	7.8	43,019	0.9
1961	6,236,092	95,236	1.5	5,548,766	89.0	493,270	7.9	98,820	1.6
1971	7,703,100	92,845	1.2	6,724,100	87.3	716,065	9.3	170,090	2.2
1981	8,534,265	60,535	0.7	7,401,070	86.7	924,475	10.8	148,185	1.7
1991	9,977,055	54,245	0.5	8,593,635	86.1	1,136,245	11.4	192,930	1.9
1996	10,642,785	46,940	0.4	9,116,165	85.7	1,234,895	11.6	244,785	2.3
2001	11,285,550	42,305	0.4	9,690,745	85.9	1,319,715	11.7	232,780	2.1
Manitoba									
1951	776,541	7,869	1.0	685,914	88.3	58,441	7.5	24,317	3.1
1961	921,686	7,954	0.9	825,955	89.6	68,368	7.4	19,409	2.1
1971	988,255	5,020	0.5	881,715	89.2	80,935	8.2	20,585	2.1
1981	1,013,710	2,620	0.3	915,760	90.3	79,990	7.9	15,340	1.5
1991	1,079,390	1,905	0.2	965,100	89.4	98,800	9.2	13,585	1.3
1996	1,100,295	1,495	0.1	983,820	89.4	103,140	9.4	11,840	1.1
2001	1,103,695	1,245	0.1	990,280	89.7	102,840	9.3	9,330	0.8
Saskatchewan									
1951	831,728	4,656	0.6	767,248	92.2	40,789	4.9	19,035	2.3
1961	925,181	3,853	0.4	865,821	93.6	42,074	4.5	13,433	1.5
1971	926,235	1,825	0.2	867,315	93.6	45,985	5.0	11,110	1.2
1981	956,435	705	0.1	904,900	94.6	43,650	4.6	7,180	0.8
1991	976,035	450	0.0	919,070	94.2	50,800	5.2	5,715	0.6
1996	976,615	345	0.0	920,555	94.3	50,770	5.2	4,945	0.5
2001	963,150	355	0.0	910,645	94.5	49,000	5.1	3,150	0.3

Table A.3
Population by Knowledge of Official Languages, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	Total	French Only		Knowledge of Official Languages English Only		French and English		Neither French nor English	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alberta									
1951	939,501	5,922	0.6	868,696	92.5	40,785	4.3	24,098	2.6
1961	1,331,944	5,534	0.4	1,253,824	94.1	56,920	4.3	15,666	1.2
1971	1,627,875	3,310	0.2	1,525,575	93.7	81,000	5.0	17,990	1.1
1981	2,213,650	3,700	0.2	2,045,060	92.4	142,465	6.4	22,425	1.0
1991	2,519,180	1,940	0.1	2,318,935	92.1	167,155	6.6	31,150	1.2
1996	2,669,195	1,615	0.1	2,455,075	92.0	178,505	6.7	34,000	1.3
2001	2,941,150	1,890	0.1	2,704,895	92.0	202,910	6.9	31,455	1.1
British Columbia									
1951	1,165,210	727	0.1	1,112,937	95.5	39,433	3.4	12,113	1.0
1961	1,629,082	2,559	0.2	1,552,560	95.3	57,504	3.5	16,459	1.0
1971	2,184,625	1,775	0.1	2,054,690	94.1	101,435	4.6	26,725	1.2
1981	2,713,615	1,445	0.0	2,518,965	92.8	154,170	5.7	39,035	1.4
1991	3,247,510	1,140	0.0	2,976,330	91.6	207,175	6.4	62,865	1.9
1996	3,689,750	1,775	0.0	3,342,345	90.6	248,590	6.7	97,040	2.6
2001	3,868,875	1,815	0.0	3,493,680	90.3	269,365	7.0	104,020	2.7
Yukon									
1951	9,096	10	0.1	8,337	91.7	519	5.7	230	2.5
1961	14,628	38	0.3	13,679	93.5	825	5.6	86	0.6
1971	18,390	10	0.0	17,130	93.1	1,210	6.6	40	0.2
1981	23,075	10	0.0	21,200	91.9	1,820	7.9	45	0.2
1991	27,655	25	0.1	25,035	90.5	2,570	9.3	25	0.1
1996	30,655	50	0.2	27,340	89.2	3,210	10.5	55	0.2
2001	28,520	45	0.2	25,510	89.4	2,895	10.2	75	0.3

Table A.3
Population by Knowledge of Official Languages, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1951–2001

	French Only		English Only		French and English		Neither French nor English	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Northwest Territories								
1951	171	1.1	6,929	43.3	1,031	6.4	7,873	49.2
1961	109	0.5	13,554	58.9	1,614	7.0	7,721	33.6
1971	100	0.3	25,000	73.3	2,120	6.1	7,085	20.4
1981	60	0.1	36,385	79.9	2,755	6.0	6,435	13.9
1991	80	0.1	48,855	85.1	3,495	6.1	5,005	8.7
1996 ¹	40	0.6	55,880	87.1	4,035	6.3	4,170	6.5
1996 ²	25	0.1	35,875	90.9	3,025	7.7	530	1.3
2001	40	0.1	33,550	90.4	3,130	8.4	385	1.0
Nunavut								
1996	15	0.1	20,000	81.1	1,015	4.1	3,640	14.8
2001	25	0.1	22,125	83.0	1,010	3.8	3,505	13.1
Canada less Quebec								
1951	207,570	2.1	8,924,582	89.7	689,317	6.9	132,279	1.3
1961	235,016	1.8	11,676,127	90.0	892,294	6.9	175,599	1.4
1971	211,240	1.4	13,837,025	89.0	1,236,365	8.0	255,915	1.6
1981	160,640	0.9	15,696,655	88.6	1,616,855	9.1	240,280	1.4
1991	151,370	0.7	17,733,005	87.9	1,985,670	9.8	313,690	1.6
1996	127,370	0.6	18,775,740	87.3	2,180,720	10.2	399,195	1.9
2001	115,175	0.5	19,687,605	87.4	2,323,875	10.3	386,800	1.7

1. Includes Nunavut.

2. Does not include Nunavut.

Sources: 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census.

Table A.4
Population by First Official Language Spoken, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991–2001

	Total	First Official Language Spoken				Official Language Minority ³	%
		French	English	French and English	Neither French nor English		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Canada							
1991	26,994,035	6,704,675	19,709,370	217,080	362,910	6,813,220	25.2
1996	28,528,125	6,890,880	20,921,770	254,350	461,125	7,018,050	24.6
2001	29,639,050	6,995,465	21,927,040	283,065	433,480	7,136,998	24.1
Newfoundland and Labrador							
1991	563,940	2,630	560,485	95	725	2,675	0.5
1996	547,160	2,185	544,360	185	435	2,270	0.4
2001	508,090	2,045	505,380	100	565	2,095	0.4
Prince Edward Island							
1991	128,100	5,235	122,720	85	55	5,280	4.1
1996	132,855	5,270	127,425	120	30	5,335	4.0
2001	133,390	5,245	128,025	85	35	5,288	4.0
Nova Scotia							
1991	890,950	35,470	853,680	835	970	35,885	4.0
1996	899,970	34,090	863,720	1,040	1,115	34,615	3.8
2001	897,585	33,175	862,395	1,175	840	33,763	3.8
New Brunswick							
1991	716,495	241,765	472,550	1,730	455	242,630	33.9
1996	729,630	240,060	487,200	1,965	405	241,040	33.0
2001	719,710	237,615	480,085	1,665	345	238,448	33.1

Table A.4
Population by First Official Language Spoken, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991–2001

	Total	First Official Language Spoken					Official Language Minority ³	Number	%
		French	English	French and English	Neither French nor English	Number			
Quebec									
1991	6,810,300	5,772,180	832,045	144,505	61,565	904,305	13.3		
1996	7,045,085	5,963,675	842,105	167,460	71,845	925,835	13.1		
2001	7,125,555	6,059,080	828,720	180,465	57,290	918,953	12.9		
Ontario									
1991	9,977,050	483,445	9,255,865	52,410	185,335	509,650	5.1		
1996	10,642,790	480,650	9,860,780	62,300	239,060	511,800	4.8		
2001	11,285,585	489,920	10,493,685	75,610	226,370	527,725	4.7		
Manitoba									
1991	1,079,395	46,665	1,017,500	2,265	12,965	47,800	4.4		
1996	1,100,290	45,570	1,041,230	2,010	11,490	46,570	4.2		
2001	1,103,710	42,410	1,050,310	1,940	9,050	43,380	3.9		
Saskatchewan									
1991	976,040	19,315	950,350	975	5,395	19,805	2.0		
1996	976,615	17,310	953,775	810	4,720	17,720	1.8		
2001	963,115	16,195	943,235	685	3,000	16,538	1.7		
Alberta									
1991	2,519,180	50,565	2,433,560	5,430	29,635	53,280	2.1		
1996	2,669,195	49,390	2,580,675	6,220	32,910	52,500	2.0		
2001	2,941,190	55,645	2,848,810	6,375	30,360	58,833	2.0		
British Columbia									
1991	3,247,505	45,225	3,132,795	8,635	60,850	49,545	1.5		
1996	3,689,755	50,285	3,532,485	12,040	94,945	56,310	1.5		
2001	3,868,870	51,970	3,700,385	14,790	101,725	59,365	1.5		

Table A.4
Population by First Official Language Spoken, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991–2001

	Total	First Official Language Spoken						Official Language Minority ³	Number	%
		French		English		Neither French and English nor English				
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number			
Yukon										
1991	27,660	835	26,765	30	25	850	3.1			
1996	30,655	1,080	29,455	70	45	1,115	3.6			
2001	28,515	850	27,545	60	60	880	3.1			
Northwest Territories										
1991	57,435	1,345	51,055	90	4,935	1,390	2.4			
1996 ¹	64,120	1,315	58,565	120	4,120	1,375	2.1			
1996 ²	39,455	905	37,955	60	515	935	2.4			
2001	37,145	885	35,785	90	385	930	2.5			
Nunavut										
1996	24,665	390	20,590	55	3,600	418	1.7			
2001	26,665	400	22,730	60	3,475	430	1.6			
Canada less Quebec										
1991	20,183,735	932,495	18,877,325	72,575	301,345	968,785	4.8			
1996	21,483,040	927,205	20,079,665	86,890	389,280	970,650	4.5			
2001	22,513,515	936,380	21,098,305	102,620	376,210	987,690	4.4			

1. Including Nunavut.

2. Not including Nunavut.

3. English is the minority first official language spoken in Quebec, which includes all those with English as a first official language spoken and half of those with both French and English. French is the minority first official language spoken in Canada and in each of the provinces and territories outside Quebec, which includes all those with French as a first official language spoken and half of those with both French and English.

Sources: 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census.

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