

Analytical Paper

Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: Francophones in New Brunswick

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^S value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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Table of contents

Introduction	7
Section 1 Definitions of the French-speaking population of New Brunswick	8
Data sources	10
Section 2 Evolution of the population by mother tongue and first official language spoken	11
2.1 Change in the population by mother tongue	11
2.2 Evolution of the population by first official language spoken	13
2.3 Geographic distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken	14
2.4 Relative proportion within municipalities of residence and geographic concentration index.....	16
Section 3 Factors influencing the evolution of the population with French as a mother tongue	19
3.1 Fertility.....	19
3.2 Transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy.....	20
3.3 Age structure	25
3.4 Language transfers or intragenerational linguistic mobility	28
3.5 Use of French in the public sphere	33
3.6 Knowledge of French	35
3.7 Migration (interprovincial and international migratory movements)	40
3.7.1 Place of birth	40
3.7.2 Immigration internationale.....	42
3.7.3 Interprovincial migration.....	43
Section 4 A few key sectors for the vitality of official-language minority communities	47
4.1 Health	47
4.2 Justice	49
4.3 Education	53
4.3.1 Children.....	53
4.3.2 Adults	57
4.4 Media, arts and culture.....	62
4.5 Community life.....	65
4.6 Employment and income characteristics	67
4.6.1 Distribution among employment sectors by region of residence.....	68
4.6.2 Use of French at work by industry sector	69
4.6.3 Income differentials.....	71
Section 5 Subjective vitality	74
Conclusion	78
Geographical maps	81

Appendix A	92
Appendix B	100
Appendix C	104
Appendix D	105
References	106

Introduction

This demolinguistic portrait of the French-speaking population in New Brunswick was undertaken with the financial support of Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Secretariat, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) and the Department of Justice Canada. It is the fifth in a series of demolinguistic portraits of official-language minorities in Canada, prepared by Statistics Canada's Language Statistics Section.

This study paints a general statistical portrait of the official-language minority in New Brunswick based on data from the Census of Population and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) in Canada, conducted in 2006. The purpose of such a portrait is to present a set of characteristics, behaviours and perceptions of the minority official-language population, exploiting the analytical opportunities contained in the data.

This document is intended to be neither a mere collection of tables nor an in-depth study of the demolinguistic dynamics of the French-speaking population in New Brunswick. It presents a range of information on a set of themes and issues that are of interest for official-language minorities and anyone interested in the past, present and future situation of minority official-language populations in Canada.

Section 1 of this demolinguistic portrait concerns the choice of criteria for defining the French-speaking population in New Brunswick, to be used for the purposes of this document. It also provides a brief description of the data sources used.

Section 2 presents varied information on how the French-speaking population has evolved and its geographic distribution and concentration in New Brunswick. This information is accompanied by a series of appended maps and a detailed table on the number, relative weight and distribution of the French-speaking population in New Brunswick.

Section 3 concerns the main factors that affect or are affected by changes over time in this province's French-speaking population: fertility; the transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy; the age structure; intragenerational linguistic mobility; and interprovincial and international migration. It also provides information on the use of French in the public sphere and on how the ability to conduct a conversation in that language has evolved according to mother-tongue group.

Section 4 of this portrait looks at a few key sectors for the vitality of minority official-language communities, as identified in the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013: Acting for the Future*¹: health, justice, education and the media, the arts and culture. It also provides statistics on community participation, employment and income characteristics, and the use of French at work.

The last section of this portrait presents statistics on Francophones' identity, their perceptions of the presence of French in their community, the provision of services in French by the federal government, the respect for linguistic rights, and the perceived importance that people work on developing the Francophone community.

1. When referring to this official-language strategy of the federal government, the expression "Roadmap" will be used throughout this report.

Section 1 Definitions of the French-speaking population of New Brunswick

This statistical portrait of New Brunswick's official-language minority contains information drawn from variables from the Canadian census, which include no fewer than six questions or sub-questions that provide information on official languages, namely knowledge of official languages, language spoken most often at home, other languages spoken on a regular basis at home, mother tongue, language used most often at work, and other languages used on a regular basis at work.

What is the definition of the minority official-language group in New Brunswick? How is a Francophone defined? There is actually no established definition. For historical reasons, Statistics Canada has generally used the criterion of mother tongue, that is, the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. Statistics based on mother tongue have the advantage of being roughly comparable going back more than half a century.

Other criteria are also used, opening the way for either more inclusive or more restrictive definitions of French-speaking persons. Thus, does the definition of the Francophone population in New Brunswick² apply to the roughly 235,000 persons who have French as their mother tongue or first official language spoken,³ or the 244,000 persons⁴ who speak French most often (216,000) or on a regular basis (28,000) at home? Or should a broader definition be considered? Such a definition might include all of the approximately 314,000 French speakers, or indeed more if we include young children who do not speak French, but who have at least one parent whose mother tongue is French. These are only a few examples of the variables that can be used to define language groups.⁵

Also, in choosing a strategy for estimating a language group, it is important to make a major distinction. On the one hand, if the objective is to enumerate the population considering all language groups on an equal basis—in other words, treating them symmetrically and creating mutually exclusive categories for estimating them (e.g., English, French, Other), this implies an appropriate allocation of multiple responses. In such a case, the French-mother-tongue population of New Brunswick would be 235,300. On the other hand, if the objective is to focus on a single language group (e.g., Francophones), the criteria for inclusion can be broadened without being concerned about the implicit overlaps between language groups. In this case, the number of French-mother-tongue persons in New Brunswick would be 238,000.

In this statistical portrait of New Brunswick Francophones, two criteria will mainly be used: mother tongue and first official language spoken. The latter criterion is now used increasingly as a criterion for defining language groups in studies on official-language minorities. The reason for this is that shifts over the years in the composition of the Canadian population tend to call for a redefinition or broadening of the concept of Francophone group or community, since a significant number of persons whose mother tongue is neither French nor English nevertheless use French either predominantly or commonly in their daily lives.

A number of considerations lay behind the creation of the concept of "first official language spoken." Firstly, the substantial increase in immigration to Canada since the mid-1980s has had the effect of increasing the size of the population with a mother tongue other than French or English (20% in 2006). Such persons are often designated by the term "allophones."

2. Note that since 1969, following adoption of the Official Languages Act, New Brunswick has been the only officially bilingual Canadian province.

3. The number of Francophones in New Brunswick is approximately the same regardless of whether one uses the mother tongue criterion or the criterion of first official language spoken, namely 235,000, but the population is not exactly the same. The characteristics of the population can vary considerably depending on the criterion chosen.

4. This number includes all single and multiple responses in which French is mentioned.

5. To cite only one example, in June 2009, the Ontario government adopted a new, inclusive definition of the Francophone population (IDF) (formerly defined according to the mother tongue criterion). This definition is fairly similar to the one based on first official language spoken, except that it also includes French-mother tongue persons who understand French but can no longer conduct a conversation in it.

Since an allophone cannot become a Francophone by mother tongue but can do so by adopting French most often at home or in the public sphere, the question arises as to how to designate individuals' first official language or, more specifically, how to allocate allophones between French and English based on their reported knowledge of either official language.

Questions of this type led to the development of different variants of the concept of first official language spoken (Statistics Canada, 1989). This concept echoes the spirit of the current version of the *Official Languages Act* (1988) which specifies, in section 32(2), that the government may have regard to “the English or French linguistic minority population of the area served by an office or facility, the particular characteristics of that population and the proportion of that population to the total population of that area.”

The concept of first official language was chosen by the federal government, in December 1991, in the Official Languages (*Communications with and Services to the Public*) Regulations. Section 2 of the Regulations describes the method used to determine “the first official language spoken,” namely the first of the two variants presented in Statistics Canada (1989), a method that successively takes account of the responses to the questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home. The “first official language spoken” variable is thus not a census question but is instead derived from three questions in the language module of the census.

The concept of first official language spoken (FOLS) serves to allocate the Canadian population between the country's two main language groups. In Canada, just over 97% of the population has either English or French as a first official language spoken. The residual portion is comprised of persons who cannot conduct a conversation in either of the two official languages (1.6%) and persons who know both English and French but who cannot be assigned one or the other of the two official languages on the basis of the three census variables used for this purpose (1.1%).

Unlike the population with French as a mother tongue, the Francophone population according to the FOLS criterion excludes most persons for whom French is the mother tongue but who reported being unable to conduct a conversation in French at the time of the census. Also, it includes persons with an “other” mother tongue (i.e., other than French or English) who speak French most often at home as well as those who, while having an “other” language as the main home language, can also conduct a conversation in French but not in English. It also includes half the persons who can conduct a conversation in English and French who speak an “other” language or both official languages most often at home.

This report will draw a statistical portrait of Francophones in New Brunswick, primarily using the FOLS criterion, but when relevant, will also draw from information on mother tongue.⁶ As proposed by the Treasury Board Secretariat, New Brunswick's Francophone population will refer here to persons having only French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) and half the population who have both French and English as their FOLS, that is, persons for whom it is not possible to assign either French or English based on responses to the three variables mentioned above.

6. In this report, we will use the terms “Francophone” and “French-speaking” interchangeably. Except when referring specifically to Francophones by the mother tongue criterion, this report uses the criterion of first official language spoken to designate the Francophone or French-speaking population. In this regard, the target population in this report differs slightly from the one in the report on the first results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities – 2006, which were published in December 2007 (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière, 2007). Also, for purposes of simplicity, the term “Francophone” of course includes the designation “Acadian.” Note, however, that in the Canadian census, only the question on ethnic origin serves to identify Acadian origin. With regard to this point, the present document emphasizes the language criterion rather than the criterion of identity or ethnicity.

Data sources

This portrait of the French-speaking population in New Brunswick contains information drawn from Canadian censuses from 1951 to 2006 and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM),⁷ conducted in 2006 by Statistics Canada.

Census: The census data contained in this report are drawn from the long census questionnaire, completed by 20% of households and including 61 questions of which 7 are language-related.

Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM): This is a cross-sectional sample survey. The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities respondents were selected from the sample of persons who completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census.

The survey focuses on Canada's official-language minorities, namely French-speaking persons outside Quebec and English-speaking persons in Quebec. The data can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the current situation of individuals belonging to these two groups on subjects as varied as education in the minority language, access to different services in the minority language (the health care sector in particular), language practices in daily activities both in and outside the home, and matters of linguistic identity.

7. For information on the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, the reader is invited to visit the Statistics Canada website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5099&lang=fr&db=imdb&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2>.

Section 2 Evolution of the population by mother tongue and first official language spoken

2.1 Change in the population by mother tongue

New Brunswick's French-mother-tongue population was 235,270 in 2006 compared to 185,110 in 1951, an increase of 27% (see Table 2.1). By comparison, the English-mother-tongue population grew by 43% to 465,705 persons in 2006, while the population with another mother tongue, which comprised less than 3% of the province's population, more than tripled (increasing 260%), totalling 18,670 persons in 2006 compared to 5,175 in 1951.

Table 2.1
Population by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 1951 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue						
	Total	French		English		Other languages	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%
1951	515,695	185,110	35.9	325,410	63.1	5,175	1.0
1961	597,935	210,530	35.2	378,635	63.3	8,770	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	242,405	33.2	476,395	65.3	10,830	1.5
2001	719,710	239,360	33.3	468,080	65.0	12,275	1.7
2006	719,650	235,270	32.7	465,705	64.7	18,670	2.6

Note:

Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

Table 2.2 shows the average annual growth rate for the population of each mother tongue group since 1951. It indicates that during the postwar period (1951 to 1961), the population with an "other" mother tongue grew by an average of nearly 7% annually because of strong growth in international immigration, compared to an average annual growth rate of less than 2% for the rest of the population. It also shows that the average annual increase in the French-mother-tongue population has been consistently quite low since the early 1960s and indeed negative since the 1990s. The average annual growth rate of the Anglophone population was also quite low during the same period, in some cases lower than that of the Francophone population. By contrast, the average annual growth rate of the "other"-mother-tongue population has been much higher since the 1980s and 1990s. It rose sharply at the turn of the millennium, reaching more than 10% between 2001 and 2006.

Table 2.2
Yearly average population growth rate by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 1951 to 2006

Period	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other languages
	percentage		
1951 to 1961	1.37	1.64	6.95
1961 to 1971	0.20	0.86	-0.24
1971 to 1981	0.80	0.91	-0.06
1981 to 1991	0.51	0.31	1.67
1991 to 1996	-0.11	0.58	1.79
1996 to 2001	-0.25	-0.35	2.68
2001 to 2006	-0.34	-0.10	10.42

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

The French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec resides mainly in two bordering provinces. New Brunswick has the second largest number of French-mother-tongue persons outside Quebec, behind Ontario. Indeed, these two provinces alone account for 76% of all Francophones living outside Quebec. However, New Brunswick Francophones' share of the French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec slightly decreased over time, going from 25.6% in 1951 to 24.1% in 2006 (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3
Number and proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick within the Francophone population outside Quebec, 1951 to 2006

Year	French mother tongue		Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick
	New Brunswick	Canada less Quebec	
	number		percentage
1951	185,110	721,820	25.6
1961	210,530	853,460	24.7
1971	214,720	926,295	23.2
1981	231,970	923,605	25.1
1991	243,690	976,415	25.0
1996	242,405	970,205	25.0
2001	239,355	980,270	24.4
2006	235,275	975,390	24.1

Notes:

The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

The proportion of Francophones in the province went from 35.9% in 1951 to 32.7% in 2006 (see Table 2.1). Despite this slight decline, New Brunswick remains the province, with the exception of Quebec, where the proportion of Francophones is the largest.

2.2 Evolution of the population by first official language spoken

As described in Section 1, the criterion of the first official language spoken (FOLS) offers a more inclusive definition of the Francophone population, since it allows the inclusion of persons with mother tongues other than English or French in the Anglophone or Francophone population. Most persons with “other” mother tongues usually fall into the majority FOLS group. Nevertheless, the population with French as first official language spoken is usually larger than the French-mother-tongue population in a province such as Ontario, for example, where there is a large proportion of persons with mother tongues other than French or English.

The situation is different in New Brunswick. Using the criterion of first official language spoken yields a number of Francophones nearly equivalent to the number based on mother tongue in this province, where “other”-mother-tongue persons comprise only 2.6% of the population. New Brunswick’s French FOLS population is 235,130, compared to 235,270 persons with French as their mother tongue, representing 32.7% of the province’s total population in each case.

Table 2.4
Population by first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 1971 to 2006

Year	First official language spoken											
	Total		French		English		English and French		Neither English nor French		Francophone minority ¹	
	number		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
1971	634,555		215,015	33.9	418,710	66.0	230	0.0	600	0.1	215,130	33.9
1981	689,375		229,605	33.3	455,700	66.1	3,650	0.5	415	0.1	231,430	33.6
1991	716,495		241,765	33.7	472,550	66.0	1,730	0.2	455	0.1	242,630	33.9
1996	729,630		240,060	32.9	487,200	66.8	1,965	0.3	405	0.1	241,040	33.0
2001	719,710		237,615	33.0	480,085	66.7	1,665	0.2	345	0.0	238,450	33.1
2006	719,650		234,155	32.5	482,870	67.1	1,950	0.3	680	0.1	235,130	32.7

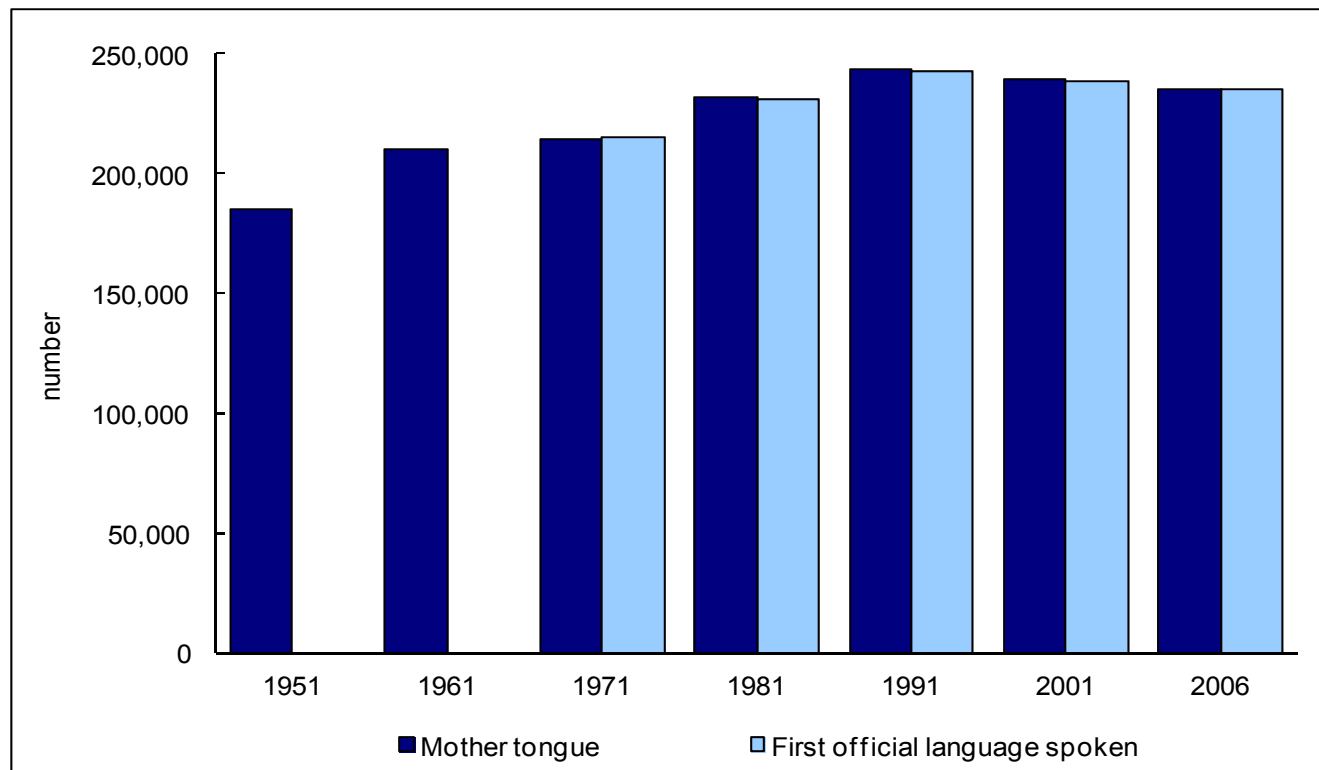
1. Total of first official language spoken French and half of first official language spoken English and French.

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

Chart 2.1 shows that in New Brunswick, the French-mother-tongue population was generally equal to or slightly larger than the French FOLS population between 1971 and 2006. When the French-mother-tongue population is equal to the French FOLS population, this means that the linguistic integration of persons with mother tongues other than English or French is not operating to the advantage of the minority language. When the French-mother-tongue population is larger than the French FOLS population, this means that not only are “other”-mother-tongue persons not being integrated, but some persons with French as their mother tongue know English but no longer know French well enough to conduct a conversation in it. For this reason, they are included in the English FOLS group.

Chart 2.1
Number of persons with French as mother tongue and as first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 1951 to 2006



Note:

Since the question on language used most often at home was asked for the first time on the 1971 Census, we cannot derive the first official language spoken variable before 1971. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, the multiple responses were equally redistributed.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.3 Geographic distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken

As noted above, New Brunswick is the province, with the exception of Quebec, that has the largest proportion of Francophones within its population, namely 33%. In all, approximately 90% of the population of New Brunswick whose first official language spoken is French resides in six of the province’s 15 census divisions (CDs), namely Gloucester (28%), Westmorland (24%), Madawaska (13%), Kent (10%), Restigouche (9%) and Northumberland (5%) (see Tables A-1 to A-3 in Appendix A).

More than half of New Brunswick Francophones live in the northern part of the province, a region⁸ where Francophones comprise 77% of the population (see Table 2.5). When the Francophones of the South-East are added, it emerges that nine Francophones in 10 live in a census division where they constitute at least 40% of the population. The Madawaska census division (94%) has the largest proportion of Francophones, followed by Gloucester (85%), Kent (73%) and Restigouche (65%). In the rest of the province, apart from the Northumberland census division where 26% of the population is Francophone, the proportion of Francophones is very low.⁹

In the Westmorland CD, in the South-East of the province, are the Moncton and Dieppe census subdivisions. These two subdivisions alone account for respectively 10% and 6% of New Brunswick's Francophones. The Edmundston subdivision, in the Madawaska CD, contains nearly 7% of New Brunswick's Francophones.

As will be seen further on, the proportion that these Francophones represent within these regions directly influences their language behaviours.

Table 2.5
Number and distribution of Francophones within the province and proportion of Francophones within the region of residence, New Brunswick, 2006

Region	Distribution of Francophones within the province		Proportion of Francophones within the region
	Francophones number	percentage	
North	127,130	54.1	77.4
South-East	78,515	33.4	48.7
Rest of N.-B.	29,485	12.5	7.5
Total	235,130	100.0	32.7

Notes: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

8. For purposes of this analysis, New Brunswick is divided into three regions: North, South-East and the rest of the province (see Map 1.1 in the section on geographical maps). In this report, to designate the latter region, the expressions "rest of the province" and "rest of New Brunswick" are used interchangeably.
9. The Northumberland Census division (CD) was included in the Rest of New Brunswick because we have reproduced, in this document, the definition for regions used for the dissemination of the first results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-languages Minorities (SVOLM), a definition recommended at the very beginning by the Advisory Committee for this survey. This CD could have been included either in the South-East or the North of the province. In 2006, the adult French-speaking population, according to the definition used in the current report, constituted 77.4% of the North, 48.7% of the population of the South-East, and 7.5% of the Rest of the province. If the Northumberland CD were to be excluded from the population living in the Rest of the province, this last proportion would be reduced to 4.9%. The proportion of French speakers in this CD reached 26.3% in 2006, a percentage notably higher than that observed in other CDs in the same region, where the maximum was 10%. Moreover, a portion of the Census subdivisions excluded as part of this CD borders the South-East (Hardwick, Rogersville), whereas two more subdivisions (Neguac and Alnwick) are closer to the North region. The Northumberland CD is also included in the same economic region as the CDs of Restigouche and Gloucester, classified in the North of the province.

2.4 Relative proportion within municipalities of residence and geographic concentration index

In this portrait of New Brunswick Francophones, we will not content ourselves with merely presenting information based on one or the other of the large regions of residence. Because Francophones are not distributed evenly among the various geographic entities and because the proportion that they represent varies from one census division (CD) or census subdivision (CSD) to another within the regions, it is quite useful for the purposes of this study to present statistics that take account of their relative share within their municipality of residence. In other words, the proportion that Francophones represent within their municipality may have more influence on their perceptions and their linguistic practices than does their proportion within a larger region.

We therefore examined the distribution of Francophones according to the relative weight of their language group within their municipality of residence (see Table 2.6). This revealed a distribution that casts a new light on the minority/majority relationship. The vast majority of New Brunswick Francophones live in municipalities where they comprise at least 70% of the population. In fact, only 7% of the province's Francophones live in a municipality where they constitute less than 10% of the population, and 3% live in a municipality where their relative weight is between 10% and 29%. In the province as a whole, 80% of Francophones live in municipalities where they are the majority.

Table 2.6
Number and proportion of Francophones by their relative weight within the municipality of residence, New Brunswick, 2006

Relative weight within the municipality	Francophone	
	number	percentage
0 to 9%	17,050	7.2
10 to 29%	6,730	2.9
30 to 49%	22,200	9.4
50 to 69%	24,815	10.6
70% and over	164,360	69.9
Total	235,155	100.0

Notes:

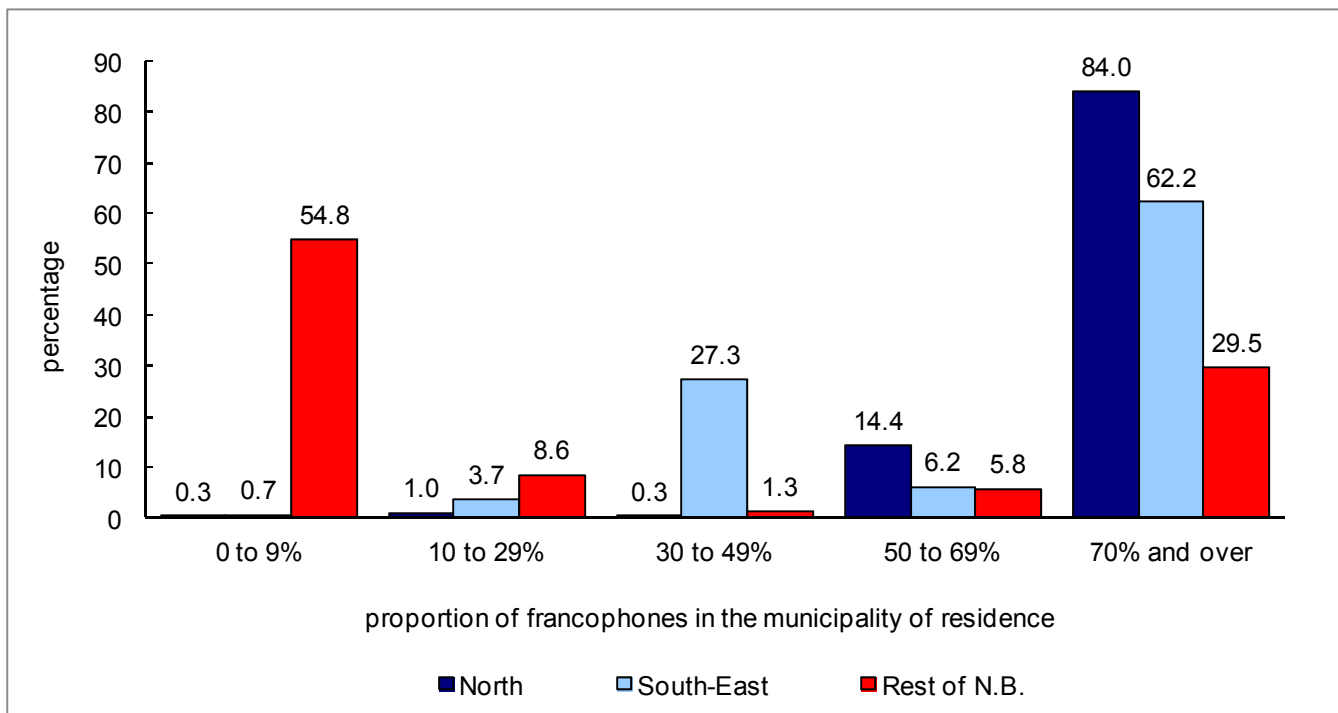
The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. The total number of persons with French as first official language spoken differs slightly from the numbers in other tables presented in this portrait. This difference results from the random rounding and random distribution mode of the "English-French" category.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

This relative weight of Francophones within their municipality of residence is quite variable in the South-East, North and Rest of New Brunswick regions (see Chart 2.2). In the North, home to 54% of the province's Francophones, 84% of Francophones live in municipalities where they represent at least 70% of the population.

In the South-East region, home to one-third of the province's Francophones, nearly seven Francophones in 10 live in a municipality where the weight of the Francophone group is equal to or greater than 50%, while more than one Francophone in four lives in a municipality where this language group comprises between 30% and 49% of the population. Finally, more than 10% of Francophones live in the rest of the province, where their relative weight is lower: the majority (55%) of them live in a municipality where they constitute less than 10% of the population, while nearly 30% live in a municipality where their relative weight is 70% or more.

Tables A-1 to A-3 in Appendix A and the maps preceding them show the relative weight, in 2006, of the Francophone population in each region and census division and selected subdivisions within them.

Chart 2.2**Proportion of Francophones in New Brunswick regions by their relative weight within the municipality of residence, 2006**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Information on the proportion of Francophones within their municipality of residence is quite useful in analysing Francophones' perceptions and language behaviours. However, the municipalities vary in size, and in the case of urban agglomerations, for example, this information does not reveal whether Francophones are spread throughout the municipality or are concentrated in certain specific areas.

As already noted, the Francophones live in specific regions, within which their proportion within municipalities is variable. It is also useful to distinguish municipalities where Francophones are concentrated in a specific part of the geographic area from those where they do not exhibit any particular concentration. For this purpose, the distribution of Francophones throughout the geographic area is presented here using a concentration index.¹⁰ Table 2.7 shows the usefulness of such a concept.

Such information is highly useful in that the concentration of a language group within a given area, like its relative weight, will influence the potential language practices of its members.

10. Refer to Appendix D for a description of concentration index and the concept of dissemination area.

Table 2.7
Distribution of Francophones within the region of residence according to the concentration index within their municipality of residence, New Brunswick, 2006

Region	Concentration in the municipality			Total
	Weak	Average	Strong	
	percentage			
North	0.2	1.1	98.7	100.0
South-East	0.7	0.8	98.5	100.0
Rest of N.B.	34.2	29.2	36.6	100.0
New Brunswick	4.6	4.5	90.9	100.0

Note:

The term Francophone refers to the total of French first official language spoken (FOLS) and half of the French and English FOLS.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The information that can be derived from such an index of concentration is useful when compared with the data presented in Chart 2.2. For example, this chart reveals that in the South-East region of the province, nearly 27% of Francophones live in municipalities where they represent between 30% and 49% of the population. However, with the help of this index of concentration, we observe that in this region, almost all Francophones, i.e., 99%, are highly concentrated within their municipality of residence. The concentration of Francophones is also high (99%) in the North region, where more than eight Francophones in 10 live in municipalities where they constitute more than 70% of the population. Similarly, whereas Francophones in the rest of New Brunswick comprise only 7% of the population of this region, 66% of them are averagely or highly concentrated in the part of the area in which they reside.

Section 3 Factors influencing the evolution of the population with French as a mother tongue

How the language groups in a given province or region evolve depends on the combined effect of different factors: on the one hand the determinants of natural increase—fertility and mortality—and on the other hand, internal and international migration. An additional factor is intergenerational linguistic continuity, that is, the mother-to-child transmission of the mother tongue.¹¹ Those factors will be described in this section, as well as intragenerational linguistic continuity or its obverse, language substitution or transfer. The latter factor, while it does not directly influence how a language group evolves in the short term, can nevertheless have a major long-term influence, in that the language predominantly used in the home is generally the one transmitted to the children.

In this section, much of the information provided will focus on the French-mother-tongue group in New Brunswick. However, in some cases, particularly interprovincial migration and international immigration, the analysis will also cover the population with French as the first official language spoken.

3.1 Fertility

During the first half of the twentieth century, fertility differences between language groups partly accounted for the growth or maintenance of the population of some groups in relation to others. In New Brunswick, the French-mother-tongue population continued to exhibit higher fertility than the “other”-mother-tongue group until 1966 and the English-mother-tongue group until 1981.

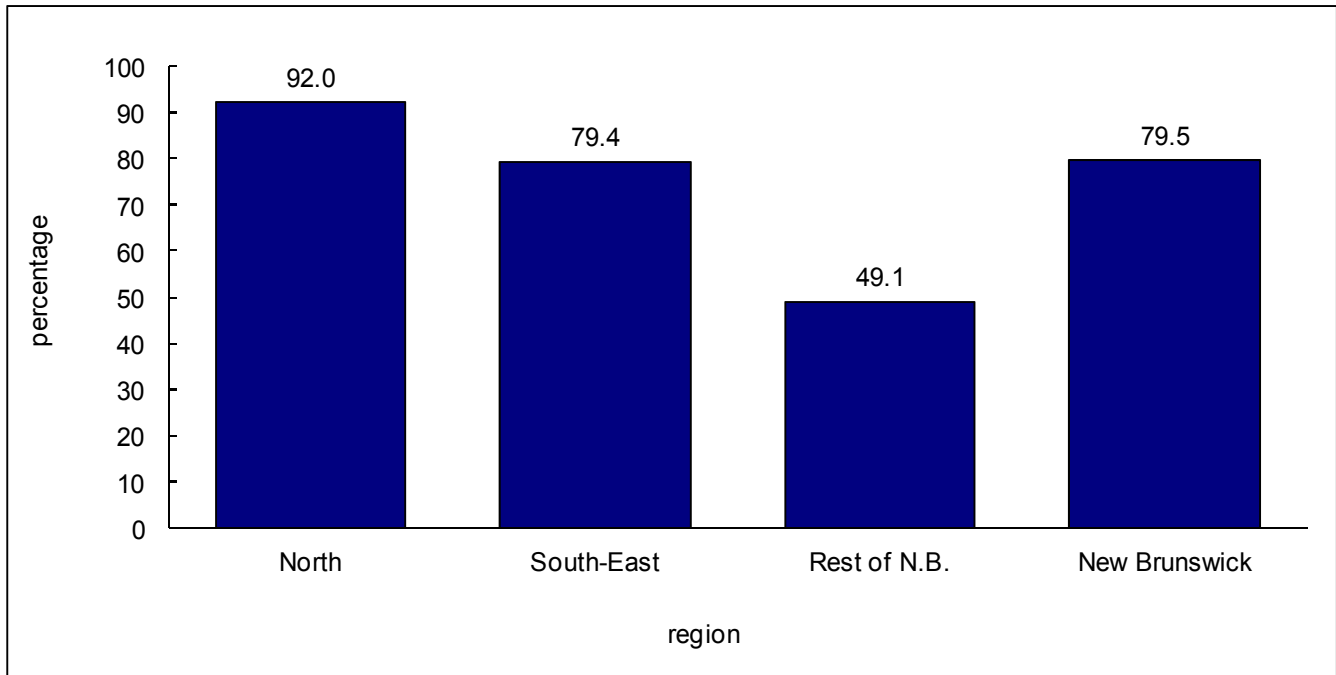
During the period 1956 to 1961, for example, the fertility level of women with French as their mother tongue was 5.91 children per woman (5,910 children per 1,000 women), compared to 4.27 and 5.44 for those with English as a mother tongue and those with another mother tongue respectively. Starting in 1981, the total fertility rate of Francophones was lower than that of the other two groups, reaching its lowest level during the periods 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006 at 1.34 children per woman.

Demographers have determined that in the current conditions of low mortality, the replacement level corresponds to a rate of 2.1, that is, 2,100 children per 1,000 women. As noted, starting in the period 1976 to 1981, the fertility level of Francophone and Anglophone women was below this replacement level, while for women with another mother tongue, fertility dropped below the 2.1 threshold during the period 1986 to 1991. It may also be noted that the fertility level of “other”-mother-tongue women declined less rapidly than that of women in the other language groups. Between 2001 and 2006, it was still slightly higher than that of women with English as their mother tongue. However, as will be seen below, the effect of a higher fertility rate for a given language group does not necessarily mean that the population of this group will increase in relation to other groups. For mothers with French as their mother tongue, as with mothers with a mother tongue other than French or English, the transmission of another mother tongue to their children—generally the majority language in their living environment—is a significant phenomenon.

11. Of course, a language is also transmitted from fathers to their children, but it is usually the mother's language that predominates.

Chart 3.1

Proportion of children less than 18 years of age with French as mother tongue among families where at least one of the parents has French as mother tongue, by region, New Brunswick, 2006

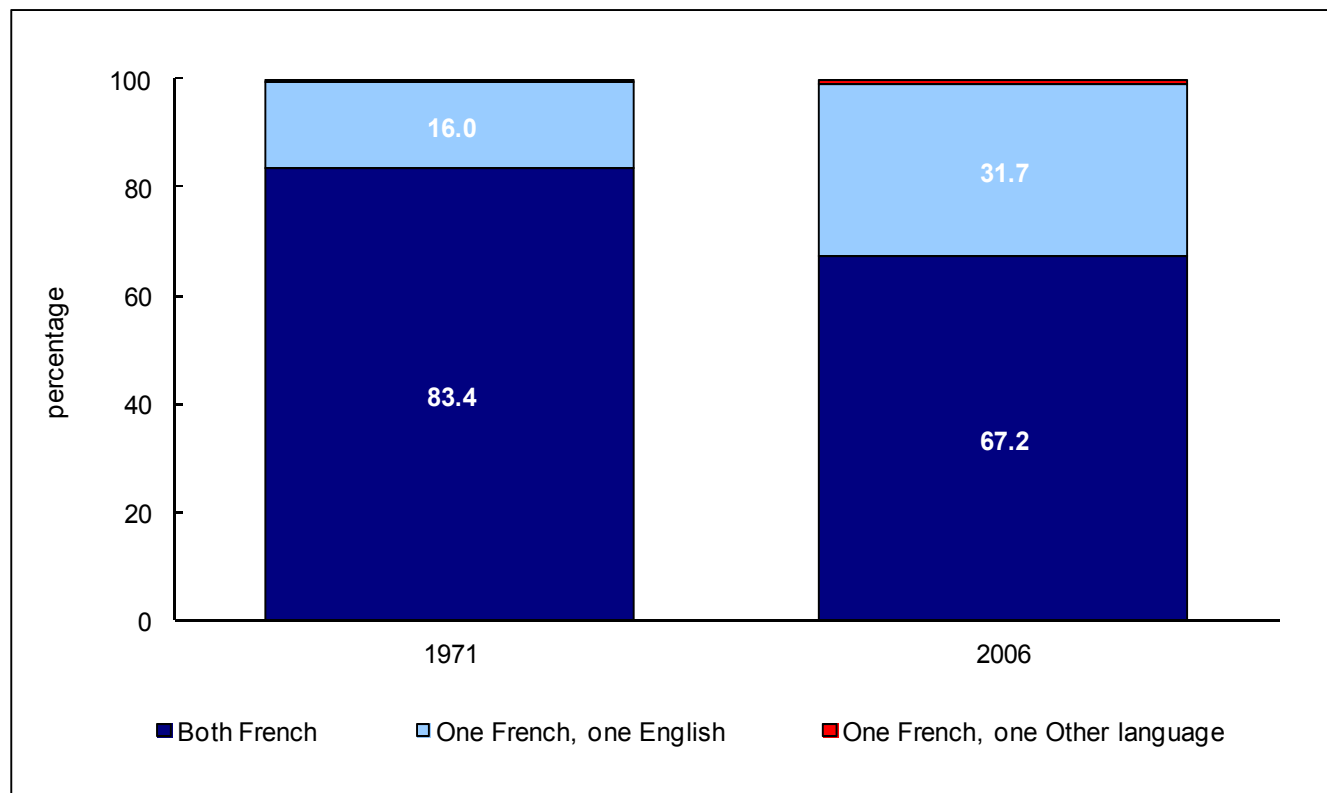


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The proportion of Francophones within a given region, or indeed their level of geographic concentration, leads to different propensities to form linguistically mixed or exogamous couples. Between 1971 and 2006, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent doubled in New Brunswick, going from 16% to 32% (see Chart 3.2). Conversely, the share of children living in an endogamous family with both parents having French as their mother tongue declined substantially, going from 83% in 1971 to 67% in 2006. The formation of French-“other”-language exogamous families remained stable during this period, with a proportion of approximately 1%.

Chart 3.2

Proportion of children under 18 years of age living in a family where at least one parent is of French-mother tongue, by mother tongue of parents, New Brunswick, 1971 and 2006



Note:

For 2006, multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.

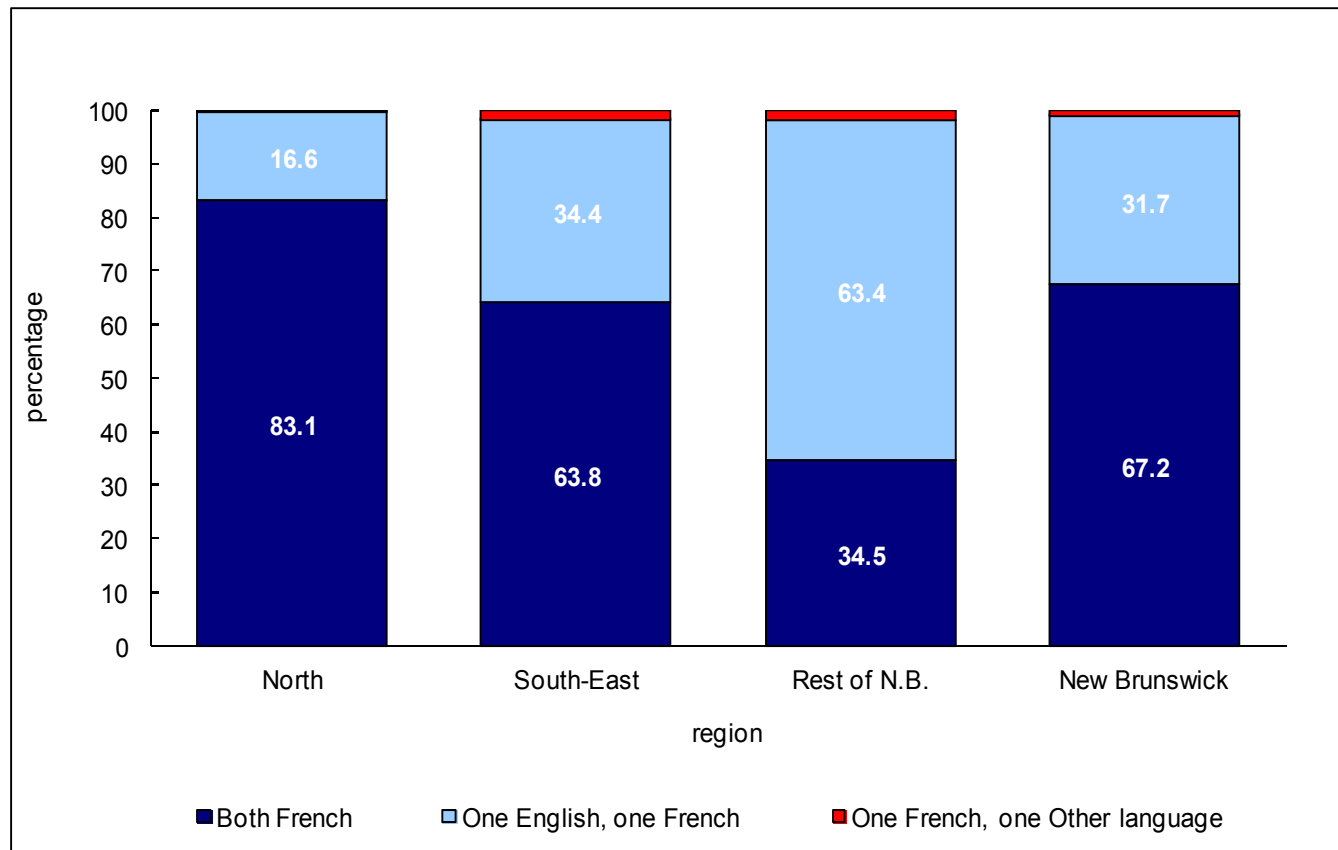
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

Among children under 18 years of age living in a family in which at least one spouse has French as a mother tongue, the proportion living within a French-English exogamous family also varies considerably depending on the New Brunswick region in which these families live (see Chart 3.3). The propensity for children to live in a family with both parents having French as their mother tongue is greatest in the North region (83%), whereas in the South-East and rest of the province, the corresponding proportions are 64% and 35% respectively. In New Brunswick as a whole, nearly one child in three with a least one French-mother-tongue parent lives in an exogamous family. With some exceptions, that family includes an English-mother-tongue spouse: less than 2% of children live in a family composed by a French-mother-tongue spouse and an “other”-mother-tongue spouse.

Between 1971 and 2006, among couples with at least one partner with French as a mother tongue, the proportion of French-English and French-“other”-language exogamous couples increased in New Brunswick, going from 18 % to 28 %, and 0,6 % to 1.1 % respectively, during this same period. Conversely, the proportion of endogamous couples with two partners with French as a mother tongue has decreased, going from 82 % in 1971 to 71 % in 2006.

Chart 3.3

Proportion of children under 18 years of age living in a family where at least one parent is of French-mother tongue, by mother tongue of parents, New Brunswick and regions, 2006



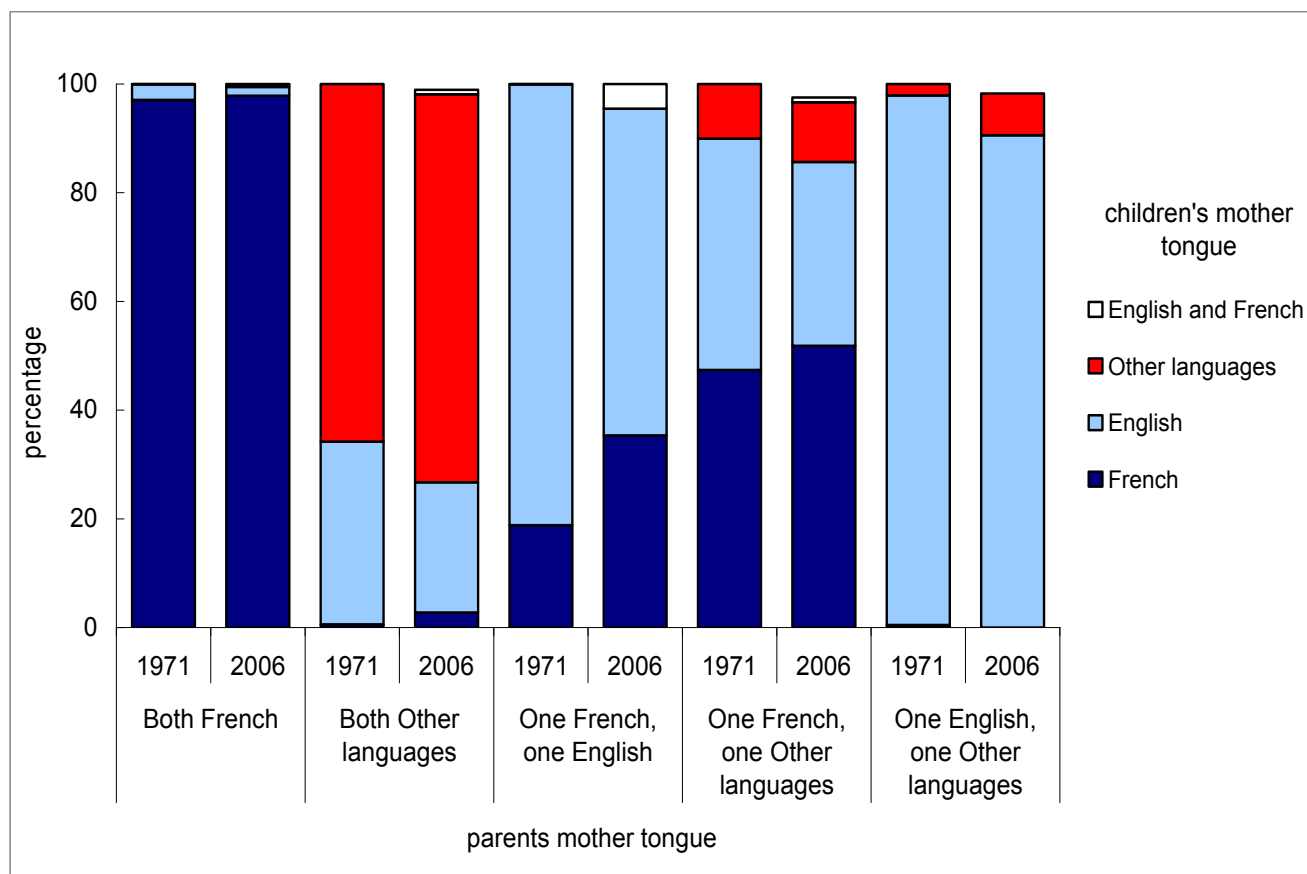
Note: Multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Because of the strong increase in the proportion of French-English exogamous couples between 1971 and 2006, one might expect to observe a decrease in the rate of transmission of the minority language (in this case, French) to children. But whereas French had been passed on to 19% of children under 18 years of age of French-English exogamous couples in 1971, the corresponding proportion was 35% in 2006 (see Chart 3.4). There was also an increase in the transmission of French to the children of French-“other”-language exogamous couples, from 47% to 52% during the same period.

Chart 3.4 brings out another noteworthy fact: among Francophone endogamous couples, the transmission of French to children under 18 years of age is very strong, at 97% in 1971 and 98% in 2006.

Chart 3.4
Mother tongue of children under 18 years of age by mother tongue of parents,
New Brunswick, 1971 and 2006



Note:

For 2006, only single responses were used for the parents, whereas in the case of children, among the multiple responses, only the English and French category was taken into account. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

In general, women are proportionally more likely to pass on their mother tongue than men. In 2006, 50% of children with a French-mother-tongue mother and an English-mother-tongue father reported having French as a mother tongue, compared to 28% with a French-mother-tongue father and an English-mother-tongue mother. This gap was much wider in 2006 than it had been in 1971, when the rate of transmission of French to the children of French-English exogamous couples was 20% for those with a French-speaking mother and 18% for those with a French-speaking father.

Table 3.2 shows that between 1971 and 2006, among exogamous couples with a French-mother-tongue spouse, there was an increase in the proportion of spouses with a mother tongue other than French who could conduct a conversation in French and English. Thus, the increased transmission of French to children living in French-English exogamous families seems to go hand in hand with an increase in the French-English bilingualism of non-Francophone partners. This increase is especially pronounced in the case of English-mother-tongue and "other"-mother-tongue female partners: the former had a French-English bilingualism rate of 41% in 2006 compared to 30% in 1971, while the latter, in the same censuses, had rates of 58% and 35% respectively. Among male English-mother-tongue partners in French-English exogamous couples, the level of knowledge of French increased more modestly, going from 32% to 35%.

It is also worth noting that in 1971, 22% of French-mother-tongue women living with an English-speaking male partner spoke French most often at home, compared to 17% of French-mother-tongue males living with an English-speaking female partner. Thirty-five years later, in 2006, the corresponding proportions were 31% and 26% respectively.

Table 3.2

Proportion of partners with a mother tongue other than French who can conduct a conversation in both English and French, by the couple's language combination, New Brunswick, 1971 and 2006

Couple's language combination	1971	2006
	percentage	
English male partner and French female partner	32.2	35.2
French male partner and English female partner	29.5	41.3
Other language male partner and French female partner	39.2	48.5
French male partner and other language female partner	35.2	57.9

Note: Only single responses were used.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

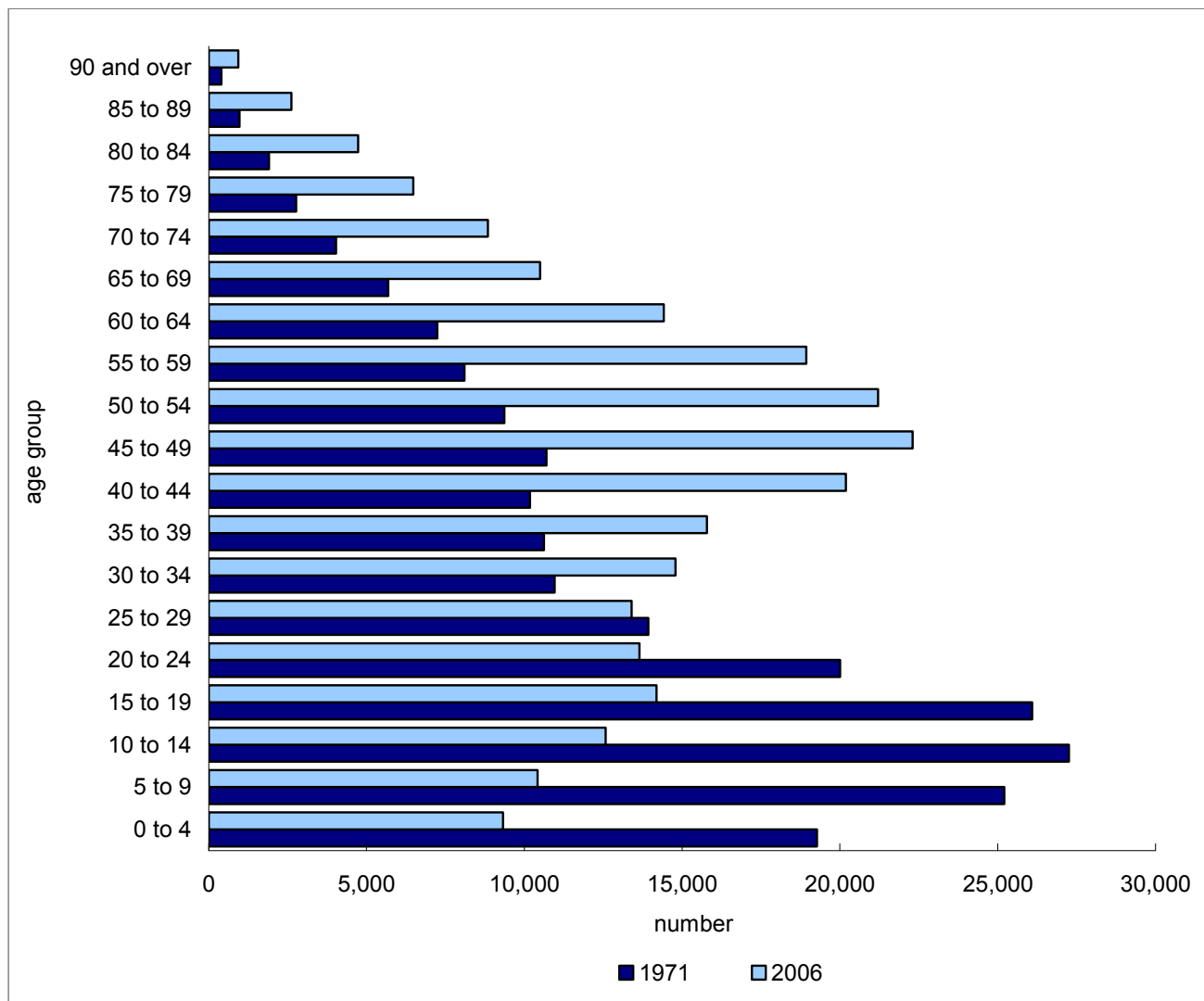
3.3 Age structure

It is instructive to examine how the age structure of New Brunswick's Francophone population has evolved, so as to be able to reveal part of the past demographic history of that population while providing an indication of its future course. Between 1971 and 2006, the change over time was essentially the result of a major decline in the Francophone fertility rate. Added to this was incomplete transmission of the mother tongue to children, although as will be seen further on, the level of transmission has not changed much in 35 years. At the time of the 2006 Census, French had been transmitted to eight in 10 children under the age of 18 of couples in which at least one of the partners had French as a mother tongue.

How a population evolves demographically depends mainly on whether it maintains its numbers, which is essentially done through births, international immigration and, to some extent, interprovincial migration. Over the past 35 years in New Brunswick, international immigration has had little effect on how the size of the French-mother-tongue population has evolved, since its demographic contribution has been marginal. Chart 3.5 shows the evolution of the age structure of New Brunswick's Francophone population. Since 1971, the French-mother-tongue population has grown by 20,560 persons, from 214,715 to 235,270. The increase in this population was mainly among persons aged 30 and over, whereas the number of persons under 30 declined substantially, mainly because of a fertility rate below the replacement level.

In 2006, the number of children under 5 years of age (9,320) was much smaller than the number of adults aged 30 to 34 (14,785), the average age of childbearing, with a ratio of 0.63. By comparison, in 1971 the corresponding ratio was 1.76 (19,275/10,960). Also, as Chart 3.5 shows, the baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1966), which corresponded to the age cohorts 5-to-9 years to 20-to-24 years in 1971 and the cohorts 40-to-44 years to 55-to-59 years 35 years later, went from 98,565 in 1971 to 82,635 in 2006.

Chart 3.5
Age structure of the French mother tongue population, New Brunswick, 1971 and 2006



Note: Multiples responses were equally redistributed.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

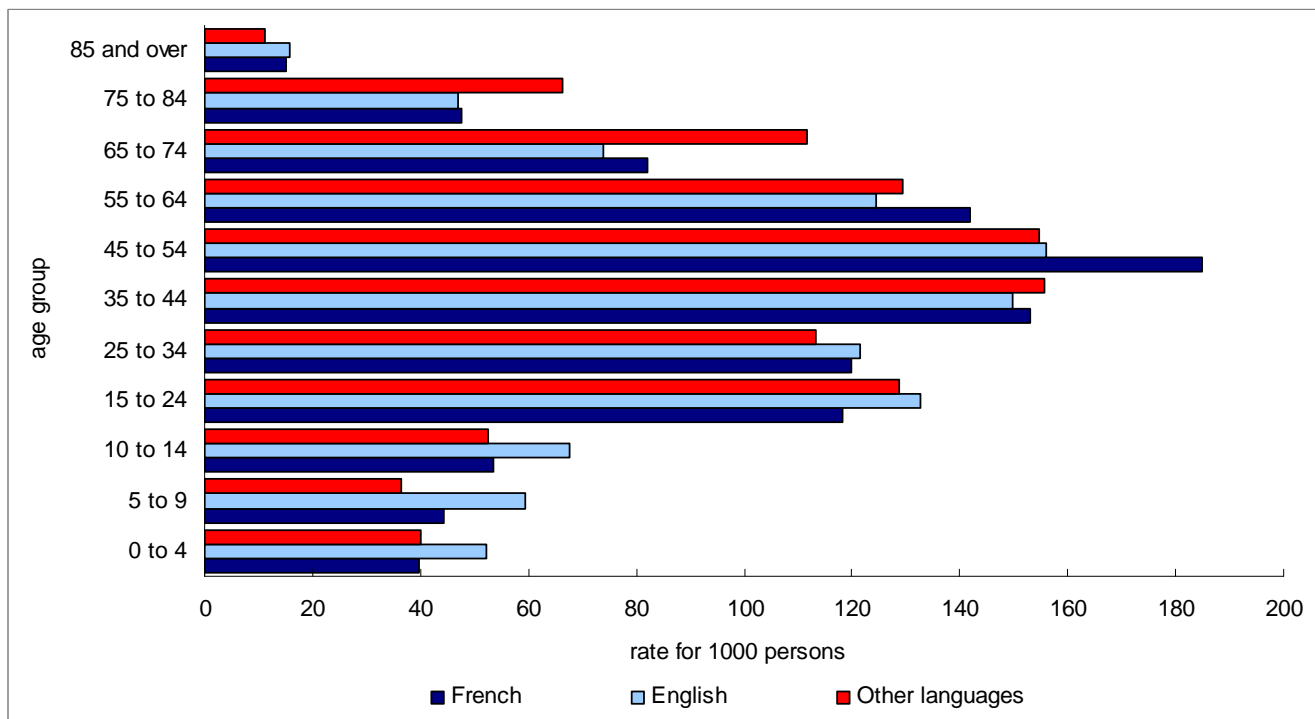
The small size of the youngest cohorts in 2006—combined with the fact that in the coming decades a number of cohorts will pass the over-65 mark—will result in an age structure that reflects considerable aging of the French-mother-tongue population.

While the aging of the Francophone population is mainly due to a low fertility rate, it can be assumed that it also results from the non-transmission of French as a mother tongue to children. As noted above, although the rate of intergenerational transmission of French increased in families headed by French-English exogamous couples between 1971 and 2006, it is nevertheless true that six children in 10 under 18 years of age and living in these families were transmitted only English as their mother tongue in 2006 (see Chart 3.4).

But overall, intergenerational linguistic continuity remained stable over this period. This phenomenon is measured by determining the ratio of the number of French-mother-tongue children under 5 years of age to the number of children whose mother has French as her mother tongue.¹² “A language group emerges at the top of the mother tongue transmission process when the index is higher than 1. [...] Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a mother tongue when the index is less than 1.” (Lachapelle and Lepage, 2011: page 86). In New Brunswick, this index was 0.91 in 1971 and 0.93 in 2006. While the index remained stable, intergenerational transmission is nevertheless unfavourable to the French-mother-tongue population.¹³ However, the index for New Brunswick is higher than for the whole of Canada outside Quebec, where it is 0.73.

The steep drop in births exhibited by the French-mother-tongue group in the past 35 years is not unique to this language group. Chart 3.6 shows the age structure of New Brunswick’s main mother-tongue groups in 2006. As may be seen, while the relative share of cohorts under 35 years of age within the English-mother-tongue group is greater than in the other two groups, the consequences of a fertility rate below the replacement level are also apparent in this language group. Unlike the French-mother-tongue and “other”-mother-tongue groups, the Anglophone group benefited from the contribution of intergenerational linguistic mobility from the other two groups. In 2006, the intergenerational linguistic continuity index of the Anglophone group was 1.04.

Chart 3.6
Age structure of French, English and Other mother tongue populations,
New Brunswick, 2006 (rate per 1,000)



Note: The multiple responses were equally redistributed among the groups.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

12. To establish this ratio, demographers generally look at children living in a two-parent family or a one-parent family headed by a woman, which account for more than 97% of all children in this age group.

13. For an in-depth examination of this approach, see Lachapelle and Lepage (2011).

3.4 Language transfers or intragenerational linguistic mobility

Language transfers, also sometimes called language shifts, refer to the phenomenon where the main language used at home differs from the individual's mother tongue. This language mobility phenomenon has no direct bearing on the evolution of language groups defined according to mother tongue. However, insofar as the language that dominates in the home is generally the one that is passed on to the children, it has a long-term influence on the future of language groups. Also, when the criterion used to define language groups is the first official language spoken, the language spoken most often at home has a direct influence on the number of the Francophone group. For example, according to this criterion, persons who have knowledge of both official languages and who have both French and English or an "other" language as a mother tongue are part of the English-speaking group if they speak English most often at home. By the same token, persons with an "other" mother tongue who know both official languages and who speak French most often at home are part of the group with French as the first official language spoken.¹⁴

Through successive censuses, there has been an increase in language transfer for persons with French as a mother tongue in New Brunswick. Thus, in 1971, approximately 9% of New Brunswickers with French as their mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the corresponding proportion was 51% (see Table 3.3). Thirty-five years later, 11% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the proportion of language transfers remained roughly stable.

Table 3.3
Rate of language transfer by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 1971 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue		
	French	English percentage	Other languages
1971	8.8	0.8	51.3
1981	8.0	0.8	53.4
1991	9.7	0.9	53.1
2001	10.5	1.0	58.0
2006	11.2	1.1	52.3

Note:

With the exception of 1971, only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

A linguistic continuity index can also be used as a corollary of the language transfer rate. This index is the ratio of the number of persons with a given home language to the number of persons having the corresponding mother tongue. A language group comes out ahead in the exchanges with other language groups when the index is higher than 1. Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a language group when the index is less than 1.

14. As noted earlier, persons with an "other" mother tongue who know only French are assigned French as their first official language spoken, regardless of whether they speak that language most often at home.

According to the statistics presented in Table 3.4, New Brunswick's English-mother-tongue group saw its linguistic continuity index go from 1.05 to 1.07 between 1971 and 2006, while that of the Francophone group went from 0.93 to 0.91. This decrease in the linguistic continuity index confirms that exchanges between the language groups are unfavourable to the French language group, and that they were more unfavourable in 2006 than they were in 1971, although the difference observed is relatively small. However, this does not mean that the French language group is growing smaller. In fact, the decrease in the linguistic continuity index of New Brunswick Francophones is due to the relatively smaller growth of the main home language group compared to the mother tongue group. In other words, although the number of persons with French as a mother tongue increased by nearly 21,000 persons during that period, the number with French as their main home language grew by only 15,000 persons.

Table 3.4
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and linguistic continuity index, New Brunswick, 1971 and 2006

Linguistic characteristics	1971			2006		
	French	English	Other languages	French	English	Other languages
	number					
Language spoken most often at home	199,085	430,720	4,755	213,890	496,850	8,910
Mother tongue	214,715	411,280	8,565	235,275	465,705	18,665
Linguistic continuity index	0.93	1.05	0.55	0.91	1.07	0.48

Note:

For 2006, multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

The continuity index of 0.91 for the French-mother-tongue group takes into account that in New Brunswick, more than 1,000 persons had a mother tongue other than French or English and spoke French most often at home in 2006 (see Table 3.5). It also takes into account that more than 5,300 persons with English as their mother tongue have French as their main home language.

Table 3.5
Population by mother tongue and language spoken most often at home, New Brunswick, 2006

Mother tongue		Language spoken most often at home			Total
		French	English	Other languages	
French	number	205,735	27,185	60	232,980
	percentage	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0
English	number	5,310	457,580	310	463,195
	percentage	1.1	98.8	0.1	100.0
Other languages	number	1,020	8,955	8,340	18,320
	percentage	5.6	48.9	45.5	100.0
Total	number	212,060	493,720	8,710	714,490

Note:

With equal redistribution of multiple responses to the language spoken most often at home question and single responses to the mother tongue question. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Because individuals' main home language may differ from their mother tongue, the concept of language transfer has often been seen as a phenomenon indicating abandonment of one's mother tongue. But since 2001, the Canadian census has included a question on languages, other than the main language, that are spoken on a regular basis at home. Although it may be difficult to judge how respondents interpret this new question, qualitative tests conducted on respondents as well as the results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities have shown that respondents usually consider it to refer to daily use of that language.

Based on the census results for this question, a distinction can be made between partial and complete language transfer. As a corollary to this distinction, there is a need to nuance the concept of linguistic continuity, since using one's mother tongue on a regular basis but, not predominantly at home cannot be interpreted as linguistic discontinuity.

In 2006, 212,000 New Brunswickers spoke French as the only main language at home, while 4,500 persons reported speaking that language most often in combination with English or an "other" language (Table 3.6). Thus, 30% of New Brunswickers reported having French as their main home language. Data from the 2006 Census show that 28,000 persons reported speaking French on a regular basis at home, although not as their main home language (Table 3.7). In short, French is spoken most often or on a regular basis by one-third of the province's population.

Table 3.6
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home, New Brunswick, 2006

Type of answer	Mother tongue		Language spoken most often at home		Other languages spoken most often at home	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Single responses	714,490	99.3	714,230	99.2	75,865	10.5
French	232,980	32.4	211,665	29.4	27,720	3.9
English	463,195	64.4	494,215	68.7	44,135	6.1
Other languages	18,320	2.5	8,350	1.2	4,005	0.6
Multiple responses	5,160	0.7	5,425	0.8	410	0.1
English and French	4,450	0.6	4,295	0.6	100	0.0
English and other	560	0.1	965	0.1	145	0.0
French and other	120	0.0	130	0.0	165	0.0
English French and other	25	0.0	30	0.0	0	0.0
Total	719,650	100.0	719,650	100.0

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 3.7
Number and proportion of persons with French as mother tongue, first official language spoken, language spoken most often at home and language spoken regularly at home, New Brunswick, 2006

French language	number	percentage
Mother tongue	237,575	33.0
First official language spoken	236,100	32.8
Language spoken at least regularly at home	244,110	33.9
Language spoken most often at home	216,120	30.0
Language spoken regularly at home	27,990	3.9

Note: Single and multiple responses combined.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Information on the regular use of French as a secondary language in the home serves to distinguish complete language transfers from partial language transfers. Thus, based on single responses to the question on the first language learned and still understood at the time of the 2006 Census (usually called the mother tongue), Table 3.8 shows that for New Brunswick as a whole, 5.4% of persons with French as their mother tongue do not use French at least regularly at home (complete transfer), whereas 5.8% use it on a regular basis (partial transfer).

As was already seen in Section 2.4, Francophones were rather concentrated geographically in the province, and consequently, their language behaviours are influenced by the relative share that they represent within their community. For example, the language transfer rate in the North region is 4.2%, including 1.7% complete transfers and 2.5% partial transfers. Conversely, the rest of New Brunswick region has a 37.2% transfer rate, including 21.4% complete transfers and 15.8% partial transfers.

Table 3.8
Rate of complete and partial language transfers of Francophones by region, New Brunswick, 2006

Region	Language transfers		
	Complete	Partial percentage	Total
North	1.7	2.5	4.2
South-East	5.2	7.4	12.6
Rest of N.B.	21.4	15.8	37.2
New Brunswick	5.4	5.8	11.2

Note:

The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Language transfer rates are known to vary by age group (see Table 3.9). As well, Francophones under 15 years of age have a greater tendency to speak French most often at home than those in other age groups. The fact is that the linguistic paths of Francophones who live in a minority situation are influenced by their life paths (type of educational institution attended, friends' main language, work environment, partner's language group, etc). According to 2006 statistics, the Francophones most likely to have made a complete language transfer are those aged 55 and over. However, persons aged 25 to 34 are proportionally more likely to have made a partial transfer (7.5%). Consequently, French is not the main language used at home for more than one Francophone in 10 aged 25 or over.

Table 3.9
Rate of complete and partial language transfers of Francophones by age group,
New Brunswick, 2006

Age group	Language transfers		
	Complete	Partial	Total
	percentage		
0 to 14 years	0.8	2.5	3.3
15 to 24 years	2.1	4.5	6.6
25 to 34 years	4.0	7.5	11.5
35 to 54 years	6.2	6.7	12.9
55 to 64 years	8.2	6.8	15.0
65 years and over	8.8	5.7	14.4
Total	5.4	5.8	11.2

Note:

The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Exogamy is often associated with language transfer for Francophones outside Quebec. Indeed, 62% of New Brunswick Francophones who live in an exogamous union with an English-mother-tongue partner speak English most often at home. However, data drawn from the 2006 SVOLM serve to better document the link between exogamy and language transfer among Francophones. In many cases, language transfer is found to have taken place well before a union was formed with an Anglophone partner: approximately 69% of Francophones who live in an exogamous situation began to speak English most often at home before age 21 and 39% before age 15. Among Francophones between 25 and 44 years of age—those likely to have young children—the corresponding proportions were 58% and 33% respectively. Thus, it is not so much exogamy that has a direct bearing on the fact that a Francophone speaks English most often at home. In fact, these results suggest that living in a highly minority situation increases the use of the majority language in daily activities and influences the main language of Francophones in the medium term and ultimately affects the propensity to choose an English-speaking partner. In any event, the relationship between exogamy and home language definitely operates in both directions.

Data drawn from the SVOLM shed light on the association that tends to be established between language transfer and anglicization. The survey includes a question on respondents' main language, that is, the language in which they are most at ease in speaking. As may be seen from the results presented in Table 3.10, 10% of Francophones have English as their main language and 7% have both official languages. These proportions vary by region of residence, and consequently by the proportion that Francophones represent within their municipality.

Table 3.10
Main language of Francophones by region of residence, New Brunswick, 2006

Region	Main language (in which we are most at ease)			Total
	French	English	English and French	
			percentage	
North	92.0	4.0	4.0	100.0
South-East	77.0	13.0	10.0	100.0
Rest of N.B.	58.0	27.0	15.0	100.0
New Brunswick	83.0	10.0	7.0	100.0

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

When the statistics presented in this table are compared to those concerning language transfer (Table 3.8), it emerges that in the North and South-East regions, the proportion of Francophones who report speaking English most often at home (including both complete and partial language transfers) is similar to the proportion who report being more at ease in English than in French. By contrast, in the rest of New Brunswick, 27% of Francophones report being more at ease in English than in French while 37% report speaking English most often at home.

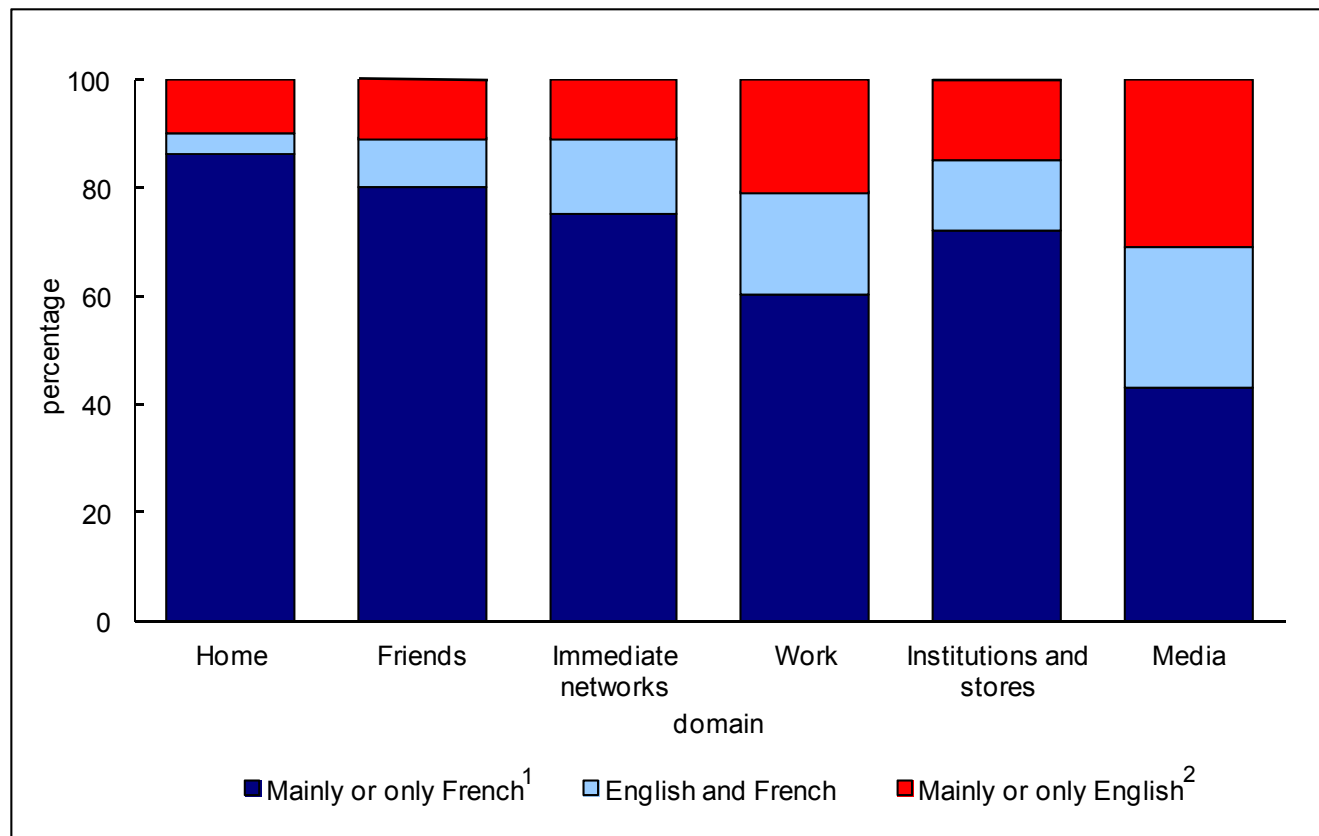
3.5 Use of French in the public sphere

Statistics from the Census of Population shed light on the use of languages both in the private sphere (at home) and in the workplace, as we will see in the section dealing with the labour force. But what do we know about the use of languages—French in particular—in areas of interaction other than in the home?

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language minorities (SVOLM) includes a number of questions on the use of languages in various domains in the public sphere such as stores, health care institutions (which will be examined in detail in the next section), volunteer activities, social support, community or sports activities, etc. Some questions in the survey also deal with domains on the borderline between the private and public spheres, such as the language spoken with friends outside the home and the language in which various media are “consumed.”

In the case of New Brunswick, the data show that regardless of the sphere, French remains the language that Francophones mainly use. The statistics presented in Chart 3.7 show that French in the home (86%) remains the most often used language of communication. In the public sphere, 80% of Francophones speak mainly or only French with their friends, 75% in their immediate network, 72% in institutions and stores and 60% at work. In 43% of cases, they use media mainly or only in French. Furthermore, a certain proportion of Francophones report using French as much as English in the different domains of the public sphere mentioned. Thus, while 4% of Francophones speak French and English equally at home, 26% of them consume media in both languages. Also, while nearly 10% report using mainly or only English at home, with friends and in their immediate environment, they are proportionally more likely to use mainly that language in the other domains of the public sphere.

Chart 3.7
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various domains of the public and private spheres, New Brunswick, 2006



1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.
 2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note:

The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart. A note on the construction of the indices for use of language in daily activities is found in Appendix C.

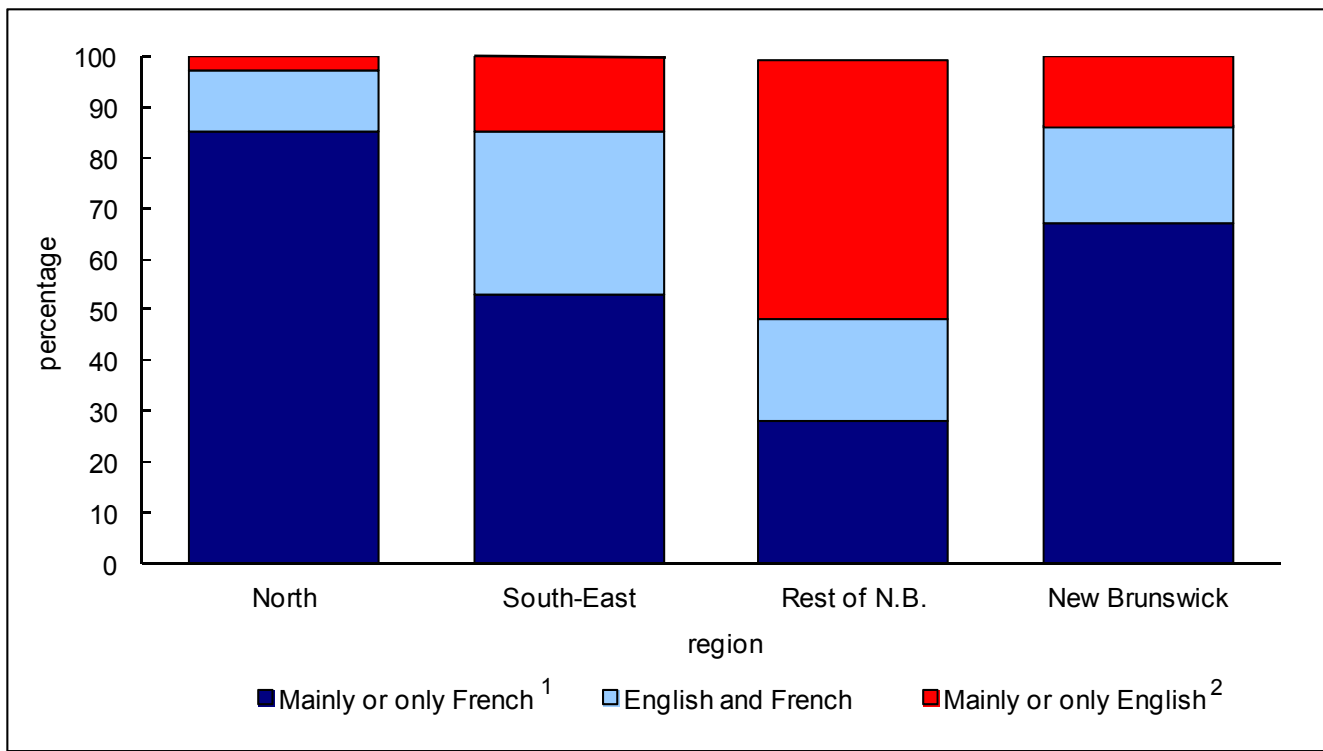
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Just as was seen in the previous sections, the use of French in the various domains of the public sphere (media, institutions and stores, work, immediate network and friends outside the home) varies from one region to another in New Brunswick.¹⁵ The statistics in Chart 3.8 show that French is the language mainly or only used by more than 85% of Francophones living in the North of the province. French is used exclusively by 49% of the Francophones in that region. In the other two regions, the exclusive use of French is similar at 9%. However, French as the predominant language (mainly or only) is more frequent in the South-East (52%) than in the rest of the province (28%). Also, in the South-East region, nearly one Francophone in three uses French and English equally in the public sphere. This proportion is greater than those observed in the other regions of New Brunswick, namely 12% in the North and 20% in the rest of the province.

15. See Appendix C for a description of the general index of use of languages in the public sphere.

Chart 3.8

Proportion of Francophones by the general language use index in various domains of the public sphere, New Brunswick and regions, 2006



1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

3.6 Knowledge of French

When persons for whom French is not the first official language spoken are able to conduct a conversation in French, this can give those for whom French is their main language more opportunities to use it. While 33% of New Brunswick's population report French, either alone or together with another language, as a mother tongue, and while a similar proportion have French as a first official language spoken, 44% of the overall population of New Brunswick report that they are able to conduct a conversation in French. In 2006, 68% of persons with French as a mother tongue reported knowing both official languages; the corresponding proportion was only 16% for persons with English as a mother tongue and 17% for persons with another mother tongue. Among the latter, 3.6% of persons, most of them recent immigrants, reported that they were unable to conduct a conversation in either French or English.

Table 3.11
Knowledge of official languages by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 2001 and 2006

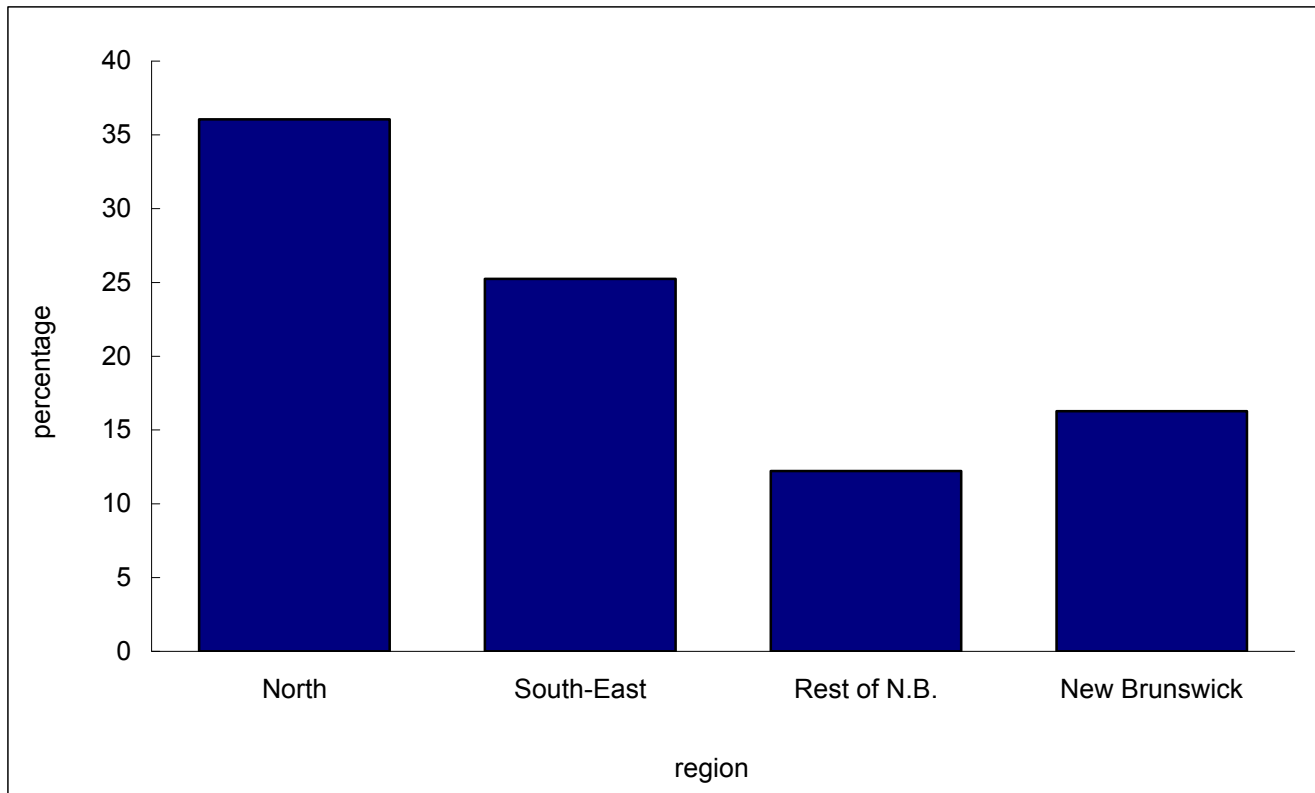
Mother tongue	Knowledge of official languages									
	2001					2006				
	English		Neither English and English nor		Total	English		Neither English and English nor		Total
French	English	French	French	French		English	French	French		
percentage										
French	27.6	0.7	71.7	0.0	100.0	31.1	0.7	68.3	0.0	100.0
English	0.1	84.5	15.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	100.0
Other languages	0.7	78.8	17.5	2.9	100.0	2.9	76.3	17.2	3.6	100.0
Total	9.2	56.5	34.2	0.1	100.0	10.2	56.3	33.4	0.1	100.0

Note: The multiple responses regarding mother tongue were equally redistributed among the groups.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

For persons for whom French is not the first official language spoken, the ability to conduct a conversation in French depends on a number of factors, including how interested they are in learning the language and the perceived importance, utility and official status of the language. Additionally, the demographic characteristics of the population considered and the demolinguistic context play a preponderant role. Charts 3.9 and 3.10 show that the level of knowledge of French by non-Francophones greatly depends on the region in which they live and, consequently, on the proportional weight of the French-speaking population in that region.

At the scale of New Brunswick, more than 16% of non-Francophones are able to conduct a conversation in French. However, this proportion reaches to 36% in the North region and to 25% in the South-East region. For non-Francophones in the rest of the province, the level of knowledge of French is 12%.

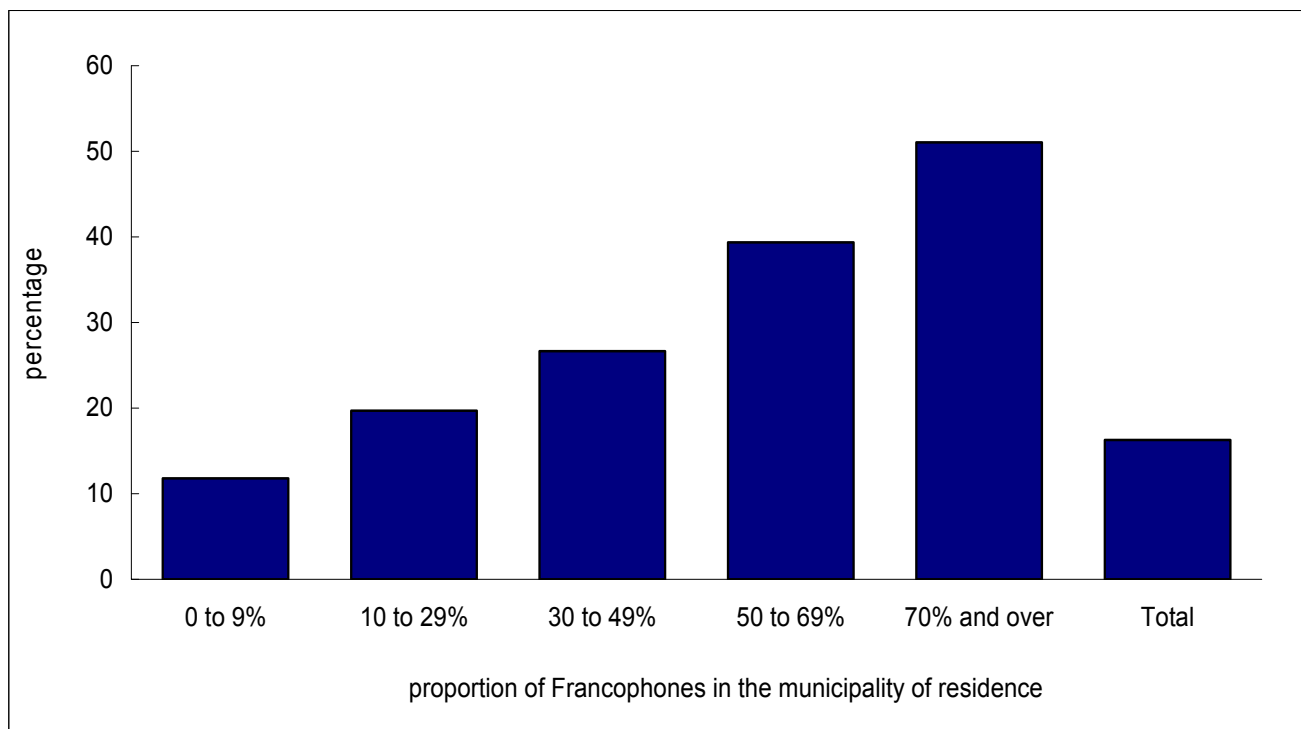
Chart 3.9**Rate of English-French bilingualism among non-francophones with English as first official language spoken by region, New Brunswick, 2006**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Another way to highlight out the link between place of residence and knowledge of French among non-Francophones is to present the statistics according to the relative weight of the Francophone minority within the municipality of residence. In municipalities where Francophones comprise less than 10% of the population, the French-English bilingualism rate of non-Francophones barely exceeds 12%. In municipalities where they comprise between 10% and 30% of the population of their municipality, the level of knowledge of French among non-Francophones is 20%. Thus, the greater the relative share of Francophones within their municipality, the greater will be the knowledge of French among non-Francophones. A fact worth noting is that even when Francophones represent 70% or more of the population in their community of residence, the level of knowledge of French among non-Francophones does not exceed 50%.

Chart 3.10

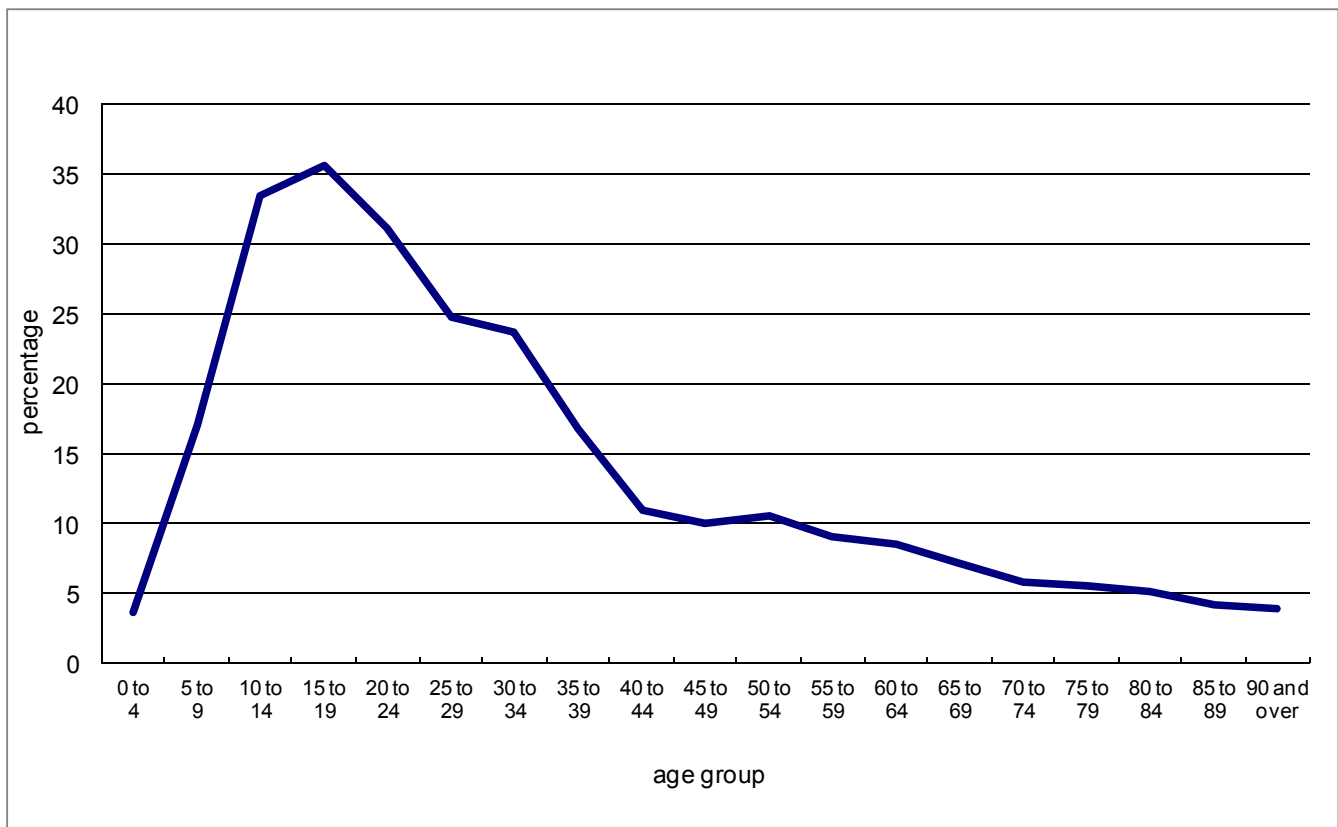
Rate of English-French bilingualism among persons with English as their first official language spoken by the proportion that Francophones represent within the municipality of residence, New Brunswick, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The proportion of persons able to conduct a conversation in French in a given place may affect how frequently French is used. Hence, one factor that can favour the use of French is its use in various settings, especially at work and in the home, by persons for whom English is the first official language spoken. Such a factor has the effect of increasing Francophones' opportunities to use their mother tongue. In New Brunswick, among bilingual Anglophones, namely those who report that they are able to conduct a conversation in both English and French, 24% spoke French at least on a regular basis at home and 46% used that language at least on a regular basis at work in 2006.

The knowledge of French for non-Francophones is wider spread among "other"-mother-tongue persons than among those with English as their mother tongue, except in the 10-to-34 age group (data not shown). In this group, the knowledge of French is more widespread among Anglophones because of their attendance of French immersion programs, French as a second language and French-language post-secondary programs. (Chart 3.11)

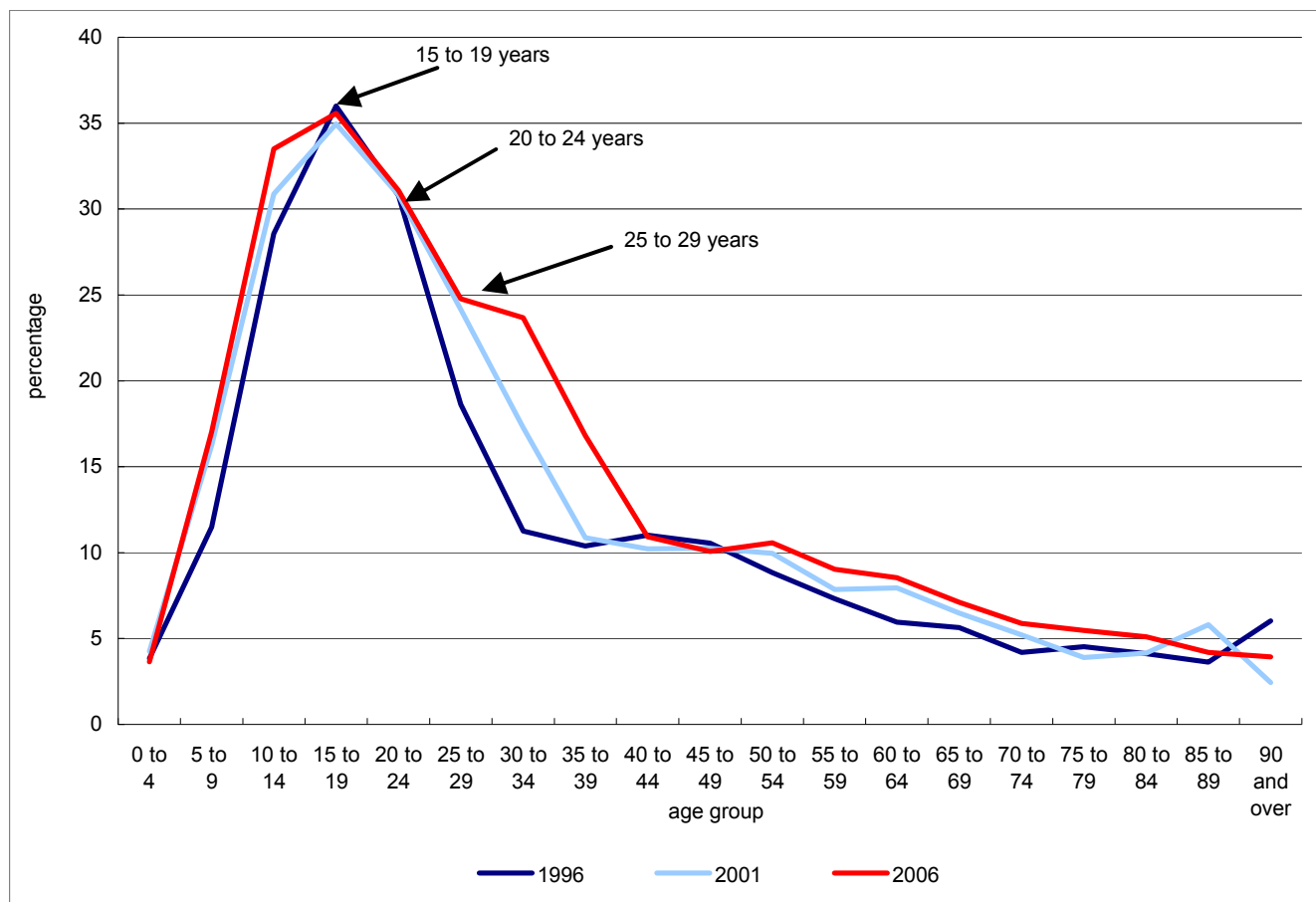
Chart 3.11**Proportion of persons with English mother tongue who can conduct a conversation in English and in French by age group, New Brunswick, 2006**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Knowledge of French appears to have slightly advanced between 2001 and 2006 within the Anglophone population. It remained stable among youths aged 15 to 19, the age group with the highest French-English bilingualism rate, as well as among young people in their twenties. Knowledge of French was up for Anglophones in their thirties: from 11% in 1996, the French-English bilingualism rate of English-speaking New Brunswickers aged 30 to 34 went to 17% in 2001 and 24% in 2006. Among Anglophones aged 35 to 39, it went from 10% in 1996 to 11% in 2001 and to 17% in 2006. This is a direct consequence of the influence of immersion and second-language learning programs.

It is also worth noting that the ability of young Anglophones to maintain their knowledge of French as a second language diminishes over time. As may be seen in Chart 3.12, when we consider youths aged 15 to 19 in 1996, we observe that their bilingualism rate as reported in that census (36%) falls to 31% in 2001, when this cohort is aged 20 to 24 years, and to 25% in 2006 when the same cohort is aged 25 to 29 years. A similar trend is observed among youths who were 15 to 19 years of age in 2001 and who are between 20 and 24 years of age five years later.

Chart 3.12
Proportion of persons with English as their mother tongue who can conduct a conversation in English and in French by age group, New Brunswick, 1996, 2001 and 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

3.7 Migration (interprovincial and international migratory movements)

The mobility of Francophones within Canada and the contribution of international immigration are factors that influence the evolution of the French-speaking population of New Brunswick.

3.7.1 Place of birth

Table 3.12 shows the place of birth of New Brunswick Francophones. In 2006, 89% of New Brunswick Francophones had been born in the province, whereas 9% of them had come from another province or territory in Canada, and less than 2% were born outside Canada. These proportions are the same regardless of whether the Francophone population is defined according to the criterion of mother tongue or that of first official language spoken.

Table 3.12
Place of birth of Francophones by mother tongue and first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2006

Place of birth	French mother tongue		French first official language spoken	
	number	%	number	%
Born in New Brunswick	210,885	89.6	209,850	89.3
Born in an other canadian province or territory	21,520	9.1	21,310	9.1
Born in Quebec	14,685	6.2	14,620	6.2
Born in Ontario	3,530	1.5	3,495	1.5
Born outside Canada	2,865	1.2	3,925	1.7
Total	235,275	100.0	235,080	100.0

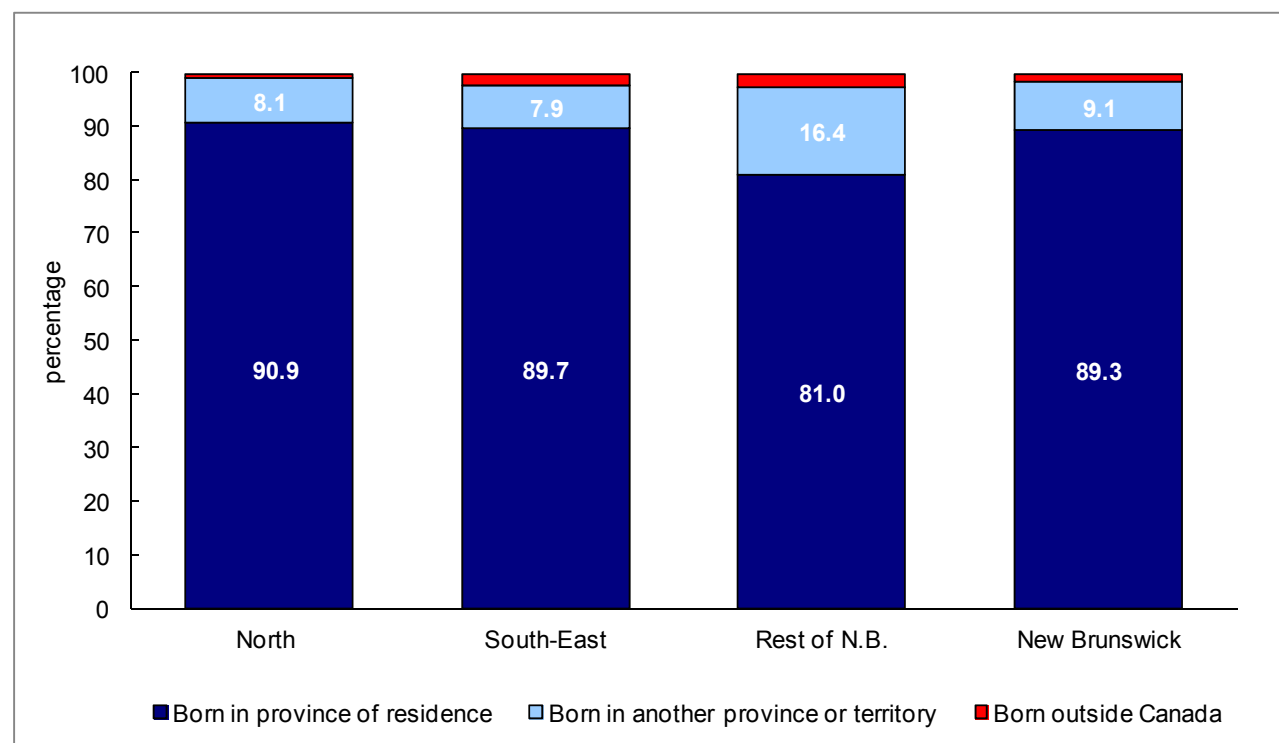
Note:

The multiple responses were equally redistributed. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

These results vary a little depending on which region of the province is being considered. Thus, in the North and South-East regions of the province, approximately 90% of Francophones were born in New Brunswick and 8% in another province or territory. In the rest of New Brunswick, 81% of Francophones were born in the province and more than 16% were born in another Canadian province. As for persons born outside Canada, Chart 3.13 clearly shows that the relative share of French-language immigration to New Brunswick is relatively small, regardless of the region.

Chart 3.13
Place of birth of Francophones by region, New Brunswick, 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.7.2 Internationale immigration

New Brunswick receives few international immigrants whose first official language is French. In 2006, there were 3,380 French-speaking individuals residing in the province who were born outside Canada. Of these immigrants, a small proportion had French as their first official language spoken. In 2006, that relative share was 13%. Nevertheless, while the relative weight of the English-speaking immigrant population within the Anglophone population of New Brunswick was nearly 5% in the last census, the relative weight of the French first official language spoken (FOLS) immigrant population within the Francophone population was less than 2%.

Table 3.13
Number and proportion of French-speaking and English-speaking immigrants,
New Brunswick, 1971 to 2006

Immigrants	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006
	number				
Number of French-speaking immigrants	2,575	3,440	2,635	2,675	3,380
	proportion (in %)				
French-speaking immigrants within the immigrant population	10.8	12.7	11.0	11.9	12.8
French-speaking immigrants in New Brunswick within all French-speaking immigrants outside Quebec	4.8	6.1	4.4	3.0	3.4
French-speaking immigrants within the Francophone population	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4
English-speaking immigrants within the Anglophone population	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.7
Immigrants in New Brunswick within Canada	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4

Note: Populations are defined according to the first official language spoken criterium.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

French-speaking immigrants in New Brunswick come from various countries. However, a large proportion of them come from a limited number of countries. Data from the 2006 Census reveal that one Francophone immigrant in two comes from the United States. Table 3.14 shows the main countries of origin of Francophone immigrants living in New Brunswick. As may be seen, the country of origin of the largest number of French-speaking immigrants after the United States is France, followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo. The twelve countries shown in this table account for 81% of French FOLS immigration to New Brunswick. Five African countries alone account for 11% of these French-speaking immigrants, compared to 8% for France.

Table 3.14
Main countries of origin of French-speaking immigrants, New Brunswick, 2006

Country	French-speaking immigrants	
	number	percentage
United States of America	2,000	50.9
France	300	7.6
Congo, Democratic Republic of	185	4.8
Germany	150	3.8
Morocco	100	2.5
Haiti	85	2.2
Belgium	80	2.0
Algeria	65	1.6
Netherlands	55	1.4
China, People's Republic of	55	1.4
Tunisia	45	1.2
Togo	40	1.1

Note: Populations are defined according to the first official language spoken criterium.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.7.3 Interprovincial migration

Since 1986, net migration of Francophones between New Brunswick and the other provinces and territories has been negative. Starting in 1981, the number of departures to other provinces has generally ranged between 7,000 and 10,000 during a given five-year period. As for migration to New Brunswick, it has remained fairly stable, ranging between 7,000 and 8,000 arrivals since 1981.

Table 3.15
Interprovincial migration of Francophones between New Brunswick and other provinces and territories by first official language spoken, 1981 to 1986, 1986 to 1991, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006

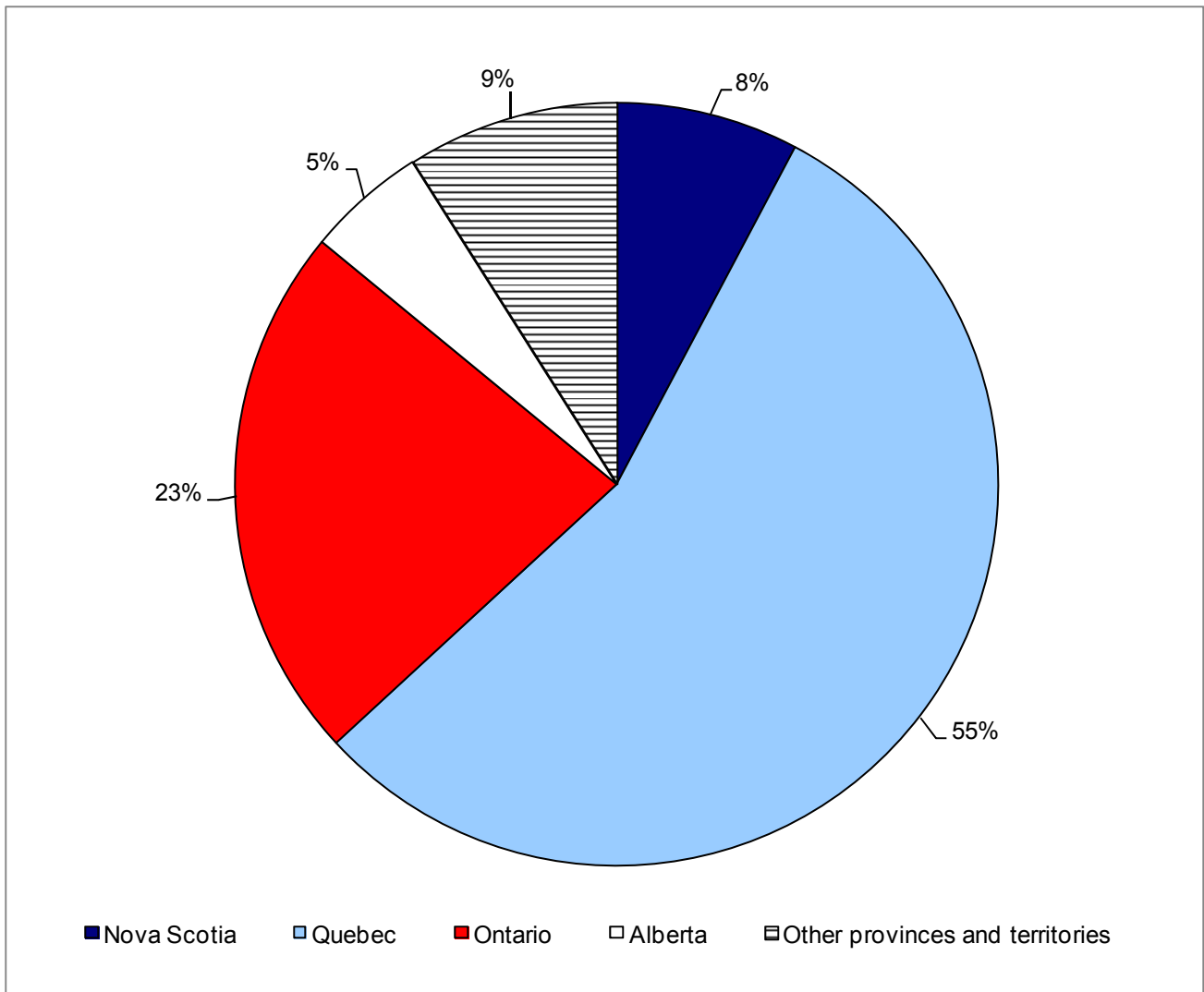
Period	First official language spoken		
	Total	French number	English
From New Brunswick to other provinces and territories			
1981 to 1986	37,905	7,410	30,445
1986 to 1991	41,895	9,660	32,140
1991 to 1996	36,025	7,770	28,235
1996 to 2001	41,060	10,200	30,830
2001 to 2006	42,185	9,295	32,860
From other provinces and territories to New Brunswick			
1981 to 1986	36,530	8,465	28,060
1986 to 1991	35,830	7,750	28,055
1991 to 1996	34,055	7,295	26,750
1996 to 2001	32,630	7,170	25,445
2001 to 2006	31,575	7,225	24,330
Net migration (arrivals minus departures)			
1981 to 1986	-1,370	1,055	-2,380
1986 to 1991	-6,060	-1,900	-4,080
1991 to 1996	-1,960	-470	-1,480
1996 to 2001	-8,420	-3,020	-5,370
2001 to 2006	-10,610	-2,060	-8,530

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981 to 2006.

Charts 3.14 and 3.15 show migratory movements between New Brunswick and the other provinces and territories between 2001 and 2006. As may be seen, of the approximately 7,000 Francophones who came from other provinces and territories to settle in New Brunswick, 55% had been living in Quebec in 2001, compared to 23% in Ontario, 8% in Nova Scotia and 5% in Alberta. By the same token, of the 9,000 Francophones who were living in New Brunswick in 2001 and who migrated to other provinces, nearly 60% went to Quebec, 17% to Ontario and 12% to Alberta.

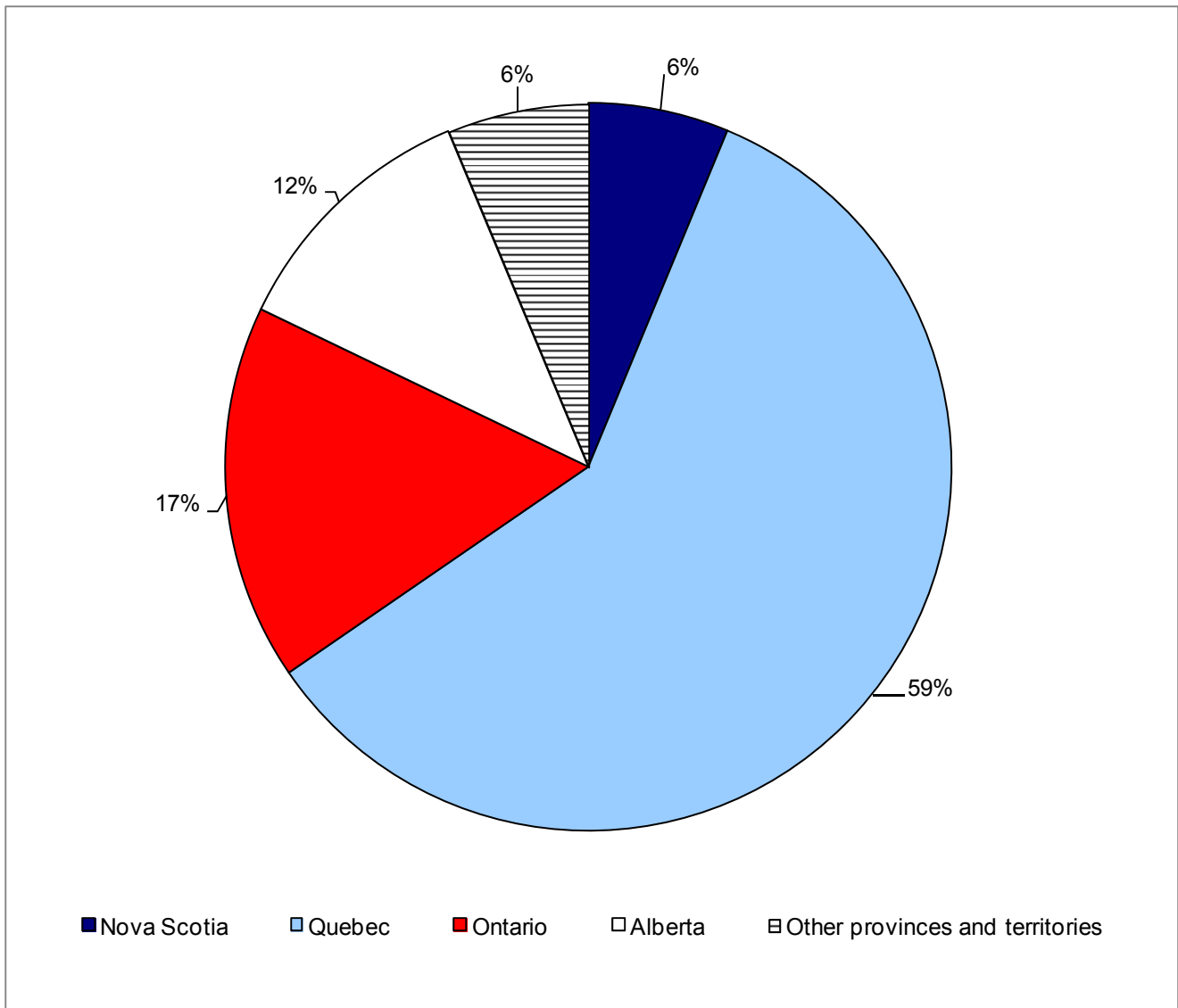
Chart 3.14
Province or territory of origin of Francophones who settled in New Brunswick between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 3.15
Destination of Francophones who left New Brunswick for another province or territory between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 4 A few key sectors for the vitality of official-language minority communities

The *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013* calls for investing in five key sectors: health, justice, arts and culture, economic development and immigration. The last of these sectors was briefly discussed in a previous section and was dealt with in an analytical report released by Statistics Canada (Houle and Corbeil, 2010). This section will present statistics on the other four key sectors identified in the *Roadmap*. Also, the *Roadmap* includes financial support for education in the minority language. This sector was identified as being of great importance for the future of official-language minorities in Canada (Lord, 2008); therefore, a section will be devoted to it.

Drawing on data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) and the census, we will provide general information on the presence of French and the situation of Francophones in each of these sectors.

4.1 Health

A common language between patients and health care professionals is one of the key elements of access to health care services and the effectiveness of the services provided. Language barriers can mean that some members of minority Francophone communities are less well served by health care services. With this in mind, it is important to examine the situation of New Brunswick's Francophone communities regarding various aspects of access to health care services.

In the 2006 Census, 53% of doctors working in New Brunswick, or 440, reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French, while 46% reported using it at least regularly¹⁶ in their work.¹⁷ As for nurses, 3,935 of them, or 49%, were able to conduct a conversation in French and 44% used it at least regularly at work. The proportion of health care professionals who can conduct a conversation in French and, to a lesser extent, the proportion of those who use that language at least on a regular basis at work, is much higher than the relative share of Francophones in New Brunswick. The results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) show that the majority of New Brunswick Francophones report using French in their contacts with the different health care professionals about whom information was collected in that survey, namely family doctors, nurses, telephone health line and professionals in other places that people go to in order to obtain care. Table 4.1 shows the languages used with health care professionals. It reveals that more than 80% of Francophones in the North and the South-East of the province use French in their contacts with a family doctor, nurse or other specialist or when they use the telephone health line. However, French is used more in the North of New Brunswick than in the South-East. In the rest of New Brunswick, a majority of Francophones use English in their contacts with a family doctor (69%) or nurse (62%) or in the other places that they go to in order to obtain care (69%).

16. In other words, most often or on a regular basis.

17. On this subject, see Table 2.1 of *Health Care Professionals and Official-Language Minorities in Canada: 2001 and 2006* (Blaser, 2009: p. 20).

Table 4.1
Proportion of Francophones by languages used with different health professionals,
New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Health professional	Language used		
	French	English and French	English
	percentage		
Family Doctor			
North	90	2 ^E	8
South-East	80	3 ^E	17
Rest of N.B.	28	3 ^E	69
New Brunswick	78	3	19
Nurse			
North	93	4 ^E	3 ^E
South-East	83	5 ^E	11 ^E
Rest of N.B.	30	6 ^E	62
New Brunswick	81	5^E	13
Telephone health line			
North	90	x	F
South-East	82	x	10 ^E
Rest of N.B.	56	x	32 ^E
New Brunswick	84	4^E	9
Other place or specialist			
North	94	3 ^E	3 ^E
South-East	77	5 ^E	17
Rest of N.B.	23	7 ^E	69
New Brunswick	80	4	16

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Health care professionals' lack of knowledge of French, as perceived by respondents, is the main reason cited by Francophones to explain why they are not served in that language during their visits/consultations. Also, 14% of Francophones reported being more at ease in the language of the majority in their contacts with their family doctor. This has a major influence on the main language used in interactions.

Overall, the results of the SVOLM and the census clearly show that the proportion of Francophones in a municipality of residence, the availability of professionals with knowledge of French and the main language of those requesting services are important factors that affect the extent of use of one language or the other with health care professionals.

What mainly distinguishes the North and South-East regions of New Brunswick is the strong representation of Francophones who reside there: slightly more than 98% of the Francophones of the North of New Brunswick and 68% of those in the South-East of the province live in a municipality where their language group comprises at least 50% of the population. Thus, as described in the section on use of languages in the public sphere, the greater the proportion of Francophones in a given region, the more extensive the presence of French in the public sphere and consequently, the greater the opportunities for using it in daily activities.

Apart from how the proportion of Francophones in a given region influences the use of French with health care professionals, the availability of such professionals able to conduct a conversation in that language is obviously an important factor to consider. According to statistics from the 2006 Census, the North and South-East regions have the highest proportions of doctors (85% and 78% respectively) and nurses (91% and 62% respectively) who are able to conduct a conversation in French.¹⁸ These two regions also have the largest proportions of Francophones who report communicating in French with health care professionals. The presence of Francophone professionals as well as professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language is not only likely to increase the accessibility of health care services in that language, but it can also be conducive to a stronger presence and more widespread use of that language in this key sector of the public sphere.

In light of these results, it is also important to examine whether Francophones who report having French as their main language were more likely to use French in their interactions with health care professionals than those with English as their main language. It seems clear that the lack of use of the minority official language by Francophones for whom French is the main language—that is, the language in which they are most at ease—does not depend on the same factors as in the case of Francophones who have made a language shift with the result that English is now the language in which they feel most at ease.

In general, the results of the SVOLM show that Francophones whose main language is French are proportionally more likely to be served in French when they go to different health care professionals than Francophones who have English as their main language. For example, 87% of the former reported using French during interactions with their family doctor compared to 29% of the latter.

Information drawn from the SVOLM clearly shows that for Francophones, obtaining health care services in the language of their choice does not necessarily mean obtaining services in French. Thus, since 10% of New Brunswick Francophones have English as their main language, it is not surprising that French is not their “language of choice” for obtaining health care services.

4.2 Justice

An examination of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) results concerning the justice field also sheds light on the extent to which the French language is present in institutions that ensure its use in the public sphere. By accordingly measuring access to justice practitioners who are able to converse in French, it is possible to document a phenomenon that is perceived by New Brunswick Francophones as being very important for the status of that language and the future of French-speaking minority communities. With regard to this, the Canadian government, in the *Roadmap*, undertook to ensure that Canadians will have better access to justice services in the minority official language. Also, with respect to criminal law, as stipulated by the Criminal Code of Canada, New Brunswick Francophones are entitled to a trial and a preliminary inquiry in French. As regards civil matters, an individual is also entitled to choose French as the language that will be used before a federal or provincial court.

In New Brunswick, the SVOLM results show that access to these services in French appears to be valued by Francophones, in that 77% feel that if they had to use the services of a lawyer, it would be important or very important for the lawyer to be able to speak French.

18. In these two regions, the proportion of doctors for whom French is the first official language spoken is 76% and 59% respectively, while for nurses these proportions are 77% and 46% respectively.

It should be noted that interactions with the justice system and its representatives, including lawyers and the police, are not widespread in the population. Of New Brunswick's 192,810 adult Francophones, 27% reported that they had used the services of a lawyer, while less than one Francophone in four had dealt with the police, either to obtain services or because of an offence: 7% had had contact with the municipal police and 16% with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)¹⁹.

Because the language barrier can hinder access to justice, the Canadian government has made it a priority to train professionals who can provide service in the minority official language. According to the 2006 Census, New Brunswick had 625 lawyers able to conduct a conversation in French, representing 50% of all lawyers in the province. As to New Brunswick police officers, 58% reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French. Of course, on this score, regional differences are observed, with the North and South-East regions having the largest proportions of lawyers and police officers able to conduct a conversation in French. While nearly 100% of lawyers and police officers in the North of the province have a knowledge of French, the corresponding proportions are respectively 68% and 81% in the South-East and 32% and 36% in the rest of the province.

In addition to these statistics on availability or the potential pool of justice system professionals who are able to use French when interacting with New Brunswick Francophones, tables 4.2 and 4.3 show the knowledge of French by these professionals and their use of this language in their work.

Table 4.2
Knowledge and use of minority language by lawyers, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Total population of lawyers	French - First official language spoken		French - Language used most often at work		French - Language used regularly at work		French - Language used at least regularly at work		Knowledge of French	
		number	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
North	170	135	79	145	85	10	5	155	90	165	97
South-East	320	180	56	80	26	100	32	180	58	220	68
Rest of N.B.	750	60	8	35	4	115	15	145	20	245	32
New Brunswick	1,235	375	30	255	21	225	18	480	39	625	50

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

19. Results on contacts with the provincial police were not significant.

Table 4.3
Knowledge and use of minority language by police officers (excludes senior management), New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Total population of police officers	French - First official language spoken		French - Language used most often at work		French - Language used regularly at work		French - Language used at least regularly at work		Knowledge of French	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
North	370	325	89	325	88	25	7	355	95	365	98
South-East	200	105	54	55	28	85	42	135	70	160	81
Rest of N.B.	930	155	16	25	3	270	29	295	31	340	36
New Brunswick	1,495	585	39	405	27	375	25	780	52	865	58

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

In the 2006 Census, 39% of New Brunswick lawyers reported using French at least on a regular basis at work. This proportion is 20% in the region with the lowest proportion of Francophones, namely the rest of New Brunswick, and 90% in the region where more than 50% of Francophones reside, the North of the province. The same is true for police officers: in each region of New Brunswick, the rate of use of French at work is slightly lower than the proportion of police officers who are able to conduct a conversation in French.²⁰

Interestingly, census data show that the number of lawyers and police officers who use French in their work in New Brunswick is greater than the number of Francophone lawyers and police officers. A certain number of non-Francophones reported using French as a language of work, which adds to the existing pool of professionals who are likely or able to provide services in French.

That said, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SOLVM) results reveal that in New Brunswick as a whole, approximately two Francophones in three use mainly or only French in their interactions with both the RCMP and the municipal police.²¹ The same patterns are observed with respect to use of a lawyer's services.

Nevertheless, there is an evident link between the proportion of Francophones in the region of residence and the use of French with police officers and lawyers. The North region has the largest proportions of use of French with the RCMP (81%), the municipal police (83%) and lawyers (80%) among Francophones for whom French is the first official language spoken.

20. As in the case of health care professionals, the use of French by lawyers and police officers depends on a number of factors, including the proportion of Francophones in a given community. However, an analysis of these factors is beyond the scope of this statistical portrait.

21. Because of the very small number of members of the official-language minority who had contact with the provincial police, no conclusions regarding them can be drawn from the data obtained in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities.

Table 4.4
Proportion of Francophones by language used with Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Language used with RCMP									
	Total		Mainly or only French ¹		English and French equally		Mainly or only English ²		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	100	0.0	81	5.1	12 ^E	28.5	x	x	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	56	7.0	12 ^E	23.2	26	13.7	7 ^E	31.2
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	57	12.1	F	F	25 ^E	24.5	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	69	4.2	12^E	17.5	13	13.6	6^E	26.6

CV coefficient of variation

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 4.5
Proportion of Francophones by language used with municipal police, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Language used with municipal police									
	Total		Mainly or only French ¹		English and French equally		Mainly or only English ²		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	100	0.0	83	5.6	F	F	x	x	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	29 ^E	22.9	23 ^E	30.7	22 ^E	30.4	x	x
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	17 ^E	29.3	x	x	72	9.7	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	63	6.8	9^E	24.3	16^E	17.1	12^E	27.1

CV coefficient of variation

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 4.6
Proportion of Francophones by language used with lawyer, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Language used with lawyer									
	Total		Mainly or only French ¹		English and French equally		Mainly or only English ²		Other	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	100	0.0	80	4.4	F	F	12 ^E	25.3	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	61	6.0	8 ^E	21.6	26	12.9	5 ^E	31.7
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	24 ^E	16.6	F	F	63	8.7	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	67	3.7	7^E	18	23	9.5	4^E	27.0

CV coefficient of variation

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

4.3 Education

4.3.1 Children

Access to French-language schools and management of the educational systems of the Francophone minority have long been burning issues for Francophones outside Quebec. The history of New Brunswick in particular has been marked by struggles to guarantee education in French at all levels, from preschool to post-secondary, and to obtain the management of these schools. In many provinces outside Quebec, the education of Francophones in their own language was greatly limited by the fact that most French schools received no government funding until the early 1970s (Corbeil, 2003).

In a minority situation, French schools are accorded special status because of their role as an agent of socialization to French culture, transmission of the French language to children and maintenance of skills in that language. School is a public Francophone environment which, along with the family, can contribute to the development and blossoming of Francophone community life.

The strong Francophone presence in the province would lead the provincial government to adopt, in 1969, the *Official Languages Act of New Brunswick*. This version of the Act called for English and French to be the two official languages of the province. Also, it established bilingualism in various public institutions. In 1977, educational institutions began to apply the provisions of the *Official Languages Act*, which gives Anglophone and Francophone students the right to instruction in their mother tongue (Martel, 1991).²² Four years later, following the recommendations of the 1979 *Report of the Committee on the Organization and Boundaries of School Districts in New Brunswick*, "minority school boards" were created. Francophones now had full management of these school boards. In 1990, the *Education Act* was amended to extend the jurisdiction of the French-language school board to the entire province. At present, Francophone children have access to French-language schools, from pre-school through secondary.

As such the importance to be able to measure the extent to which French-language schools are attended by children eligible to attend them is understood, along with the factors that influence decisions concerning children's language of instruction. As Table 4.7 shows, the number of children enrolled in a regular French language program fell by more than 16% between 2000 and 2007, going from 38,500 to 32,500. At the same time, the number of children enrolled in a French immersion program fell by 6%, going from 22,700 to 21,300.

22. For further information on education in French in New Brunswick, see Martel (1991), Corbeil (2006) and FCFA (2009).

Note that two main factors could be responsible for these sizable drops. First, the number of children aged 5 to 17, all mother tongues combined, went from 125,900 to 113,500 between 2000 and 2006, a decrease of 9%. Second, the number of children under 18 years of age with at least one French-mother-tongue parent went from 46,900 in 2001 to 39,600 in 2006. Since one of the main criteria entitling children to be educated in a regular French program is for one parent to have French as a mother tongue, and since the number of children with at least one French-mother-tongue parent declined substantially between 2001 and 2006, it is highly probable that the number of rights-holder children so entitled also decreased as a result. Consequently, this drop in enrolments between 2000 and 2007 appears to be mainly demographic in nature. When we look more closely at the distribution of enrolments, at the primary and secondary levels in New Brunswick, according to the type of education program between the 2000/2001 and 2006/2007 (data not shown) school years, we can see that the proportions of children enrolled in a regular French-language program, a regular English-language program or an immersion program remained very stable. Thus, while the absolute number of children enrolled in a regular French-language program or French immersion programme declined, in reality the proportions of children enrolled in such programs in 2006/2007 were as high as in 2000/2001.

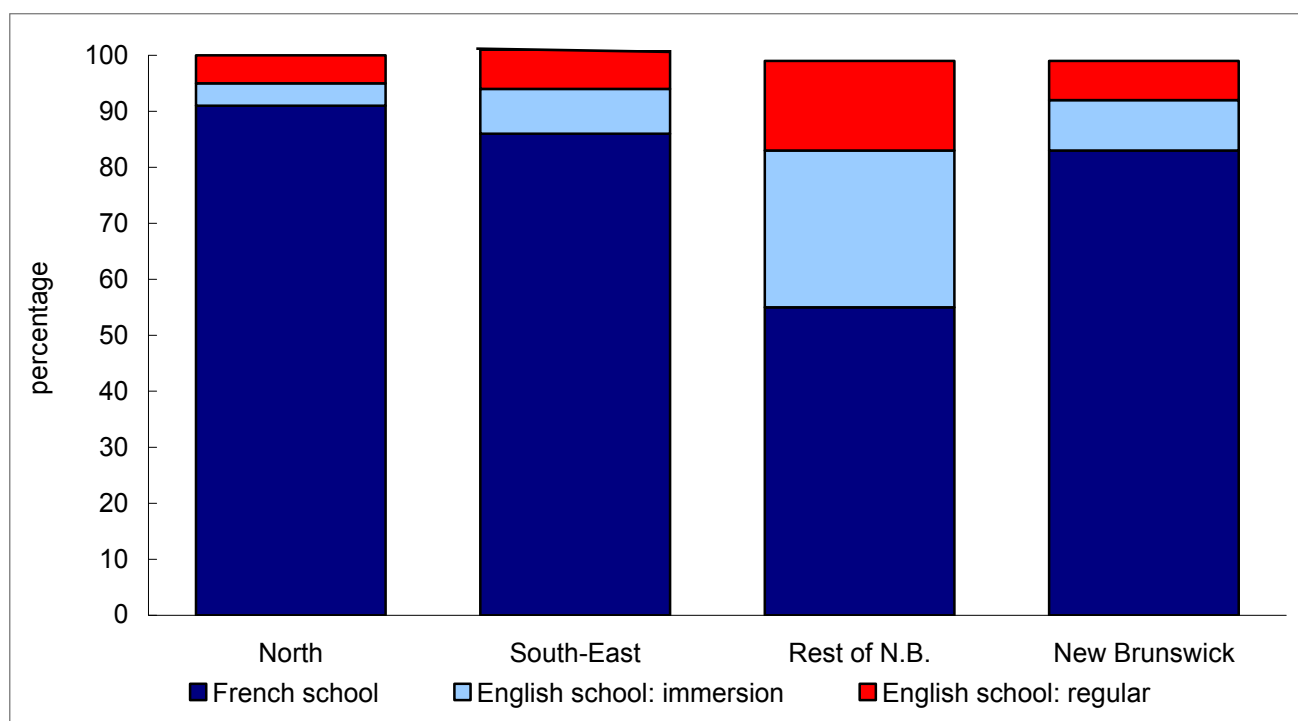
Table 4.7
Number of children registered in French immersion and in regular French programmes at the primary and secondary levels in public schools, New Brunswick, 2000/2001 to 2006/2007

Year	French immersion program		Regular French language program	
	number	variation in %	number	variation in %
2000/2001	22,664	2.5	38,387	-2.8
2001/2002	22,831	0.7	37,103	-3.3
2002/2003	22,639	-0.8	36,025	-2.9
2003/2004	22,145	-2.2	35,070	-2.7
2004/2005	21,868	-1.3	34,326	-2.1
2005/2006	21,526	-1.6	33,460	-2.5
2006/2007	21,285	-1.1	32,353	-3.3

Source: Brockington (2009).

Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) provide a special insight into the educational situation of the children of Francophone parents in New Brunswick, and they shed light on the link between attendance of a French-language school and the use of languages, in particular at home and with friends.

These data show that in New Brunswick, of the 37,580 children of Francophone parentage attending school at the time of the survey, approximately 83% were attending a French-language elementary or secondary school (Chart 4.1). When the 9% enrolled in a French immersion program in an English-language school are included, it can be estimated that approximately 92% of children of Francophone parents in New Brunswick receive an education in French.

Chart 4.1**Proportion of children less than 18 years of age with at least one Francophone parent by language of school attended, New Brunswick and regions, 2006****Notes:**

Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart. The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The regional variations seen in this chart clearly show how these regions' particular demolinguistic characteristics likely influence the choice of the language of instruction for the children of Francophone parents. These characteristics include the proportion of Francophones in the municipality of residence and the parents' main language, both of which are important factors both in transmitting the French language to children and in choosing the language of instruction. For example, compared to the North and South-East regions, the rest of the province has a low concentration of Francophones and a lower proportion of Francophones whose main language is French. Also, Chart 4.1 shows that the rest of the province has the lowest proportion of children enrolled in a French-language school, at 55% compared to 91% and 86% in the North and South East regions. However, the rest of the province has the highest proportion of children enrolled in a French immersion program (28%).

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) also reveals that attending a French-language school appears to be a somewhat more popular choice for the parents of the youngest children than for those with older children. The results suggest that there may be some abandonment of French school in favour of English school in the transition between elementary school and secondary school.

The results presented in Table 4.8 also show that the proportion of children enrolled in a French-language elementary school (85%) is slightly higher than the proportion enrolled in a French secondary school (80%). This trend is seen in all regions of the province.

Table 4.8
Number and proportion of children less than 18 years of age with at least one Francophone parent by language of school and level of schooling, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Type of school attended by child ¹	Prekindergarten and kindergarten		Primary (1 to 8)		Secondary		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
North	1,520^E	100	10,940	100	6,860	100	19,390	100
English school immersion program	0	0	480 ^E	4 ^E	240 ^E	4 ^E	720 ^E	4 ^E
English school regular program	x	x	390 ^E	4 ^E	F	F	890 ^E	5 ^E
French school	1,430 ^E	94	10,070	92	6,020	88	17,590	91
South-East	710^E	100	6,620	100	3,920	100	11,380	100
English school immersion program	0	0	440 ^E	7 ^E	430 ^E	11 ^E	860 ^E	8 ^E
English school regular program	x	x	x	x	300 ^E	8 ^E	740 ^E	7 ^E
French school	600 ^E	85	5,890	89	3,190	81	9,780	86
Rest of N.B.	410^E	100	3,950	100	2,380	100	6,810	100
English school immersion program	0	0	1,140 ^E	29	770 ^E	32 ^E	1,910	28
English school regular program	x	x	560 ^E	14 ^E	320 ^E	13 ^E	1,100 ^E	16 ^E
French school	F	60 ^E	2,240	57	1,280	54	3,760	55
New Brunswick	2,630	100	21,510	100	13,160	100	37,580	100
English school immersion program	0	0	2,050	10	1,440 ^E	11 ^E	3,500	9
English school regular program	360 ^E	14 ^E	1,240 ^E	6 ^E	1,040 ^E	8 ^E	2,740	7
French school	2,280	86	18,200	85	10,500	80	31,130	83

1. Children for whom responding parent has French as first official language spoken.

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Apart from the environmental characteristics mentioned above, other factors influence the choice of the language of the school attended by the child. In particular, the linguistic path of the parents in their own educational trajectory appears to have some influence on the choice of their children's language of instruction or school system. Thus, of the 41,820 children with at least one parent who had been educated at the elementary and secondary levels in French, approximately 87% were currently attending French-language school and approximately 92% spoke French at home, including 86% most often. In the North and South-East of the province, the proportions of children speaking French most often at home were higher (93% and 79% respectively) than in the rest of the province (57%). It is also noteworthy that 96% of children of couples where both parents had French as their mother tongue attended a French-language school, compared to 47% of children of French-English exogamous couples.

Finally, the SVOLM results point to a strong correlation between children's school attendance in French and their various language behaviours. Thus, 97% of children who attend a French-language school use French at home²³ and 98% speak it with their friends.

23. Either alone or with English.

4.3.2 Adults

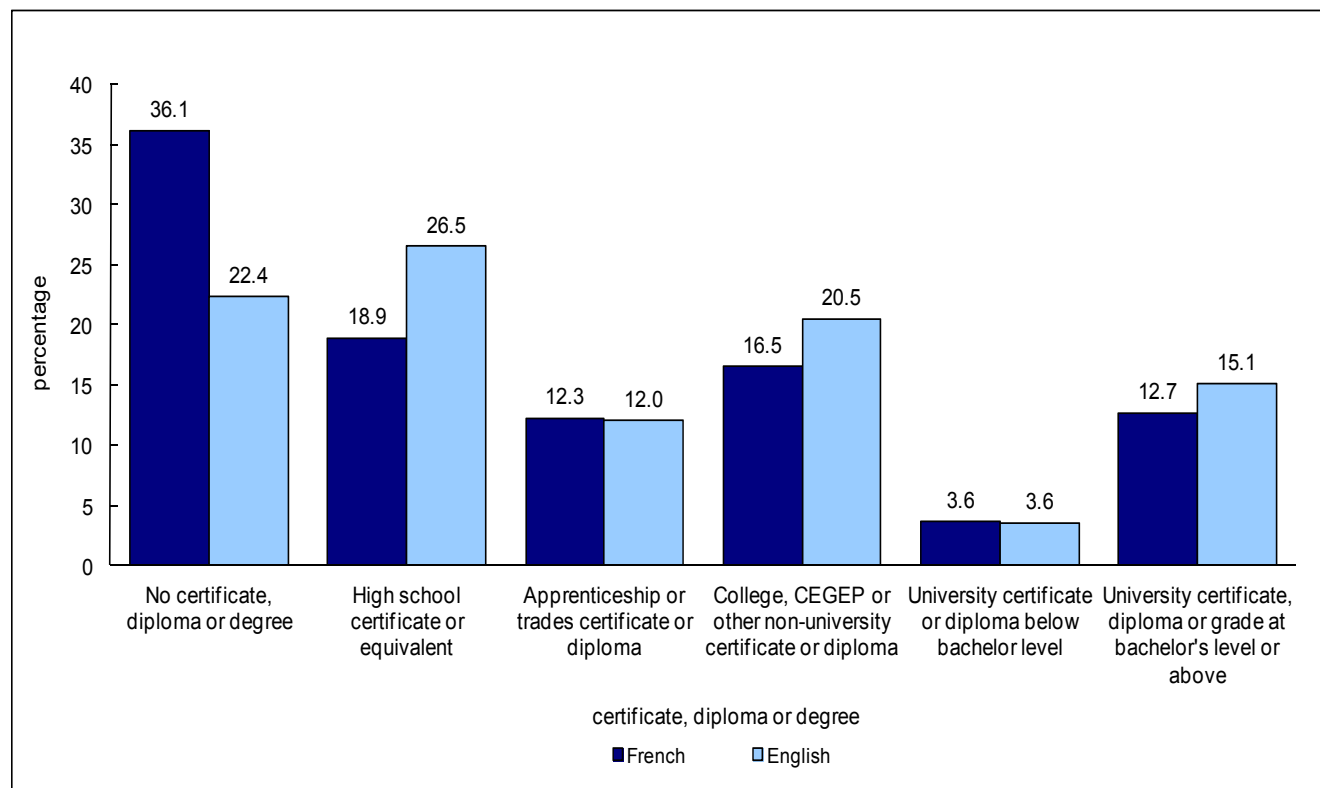
4.3.2.1 Highest level of schooling

The highest level of schooling of New Brunswick Francophones in 2006 is an important indicator of the progress made since the 1971 Census, which was conducted shortly after the Dunton–Laurendeau Royal Commission completed its work. Based on statistics from the 1961 Census, the Commission's work described the very large disparities observed between Francophones and Anglophones in Canada, with respect to education as well as to labour market status and various spheres of economic activity. Notably because of compulsory education to age 16²⁴ and the growing importance assigned to education by governments, employers and the general public, the disparities between Francophones and Anglophones have greatly diminished over time.

To illustrate the phenomenon, we will first examine the results shown in Chart 4.2 that concern the situation observed in 2006. As may be seen, 36% of the Francophone population aged 25 and over in New Brunswick had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 22% of the Anglophone population. The gap observed between the two language groups mainly reflects the fact that Anglophones are proportionally more likely to have completed secondary school than their Francophone counterparts. Statistics on diplomas, certificates or degrees obtained at the post-secondary level show that gaps between the groups are small.

Chart 4.2

Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by first official language spoken, persons aged 25 years or over, New Brunswick, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

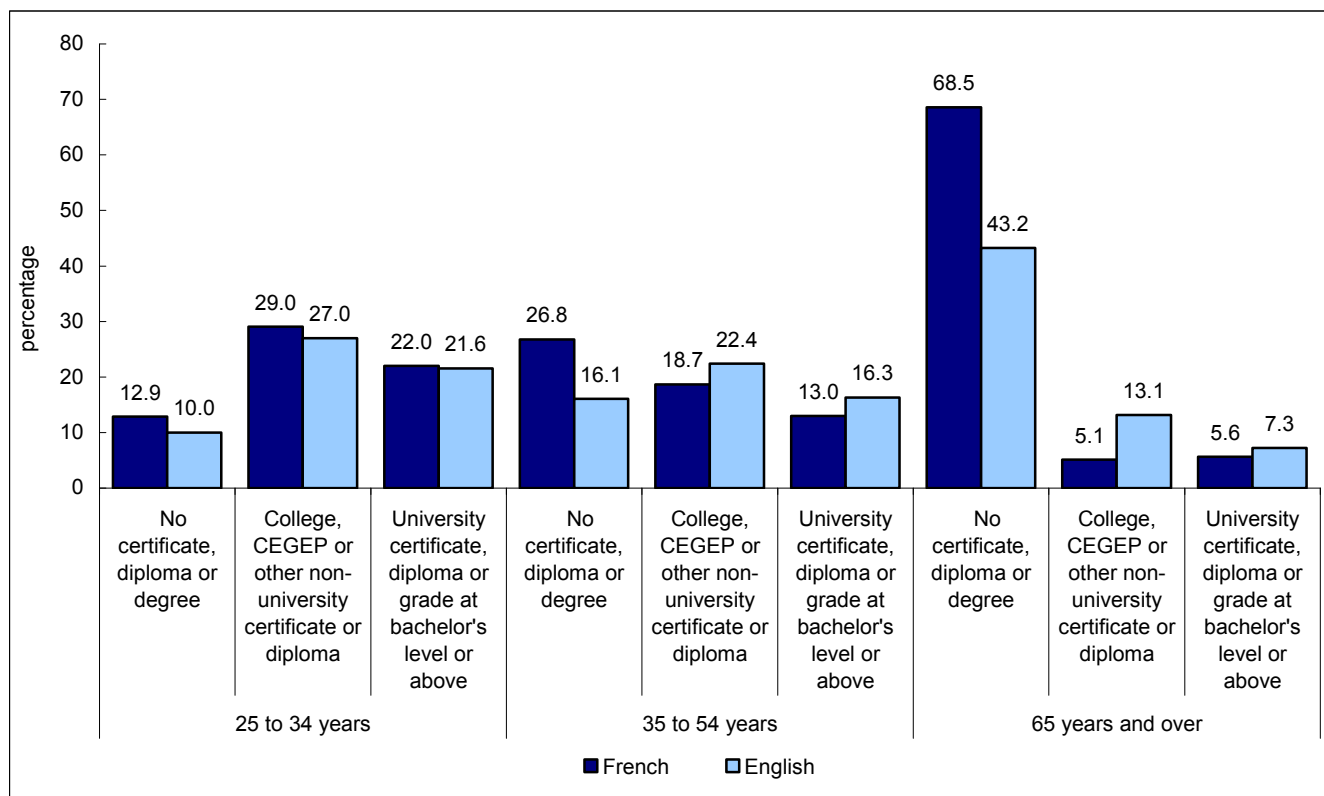
24. In the case of New Brunswick, education has been compulsory to age 18 since 1999 (Oreopoulos, 2005).

The findings that emerge from a reading of the above chart cover the overall population aged 25 and over, and they therefore reflect both the present and the past educational situation of the language groups.

Chart 4.3 clearly illustrates this point when we look at selected sub-populations defined according to their age group. Focusing our attention on the 65 and over age group, we see a sizable gap between Francophones and Anglophones among persons having no diploma, certificate or degree. In this age group, nearly 70% of Francophones are in this situation, compared to 43% of Anglophones. At the other end of the spectrum, more than 7% Anglophones and almost 6% of Francophones aged 65 and over had a university certificate, diploma or degree at or above the bachelor's level.

A sign of how trends in education level are evolving is that for 25-to-34-year-olds, the gaps are almost non-existent. In this age group, there is still a slightly larger proportion of Francophones (13%) than of Anglophones (10%) having no diploma, while as regards the proportions holding a university degree, Francophones are as likely to have such a degree as Anglophones (22%). For persons aged 35 to 54, fairly similar results are observed, although there is a slightly larger proportion of university graduates among Anglophones and a much more important proportion of Francophones having no diploma.

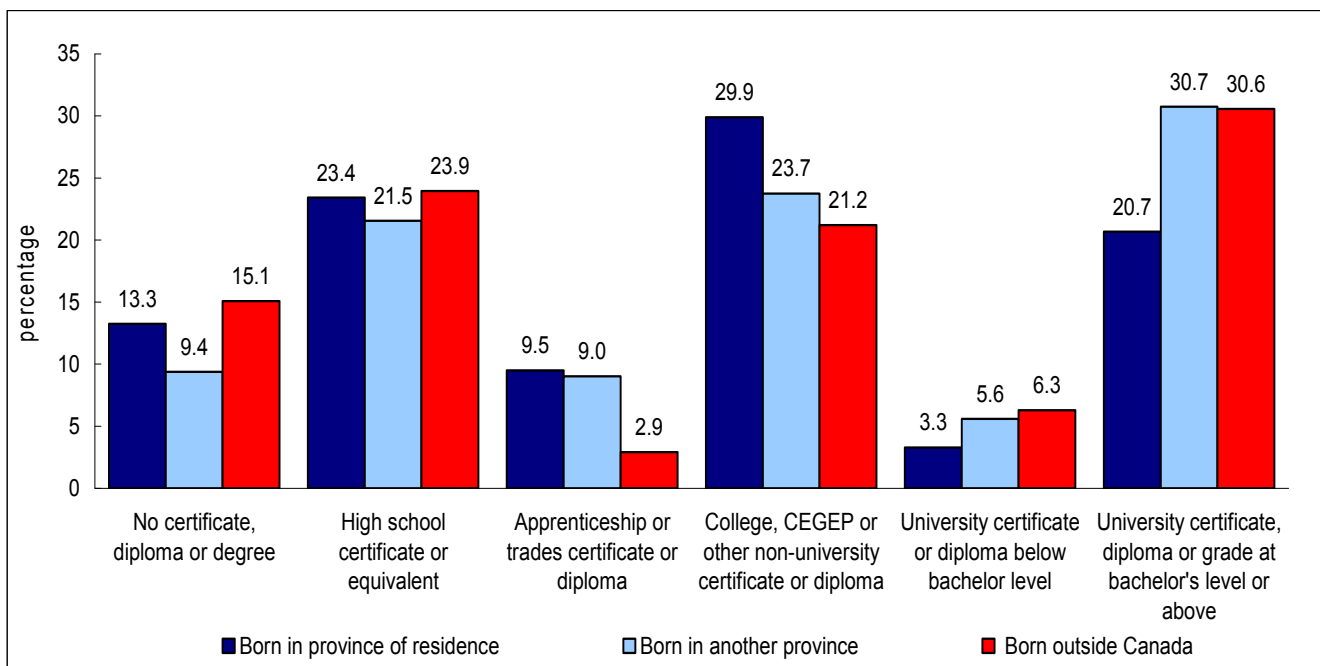
Chart 4.3
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by first official language spoken and age group, New Brunswick, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

An examination of the educational status of young adults must take an important factor into account, namely Francophones' place of birth. For example, among both Anglophones and Francophones, immigrants are generally more likely to have a university diploma, one reason being that education level is one of the selection criteria for immigrants to Canada. In 2006, among Francophones aged 25 to 34 years, 31% of those born outside Canada or in another province or territory (in nearly 70% of cases, in Quebec) have a university degree, compared to 21% of Francophones born in New Brunswick (see Chart 4.4). The corollary of this situation is observed among Francophones who have a college certificate or diploma: Francophones born in New Brunswick are more likely to have such a diploma (30%) as their highest level of education than the province's other Francophones (24% and 21%). At lower education levels, Francophones born in New Brunswick and those born in another country are proportionally more likely to have no diploma or to have a high school diploma than Francophones born in the rest of Canada.

Chart 4.4
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by Francophones aged 25 to 34 years, by place of birth, New Brunswick, 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

One of the greatest changes resulting from the profound social transformations and educational reforms of the 1960s is undeniably the entry of large numbers of women into postsecondary educational institutions, especially universities. In 1971, the proportion of women in Canada holding a university degree was two to three times smaller than the proportion of men, depending on the age group (Corbeil, 2003). In 2006, among New Brunswick Francophones, the data show that for persons aged 65 years and over (that is, those who were at least 30 years of age in 1971), the proportion of women holding a university diploma is 5%, just under the level for men in this age group (6%) (see Table 4.9). By contrast, among 20 to 24-year-olds, the proportion holding such a diploma is 6% for men whereas it is nearly 13% for women. In short, women under 45 years of age are proportionally more likely to have a university diploma or degree than their male counterparts, whereas the latter are proportionally more likely to have low education or to have a vocational or trade school diploma.

Table 4.9
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by Francophones, by age group and sex, New Brunswick, 2006

Certificate, diploma or degree	20 to 24		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 54		55 to 64		65 and over	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percentage											
No certificate, diploma or degree	8.4	17.5	8.9	17.2	16.9	27.3	27.3	34.5	45.5	44.5	71.0	65.5
High school certificate or equivalent	47.0	48.6	20.8	25.8	25.8	22.6	27.3	20.8	16.9	9.4	9.7	6.9
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7.4	8.0	7.7	11.1	9.4	14.2	11.2	18.5	9.2	20.7	5.0	15.1
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	20.0	17.4	30.6	27.3	24.0	19.5	18.7	13.3	13.2	11.1	5.6	4.5
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	4.6	2.7	4.7	2.4	5.2	2.8	5.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	3.6	1.8
University certificate, diploma or grade at bachelor's level or above	12.6	5.8	27.2	16.3	18.8	13.6	10.4	10.1	10.5	11.7	5.2	6.1

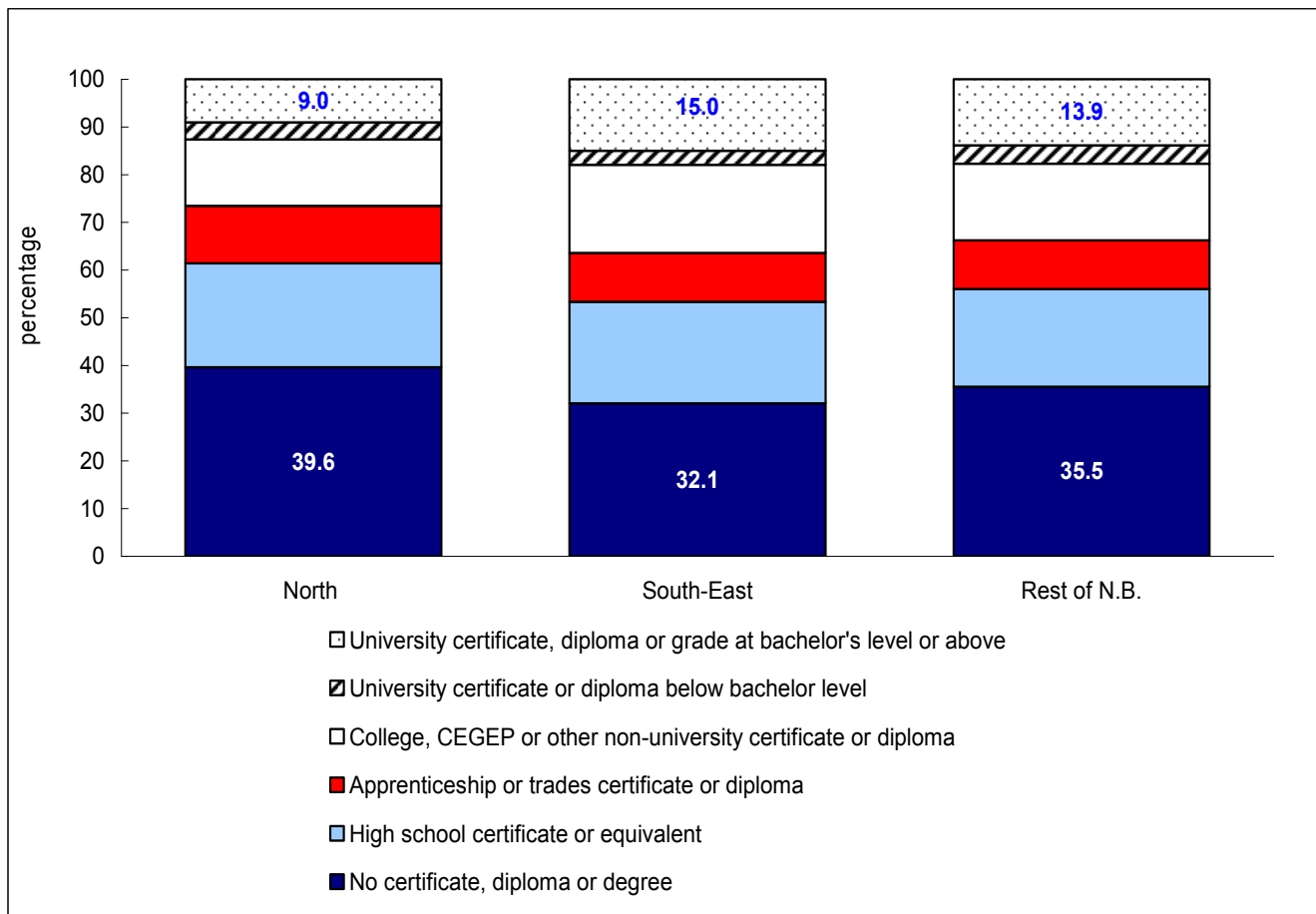
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The propensity to be highly educated or less educated usually varies depending on whether individuals live in large urban centres or rural areas. For example, universities are generally located in large urban centres, as are employers who are likely to hire numerous university graduates.

As Chart 4.5 shows, the distribution of Francophones by highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained varies little from one region of New Brunswick to another. Nevertheless, whereas Francophones in the South-East and rest of New Brunswick regions are slightly more likely to have a college or university diploma, the proportion of Francophones in the North of the province (39%) who have no diploma is slightly higher than the proportions in the other two regions (32% and 36%).

Chart 4.5
Proportion of Francophones by the highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by region, New Brunswick, 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.3.2.2 Adults' language of instruction

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) results showed that in New Brunswick overall, 85% of children with at least one French-speaking parent attended a French-language elementary school, while 10% were in a French immersion program. At the secondary level, the corresponding proportions are 80% and 11% respectively. What about the language of instruction of adults who responded to the SVOLM? In response to the various survey questions concerning the language in which respondents pursued part or all of their education in French, a decrease in the presence of French is observed from one age group to the next and from one education level to the next.

Thus, as Table 4.10 shows, the proportion of adults who pursued all their education in French is substantial at both the elementary and secondary levels, ranging between 69% and 97% depending on the age group and education level. As the table also shows, there appears to be little attrition in the transition from the elementary to the secondary level, suggesting that the vast majority of Francophones who had their elementary education in French also had it in French at the secondary level. However, from one age group to the next, the older Francophones are, the less likely they are to have completed their education in French. On the other hand, the older Francophones are, the more likely they are to have had their education partially in French.

The table also shows that the proportion of adults who attended a university program exclusively in French is much higher among Francophones under 45 years of age (83%) than among those aged 45 to 64 (70%) or 65 years and over (49%). The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities data reveals that New Brunswick Francophones born in another Canadian province, primarily Quebec, are more likely to have had their post-secondary education in French.

Table 4.10
Proportion of Francophones who did all or part of their studies in French by age group and level of schooling, New Brunswick, 2006

Age group	Level of schooling															
	Primary				Secondary				Non-university post-secondary				Universitary			
	All in French		Some in French		All in French		Some in French		All in French		Some in French		All in French		Some in French	
	%	CV		CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
18 to 24	97	0.7	F	F	95	0.9	2.0 ^E	24.0	61	7.7	10 ^E	29.9	83	4.0	11 ^E	29.7
25 to 44	95	0.9	2 ^E	28.9	90	1.3	3.0 ^E	20.5	62	5.7	8 ^E	22.4	83	3.5	9 ^E	24.5
45 to 64	89	1.5	7	15.6	81	2.2	10	13.0	44	11.4	16 ^E	32.5	70	6.1	19 ^E	18.7
65 and over	75	3.3	16	12.6	69	4.7	18	13.8	36 ^E	24.7	22 ^E	32.3	49	15.3	37 ^E	19.7

CV coefficient of variation

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

4.4 Media, arts and culture

Support for the arts and culture is one of the key elements targeted by the *Roadmap*, which recognizes the essential role that the arts and culture play in the development of minority official-language communities.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) targets six media for measuring access to cultural products in the minority language: television; the Internet; radio; newspapers; books; and live performances and arts events. These days, the Internet and cable television facilitate access to these media in various languages and from many countries, thereby increasing the availability of these various French-language cultural products throughout Canada.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show that New Brunswick Francophones, like their Anglophone counterparts, are big consumers of the various media, led by television (see Table 4.11).

Table 4.11
Proportion of Francophones by use of certain media (all languages included),
New Brunswick, 2006

Use of medium	Francophones percentage
Watch television	98
Listen to the radio	87
Read books	73
Read newspapers	75
Use Internet	52

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

French-language media have a strong presence in New Brunswick. There are a number of French-language public, private and community radio stations in the province that serve specific regions or the province as a whole. As well, New Brunswickers have access to a variety of French-language television channels. With regard to the print media, a large number of French-language newspapers are published daily or weekly. Access to some of these newspapers is not available in certain areas of the province. Finally, beyond the Internet access that exists in homes, educational institutions and libraries, New Brunswick has endowed itself with Community Internet Access Centres (FCFA, 2009).

However, access to French-language media is not the only factor that influences consumption in the minority language. The results show that consumption of the various media in French varies substantially from one region of New Brunswick to another. Whereas Francophones in the South-East and rest of New Brunswick regions do their media consumption mainly in English, Francophones in the North of the province do it mainly or only in French. Regardless of the region or the medium, between 20% and 30% of New Brunswick Francophones report using the different media in English as much as French (see Table 4.12).

Table 4.12
Proportion of Francophones by language used with certain media, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Media	Language used with certain media		
	Only or mainly in French ¹	English and French	Only or mainly in English ²
	percentage		
Radio			
North	58	24	17
South-East	31	23	44
Rest of N.B.	23	23	53
New Brunswick	44	23	31
Television			
North	45	30	24
South-East	13	23	62
Rest of N.B.	14	24	60
New Brunswick	30	27	41
Newspapers			
North	78	14	6
South-East	24	23	52
Rest of N.B.	21	20	58
New Brunswick	52	18	29
Books			
North	60	20	19
South-East	26	26	47
Rest of N.B.	19	25	56
New Brunswick	42	22	34
Internet			
North	29	32	37
South-East	13	22	62
Rest of N.B.	12 ^E	19	66
New Brunswick	21	27	50

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

While approximately 85% of New Brunswick Francophones reported that it was easy or very easy to obtain newspapers in French in their municipality, just over one in two said that their newspaper reading took place mainly or only in French. The same is true for the availability and reading of books. In general, Francophones are more likely to report good availability or easy access to a given medium in French than to report using that medium in French.

The same situation is observed with respect to the presentation of live performances and arts events in the different regions of New Brunswick. Francophones are proportionally more likely to have reported that there are often or always live performances or arts events in French than to have attended such a performance or event in French in the last 12 months. That said, nonetheless, a large proportion of Francophones attend live performances or arts events in French. Nearly one Francophone in two in the North or the South-East and more than one in four in the rest of New Brunswick report having attended such a performance or event.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show once again that the region and the main language are important factors for explaining the choice of the language of media consumption. Given the strong correlation between these two factors, it is not surprising to see that Francophones who live in the region with the higher concentration of Francophones, namely the North region, are more inclined to report that their consumption of various media takes place mainly or only in French. For example, 42% of Francophones in New Brunswick read books mainly or only in French, but this proportion rises to 51% for Francophones whose main language is French and 65% for Francophones in the North region who have French as their main language. The same trend is seen in each of the regions for which data were collected in the SVOLM.

4.5 Community life

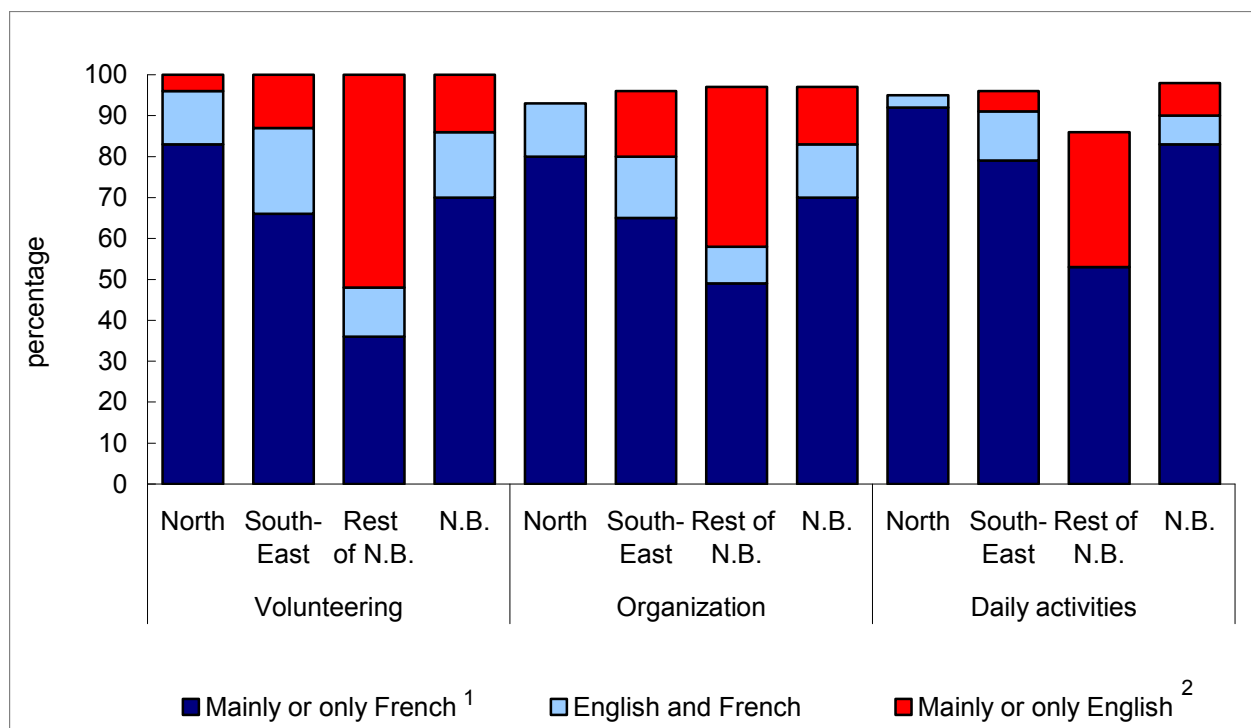
Individuals' civic engagement and their participation in community activities are generally recognized as dimensions of civic life that contribute to the creation and maintenance of social support networks. Also, "social capital (broadly defined as participation in social networks) is increasingly being understood as a key component of community development or a key aspect of the 'capacity' of a community to develop." Rothwell and Turcotte, 2006, p. 1).

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities data lend themselves to measuring several dimensions of Francophones' participation in community life. The statistics on participation in volunteer activities, membership in community organizations and informal caregiving can be used to examine the extent to which Francophones are engaged, through such forms of involvement, in the life of their community.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show that approximately one-quarter of New Brunswick Francophones participate in one of the activities on which data were collected in that survey. More specifically, 22% of Francophone adults reported that they had been a member of an organization, network or association in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 28% reported doing volunteer work and 30% had provided unpaid assistance with everyday activities to someone not living in their household. Approximately 6% of Francophones reported having participated in all three types of activities. A number of sociodemographic and economic factors influence community participation, including age, education level, residential environment and socioeconomic status. However, an analysis of these factors goes beyond the objective of this report.

The type of community activities in which Francophones are involved varies from one region to another. Their level of participation in these activities is nearly the same in all regions of New Brunswick. However, the language in which these activities take place varies, particularly according to the type of activity and the region. For example, the SVOLM results show once again that it is in regions where Francophones are more concentrated that French is most widely used in community activities. Accordingly, the North and the South-East of the province have the largest proportions of Francophones who use French when participating in community activities.

Chart 4.6
Proportion of Francophones by language used during community activities,
New Brunswick and regions, 2006



1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note:

The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

As regards the type of activity, French is used mainly or only by 83% of Francophones who assist with everyday activities, compared to 70% who use it in volunteer activities or activities within organizations. Note that assistance with day-to-day activities is more often provided to children and other family members (63%) and friends (25%). Furthermore, family and friends seem to rely heavily on networks of Francophones in New Brunswick. Thus, in the event of illness, 20% of Francophones would turn to their children for support, while 53% report that they would turn to other family members. The use of French in social support activities thus seems to be associated mainly with the private sphere.

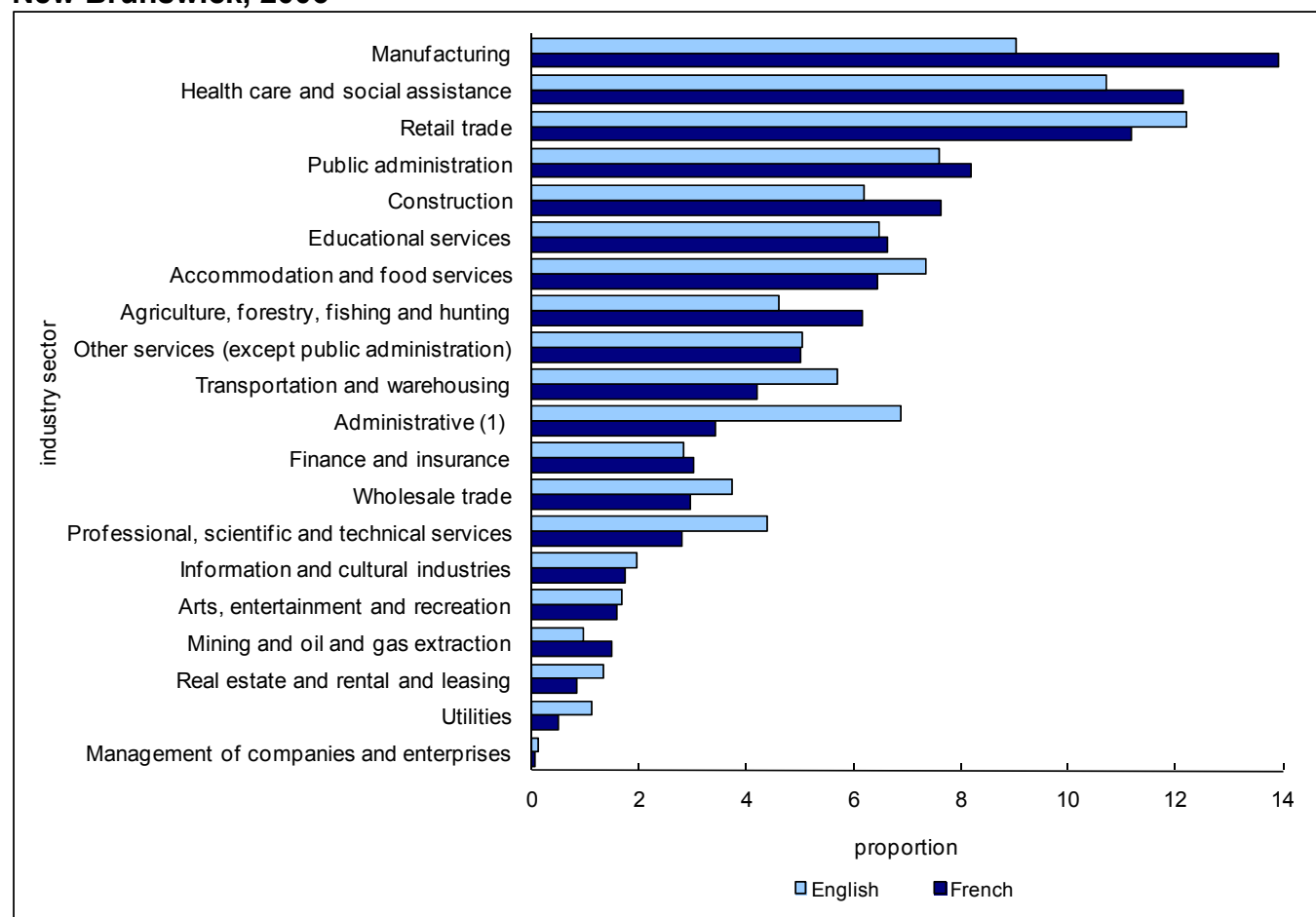
The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities reveals that 90% of Francophones report that it is important or very important to them that individuals or organizations work on the development of the Francophone community and that 26% of those who belong to organizations, networks or associations do so in order to promote or defend the interests of the Francophone community. On this score, there are very few variations by region. Similarly, whatever the proportion that Francophones represent within their municipality of residence or the level of concentration of Francophones within the municipality, respondents are almost equally likely to report that they consider it important or very important that people or organizations work on the development of the Francophone community.

4.6 Employment and income characteristics

Data from both the census and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) can be used to examine the extent to which New Brunswick Francophones work in different industry sectors than Anglophones. It is accordingly possible to identify similarities and differences in how the language groups are distributed among the various industry sectors.

A brief analysis of 2006 Census data reveals that, as a whole, Francophones work in the same sectors as Anglophones, in similar proportions (see Chart 4.7). However, New Brunswick Francophones are proportionally more likely than Anglophones to work in the manufacturing sector. The latter sector employs nearly 14% of the province's Francophones compared to 9% of Anglophones. For their part, Anglophones are proportionally more likely to have jobs in the administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector (7%). By comparison, this sector employs 3% of the province's Francophones.

Chart 4.7
Proportion of workers by industry sector and first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2006



1. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

An examination of the data on the distribution of jobs by occupational group shows no major difference between the two language groups.

It should be noted, however, that while the relative share of secretarial and office personnel positions is slightly higher for Francophones than for Anglophones, there is no difference in the two groups' relative share of the positions of senior manager, manager, business and financial management professional, or professional or technical personnel in the natural and applied sciences. Such results suggest that the situation of Francophones has changed considerably since the 1960s, especially in light of the findings made by the members of the Dunton-Laurendeau Commission on the socioeconomic status of Francophones. As will be seen below, this transformation is also evident in the statistics on income.

4.6.1 Distribution among employment sectors by region of residence

The distribution of Francophones among the different employment sectors sometimes vary from one region of the province to another, according to industry sector. As Table 4.13 shows, the relative share of Francophones working in the manufacturing sector is largest in the North region (16%). As may also be seen, 17% of Francophones in the rest of New Brunswick work in the public administration sector, this represents more than double or the triple of Francophones' relative share in this sector in the other two regions of the province. Conversely, in the North region, Francophones are proportionally more likely to have jobs in the retail trade sector (13%) and health care and social assistance sector (13%). Also, 3% of Francophones in the South-East region work in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector, compared to 8% of Francophones in the North and 7% of those in the rest of the province.

Table 4.13
Distribution of Francophone workers by the industry sector, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Industry sector (NAICS)	North		South-East		Rest of N.B.		New Brunswick
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Public administration	4,355	6.1	4,090	8.3	2,950	16.5	11,395
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,730	8.0	1,610	3.3	1,215	6.8	8,565
Arts, entertainment and recreation	995	1.4	980	2.0	225	1.3	2,195
Other services (except public administration)	3,745	5.2	2,320	4.7	875	4.9	6,940
Retail trade	9,330	13.0	4,775	9.7	1,410	7.9	15,525
Wholesale trade	1,480	2.1	2,075	4.2	560	3.2	4,120
Construction	5,150	7.2	4,135	8.4	1,290	7.2	10,575
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,370	1.9	395	0.8	335	1.9	2,100
Manufacturing	11,335	15.8	6,100	12.4	1,865	10.4	19,305
Finance and insurance	1,835	2.6	1,945	3.9	415	2.3	4,190
Management of companies and enterprises	25	0.0	40	0.1	25	0.2	90
Accommodation and food services	4,735	6.6	3,385	6.9	835	4.7	8,955
Information and cultural industries	790	1.1	1,260	2.6	370	2.1	2,420
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1,805	2.5	2,135	4.3	835	4.7	4,775
Educational services	4,490	6.3	3,370	6.9	1,340	7.5	9,200
Real estate and rental and leasing	505	0.7	535	1.1	130	0.7	1,165
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,630	2.3	1,570	3.2	705	3.9	3,905
Utilities	375	0.5	115	0.2	225	1.2	710
Health care and social assistance	9,390	13.1	5,785	11.8	1,615	9.0	16,795
Transportation and warehousing	2,600	3.6	2,560	5.2	650	3.6	5,810
Total	71,670	100	49,195	100	17,880	100	138,740

Note:

NAICS = North American Industry Classification System. The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.

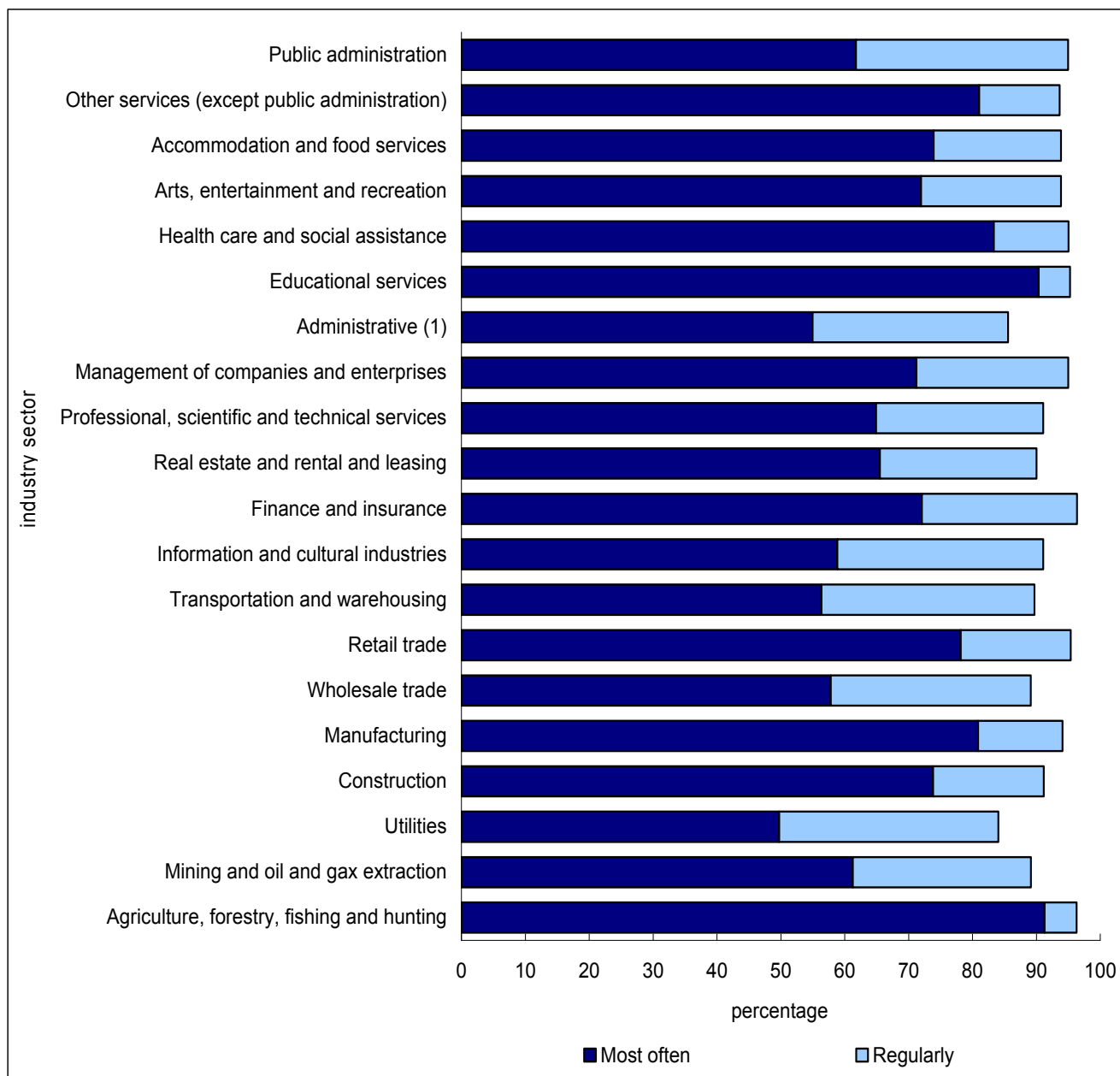
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.6.2 Use of French at work by industry sector

Of all New Brunswick workers aged 15 and over, 37% (156,375) use French most often or on a regular basis in their work. Among Francophones, the corresponding proportion is 93%, namely 75% most often and 18% on a regular basis.

We have just identified the sectors in which Francophones are proportionally more likely to work. What about the use of French by the Francophones in these different sectors? Chart 4.8 shows that regardless of the sector, with the exception of utilities, more than 85% of Francophones use French at work, either most often or on a regular basis. It is in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector and the educational services sector that Francophones most use French as the main language of work, at 91% and 90% respectively. In the other sectors, this proportion ranges between 50% (utilities) and 83% (health care and social assistance).

Chart 4.8
Use of French most often and regularly at work by Francophones by industry sector, New Brunswick, 2006



1. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.6.3 Income differentials

Historically, Francophones in Canada have been economically disadvantaged. New Brunswick Francophones were no exception. Since individuals' income level is highly dependent on their education level, their occupation and the industry sector in which they work (to name only these factors), it would appear that the substantial changes that Francophone communities in New Brunswick have undergone in recent decades have had major effects on their income level.

It is beyond the purpose and scope of this report to analyse the factors that have influenced how income differentials between the language groups have evolved. However, 2006 Census statistics suggest that the situation of New Brunswick Francophones has greatly improved over time.

From the comparison of median and mean incomes of Francophones and Anglophones a contrasted picture emerges, particularly among men. The 2006 statistics show that men with French as their first official language spoken have a mean income slightly less than \$4,000 lower than their Anglophone counterparts, while among women, the mean income of Francophones is slightly less than \$1,000 lower than that of Anglophones. As for median income, Anglophone men have a median income \$2,600 higher than that of Francophone men, whereas Anglophone women's median income is \$900 higher than that of Francophone women. Also, while the average income of men with both French and English as first official languages spoken is higher than that of those with only French or English, their median income is lower. These results suggest that the income gaps for men in the French and English group are larger than in the other groups. Among women, the mean and median incomes of those belonging to the French and English group are lower than those of Anglophone or Francophone women.

Table 4.14
Average and median income for males and females by first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2006

First official language spoken	Males		Females	
	Average income	Median income	Average income	Median income
	dollar			
French	31,766	26,540	22,287	17,040
English	35,642	29,159	23,190	17,948
English and French	36,645	21,160	21,385	14,280
Total	34,321	28,019	22,875	17,586

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

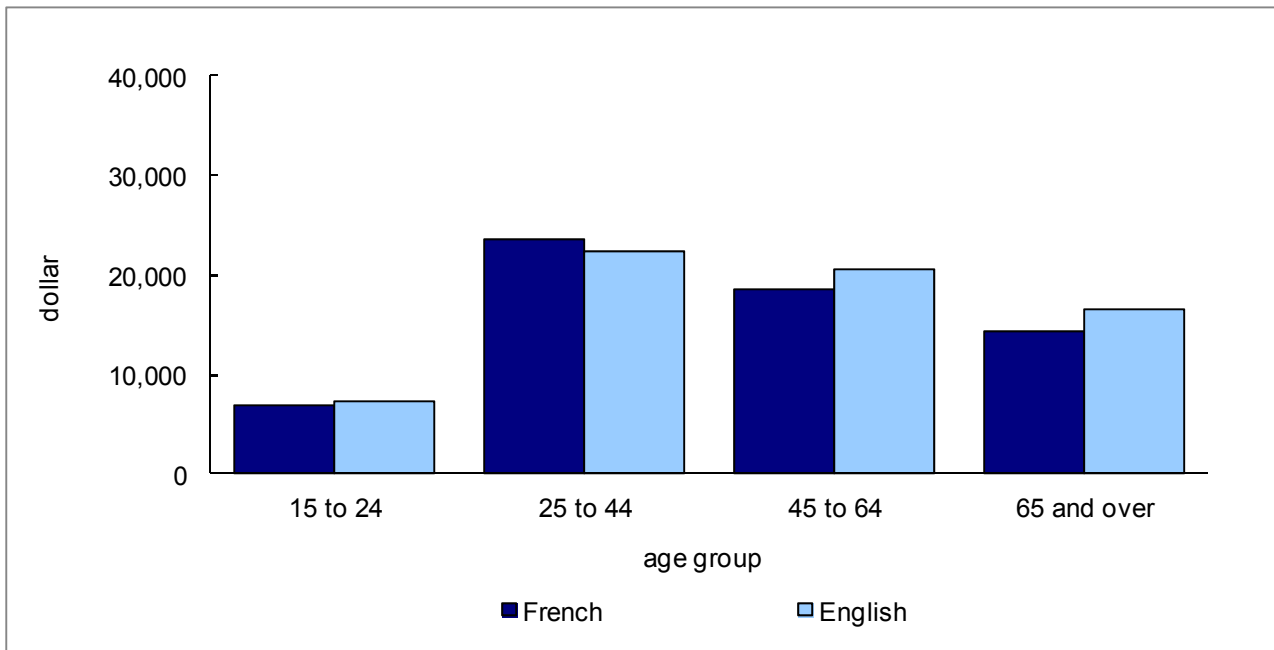
In light of the historical context described above, it is clear that the median income of the two language groups is age-related, with older Francophones having a lower median income than their Anglophone counterparts. The statistics presented in Charts 4.9-a and 4.9-b show that the median income of Anglophone men aged 25 and over is higher than that of their Francophone counterparts. Among men under 25 years of age, Francophones have a median income slightly higher than that of Anglophones. Turning to women, while Anglophone women aged 45 years and over have a median income exceeding that of their Francophone counterparts by approximately \$2,000, Francophone women aged 25 to 44 years have a median income \$1,000 higher than that of Anglophone women.²⁵

Several factors may explain the income differential between Francophones and Anglophones. Although the results on the general population reveal that for both men and women, Anglophones' mean incomes often exceed those of Francophones, these differences are due in part to a number of characteristics that distinguish these two populations. For example, as previously noted, the Anglophone population under 65 years of age is slightly more educated than the Francophone population. The age structure of the population is also a factor affecting the mean and median incomes of this population.

A deeper analysis of the census results, in particular using the technique of multivariate statistical analysis, reveals that education, type of place of residence, industry sector, bilingualism and immigrant status play an important role and help to explain these differences. Thus, when we control for the influence of these characteristics, it emerges that the mean annual income of Francophone men aged 15 to 24 years is approximately \$800 higher than that of Anglophone men in the same age group. For women in this same age group, the gap is almost nonexistent, namely barely \$200. Also, Francophone men and women aged 25 to 44 years are found to earn \$600 more per year than their Anglophone counterparts. On the other hand, while no income gap is observed for women aged 45 to 64 years, Anglophone men belonging to this age group are found to earn nearly \$600 more than Francophones. Finally, when isolating the influence of these same factors, it emerges that the incomes of Francophone men aged 65 and over are \$3,700 lower than those of Anglophones, while for women the gap is \$1,300.

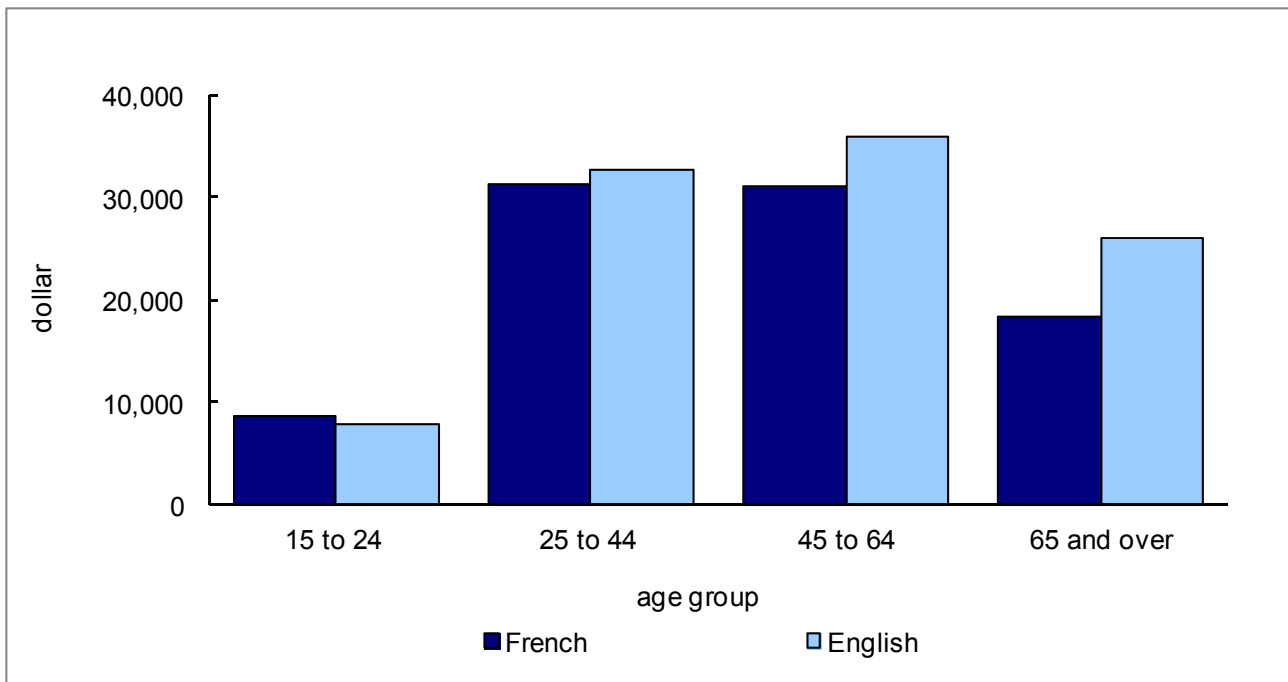
25. This finding is largely due to the fact that Francophones in this age group are on average more educated than their Anglophone counterparts.

Chart 4.9-a
Median income for females by age group and first official language spoken,
New Brunswick, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 4.9-b
Median income for males by age group and first official language spoken,
New Brunswick, 2006



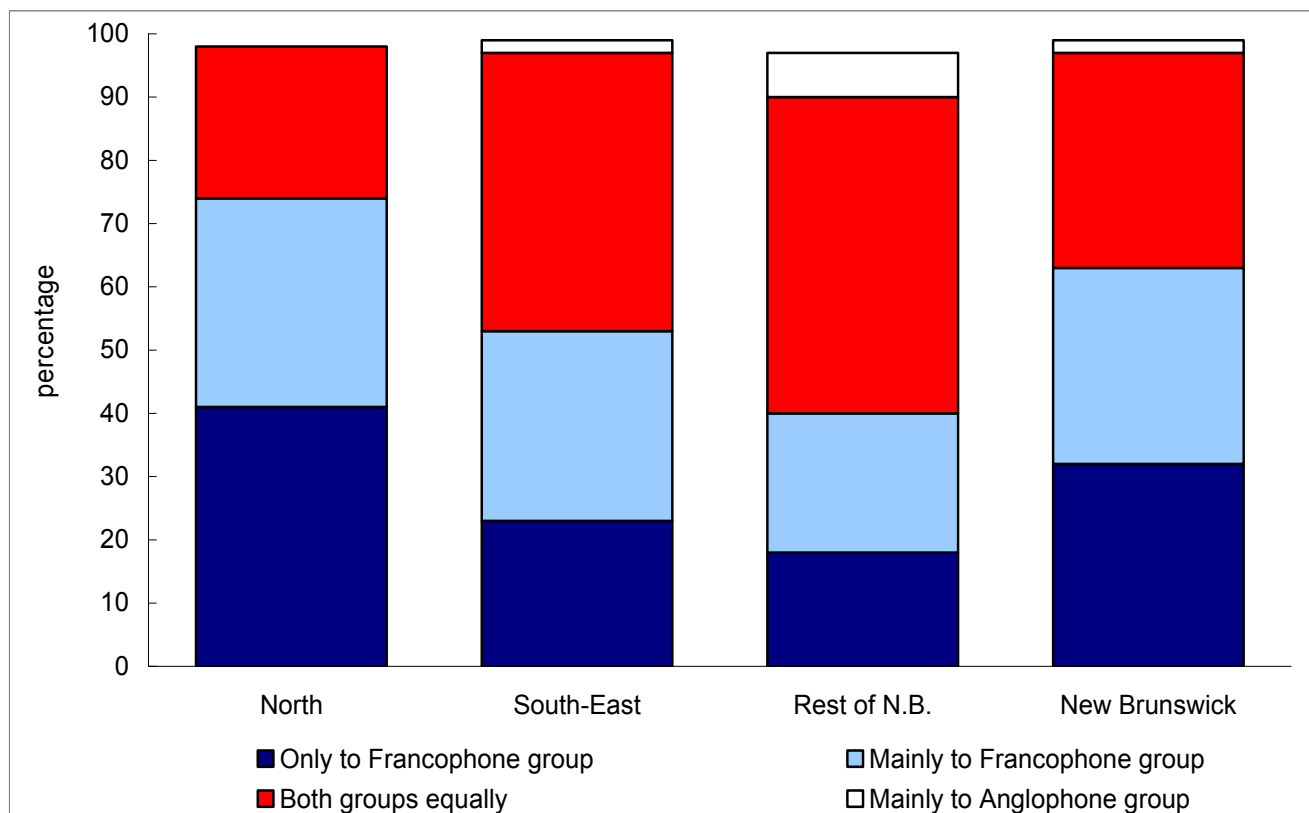
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 5 Subjective vitality

As has been seen thus far, New Brunswick Francophones do not necessarily form a homogeneous group. We have seen, for example, that they are distributed across various regions of the province, some bordering on Quebec; that they live in municipalities in which their proportion varies from one region to another of the province; and that the extent to which they use French in various domains of the private and public spheres depends on a number of factors, some of them of a demolinguistic nature. That said, the results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) highlight at least two key elements shared by most Francophones: a strong sense of identification with the Francophone group, and the value that they assign to the French language.

As regards the phenomenon of identity, the SVOLM results suggest that Francophones' linguistic identity varies according to the region of residence. Chart 5.1 shows that a majority of Francophones in the North of New Brunswick (74%) identify mainly or only with the Francophone group. For their part, Francophones in the South-East region identify mainly or only with the Francophone group in 53% of cases, while 40% of Francophones in the rest of the province do so. On the other hand, nearly one Francophone in two in the South-East or in the rest of the province identifies with the Francophone group and the Anglophone group equally, while this proportion is only 24% for Francophones in the North of New Brunswick.

Chart 5.1
Proportion of Francophones by identification to Francophone and Anglophone groups, New Brunswick, 2006



Note:

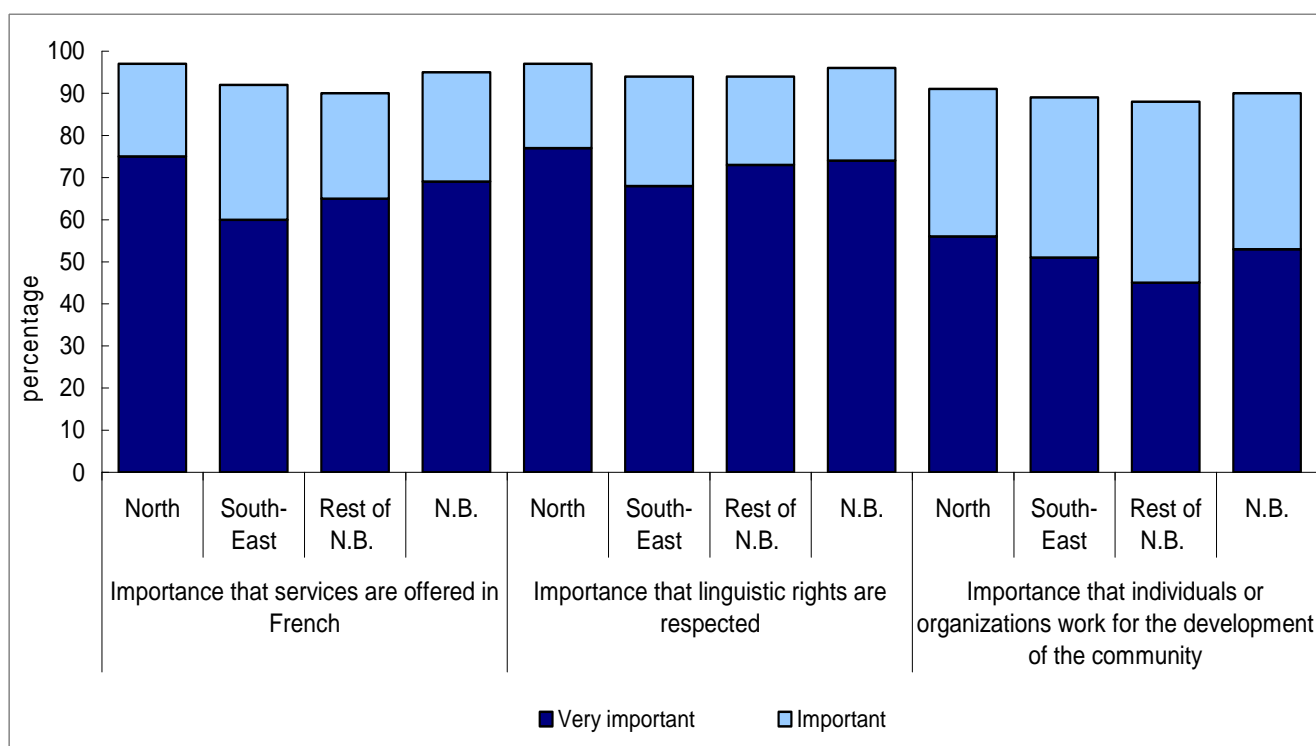
The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Identity and the sense of belonging are highly complex concepts. Depending on the circumstances, people may identify with their country, their language, their culture, etc. The sense of double identification with the Francophone and Anglophone groups that is observed among New Brunswick Francophones suggests that in many cases, immersion in the primarily Anglophone culture may have contributed to the emergence of a phenomenon in which the Francophone cultural and linguistic heritage is valued and respected while linguistic practices are influenced by living within the dominant and prevailing Anglophone culture. However, to verify and analyse this hypothesis would go beyond the scope of this analytical report and the limitations of the SVOLM in this regard.

Nevertheless, a number of factors indicate that New Brunswick Francophones assign an important value to the French language. A very large proportion of them (93%) report that it is important or very important for them to be able to use French in their daily life. Also, they consider it important for individuals or organizations to work at the development of the French-speaking community (90%), for government services to be provided in French (95%) and for linguistic rights to be respected in their province (96%) (see Chart 5.2).

Chart 5.2
Proportion of Francophones by certain indicators of the value assigned to the French language, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

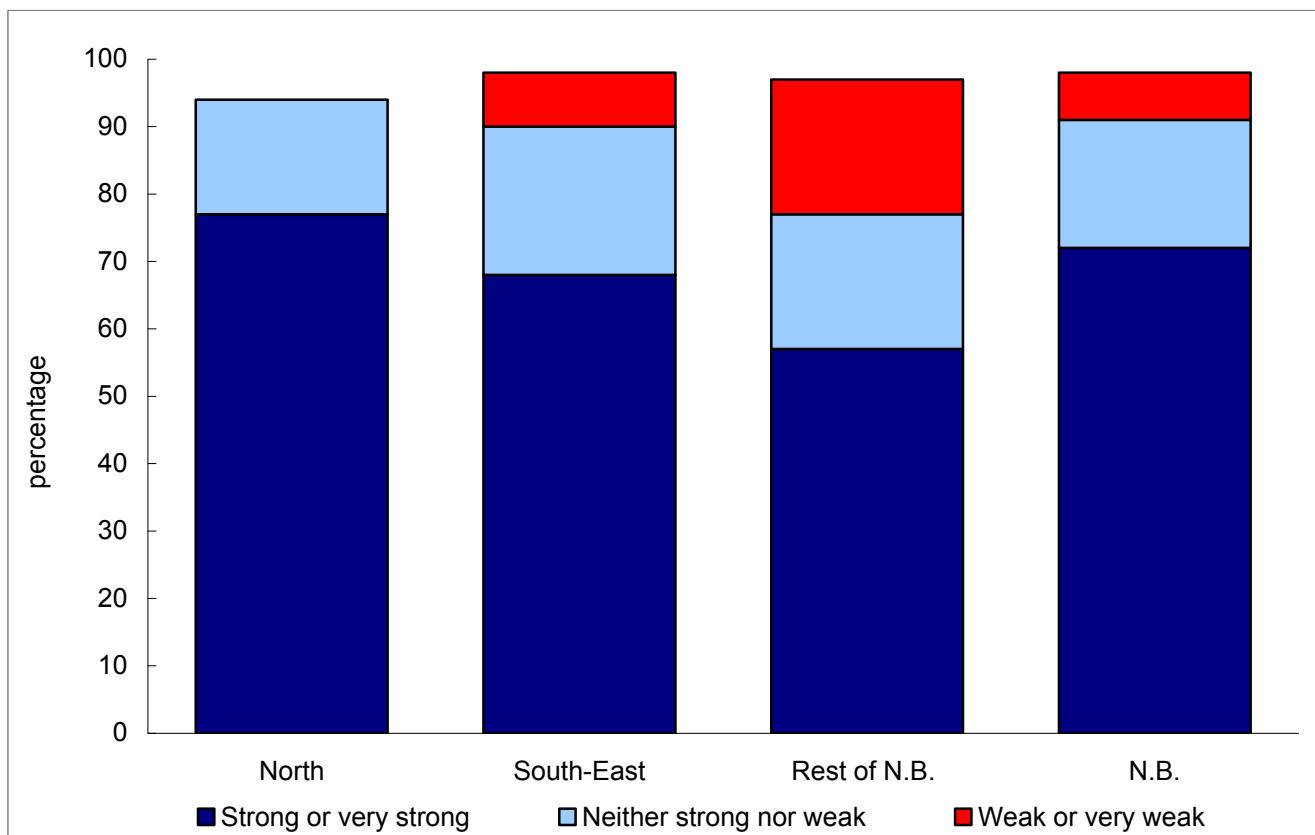


Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

It is worth noting that in examining the extent to which French is used in the various domains about which SVOLM asks questions, notably regarding interactions with health care and justice system professionals as well as access to the main mechanisms for transmitting culture, we observe that among New Brunswick Francophones who report that it is important or very important to be able to use French in their daily life, 55% read newspapers mainly or only in French and 33% watch television mainly or only in French. In the North region of the province, these proportions are respectively 79% and 46%.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) collected data on subjective perceptions with regard to the past and future evolution of the presence of the minority language in the municipality of residence as well as the perceived vitality of the official-language minority community. On this score, it is noteworthy that 72% of Francophones believe that the vitality of the French-speaking community in their municipality is strong or very strong (see Chart 5.3), while 59% expect the presence of French to remain the same in their municipality over the next 10 years (see Chart 5.4). Conversely, 30% of New Brunswick Francophones believe that the presence of French has declined in the past 10 years or is bound to diminish in the next decade. However, Francophones' perception of how French is evolving in their municipality is once again largely influenced by the region of residence, in that Francophones in the North are proportionally more likely to say that the presence of French has remained stable or will remain stable over the next 10 years. Francophones from the South-East and rest of the province seem to manifest some pessimism as more than 45 % of them feel that the presence of French in their municipality will diminish over the next ten years.

Chart 5.3
Proportion of Francophones by the perception of the vitality of the French speaking community in the municipality of residence, New Brunswick and regions, 2006



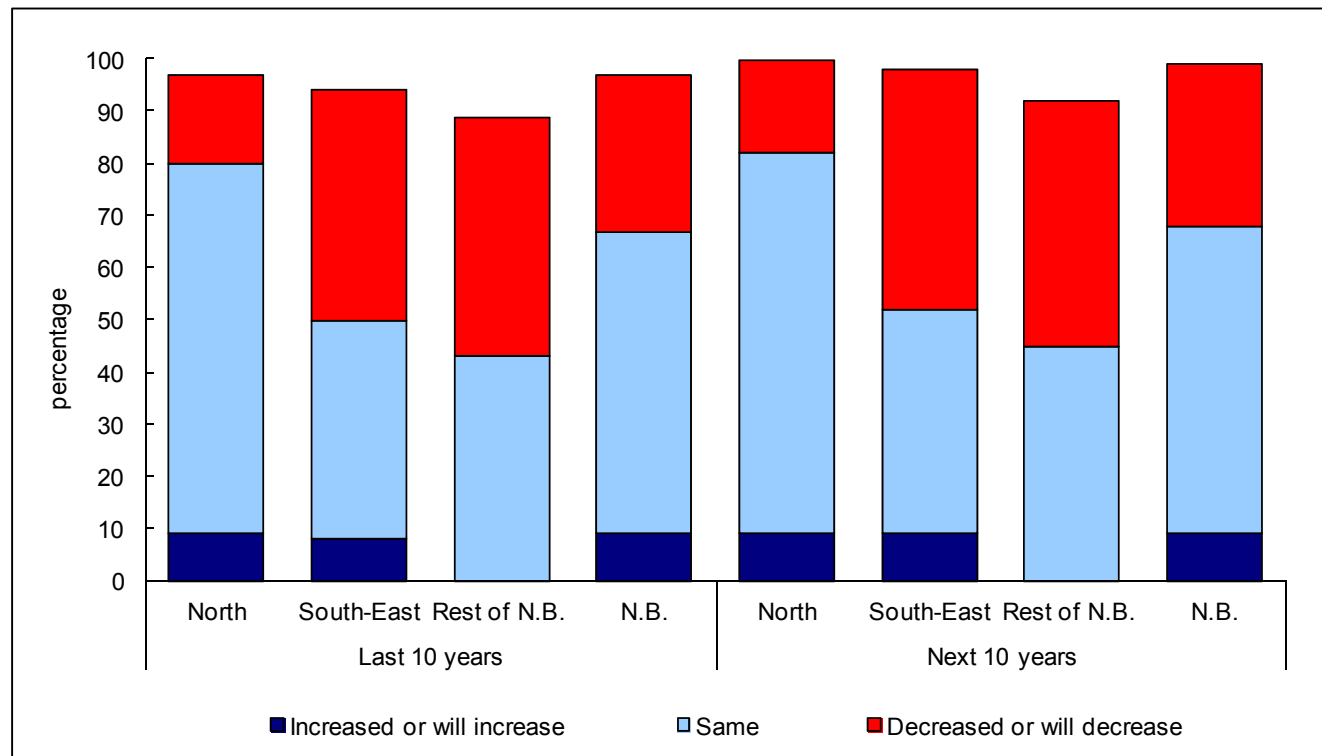
Note:

The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Although regional variations are also observed with respect to perceptions of the vitality of the French-speaking community in the municipality of residence, the fact remains that a majority of Francophones, all regions combined, feel that the vitality of French in their municipality is strong or very strong (see Chart 5.3). While 57% of Francophones in the rest of the province assess the vitality of French in their municipality as being strong or very strong (see Chart 5.3), the corresponding proportion is 68% in the South-East region and 77% in the North region. Perceptions of the French language, its vitality and its presence in the municipality of residence therefore seem, once again, to more likely be influenced by the demolingistic characteristics of the living environment.

Chart 5.4
Proportion of Francophones by the perception of the evolution of French in the municipality of residence, New Brunswick and regions, 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Conclusion

This demolinguistic portrait of New Brunswick Francophones contains considerable and varied information on the characteristics, practices and perceptions of this language group. What stands out from all this information? While the following items are not a complete list of the key points contained in this report, they provide a general picture.

1. New Brunswick's French-mother-tongue population was 235,270 persons in 2006 compared to 185,110 persons in 1951, an increase of 27%. By comparison, the English-mother-tongue population grew by 43% to 465,705 persons in 2006, while the population with an "other" mother tongue, which comprised less than 3% of the province's population, more than tripled (increasing 260%), totalling 18,670 persons in 2006 compared to 5,175 in 1951.
2. In New Brunswick the use of first official language spoken (FOLS) criterion gives a number of Francophones nearly equivalent to the number obtained when using the mother tongue criterion, and this is due to the fact that "other"-mother-tongue persons in this province comprise only 2.6% of the population. New Brunswick's French FOLS population is 235,130, compared to 235,270 persons with French as their mother tongue, representing 32.7% of the province's total population in each case.
3. New Brunswick is the province, with the exception of Quebec, that has the largest proportion of Francophones within its population, namely 32.5%. In all, approximately 90% of the population of New Brunswick whose first official language spoken is French resides in six of the province's 15 census divisions (CDs), namely Gloucester (28%), Westmorland (24%), Madawaska (13%), Kent (10%), Restigouche (9%) and Northumberland (5%).
4. More than half of New Brunswick Francophones live in the northern part of the province, a region where Francophones comprise 77% of the population. When the Francophones of the South-East are added, it emerges that nine Francophones in 10 live in a census division where they constitute at least 40% of the population.
5. The vast majority of New Brunswick Francophones live in municipalities where they comprise at least 70% of the population. In fact, only 7% of the province's Francophones live in a municipality where they constitute less than 10% of the population, and 3% live in a municipality where their relative weight is between 10% and 29%. In the province as a whole, 80% of Francophones live in municipalities where they are the majority.
6. Between 1971 and 2006, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent doubled in New Brunswick, going from 16% to 32%. Conversely, the share of children living in an endogamous family with both parents having French as their mother tongue declined substantially, going from 83% in 1971 to 67% in 2006. The formation of French-"other"-language exogamous families remained stable during this period, with a proportion of approximately 1%.
7. Whereas French had been passed on to 19% of children under 18 years of age of French-English exogamous couples in 1971, the corresponding proportion was 35% in 2006. There was also an increase in the transmission of French to the children of French-"other"-language exogamous couples, from 47% to 52% during the same period.
8. In 2006, 50% of children with a French-mother-tongue mother and an English-mother-tongue father reported having French as a mother tongue, compared to 28% with a French-mother-tongue father and an English-mother-tongue mother. This gap was much wider in 2006 than it had been in 1971, when the rate of transmission of French to the children of French-English exogamous couples was 20% for those with a French-speaking mother and 18% for those with a French-speaking father.

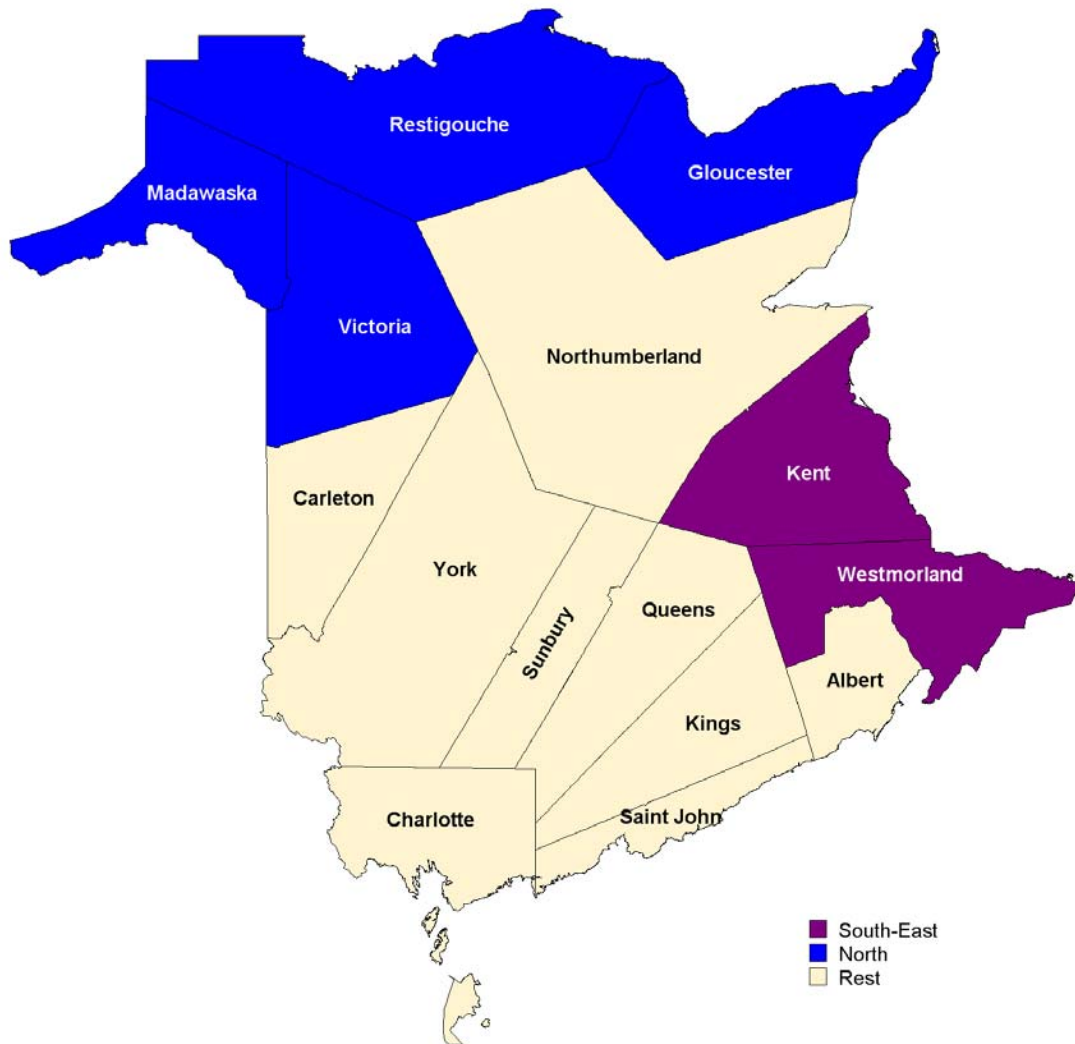
9. Since 1971, the number of French-mother-tongue population has grown by 20,560 persons, from 214,715 to 235,270. The increase in this population was mainly among persons aged 30 and over, whereas the number of persons under 30 declined substantially, mainly because of a fertility rate below the replacement level.
10. Through successive censuses, there has been a slight increase in language transfer for persons with French as a mother tongue in New Brunswick. Thus, in 1971, approximately 9% of New Brunswickers with French as their mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the corresponding proportion was 51%. Thirty-five years later, 11% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the proportion of language transfers remained roughly stable.
11. In New Brunswick, French is the language that Francophones mainly use, as much in the public as in the private sphere. It is in the home (86%) however that French remains the most often used language of communication. In the public sphere, 80% of Francophones speak mainly or only French with their friends, 75% in their immediate network, 72% in institutions and stores and 60% at work. In 43% of cases, they use media mainly or only in French. Furthermore, a certain proportion of Francophones report using French as much as English in the different domains of the public sphere mentioned. Thus, while 4% of Francophones speak French and English equally at home, 26% of them use media in both languages. Also, while nearly 10% report using mainly or only English at home, with friends and in their immediate environment, they are proportionally more likely to use mainly that language in the other domains of the public sphere.
12. Although French-speaking immigrants of New Brunswick are of diverse origins, a large proportion of them come from a limited number of countries. Data from the 2006 Census reveal that 51% of Francophone immigrants in the province come from the United States, 8% from France, 5% from the Democratic Republic of Congo, 4% from Germany and 3% from Morocco.
13. Since 1986, net migration of Francophones between New Brunswick and the other provinces and territories has been negative. Starting in 1981, the number of departures to other provinces has generally ranged between 7,000 and 10,000 during a given five-year period. As for migration to New Brunswick, it has remained fairly stable, ranging between 7,000 and 8,000 arrivals since 1981.
14. According to the 2006 Census, New Brunswick had 625 lawyers able to conduct a conversation in French, representing 50% of all lawyers in the province. As to New Brunswick police officers, 58% reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French. In this regard, regional differences are observed, the North and South-East regions having the largest proportions of lawyers and police officers able to conduct a conversation in French.
15. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of children enrolled in a regular French language program fell by more than 16%, going from 38,500 registrations to 32,500. At the same time, the number of children enrolled in a French immersion program fell by 6%, going from 22,700 to 21,300. These drops in the number of registrations may be however due to a decrease in the number of children aged 5 to 17, all mother tongues combined, between 2000 and 2006 and to a decrease in the number of children under 18 years of age with at least one French-mother-tongue parent.

16. Approximately 92% of children of Francophone parents in New Brunswick receive an education in French.
17. In 2006, 36% of the Francophone population aged 25 years and over in New Brunswick had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 22% of the Anglophone population. The gap observed between the two language groups mainly reflects the fact that Anglophones are proportionally more likely to have completed secondary school than their Francophone counterparts. Statistics on diplomas, certificates or degrees obtained at the post-secondary level show that gaps between the groups are small.
18. Regardless of the industry sector, with the exception of utilities, more than 85% of Francophones use French at work, either most often or on a regular basis. It is in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector and the educational services sector that Francophones most use French as the main language of work, at 91% and 90% respectively. In the other sectors, this proportion ranges between 50% (utilities) and 83% (health care and social assistance).
19. The 2006 statistics show that men with French as their first official language spoken have a mean income slightly less than \$4,000 lower than their Anglophone counterparts, while among women, the mean income of Francophones is slightly less than \$1,000 lower than that of Anglophones. As for median income, Anglophone men have a median income \$2,600 higher than that of Francophone men, whereas Anglophone women's median income is \$900 higher than that of Francophone women.
20. Francophones' linguistic identity varies according to the region of residence. A majority of Francophones in the North of New Brunswick (74%) identify mainly or only with the Francophone group. For their part, Francophones in the South-East region identify mainly or only with the Francophone group in 53% of cases, while 40% of Francophones in the rest of the province do so. On the other hand, nearly one Francophone in two in the South-East of the province identifies with the Francophone group and the Anglophone group equally, while this proportion is only 24% for Francophones in the North of New Brunswick.
21. A majority of Francophones, all regions combined, feel that the vitality of French in their municipality is strong or very strong. While 57% of Francophones in the rest of the province assess the vitality of French in their municipality as being strong or very strong, the corresponding proportion is 68% in the South-East region and 77% in the North region.

Geographical maps

The maps presented in this section are of two types. Most of them illustrate the **proportion** that Francophones represent within a given geographic area, whereas the one showing Moncton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) illustrates the **distribution** of this population on the whole territory of this CMA.

Map 1.1
Regions of New Brunswick²⁶

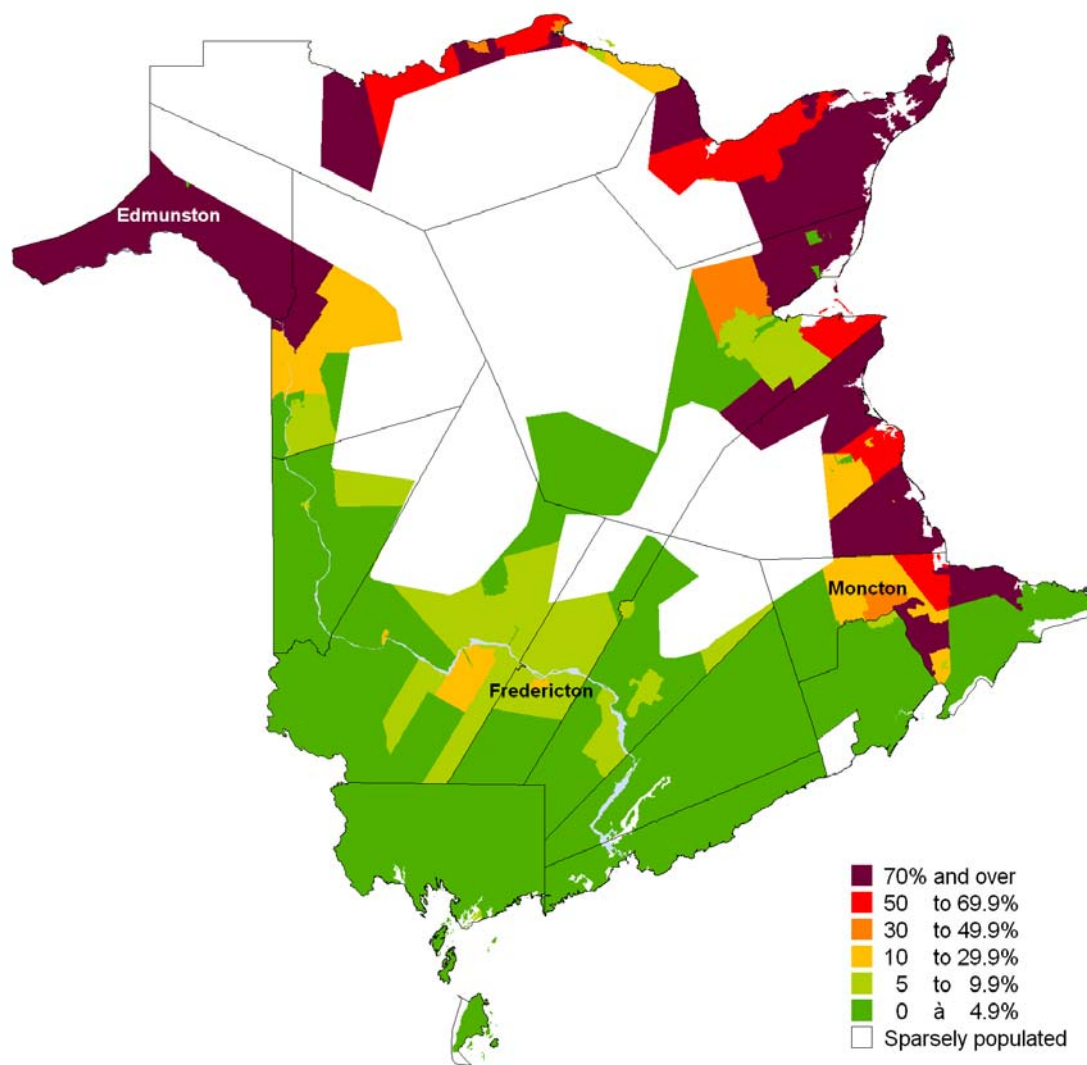


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

26. As defined in the report *Minorities Speak Up : Results of the Survey of the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities - 2006* (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière, 2007).

Map 1.2

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random²⁷ distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions, New Brunswick, 2006

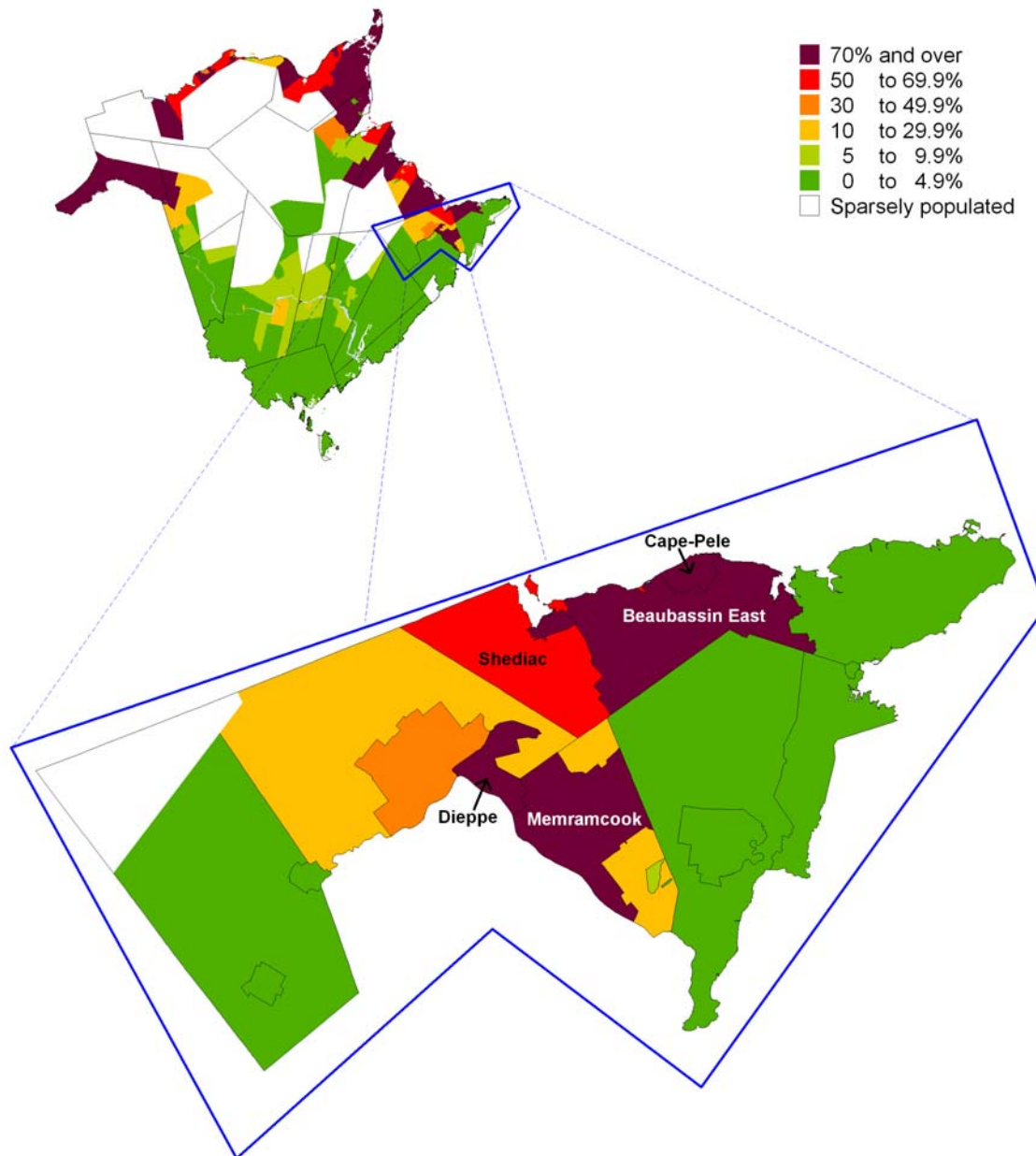


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

27. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.3

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random²⁸ distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions in the census division of Westmorland (1307), New Brunswick, 2006

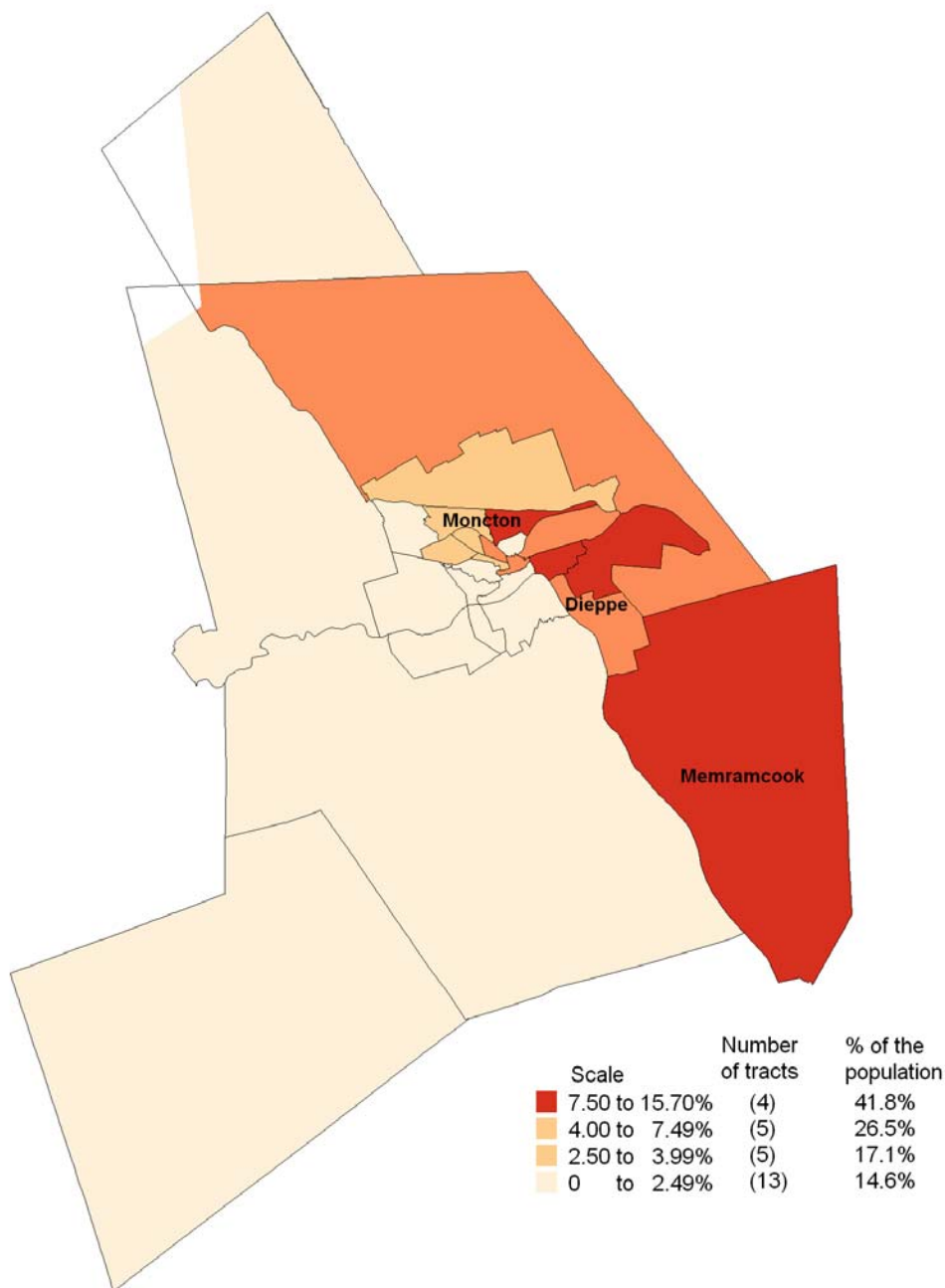


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

28. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.4

Distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random²⁹ distribution of the English-French category) within the Census Metropolitan Area of Moncton by Census Tract, 2006

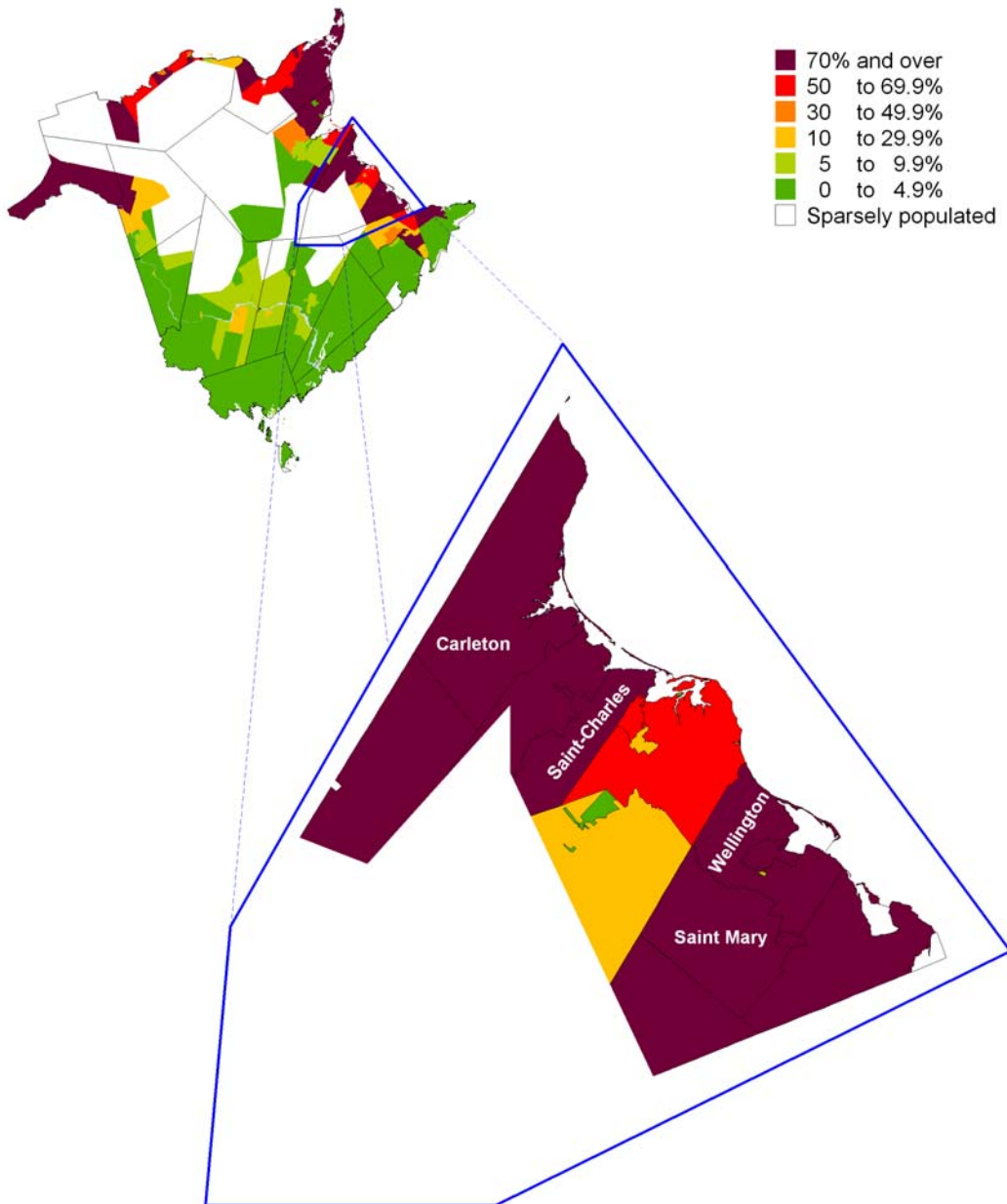


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

29. The scale refers to the proportion of the Francophones population of a given census tract within the overall Francophone population of the census metropolitan area.

Map 1.5

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random³⁰ distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions in the census division of Kent (1308), New Brunswick, 2006

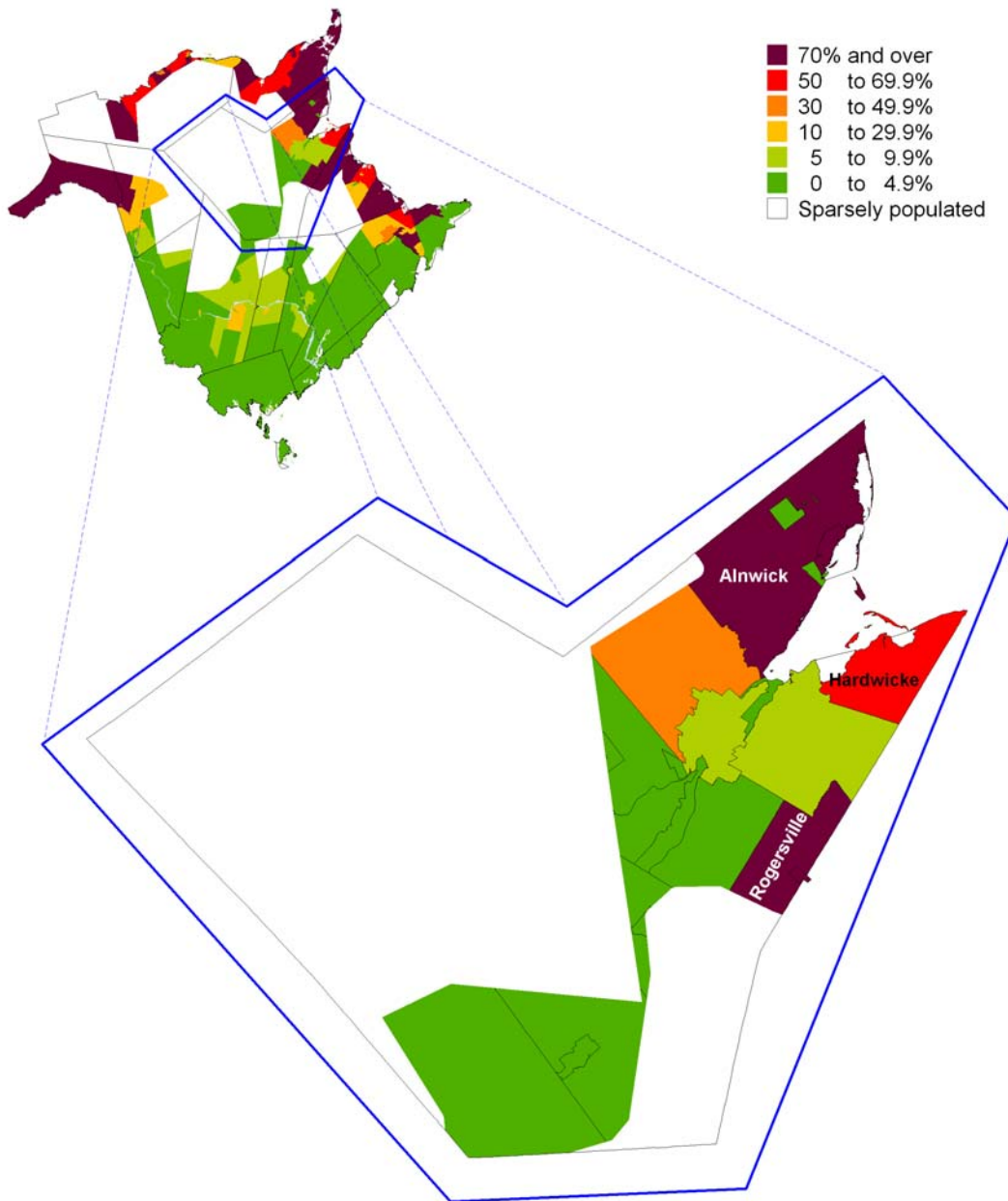


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

30. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.6

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random³¹ distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions in the census division of Northumberland (1309), New Brunswick, 2006

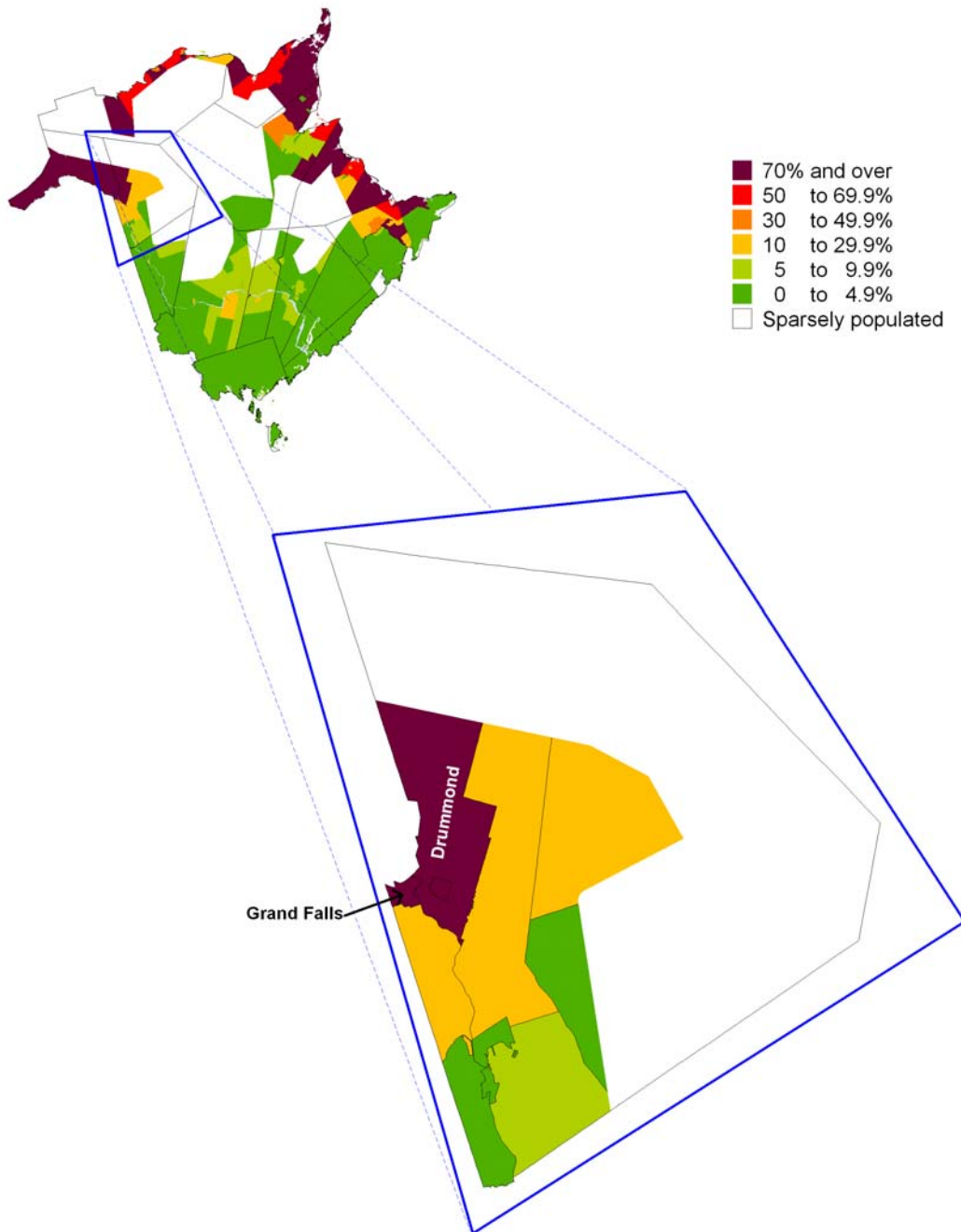


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

31. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.7

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random³² distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions in the census division of Victoria (1312), New Brunswick, 2006

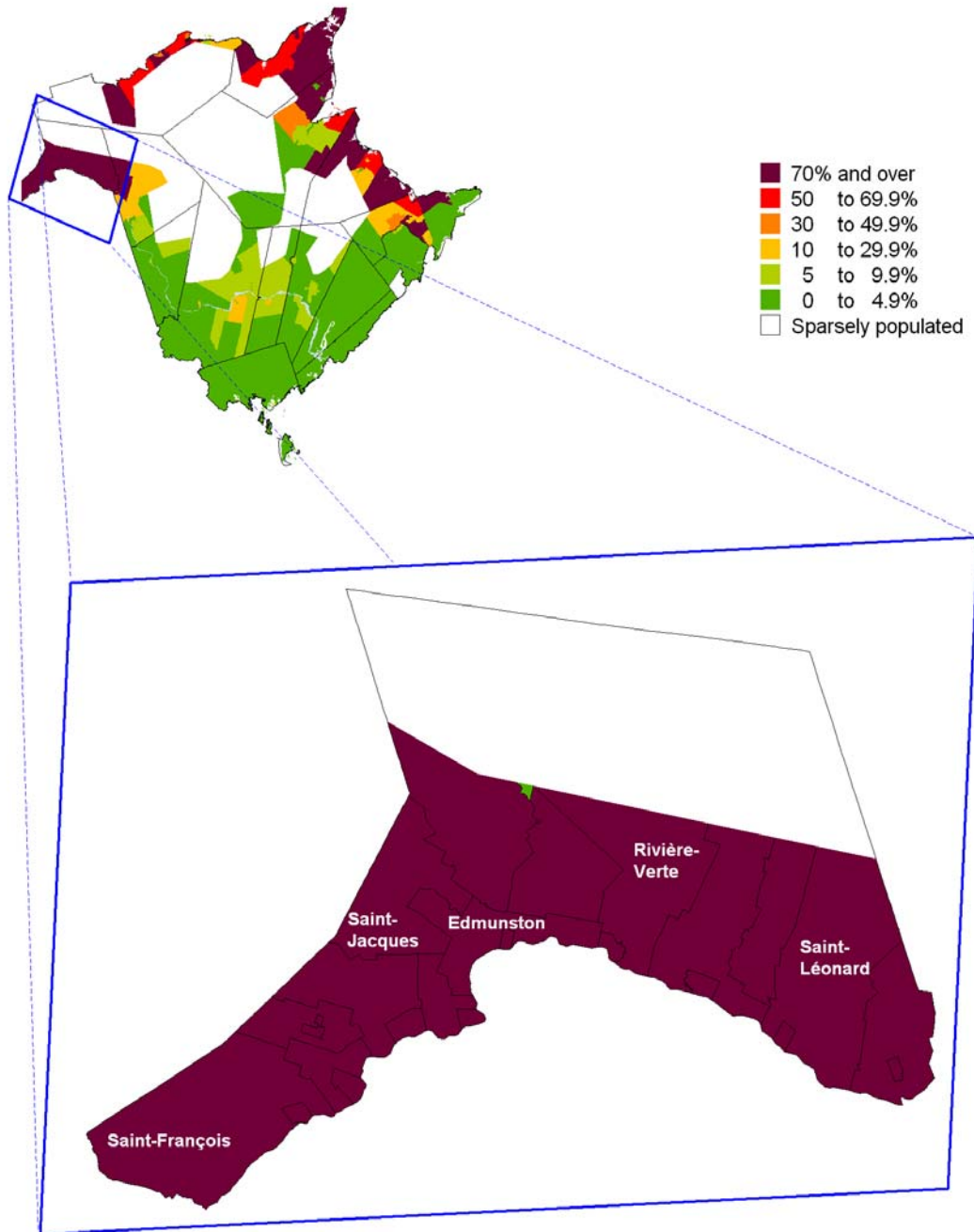


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

32. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.8

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random³³ distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions in the census division of Madawaska (1313), New Brunswick, 2006

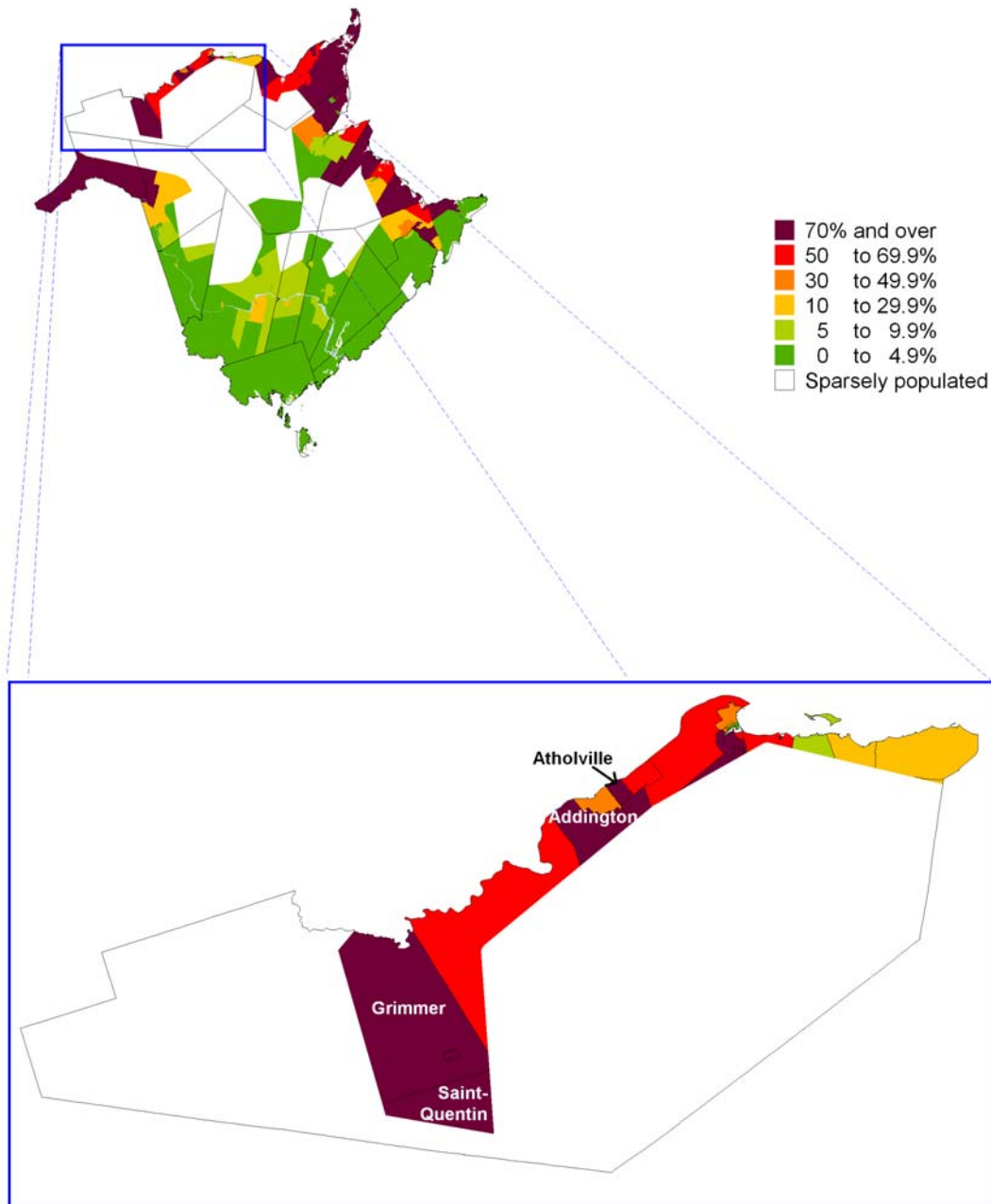


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

33. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.9

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random³⁴ distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions in the census division of Restigouche (1314), New Brunswick, 2006

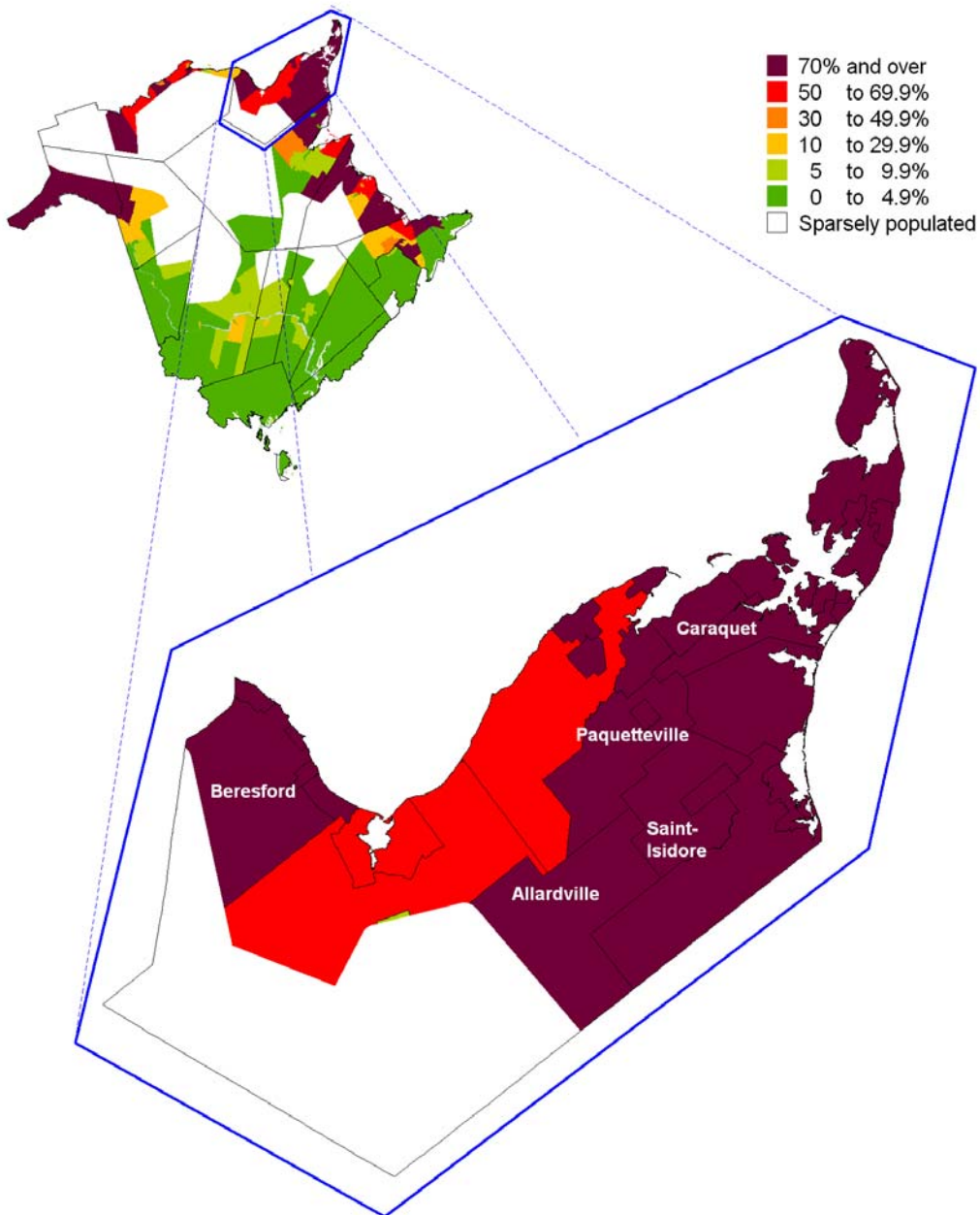


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

34. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Map 1.10

Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random³⁵ distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions in the census division of Gloucester (1315), New Brunswick, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

35. The random distribution of the “English-French” category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the “French” group.

Appendix A

Table A-1
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
South-East		
Westmorland	43.0	55,960
Westmorland	1.6	15
Botsford	2.1	25
Beaubassin East / Beaubassin-est	83.2	5,328
Cap-Pele	89.7	2,023
Sackville (1307008) P	3.8	45
Sackville (1307009) T	4.3	225
Dorchester (1307011) P	17.0	80
Dorchester (1307012) VL	7.4	35
Memramcook	85.8	3,930
Shediac	56.7	2,718
Moncton (1307019) P	25.9	2,290
Moncton (1307022) C	34.0	21,388
Salisbury (1307024) P	3.0	100
Salisbury (1307028) VL	3.5	70
Petitcodiac	0.7	10
Dieppe	75.6	13,845
Shediac	74.3	3,838
Kent	72.8	22,560
Dundas	86.8	5,463
Wellington	80.1	2,780
Bouctouche	93.6	2,120
Saint Mary	87.0	1,710
Saint-Antoine	91.4	1,390
Saint-Paul	78.5	675
Harcourt	22.4	95
Huskisson	30.0	15
Weldford	16.4	235
Richibucto 15	1.3	25
Richibucto (1308016) P	61.4	1,235
Rexton	23.6	195
Richibucto (1308018) TV	69.0	890
Saint-Charles	85.7	1,795
Saint-Louis	93.0	1,735
Saint-Louis de Kent	95.3	820
Acadieville	88.8	710
Carleton	75.7	685

1. The list excludes census subdivisions where there are little or no Francophones.

Note:

The Francophone term refers to first official language spoken (total of first official language spoken French and half of first official language spoken English and French).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table A-2
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
North		
Victoria	43.0	8,625
Andover	2.3	20
Aroostook	18.6	65
Perth	8.4	105
Perth-Andover	2.0	35
Tobique 20	2.0	18
Gordon	3.7	65
Plaster Rock	4.0	45
Lorne	14.6	90
Denmark	24.4	410
Grand Falls	27.2	323
Grand Falls / Grand-Sault	83.7	4,655
Drummond (1312021) P	91.3	2,045
Drummond (1312023) VL	91.0	760
Madawaska	94.1	31,550
Saint-André	85.5	1,390
St. André	96.3	385
Saint-Léonard	95.6	975
St. Leonard	91.7	1,183
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes	96.5	275
Sainte-Anne	95.4	1,030
Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska	95.8	973
Rivière-Verte (1313014) VL	95.6	755
Rivière-Verte (1313015) P	98.1	795
Saint-Basile	98.1	785
St. Basile 10	78.8	130
Saint-Joseph	96.1	1,615
Saint-Jacques	96.6	1,560
Edmundston	94.7	15,415
Saint-Hilaire	98.1	520
St. Hilaire	102.0	255
Baker Brook (1313034) P	91.4	160
Baker Brook (1313035) VL	95.2	500
Lac-Baker (1313036) P	92.0	520
Lac Baker (1313037) VL	78.6	110
Clair (1313038) P	82.5	235
Clair (1313039) VL	87.3	725
Saint-François	93.4	705
Saint-François de Madawaska	95.7	560

Table A-2
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
North		
Restigouche	64.5	21,303
Durham	16.9	220
Colborne	4.3	10
Charlo	64.4	885
Balmoral (1314005) P	93.5	580
Balmoral (1314006) VL	96.3	1,608
Dalhousie	64.3	1,498
Eel River 3	6.5	20
Eel River Crossing	93.1	1,075
Addington	74.2	2,025
Atholville	72.3	915
Campbellton	56.3	3,923
Tide Head	39.1	420
Eldon	52.6	410
Dalhousie	50.1	1,780
Grimmer	98.6	1,085
Kedgwick	96.8	1,075
Saint-Quentin (1314021) P	92.2	1,458
Saint-Quentin (1314022) TV	99.1	2,115
Belledune	12.0	205
Indian Ranch	22.2	10

Table A-2
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (end)

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
North		
Gloucester	84.5	65,653
Saumarez	97.5	6,645
Tracadie-Sheila	95.5	4,115
Allardville	95.6	2,045
Bathurst (1315008) P 00000	52.5	2,690
Pabineau 11	8.0	10
Bathurst (1315011) CY 01010	51.0	6,318
Beresford	91.5	5,678
Pointe-Verte	93.7	895
Petit Rocher	96.3	1,845
Beresford	85.4	3,620
New Bandon	54.6	775
Saint-Léolin	94.0	700
Paquetville (1315019) P	97.5	2,380
Paquetville (1315020) VL	97.5	595
Saint-Isidore (1315021) P	97.0	1,595
Saint-Isidore (1315022) VL	99.4	790
Inkerman	96.0	3,970
Caraquet (1315026) P 01000	97.0	1,450
Bas-Caraquet	97.3	1,435
Caraquet (1315028) T 00000	98.7	4,020
Shippagan (1315029) P	93.9	5,035
Le Goulet	98.9	895
Shippagan (1315031) T	96.9	2,510
Lamèque	99.3	1,330
Sainte-Marie - Saint-Raphaël	98.0	970
Bertrand	99.1	1,165
Nigadoo	93.0	860
Grande-Anse	98.0	720
Maisonnette	99.2	590

1. The list excludes census subdivisions where there are little or no Francophones.

Note:

The Francophone term refers to first official language spoken (total of first official language spoken (FOLS) French and half of first official language spoken English and French).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table A-3
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Rest of New Brunswick		
Saint John	4.7	3,458
Saint Martins	2.5	30
Simonds	2.1	80
Saint John	5.0	3,310
Musquash	2.9	35
Charlotte	1.9	498
Campobello	2.9	30
Lepreau	2.4	20
Pennfield	2.0	45
Blacks Harbour	7.0	65
Saint George	1.4	35
St. George	3.4	45
Saint Patrick	1.4	10
Saint Andrews (1302024) P	2.5	15
Saint Andrews (1302026) T	2.0	35
Saint Croix	1.5	10
Saint Stephen	1.2	25
St. Stephen	1.9	90
Saint James	1.1	15
Saint David	1.7	25
Grand Manan	1.0	25
Sunbury	9.3	2,370
Blissville	4.1	35
Tracy	4.0	25
Fredericton Junction	1.5	10
Lincoln	6.8	390
Burton	8.2	410
Oromocto	15.6	1,310
Sheffield	7.1	65
Maugerville	5.8	100
Northfield	2.1	15

Table A-3
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Rest of New Brunswick		
Queens	5.0	570
Petersville	2.0	15
Gagetown	4.6	30
Hampstead	5.4	15
Wickham	4.4	20
Cambridge	3.4	20
Cambridge-Narrows	7.0	50
Johnston	2.9	20
Brunswick	8.3	20
Waterborough	1.7	15
Canning	2.1	20
Minto	9.8	255
Chipman (1304024) P	2.4	25
Chipman (1304025) VL	3.9	50
Kings	3.2	2,090
Upham	1.2	15
Hampton (1305006) P	3.1	85
Hampton (1305007) T	2.9	115
Rothesay	4.6	15
Westfield	2.0	40
Kingston	2.8	80
Grand Bay-Westfield	3.8	190
Norton (1305016) P	2.1	25
Norton (1305018) VL	0.8	10
Sussex (1305021) P	2.5	60
Sussex (1305022) T	1.1	45
Sussex Corner	1.1	15
Cardwell	2.4	35
Havelock	1.7	20
Studholm	0.4	15
Springfield	1.9	30
Greenwich	3.4	35
Rothesay	4.8	560
Quispamsis	4.6	698

Table A-3
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Rest of New Brunswick		
Albert	5.7	1,550
Hopewell	1.3	10
Riverside-Albert	3.6	10
Harvey	3.6	15
Hillsborough	2.7	40
Coverdale	4.5	185
Riverview	7.2	1,260
Hillsborough	1.6	20
Northumberland	26.3	12,688
Hardwicke	68.8	1,710
Glenelg	5.5	90
Chatham	2.0	10
Derby	3.3	35
Nelson	2.5	20
Rogersville (1309016) P	92.8	1,160
Rogersville (1309017) VL	92.0	1,030
Blackville (1309018) P	0.9	20
Blackville (1309019) VL	2.7	25
Blissfield	1.8	10
Doaktown	1.7	15
Southesk	3.9	75
Northesk	3.4	85
Newcastle	32.0	385
Eel Ground 2	2.0	10
Alnwick	83.5	5,100
Neguac	89.9	1,430
Burnt Church 14	3.6	40
Miramichi	8.1	1,450

Table A-3
Francophone population of New Brunswick by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (end)

Region, census division and census subdivisions ¹	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Rest of New Brunswick		
York	6.5	5,863
New Maryland (1310001) P	6.2	145
New Maryland (1310002) VL	9.9	420
Manners Sutton	2.7	50
McAdam	0.7	10
Prince William	5.1	45
Kingsclear	10.0	663
Queensbury	4.1	50
Southampton	2.8	45
Bright	6.5	205
Douglas	5.9	340
Saint Marys	7.4	310
Fredericton	6.8	3,393
Devon 30	1.3	10
Stanley (1310036) P	2.2	40
Stanley (1310037) VL	2.5	10
Nackawic	13.3	130
Carleton	1.5	408
Richmond	1.1	15
Woodstock (1311004) P	0.5	10
Woodstock (1311006) TV	2.6	130
Northampton	1.9	30
Brighton	0.5	10
Hartland	1.1	10
Wakefield	0.7	20
Wilmot	0.9	10
Simonds	2.0	10
Florenceville	7.0	60
Aberdeen	5.2	50
Kent	1.1	25
Bristol	1.5	10
Bath	4.0	20
Wicklow	1.1	20

1. The list excludes census subdivisions where there are little or no Francophones.

Notes:

The Francophone term refers to first official language spoken (total of first official language spoken (FOLS) French and half of first official language spoken English and French). See footnote no 9 regarding the inclusion of the Northumberland census division (CD) to the rest of New Brunswick.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Appendix B

Table 3.7-a
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various domains of the public and private spheres, New Brunswick, 2006

Language	Home		Friends		Immediate networks		Work		Institution and stores		Media	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Mainly or only French ¹	86	0.8	80	1.0	75	1.1	60	2.4	72	1.3	43	3.0
English and French	4	12.4	9	7.7	14	5.8	19	5.9	13	6.0	26	4.7
Mainly or only English ²	10	6.1	12	5.6	11	4.6	21	5.6	16	4.1	31	3.4
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0

CV coefficient of variation

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.8-a
Proportion of Francophones by the general language use index in various domains of the public sphere, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Language	North		South-East		Rest of N.B.		New Brunswick	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Only or mainly French ¹	85	1.5	52	3.5	28	6.8	67	1.4
English and French	12	10.3	32	5.6	20	11.5	19	4.9
Only or mainly English ²	3	14.9	16	9.0	51	5.1	14	4.6

CV coefficient of variation

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 4.1-a
Proportion of children less than 18 years of age with at least one Francophone parent by language of school attended, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Language of school attended by child ¹											
	Total		English school: immersion		English school: regular		French school		Other language school		Don't know	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	100	0.0	4 ^E	20.5	5 ^E	22.2	91	1.5	x	x	0	0.0
South-East	100	0.0	8 ^E	19.5	7 ^E	21.1	86	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	28	14.3	16 ^E	17.0	55	6.7	x	x	0	0.0
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	10.3	7	11.5	83	1.3	x	x	0	0.0

CV coefficient of variation

1. Children whose respondents have French as first official language spoken.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 4.6-a
Proportion of Francophones by language used during community activities,
New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Type of activity	Language used									
	Total		Only or mainly English ²		English and French		Only or mainly French ¹		Other ³	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Volunteering										
North	100	0.0	4 ^E	28.7	13 ^E	17.2	83	3.0	0	0
South-East	100	0.0	13	16.5	21	14.1	66	4.9	x	x
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	52	10.0	12 ^E	22.7	36	13.1	0	0
New Brunswick	100	0.0	14	10.8	16	10.2	70	2.9	x	x
Organization										
North	100	0.0	F	F	13 ^E	21.8	80	4.3	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	16	16.2	15 ^E	21.0	65	6.0	x	x
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	39	15.4	9 ^E	30.4	49	12.7	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	14	12.6	13	14.1	70	3.5	2^E	29.3
Daily activities										
North	100	0.0	F	F	3 ^E	30.2	92	2.1	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	5 ^E	29.3	12 ^E	21.5	79	3.8	x	x
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	33	16.4	F	F	53	10.0	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	8^E	17.0	7	16.5	83	2.1	2^E	25.2

CV coefficient of variation

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.

2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

3. Volunteering, includes unknown responses (for example, Don't know and Refusal) as well as responses where only a language other than French or English is mentioned.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.1-a
Proportion of Francophones by identification to Francophone and Anglophone groups,
New Brunswick, 2006

Region	Respondant's sense of belonging to an identity													
	Total		Only to Francophone group		Mainly to Francophone group		Both groups equally		Mainly to Anglophone group		Only to Anglophone group		None / Refusal / Don't know	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	100	0.0	41	5.4	33	6.0	24	7.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	23	6.6	30	5.7	44	4.5	2 ^E	26.6	x	x	F ^E	F
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	18	10.1	22	10.4	50	5.7	7 ^E	24.7	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	32	4.1	31	4.1	34	3.6	2^E	16.7	0^E	32.0	1^E	28.2

CV coefficient of variation

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.2-a
Proportion of Francophones by certain indicators of the value assigned to the French language, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Indicators	Status of the French language															
	Total		Very important		Important		Somewhat important		Not very important		Not important at all		Refusal		Don't know	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Importance that organizations work for the development of the community																
North	100	0.0	56	3.8	35	6.0	5 ^E	18.8	3 ^E	23.3	x	x	0	0.0	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	51	3.8	38	5.0	6	14.2	3 ^E	19.9	1 ^E	30.2	0	0.0	2 ^E	29.8
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	45	6.0	43	6.5	8 ^E	18.4	1 ^E	30.3	F	F	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	53	2.5	37	3.7	6	10.4	3	15.6	1^E	22.9	x	x	1^E	24.0
Importance that governmental services are offered in French																
North	100	0.0	75	2.4	22	7.9	2 ^E	23.4	F	F	x	x	0	0.0	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	60	3.2	32	5.8	4 ^E	18.2	2 ^E	23.8	x	x	0	0.0	x	x
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	65	3.5	25	8.9	6 ^E	25.1	1 ^E	32.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	69	1.7	26	4.5	3	12.6	1^E	18.9	1^E	30.6	x	x	x	x
Importance that linguistic rights are respected																
North	100	0.0	77	2.3	20	8.4	1 ^E	31.1	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	68	2.7	26	6.5	3 ^E	23.2	2 ^E	32.4	1 ^E	32.6	0	0.0	x	x
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	73	3.1	21	10.0	F	F	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	74	1.5	22	4.8	2^E	17.0	1^E	23.4	1^E	30.6	0	0.0	x	x

CV coefficient of variation

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.3-a
Proportion of Francophones by the perception of the vitality of the French-speaking community in the municipality of residence, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Perception of the vitality of the French-speaking community					
	Strong or very strong		Neither strong nor weak		Weak or very weak	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	77	2.5	17	9.6	4 ^E	18.4
South-East	68	2.7	22	7.6	8	12.3
Rest of N.B.	57	5.2	20	12.0	20	11.5
New Brunswick	72	1.8	19	5.9	7	8.1

CV coefficient of variation

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.4-a
Proportion of Francophones by the perception of the evolution of the presence of French in the last ten years in the municipality of residence, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Perception of the respondent											
	Total		Increased		Same		Decreased		Refusal / Don't know		Not applicable ¹	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	100	0.0	9	14.0	71	2.7	17	8.7	x	x	2 ^E	30.9
South-East	100	0.0	8	12.4	42	4.6	44	4.2	2 ^E	29.7	4 ^E	19.0
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	7 ^E	16.9	43	6.5	46	6.3	x	x	4 ^E	20.4
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	9.4	58	2.2	30	3.7	1^E	23.4	3	14.1

CV coefficient of variation

1. Includes the respondents that indicated that they have lived in their municipality for less than ten years.

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.4-b
Proportion of Francophones by the perception of the evolution of the presence of French in the next ten years in the municipality of residence, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Region	Perception of the respondent									
	Total		Will increase		Same		Will decrease		Refusal / Don't know	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
North	100	0.0	9	14.0	73	2.7	18	8.7	x	x
South-East	100	0.0	9	12.3	43	4.5	46	4.1	2 ^E	29.7
Rest of N.B.	100	0.0	7 ^E	17.0	45	6.4	47	6.3	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	9.3	59	2.2	31	3.7	1^E	24.4

CV coefficient of variation

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Appendix C

Note on the construction of the daily language use indices

The indices used in this section were developed in the following manner. Whether it comes to the use of French or English, in all cases where people use only the language of the majority, they are assigned a value of 1, while those who use only the language of the minority are assigned a value of 5. In general, the large majority of questions consisted of a scale with five levels. For certain questions, there were only three possible categories: “French”, “French and English”, and “English”. The median category therefore corresponds to a value of 3.

Two approaches were used to present the results covering each of the indices: one on language categories, another by average level of use of languages. The second approach consisted essentially of summing the values obtained from each of the questions and dividing this sum by the number of questions answered by the respondent. For the first type, the average scores obtained were regrouped into five categories. However, given that the results obtained consisted of a continuous scale from 1 to 5, we identified thresholds which allowed us to redistribute the values among the following five language categories: “Only the majority language”, “Mainly the majority language”, “Both languages equally”, “Mainly the minority language”, “Only the minority language”. The corresponding thresholds for these categories are as follows: “1 to 1.49”, “1.50 to 2.49”, “2.50 to 3.49”, “3.50 to 4.49” and “4.50 to 5.0”. Since no perfect solution exists to carry out such a distribution, this approach has the advantage of centering the values on either side of the median category and cutting down the range of values at the extremities of the scale.

Finally, the general language use index was drawn up not by using the average of values for all 23 variables, but by adding the value obtained for the question on languages used with friends to the average values obtained on each of the four following indices: languages at work, immediate contacts, institutions and media. Such an approach offers the advantage of not assigning too much importance to a domain made up of numerous questions to the detriment of another composed of fewer questions.

Lastly it should be noted that information covering language used at home was used in the same manner as that regarding friends. By using both the information on language spoken most often and language spoken regularly, the variable created is made up of the same five categories explained above.

Appendix D

Description of concentration index

Dissemination area: a small, relatively stable geographic unit. All dissemination areas have roughly the same number of residents, namely 400 to 700 persons. For a complete definition, see the 2006 Census Dictionary.

The definition of concentration takes account of both the proportion and the number of the official-language minority within a dissemination area. A high concentration of the minority group exists when the Francophone population within a dissemination area constitutes at least 50% of the overall population, is equal to or greater than 200 persons. A medium concentration refers to a situation where the proportion is equal to or greater than 10% but less than 50% and the number of Francophones is equal to or more than 50 but less than 200 persons. Finally, the concentration of Francophones is considered to be low when their proportion within the dissemination area is less than 10% or their number is less than 50 persons.

Once a concentration class (ie. weak, average or strong) was assigned to all the dissemination areas in a given municipality (or census subdivision), we chose to assign to the Francophone population of that municipality the concentration class (or level) containing the largest proportion of the minority population. The total, which represents the largest portion of the total Francophone population of the municipality, tells us the concentration class assigned to Francophones of that municipality. In other words, when we state that 99% of Francophones living in the North region of New Brunswick are strongly concentrated within their municipality of residence, this means that 99% of them live in municipalities where, in the majority of cases, either their number is higher than 200 persons or their proportion is higher than 50% of the population within their dissemination area of residence.

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