# Canadian 

 Linguistic Facts and FiguresOffice of the Commissioner of Official Languages

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## Canada's social fabric

A fabric is made up of many threads. The citizens of this country, who speak English or French and have very diverse ethnocultural roots, make up the social fabric that we call Canada.

## FACT SHEETS ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE GROUPS FOR EACH PROVINCE AND TERRITORY

## INTRODUCTION

The fact sheets on official language groups consolidate and present demographic, linguistic and economic data on Canadians for each province and territory. They all follow the same format to facilitate comparisons among the various localities.

The statistics used for the fact sheets come from sample data from the 1996 Statistics Canada census. The information on exogamy and the index of linguistic continuity of French-speaking Canadians come from the Canadian Heritage publication entitled Francophone Minorities: Assimilation and Community Vitality.

The data pertain only to persons who have identified English or French as their mother tongue or first official language spoken. They do not take multiple answers into account (for example, Canadians who identified English or French and a non-official language as their mother tongue or first language spoken). This way of breaking down the information enables us to make interesting comparisons between the two categories (mother tongue as compared with first official language spoken).

## Official Languages

## Total population

## CANADA 28,528,125

| Newfoundland | $\mathbf{5 4 7 , 1 6 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Prince Edward Island | $\mathbf{1 3 2 , 8 5 5}$ |
| Nova Scotia | $\mathbf{8 9 9 , 9 7 0}$ |
| New Brunswick | $\mathbf{7 2 9 , 6 2 5}$ |
| Quebec | $\mathbf{7 , 0 4 5 , 0 8 5}$ |
| Ontario | $\mathbf{1 0 , 6 4 2 , 7 9 5}$ |
| Manitoba | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 0 , 2 9 5}$ |
| Saskatchewan | $\mathbf{9 7 6 , 6 1 5}$ |
| Alberta | $\mathbf{2 , 6 6 9 , 1 9 5}$ |
| British Columbia | $\mathbf{3 , 6 8 9 , 7 5 5}$ |
| Yukon | $\mathbf{3 0 , 6 5 5}$ |
| Northwest Territories* | $\mathbf{6 4 , 1 2 5}$ |

* Figures for Nunavut will be added when they become available after 2001 census.

English-speaking population (E) 20,921,770 (73.4\%)

French-speaking population (F) 6,890,880 (24.6\%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census, First Official Language Spoken as defined by Official Languages Regulations.
Languages other than English and French are not included; therefore figures may not add up to the total population or to $100 \%$.



## QUEBEC

## HIGHLIGHTS OF TABLES 1 AND 2

- 586,435 persons $(8.3 \%)$ have identified English as their mother tongue, while 842,105 (12.0\%) have identified English as their first official language spoken.
- 707,910 individuals ( $10.1 \%$ ) have a mother tongue other than English or French.
- Of the 842,105 citizens that have identified English as their first official language spoken, $482,920(57.3 \%)$ can have a conversation in both official languages. On the other hand, 2,010,380 of the 5,963,675 French-speaking citizens (33.7\%) can have a conversation in both official languages.
- The percentage of individuals with only an elementary level of education (grade 8 or less) is lower among those whose first official language spoken is English than among those whose first official language spoken is French ( $11.9 \%$ versus $18.5 \%$ ). On the other hand, the proportion of English speakers with some university education $(31.4 \%)$ is much higher than the proportion for French speakers (18.4\%).
- The average income for citizens whose first official language spoken is English $(\$ 25,525)$ is higher than that for French speakers $(\$ 23,087)$.
- With regard to occupations, the percentage of persons in the management, business and administration category is higher for those whose first official language spoken is English than for French speakers (33.6\% versus 27.7\%). In return, the proportion of French-speaking citizens who work in the trades, transport and equipment operator category is higher than that of English speakers ( $14.5 \%$ versus $9.1 \%$ ).
- Among those who changed residence between censuses, the rates of interprovincial and external migration are much higher for persons whose first official language spoken is English ( $20.2 \%$ and $25.7 \%$ ) than for French speakers (3.5\% and 6.7\% respectively).
- The immigrant population among English speakers (26.6\%) is very high in comparison with that among French speakers (4.9\%).
- Concerning non-immigrants, the percentage of English-speaking individuals born outside the province (18.4\%) is much higher than that for French speakers (2.6\%).

Table 1 (Quebec)
Population Profile by Mother Tongue

| Mother Tongue | ( |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| - English ${ }^{1}$ | 586,435 | $\%$ |
| - French ${ }^{1}$ | $5,700,150$ | 8.3 |
| - French and English | 50,585 | 80.9 |
| - Other | 707,910 | 0.7 |
| - Total population | $7,045,080$ | 10.1 |

Table 2 (Quebec)
Population Profile by First Official Language Spoken

|  | First Official Language Spoken |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | English |  | French |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| Language | 842,105 | 12.0 | 5,963,675 | 84.7 |
| Knowledge of both languages | 482,920 | 57.3 | 2,010,380 | 33.7 |
| Sex - men | 415,185 | 49.3 | 2,921,955 | 49.0 |
| - women | 426,920 | 50.7 | 3,041,720 | 51.0 |
| Age 0-19 | 200,945 | 23.9 | 1,593,605 | 26.7 |
| 20-34 | 205,315 | 24.4 | 1,278,740 | 21.4 |
| 35-64 | 323,485 | 38.4 | 2,448,455 | 41.1 |
| 65 and over | 112,360 | 13.3 | 642,875 | 10.8 |
| Education ${ }^{2}$ (15 years and over) |  |  |  |  |
| - elementary | 82,465 | 11.9 | 887,080 | 18.5 |
| - secondary | 223,380 | 32.3 | 1,711,085 | 35.7 |
| - college or equivalent | 168,145 | 24.4 | 1,316,370 | 27.4 |
| - university | 216,910 | 31.4 | 881,145 | 18.4 |

Table 2 (Quebec continued)
Population Profile by First Official Language Spoken

|  | First Official Language Spoken |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | English |  | French |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| Unemployment rate |  | 12.9 |  | 11.5 |
| Labour force (15 years and over) | 425,680 | 61.6 | 3,011,495 | 62.8 |
| Population not in labour force ${ }^{3}$ | 265,225 | 38.4 | 1,784,175 | 37.2 |
| Annual income (15 years and over) |  |  |  |  |
| - less than \$5,000 | 102,455 | 16.2 | 654,295 | 15.0 |
| - \$5,000-\$24,999 | 295,510 | 46.7 | 2,081,150 | 47.7 |
| - \$25,000-\$49,999 | 159,985 | 25.2 | 1,215,675 | 27.9 |
| - \$50,000 and over | 75,420 | 11.9 | 409,545 | 9.4 |
| Average annual income | 25,525 |  | 23,087 |  |
| Occupation (15 years and over) |  |  |  |  |
| Management, business and administration | 135,615 | 33.6 | 800,350 | 27.7 |
| Natural and applied sciences, health | 44,965 | 11.2 | 314,260 | 10.9 |
| Social sciences, education, administration | 30,310 | 7.5 | 200,580 | 7.0 |
| Art, culture, recreation and sports | 14,935 | 3.7 | 81,330 | 2.8 |
| Sales and services | 99,340 | 24.6 | 710,600 | 24.6 |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators | 36,615 | 9.1 | 417,235 | 14.5 |
| Professions unique to primary industry | 7,965 | 2.0 | 96,045 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing and public utilities | 33,315 | 8.3 | 264,130 | 9.2 |
| Total | 403,060 | 100.0 | 2,884,530 | 100.0 |
| Mobility (5 years and over) |  |  |  |  |
| - Migrants ${ }^{4}$ | 157,175 |  | 1,012,590 |  |
| - External migrants | 40,325 | 25.7 | 67,405 | 6.7 |
| - Interprovincial migrants | 31,730 | 20.2 | 35,365 | 3.5 |
| - Intraprovincial migrants | 85,120 | 54.1 | 909,820 | 89.8 |
| Immigrants ${ }^{5}$ | 223,855 | 26.6 | 293,045 | 4.9 |
| Non-immigrants | 603,665 |  | 5,653,905 |  |
| - born in province of residence | 492,345 | 81.6 | 5,505,095 | 97.4 |
| - born outside province of residence | 111,320 | 18.4 | 148,810 | 2.6 |

NOTE: $\quad{ }^{1}$ This figure does not take into account citizens who have identified more than one mother tongue (for example, French and English, French and a non-official language).
${ }^{2}$ Represents the highest level of schooling achieved by the citizens of that province.
${ }^{3}$ This population includes persons who, in the week prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed.
${ }^{4}$ Migrants are movers who had resided in a different census subdivision five years earlier (internal migrants) or who had lived outside Canada five years earlier (external migrants).
${ }^{5}$ Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census


