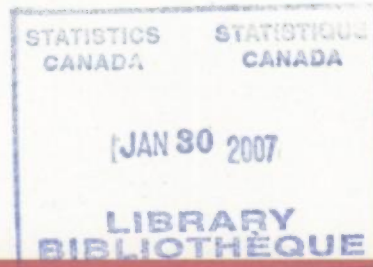




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# Youth in Official Language Minorities

1971-1991



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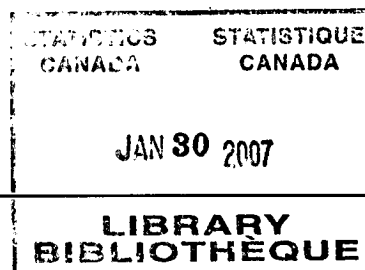


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# Youth in Official Language Minorities

1971-1991



**Brian R. Harrison**

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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## **1. Introduction**

The two official language minorities have been the subject of many debates in recent decades. Anglophones in Quebec and Francophones in the other provinces and territories have been the focus of discussion on such issues as education rights, occupational opportunities, and availability of government services in the minority language. Both groups have seen their relative share of the population decline. Between 1951 and 1991, the French mother tongue population outside Quebec declined from 7.3% to 4.8% of the population, while Anglophones in Quebec declined from 13.8% to 9.2% over the same period.

The youth in official language minorities will, in large part, determine the evolution of the two linguistic groups in the future. The evolution of the size and characteristics of the young population is consequently of considerable importance to the study of the two minorities.

The purpose of this study is to present various aspects of the evolution of the minority youth populations, particularly during the two decades between 1971 and 1991. The focus is on changes in the demographic, economic and social situations of the two populations, as well as changes in their language characteristics.

While the two official language minority populations are similar in some respects, they also have significant differences. One major difference relates to geographic concentration. While Anglophones in Quebec are all in one province, with approximately 75% of them living in the Montreal area, their Francophone counterparts outside Quebec are spread across nine provinces and two territories. One consequence of this difference is that more detailed information is presented in this study on Francophones living outside Quebec, since variations between provinces are often analysed.

### **1.1 The Context: Population Dynamics**

The two decades between 1971 and 1991 were characterized by demographic changes that had considerable impact on the two official language minority populations in Canada.

Both Francophones outside Quebec and Anglophones in Quebec experienced a decline in fertility during the twenty-year period. Demographers generally refer to a total fertility rate of 2.1 as the "replacement level" for a population. Broadly speaking, this is the level required for the new generation

to replace their parents' generation, so that the population maintains its size. While both the Francophone and Anglophone minority populations were above the replacement level in the 1960s, the fertility of both groups declined to reach 1.5 for Anglophones in Quebec and 1.6 for Francophones outside Quebec during the five year period prior to 1991 (see Table A1 in Appendix).

The implication of such a decline in fertility is that the populations eventually become smaller unless there is positive net migration (or the tendency of non-official language groups to adopt the minority language as mother tongue compensates for low fertility). The Anglophone language group in Quebec lost population to other provinces during each five year period in the twenty-five years leading up to 1991 (the most substantial occurring during the 1976-1981 period when there was a net loss of 106,000 Anglophones). The Francophone population outside Quebec has made modest gains through interprovincial migration, as Francophones moved from Quebec to other provinces. The only exception during the quarter century leading up to 1991 was the 1986-1991 period when more Francophones entered Quebec than left the province (see Table A2 in Appendix).

International migration also had a marked influence on the relative share of Anglophones in Quebec and Francophones in the rest of Canada. Fuelled primarily by immigration, the Allophone population in Quebec grew from 371,000 in 1971 to 598,000 in 1991, and their proportion (9%) reached about the same level as Anglophones. Put another way, while Anglophones outnumbered Allophones by about two to one in 1971, the two populations were about the same in 1991. The Anglophone population in Quebec declined considerably over the twenty-year period, from 789,000 to 626,000 (see Table A3 in Appendix).

Outside Quebec, the growth in the immigrant population had a considerable impact on the decline in the percentage of Francophones since most immigrants have a non-official language as mother tongue and very few have French mother tongue. For example, of the 819,300 immigrants enumerated in the 1991 Census as having arrived in Canada over the five previous years, only 3% had French as a mother tongue. Despite an increase of 50,000 in the number of Francophones living outside Quebec, their relative share of the population declined from 6.0% in 1971 to 4.8% in 1991.

The growth in the immigrant population has precipitated a significant change in Canada's largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Immigrants to Canada during the two decades between 1971 and 1991 had a greater tendency to settle in CMAs than their predecessors. In Toronto, for example, where Francophones numbered 45,000 and comprised 1.7% of the population in 1971, they grew to 56,000 in 1991, accounting for 1.4% of the population. Thus, even though their numbers increased, their relative share of the population declined. In Montreal, where Anglophones made up 22% of the population in 1971, they represented 15% in 1991. Their relative share of the population of Montreal was slightly lower than that of Allophones, who comprised 17% in 1991.

## **1.2 Concepts and Data Considerations**

The dictionary definition of youth provides only a general guideline for any statistical analysis of this population. Webster's defines youth as "the time of life when one is young"; a subjective definition which provides much latitude for interpretation. In many statistical works, youth refers to the population aged 15-24, an approach which is particularly useful for studying transitions from educational institutions into the labour force.

This study deals with the minority language populations under 25 years of age, a grouping which some researchers would define as youth and children. This definition enables us to present a more comprehensive picture of the demographic future of linguistic minorities. At the same time, the focus of sections dealing with educational attainment and labour force characteristics is on the population aged 15-24, with some discussion of the early "post-youth" period (25-34).

Francophone and Anglophone youth are defined using both the single and multiple responses to the mother tongue variable. Thus, anyone with French mother tongue, either as a single response or as one of the responses to the mother tongue question, is considered a Francophone. Conversely, a person with English mother tongue, either as a single response or part of a multiple response, is considered an Anglophone. Of the 278,000 Francophone youth living outside Quebec in 1991, 22,000 provided more than one response (usually English and French) to the mother tongue question. Of the 230,000 Anglophone youth living in Quebec, 23,000 resulted from multiple response.

The study uses data from the sample file of the 1991 Census, which includes responses for a 20% sample of Canadian households that completed the long form questionnaire. The mother tongue data from this sample are considered to be more accurate than those collected from the entire population, since there are fewer multiple responses. Evaluations have shown that the number of people with more than one mother tongue is overestimated for the 80% of households completing the short census questionnaire.

## **2. Francophone Youth Outside Quebec**

### **2.1 Francophones Outside Quebec: An Aging Population**

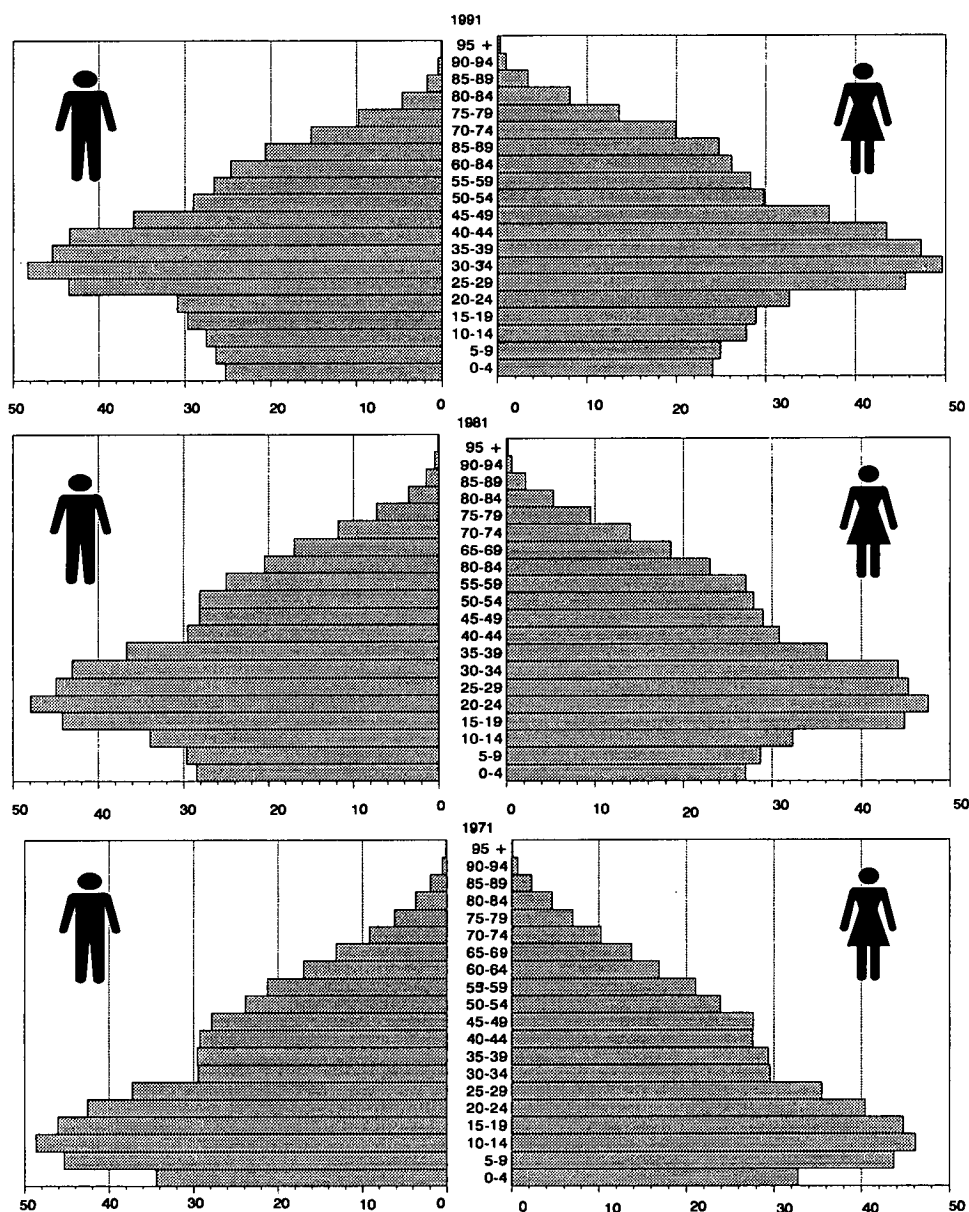
The age composition of a population is an important indicator of its demographic situation. Chart 2.1 shows the composition of the Francophone population living outside Quebec by five-year age groups for 1971, 1981 and 1991.

The bulge in the chart for each of the three census years corresponds to the movement of the baby boom, which occurred in the post-war period up to the early 1960s, to older age groups during the twenty year period. The size of the population in each of the age groups involving Francophone youth has decreased markedly, reflecting the low fertility that followed the baby boom. For example, while there were 95,000 Francophones in the 10-14 age group in 1971, there were only 55,000 in 1991. Substantial declines in the number of Francophones occurred in all age groups pertaining to youth and children (under 25). By contrast, there were increases in all other age groups, with the most pronounced increase occurring for seniors (65+) whose numbers increased from 74,000 to 124,000.

Several summary measures of population aging confirm the findings outlined above (see Table 2.2). The median age rose by almost ten years between 1971 and 1991, from 27.6 to 37.0. The proportion in the senior category rose from 8.0 to 12.3%, while the proportions under 25 and under 15 declined markedly. The low fertility of the current generation of Francophone women who are at childbearing ages is largely responsible for the aging of this population. The tendency of the children of Francophone mothers to assume English mother tongue also contributes to the paucity of young people. Unless there is a shift in these patterns, or the number of Francophones is bolstered by migration, the size of the Francophone population outside Quebec will decline in the future.



**Chart 2.1 Population by Age Group and Sex, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 (in thousands)**



Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.1 Population by Age Group, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                    | 1971           | 1981           | 1991             |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>926,300</b> | <b>976,670</b> | <b>1,006,840</b> |
| 0-4                | 67,220         | 55,515         | 49,380           |
| 5-9                | 89,005         | 58,370         | 51,400           |
| 10-14              | 94,780         | 66,245         | 55,385           |
| <b>0-14</b>        | <b>251,005</b> | <b>180,130</b> | <b>156,165</b>   |
| 15-19              | 90,875         | 89,150         | 58,595           |
| 20-24              | 83,090         | 95,525         | 63,535           |
| <b>0-24</b>        | <b>424,970</b> | <b>364,805</b> | <b>278,295</b>   |
| 25-29              | 72,790         | 90,325         | 89,090           |
| 30-34              | 59,145         | 87,235         | 98,015           |
| 35-39              | 58,960         | 72,870         | 92,720           |
| 40-44              | 56,875         | 60,365         | 86,935           |
| 45-49              | 55,555         | 57,140         | 73,105           |
| 50-54              | 47,850         | 56,005         | 58,865           |
| 55-59              | 42,300         | 52,070         | 54,925           |
| 60-64              | 33,965         | 43,505         | 50,825           |
| <b>65 and over</b> | <b>73,890</b>  | <b>92,350</b>  | <b>124,065</b>   |

Source: 1971, 1981, 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.2 Measures of Population Aging, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                             | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Median Age                  | 27.6 | 31.9 | 37.0 |
| Proportion Aged 65 and Over | 8.0  | 9.5  | 12.3 |
| Proportion Under 25         | 45.9 | 37.4 | 27.6 |
| Proportion Under 15         | 27.1 | 18.4 | 15.5 |

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

How does the age composition of the Francophone population outside Quebec in 1991 compare to that of Francophones in Quebec? The Francophone population outside Quebec is older than that of Quebec. For example, while 28% of the Francophones living outside Quebec are under 25 years of age, there are 34% in this age category in Quebec. In the same vein, there are 12% of Francophones outside Quebec in the seniors category (65 years and older), compared to 10% of Quebec Francophones.

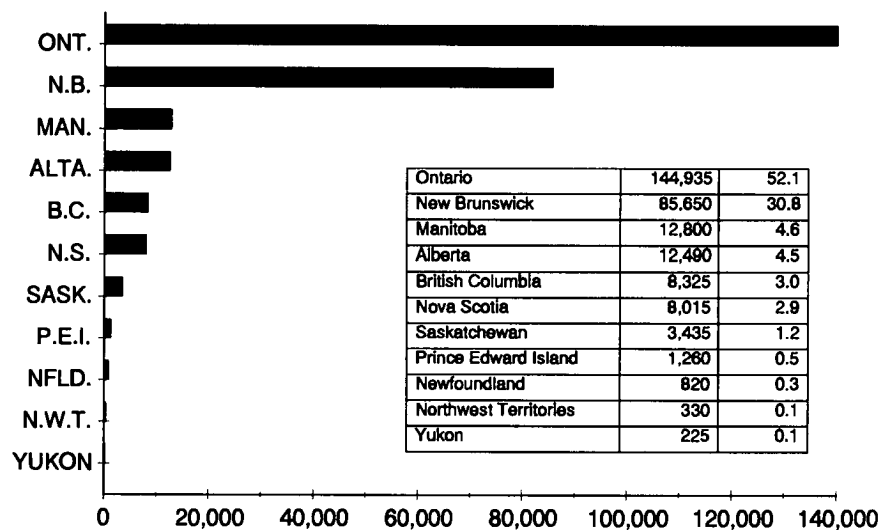
It is worthwhile noting that during the twenty year period covered by this analysis, the general population of Canada became considerably older, though not as old as Francophones outside Quebec. The median age in Canada rose from 26.3 in 1971 to 33.5 in 1991.

## **2.2 The Number and Geographic Concentration of Francophone Youth**

Outside Quebec, the 1991 Census enumerated 278,300 Francophones under the age of twenty-five. This figure includes 256,000 who indicated French as their sole mother tongue, 20,000 who gave English and French as mother tongue and 2,000 who reported some other multiple response which included French. These young people with French mother tongue represent 13% of Canadian Francophones under the age of twenty-five. They are largely concentrated in the two provinces bordering Quebec. In fact, Ontario and New Brunswick are home to 83% of the Francophone youth outside Quebec.

Chart 2.2 shows the number of Francophone youth in each of the provinces and territories; a number that varies greatly from province to province. More than half (145,000) of the Francophone youth outside Quebec were living in Ontario in 1991, followed by New Brunswick (86,000), Manitoba (13,000), Alberta (12,000), British Columbia (8,300) and Nova Scotia (8,000). Less than one thousand Francophone youth were located in Newfoundland (800), the Northwest Territories (300) and the Yukon (200).

Table 2.3 shows the percentage of Canadian youth who are Francophone in provinces outside Quebec. Approximately 4% of youth outside Quebec are Francophone. In the provinces, Francophone youth range from a high of 33% in New Brunswick to 4% in Ontario, the two provinces where Francophones are most numerous, to less than 1% in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

**Chart 2.2 Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1991**

Source: Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-333, Table 4.

**Table 2.3 Percentage of Youth with French Mother Tongue in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1991**

|                           | Total Youth      | Francophone Youth |            |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
|                           |                  | Number            | %          |
| Newfoundland              | 229,600          | 810               | 0.4        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 48,950           | 1,260             | 2.6        |
| Nova Scotia               | 318,870          | 8,020             | 2.5        |
| New Brunswick             | 262,855          | 85,660            | 32.6       |
| Ontario                   | 3,474,715        | 144,930           | 4.2        |
| Manitoba                  | 398,225          | 12,800            | 3.2        |
| Saskatchewan              | 374,960          | 3,450             | 0.9        |
| Alberta                   | 971,970          | 12,500            | 1.3        |
| British Columbia          | 1,098,300        | 8,325             | 0.8        |
| Yukon                     | 10,705           | 230               | 2.1        |
| Northwest Territories     | 28,975           | 330               | 1.1        |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>7,218,125</b> | <b>278,315</b>    | <b>3.9</b> |

Source: Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-333, Table 4.

Many researchers have shown that the situation of Francophones outside Quebec depends largely on their concentration. Joy (1967) was one of the first to show that the "apparent assimilation" of the French population was inversely related to the percentage of the population they represented. Lachapelle and Henripin (1982) demonstrated similar results, concluding that language shift was inversely related to the percentage of Francophones in the population. A greater number and concentration of Francophones in a given area lends itself to more French schools and a greater degree of linguistic endogamy, which promotes the maintenance of the French language and culture.

Table 2.4 shows Francophone youth living in census divisions where Francophones have fairly strong representation, that is, where they represent at least 10% of the population. The percentage of Francophones ranges from 10.2 in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, to 95.4 in Madawaska County, New Brunswick. Five census divisions are majority Francophone, that is, Francophones comprise more than half of the population.

Francophone youth in areas with larger concentrations of French speakers are likely to have greater possibilities for the use and maintenance of their language. Outside Quebec, 71% of Francophone youth live in areas where Francophones represent 10% or more of the population. Just over one in four (27%) Francophone youth live in census divisions where Francophones are in the majority.

In Prince County, Prince Edward Island, home to almost three-quarters of Francophones in the province, 10% of the population is Francophone. In Nova Scotia, four counties are characterized by strong representation of Francophones, with the most favorable (35%) in Digby County, where approximately 2,100 Francophone youth were living in 1991. These four counties include 64% of the Francophone youth of the province. Seven adjacent counties in New Brunswick have strong representation of the French mother tongue population. Madawaska, Gloucester, Kent and Restigouche Counties are all majority Francophone, while three other counties are majority Anglophone with a fairly high proportion of Francophones. The largest concentration of Francophone youth is in Gloucester County (27,000). The vast majority of the Francophone youth in New Brunswick (95%) live in areas with strong French speaking representation.

**Table 2.4 Francophone Youth Living in Census Divisions where French Mother Tongue Population has Strong Representation, Canada Outside Quebec, 1991**

| Region                            | Francophone Youth | French Mother Tongue Population | Total Population | % Francophone |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| <b>Prince Edward Island</b>       |                   |                                 |                  |               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>1,030</b>      | <b>4,370</b>                    | <b>42,945</b>    | <b>10.2</b>   |
| Prince County                     | 1,030             | 4,370                           | 42,945           | 10.2          |
| <b>Nova Scotia</b>                |                   |                                 |                  |               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>5,120</b>      | <b>21,145</b>                   | <b>81,165</b>    | <b>26.1</b>   |
| Yarmouth County                   | 1,500             | 6,970                           | 27,605           | 25.2          |
| Digby County                      | 2,125             | 7,300                           | 21,045           | 34.7          |
| Inverness County                  | 795               | 3,435                           | 21,355           | 16.1          |
| Richmond County                   | 700               | 3,440                           | 11,160           | 30.8          |
| <b>New Brunswick</b>              |                   |                                 |                  |               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>81,460</b>     | <b>228,705</b>                  | <b>379,120</b>   | <b>60.3</b>   |
| Westmoreland County               | 14,845            | 48,325                          | 113,060          | 42.7          |
| Kent County                       | 8,480             | 24,430                          | 31,415           | 77.8          |
| Northumberland County             | 5,635             | 14,790                          | 52,475           | 28.2          |
| Victoria County                   | 3,595             | 9,285                           | 20,585           | 45.1          |
| Madawaska County                  | 12,525            | 34,375                          | 36,040           | 95.4          |
| Restigouche County                | 8,990             | 24,240                          | 38,165           | 63.5          |
| Gloucester County                 | 27,390            | 73,260                          | 87,380           | 83.8          |
| <b>Ontario</b>                    |                   |                                 |                  |               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>104,675</b>    | <b>329,495</b>                  | <b>1,243,955</b> | <b>26.5</b>   |
| Stormont Dundas & Glengarry       | 7,890             | 27,290                          | 106,200          | 25.7          |
| Prescott and Russell Un. Counties | 16,920            | 46,820                          | 65,735           | 71.2          |
| Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun.         | 35,360            | 120,580                         | 671,345          | 18.0          |
| Nipissing District                | 6,765             | 23,225                          | 83,435           | 27.8          |
| Sudbury District                  | 2,805             | 8,790                           | 26,105           | 33.7          |
| Sudbury Regional Mun.             | 15,300            | 48,000                          | 159,720          | 30.1          |
| Timiskaming District              | 3,110             | 9,885                           | 38,475           | 25.7          |
| Cochrane District                 | 16,525            | 44,905                          | 92,940           | 48.3          |
| <b>Manitoba</b>                   |                   |                                 |                  |               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>3,590</b>      | <b>10,835</b>                   | <b>62,235</b>    | <b>17.4</b>   |
| Division 2                        | 3,075             | 8,765                           | 43,810           | 20.0          |
| Division 4                        | 260               | 1,085                           | 10,415           | 10.4          |
| Division 10                       | 255               | 985                             | 8,010            | 12.3          |
| <b>Saskatchewan</b>               |                   |                                 |                  |               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>305</b>        | <b>2,135</b>                    | <b>17,395</b>    | <b>12.3</b>   |
| Division 3                        | 305               | 2,135                           | 17,395           | 12.3          |
| <b>Alberta</b>                    |                   |                                 |                  |               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>1,480</b>      | <b>4,775</b>                    | <b>42,725</b>    | <b>11.2</b>   |
| Division 12                       | 1,480             | 4,775                           | 42,725           | 11.2          |

Note: (1) Strong representation refers to Census Divisions in which the number of Francophones is at least 10% of the total population.

(2) Francophones do not have strong representation in any of the census divisions in Newfoundland, British Columbia or the territories.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

In Ontario, eight census divisions located in north and east Ontario have strong French-speaking representation, but only one (Prescott and Russell United Counties) is majority French speaking. Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality is the area with the greatest number of Francophone youth (35,000), followed by Prescott and Russell (17,000), Cochrane District (17,000) and the Sudbury Regional Municipality (15,000). In total, 72% of Ontario Francophone youth live in these eight census divisions.

In the western provinces, five census divisions have a strong representation of Francophones. Divisions 2, 4, and 10, located in southern Manitoba, include several rural municipalities with a sizeable proportion of Francophones. The largest (Division 2) is home to 24% of the Francophone youth in the province. In Saskatchewan, Division 3, which borders the state of Montana, is 12% Francophone. Francophones comprise 11% of the population in Division 12, located in north-east Alberta.

In British Columbia and the territories, all Francophone youth live in census divisions where Francophones comprise less than 10% of the population.

### **2.3 Substantial Decline in Francophone Youth, 1971-1991**

The two decades between 1971 and 1991 witnessed a considerable decline in the number of Francophone youth living outside Quebec. While the total number of Francophones increased by 5% to one million, the Francophone youth population declined by 35%, from 425,000 to 278,000. Every province experienced a decrease in the number of Francophone youth. Only in the Yukon, where Francophones number just over 200, was there an increase over the twenty year period.

For most provinces the Francophone youth population declined both between 1971 and 1981, and between 1981 and 1991. However, Alberta and British Columbia experienced increases in the first decade of the twenty year period and declines in the second decade. The Alberta decline in the most recent decade was especially pronounced.

The most substantial percentage declines occurred in Saskatchewan (down 70%), Prince Edward Island (61%) and Manitoba (52%). Declines in the number of Francophone youth were most notable in Ontario (75,000) and New Brunswick (32,000), the two provinces where they are most numerous, followed by Manitoba (14,000) and Saskatchewan (8,000).

**Table 2.5 Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                           | 1971           | 1981           | 1991           | Change in No.<br>1971-1991 | % Change<br>1971-1991 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Newfoundland              | 1,585          | 1,050          | 810            | -775                       | -48.9                 |
| Prince Edward Island      | 3,245          | 1,950          | 1,260          | -1,985                     | -61.2                 |
| Nova Scotia               | 14,920         | 11,290         | 8,020          | -6,900                     | -46.2                 |
| New Brunswick             | 117,835        | 106,695        | 85,660         | -32,175                    | -27.3                 |
| Ontario                   | 219,800        | 183,800        | 144,930        | -74,870                    | -34.1                 |
| Manitoba                  | 26,580         | 18,375         | 12,800         | -13,780                    | -51.8                 |
| Saskatchewan              | 11,600         | 6,785          | 3,450          | -8,150                     | -70.3                 |
| Alberta                   | 18,320         | 23,710         | 12,500         | -5,820                     | -31.8                 |
| British Columbia          | 10,525         | 10,605         | 8,325          | -2,200                     | -20.9                 |
| Yukon                     | 125            | 145            | 230            | 105                        | 84.0                  |
| Northwest Territories     | 420            | 400            | 330            | -90                        | -21.4                 |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>424,955</b> | <b>364,805</b> | <b>278,315</b> | <b>-146,640</b>            | <b>-34.5</b>          |

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.6 Non-Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                           | 1971             | 1981             | 1991             | Change in No.<br>1971-1991 | % Change<br>1971-1991 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Newfoundland              | 297,225          | 280,085          | 228,790          | -68,435                    | -23.0                 |
| Prince Edward Island      | 52,965           | 51,885           | 47,690           | -5,275                     | -10.0                 |
| Nova Scotia               | 374,480          | 350,500          | 310,850          | -63,630                    | -17.0                 |
| New Brunswick             | 211,595          | 202,885          | 177,195          | -34,400                    | -16.3                 |
| Ontario                   | 3,376,185        | 3,292,430        | 3,329,785        | -46,400                    | -1.4                  |
| Manitoba                  | 442,030          | 408,650          | 385,425          | -56,605                    | -12.8                 |
| Saskatchewan              | 433,445          | 414,815          | 371,510          | -61,935                    | -14.3                 |
| Alberta                   | 799,335          | 993,635          | 959,470          | 160,135                    | 20.0                  |
| British Columbia          | 985,720          | 1,065,790        | 1,089,975        | 104,255                    | 10.6                  |
| Yukon                     | 9,540            | 10,510           | 10,475           | 935                        | 9.8                   |
| Northwest Territories     | 20,945           | 25,170           | 28,645           | 7,700                      | 36.8                  |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>7,003,465</b> | <b>7,096,355</b> | <b>6,939,810</b> | <b>-63,655</b>             | <b>-0.9</b>           |

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

How does the change in the number of Francophone youth compare with the change for non-Francophone youth over the same twenty-year period? While the number of Francophone youth declined considerably between 1971 and 1991, the number of non-Francophone youth outside Quebec declined slightly (1%). In New Brunswick, Francophone youth declined by 27%, compared to 16% for non-



Francophone youth, while in Ontario, Francophone youth experienced a decline of 34% compared to a 1% decrease in non-Francophones. Alberta and British Columbia experienced an increase in non-Francophone youth, but declines in Francophone youth.

## 2.4 Declines in Most Census Metropolitan Areas

Approximately 37% of Francophone youth outside Quebec were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA) in 1991. This compares to 59% of the non-Francophone youth population. In the CMAs, the largest concentrations of Francophone youth were found in the Ontario part of Ottawa-Hull (40,000), in Sudbury (15,000), in Toronto (13,000) and in Winnipeg (8,000). All other CMAs had less than 5,000 Francophones, with the smallest populations found in St. John's, Regina, Thunder Bay and Saskatoon, each of which had less than 1,000 Francophone youth.

**Table 2.7 Francophone Youth in Census Metropolitan Areas Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                         | 1971           | 1981           | 1991           | Change in No.<br>1971 to 1991 | % Change<br>1971 to 1991 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Calgary                 | 1,575          | 5,710          | 2,695          | 1,120                         | 71.1                     |
| Edmonton                | 6,680          | 8,465          | 4,430          | -2,250                        | -33.7                    |
| Halifax                 | 2,215          | 2,190          | 1,875          | -340                          | -15.3                    |
| Hamilton                | 3,245          | 2,940          | 2,080          | -1,165                        | -35.9                    |
| Kitchener               | 1,625          | 1,565          | 1,250          | -375                          | -23.1                    |
| London                  | 835            | 985            | 1,080          | 245                           | 29.3                     |
| Oshawa                  | 1,255          | 1,145          | 1,200          | -55                           | -4.4                     |
| Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part) | 44,590         | 44,270         | 39,690         | -4,900                        | -11.0                    |
| Regina                  | 690            | 545            | 570            | -120                          | -17.4                    |
| Saint John N.B.         | 2,705          | 2,035          | 1,055          | -1,650                        | -61.0                    |
| Saskatoon               | 910            | 1,025          | 815            | -95                           | -10.4                    |
| St.Catharines-Niagara   | 7,250          | 5,085          | 3,275          | -3,975                        | -54.8                    |
| St.John's NFLD.         | 130            | 190            | 155            | 25                            | 19.2                     |
| Sudbury                 | 27,020         | 20,830         | 15,135         | -11,885                       | -44.0                    |
| Thunder Bay             | 635            | 960            | 655            | 20                            | 3.1                      |
| Toronto                 | 15,460         | 13,790         | 12,530         | -2,930                        | -19.0                    |
| Vancouver               | 4,595          | 4,630          | 3,715          | -880                          | -19.2                    |
| Victoria                | 640            | 920            | 1,125          | 485                           | 75.8                     |
| Windsor                 | 7,475          | 4,010          | 2,575          | -4,900                        | -65.6                    |
| Winnipeg                | 12,180         | 10,115         | 8,215          | -3,965                        | -32.6                    |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>141,710</b> | <b>131,405</b> | <b>104,120</b> | <b>-37,590</b>                | <b>-26.5</b>             |

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.8 Non-Francophone Youth in Census Metropolitan Areas Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                         | 1971             | 1981             | 1991             | Change in No.<br>1971-1991 | % Change<br>1971-1991 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Calgary                 | 198,630          | 255,245          | 271,865          | 73,235                     | 36.9                  |
| Edmonton                | 244,860          | 286,655          | 313,395          | 68,535                     | 28.0                  |
| Halifax                 | 109,275          | 116,975          | 111,325          | 2,050                      | 1.9                   |
| Hamilton                | 226,095          | 212,425          | 199,280          | -26,815                    | -11.9                 |
| Kitchener               | 107,850          | 120,825          | 130,920          | 23,070                     | 21.4                  |
| London                  | 131,585          | 112,925          | 132,665          | 1,080                      | 0.8                   |
| Oshawa                  | 56,675           | 65,245           | 86,930           | 30,255                     | 53.4                  |
| Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part) | 182,925          | 170,880          | 194,680          | 11,755                     | 6.4                   |
| Regina                  | 68,670           | 72,420           | 72,340           | 3,670                      | 5.3                   |
| Saint John N.B.         | 48,980           | 47,370           | 44,420           | -4,560                     | -9.3                  |
| Saskatoon               | 61,725           | 67,930           | 81,325           | 19,600                     | 31.8                  |
| St.Catharines-Niagara   | 133,925          | 115,065          | 117,010          | -16,915                    | -12.6                 |
| St.John's NFLD.         | 70,415           | 71,730           | 66,965           | -3,450                     | -4.9                  |
| Sudbury                 | 56,720           | 46,585           | 42,390           | -14,330                    | -25.3                 |
| Thunder Bay             | 51,765           | 48,330           | 41,930           | -9,835                     | -19.0                 |
| Toronto                 | 1,154,415        | 1,150,675        | 1,299,635        | 145,220                    | 12.6                  |
| Vancouver               | 460,085          | 458,825          | 513,660          | 53,575                     | 11.6                  |
| Victoria                | 80,545           | 78,675           | 84,840           | 4,295                      | 5.3                   |
| Windsor                 | 115,965          | 96,990           | 89,645           | -26,320                    | -22.7                 |
| Winnipeg                | 234,490          | 222,730          | 218,925          | -15,565                    | -6.6                  |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>3,795,595</b> | <b>3,818,500</b> | <b>4,114,145</b> | <b>318,550</b>             | <b>8.4</b>            |

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

While Canada's census metropolitan areas were generally growing in the two decades between 1971 and 1991, the Francophone youth population declined. There was a 27% decrease in Francophone youth living in the CMAs outside Quebec from 142,000 to 104,000. Most CMAs experienced a loss of Francophone youth over the two decades. The decline in the number of Francophone youth was most substantial in Sudbury (12,000), followed by Ottawa-Hull (4,900) and Windsor (4,900).

Of the twenty CMAs outside Quebec, five of them experienced an increase in Francophone youth. The most substantial increases were in Calgary and Victoria where the number of Francophones increased by more than 40% (1,100 and 500 respectively).

The number of non-Francophone youth grew in the majority of CMAs outside Quebec, with the most substantial increases occurring in Toronto (145,000), Calgary (73,000), Edmonton (69,000) and Vancouver (54,000). Non-Francophone youth in CMAs outside Quebec increased by 8% between 1971 and 1991.

## 2.5 Place of Birth - Francophone Youth Outside Quebec

Information on place of birth of Francophone youth can provide a global perspective on the impact of geographic mobility on this population. A comparison of the province of birth of young Francophones with their province of residence in 1991, shows the results of migration over the twenty-five year period since 1966.

**Table 2.9 Place of Birth, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

|                       | Total          |              | Born in Province of Residence |             | Born in Quebec |             | Born Elsewhere in Canada |            | Born Outside Canada |            |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
|                       | Number         | %            | Number                        | %           | Number         | %           | Number                   | %          | Number              | %          |
| Newfoundland          | 805            | 100.0        | 385                           | 47.8        | 250            | 31.1        | 105                      | 13.0       | 65                  | 8.1        |
| Prince Edward Island  | 1,260          | 100.0        | 1,030                         | 81.7        | 65             | 5.2         | 160                      | 12.7       | 5                   | 0.4        |
| Nova Scotia           | 8,020          | 100.0        | 6,265                         | 78.1        | 925            | 11.5        | 710                      | 8.9        | 120                 | 1.5        |
| New Brunswick         | 85,655         | 100.0        | 77,690                        | 90.7        | 4,100          | 4.8         | 2,710                    | 3.2        | 1,155               | 1.3        |
| Ontario               | 144,930        | 100.0        | 118,095                       | 81.5        | 18,600         | 12.8        | 4,125                    | 2.8        | 4,110               | 2.8        |
| Manitoba              | 12,805         | 100.0        | 11,120                        | 86.8        | 620            | 4.8         | 860                      | 6.7        | 205                 | 1.6        |
| Saskatchewan          | 3,445          | 100.0        | 2,690                         | 78.1        | 295            | 8.6         | 385                      | 11.2       | 75                  | 2.2        |
| Alberta               | 12,500         | 100.0        | 7,415                         | 59.3        | 2,270          | 18.2        | 2,305                    | 18.4       | 510                 | 4.1        |
| British Columbia      | 8,325          | 100.0        | 3,165                         | 38.0        | 2,630          | 31.6        | 1,775                    | 21.3       | 755                 | 9.1        |
| Yukon                 | 225            | 100.0        | 85                            | 37.8        | 70             | 31.1        | 55                       | 24.4       | 15                  | 6.7        |
| Northwest Territories | 330            | 100.0        | 80                            | 24.2        | 150            | 45.5        | 95                       | 28.8       | 5                   | 1.5        |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>278,295</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>228,020</b>                | <b>81.9</b> | <b>29,975</b>  | <b>10.8</b> | <b>13,280</b>            | <b>4.8</b> | <b>7,020</b>        | <b>2.5</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

In some provinces and territories, the percentage of Francophone youth born outside the province is quite substantial. In 1991, less than half of the youth living in Newfoundland and British Columbia were actually born in those provinces. Only 24% of the youth who were residents of the Northwest Territories were born there. New Brunswick is the province with the highest percentage of youth who are natives of that province (91%), followed by Manitoba (87%), Ontario and Prince Edward Island (both 82%).

Newfoundland, the two territories and British Columbia are the provinces with the highest percentage of their Francophone youth populations born in Quebec. In the latter province, which has a much larger Francophone youth population than Newfoundland or the territories, almost one-third were born in Quebec.

A sizeable proportion of the Francophone youth populations of Alberta, British Columbia and the territories was born elsewhere in Canada. For example, 21% of the Francophone youth in British Columbia was born elsewhere in Canada.

In absolute terms, Ontario has the largest number of Francophone youth born in Quebec (18,600), followed by New Brunswick (4,100) and British Columbia (2,600). While some of the migration behavior apparent in Table 2.9 is attributable to independent moves by young adults, often in search of better education or occupation opportunities, a fair proportion is family migration. For example, of the 30,000 youth born in Quebec, approximately 60% were under 20 years of age in 1991 and 39% were under 15.

## **2.6 Parents of Francophone Youth Often Born in Another Province**

The migration characteristics of the parents of Francophone youth living outside Quebec can provide an indication of whether Francophone youth come from families that have a long history in the province or from new arrivals. In some cases, families with a long history in the province may be more resistant to the forces of assimilation, since they may have an extended family context and community that promotes the maintenance of French. On the other hand, new arrivals to a province may have to look to other sources (e.g. work, friends) to use French.

The 1991 Census enables us to analyse families where both husband and wife were living in the same household. Of the 278,300 Francophone youth living outside Quebec, 198,200 (71%) were living as children in husband-wife families in 1991. There is considerable variation between provinces in the percentage of these young people with both parents born in their province of residence. Eighty-three percent of New Brunswick Francophone youth have parents that were born in New Brunswick, followed by Manitoba (78%) and Nova Scotia (71%). In British Columbia, only 2% of youth live in the province where both parents were born, while in both Newfoundland and Alberta, 31% of youth live in such circumstances.

The percentage of youth having one parent born in their province of residence is considerably higher in most cases. For example, 97% of Francophone youth in New Brunswick were living in the province where at least one of their parents was born, while 91% of those in Manitoba and 84% in Nova Scotia were in this category. At the other end of the migration spectrum, only 13% of Francophone youth in British Columbia were living in the province of birth of one of their parents. This is an indication of the fairly recent migration of Francophones to the most western Canadian province.

In total, 81% of Francophone youth living outside Quebec reside in a province where at least one parent was born, while 61% live in a province where both parents were born.

**Table 2.10 Number and Percentage Living in the Province Where Both Parents Were Born, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991**

| Province                  | Number         | %           |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Newfoundland              | 185            | 31.1        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 695            | 68.5        |
| Nova Scotia               | 4,290          | 71.2        |
| New Brunswick             | 55,600         | 82.5        |
| Ontario                   | 56,760         | 52.0        |
| Manitoba                  | 7,605          | 78.2        |
| Saskatchewan              | 1,520          | 53.6        |
| Alberta                   | 2,860          | 31.2        |
| British Columbia          | 90             | 1.7         |
| Yukon                     | -              | -           |
| Northwest Territories     | -              | -           |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>129,605</b> | <b>61.2</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.11 Number and Percentage Living in the Province Where At Least One Parent Was Born, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991**

| Province                  | Number         | %           |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Newfoundland              | 235            | 39.5        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 825            | 81.3        |
| Nova Scotia               | 5,060          | 84.0        |
| New Brunswick             | 65,365         | 97.0        |
| Ontario                   | 82,950         | 76.0        |
| Manitoba                  | 8,845          | 91.0        |
| Saskatchewan              | 1,985          | 70.0        |
| Alberta                   | 4,585          | 50.0        |
| British Columbia          | 690            | 13.0        |
| Yukon                     | 25             | 14.7        |
| Northwest Territories     | 25             | 10.4        |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>170,590</b> | <b>80.6</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

## **2.7 Quebec is the Birthplace of Many Parents of Francophone Youth**

Recent migrants from Quebec are parents to many of the Francophone youth in other provinces and territories. In fact, a large proportion of the Francophone youth in some provinces have parents that were born in Quebec, reflecting migration from that province to the rest of Canada. The phenomenon is less prevalent in New Brunswick and Manitoba, provinces which have not gained much population through migration in recent decades, but more evident in Newfoundland, Ontario, the provinces west of Manitoba and the Territories. Approximately 20,000 Francophone youth outside Quebec were living in husband-wife families in which both parents had been born in Quebec.

A substantial percentage (35%) of the Francophone youth in Ontario have at least one parent born in Quebec. The importance of migration from Quebec is also evident in the substantial percentage of youth with parents born in Quebec who live in Newfoundland, Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories. In British Columbia, the beneficiary of considerable interprovincial migration in recent years, 57% of Francophone youth are from families where at least one of the parents was born in Quebec.

Approximately 55,000 Francophone youth outside Quebec were in families where at least one of the parents was born in Quebec.

**Table 2.12 Number and Percentage With Both Parents Born in Quebec, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991**

| Province                  | Number        | %          |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Newfoundland              | 255           | 42.9       |
| Prince Edward Island      | 55            | 5.4        |
| Nova Scotia               | 475           | 7.9        |
| New Brunswick             | 1,350         | 2.0        |
| Ontario                   | 13,860        | 12.7       |
| Manitoba                  | 245           | 2.5        |
| Saskatchewan              | 335           | 11.8       |
| Alberta                   | 1,690         | 18.4       |
| British Columbia          | 1,410         | 26.5       |
| Yukon                     | 50            | 29.4       |
| Northwest Territories     | 120           | 50.0       |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>19,845</b> | <b>9.4</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.13 Number and Percentage With At Least One Parent Born in Quebec, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991**

| Province                  | Number        | %           |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Newfoundland              | 325           | 54.6        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 135           | 13.3        |
| Nova Scotia               | 990           | 16.4        |
| New Brunswick             | 7,010         | 10.4        |
| Ontario                   | 38,420        | 35.2        |
| Manitoba                  | 700           | 7.2         |
| Saskatchewan              | 695           | 24.5        |
| Alberta                   | 3,465         | 37.8        |
| British Columbia          | 3,040         | 57.3        |
| Yukon                     | 110           | 64.7        |
| Northwest Territories     | 165           | 68.8        |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>55,055</b> | <b>26.0</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Thus, Francophone families in some provinces have not been in the province for generations, but are relatively new arrivals. In total, 9% of Francophone youth outside Quebec have both parents born in Quebec, while 26% have at least one of their parents born in Quebec.

## **2.8 Fewer French Mother Tongue Parents in 1991**

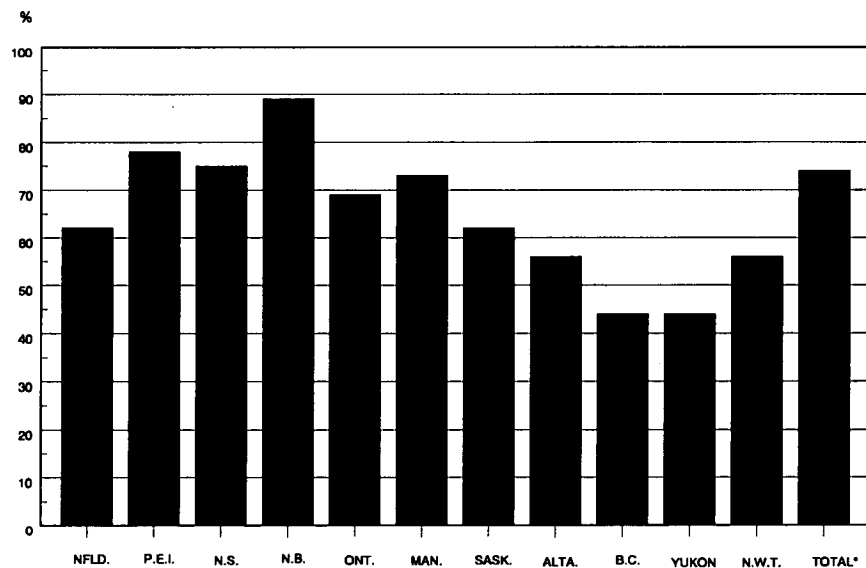
About three quarters (74%) of Francophone youth outside Quebec who live in two-parent families are in a situation where both parents are Francophone. Such families have a far greater tendency to speak French at home than families where parents have different mother tongues. Exogamy, the tendency to form a union with a non-Francophone spouse, is often cited as one of the main reasons for language shift (Castonguay, 1983).

The percentage of Francophone youth in families where both parents are Francophone varies considerably between provinces. In British Columbia, less than half (44%) of the youth living in two-parent families are in situations where both parents have French mother tongue. In fact, the percentage of such families in all of the provinces west of Quebec, as well as in Newfoundland, is lower than the average. In New Brunswick, 89% of the Francophone youth are from families where both parents have French mother tongue.

The linguistic make-up of the families of Francophone youth changed considerably between 1971 and 1991. The incidence of exogamy increased during this period, resulting in a greater percentage of families where parents had different mother tongues. The percentage of Francophone youth living in two-parent families where both parents had French mother tongue declined from 92% to 74%. A decrease in the percentage of youth in families with two French mother tongue parents occurred in every province and in the two territories.



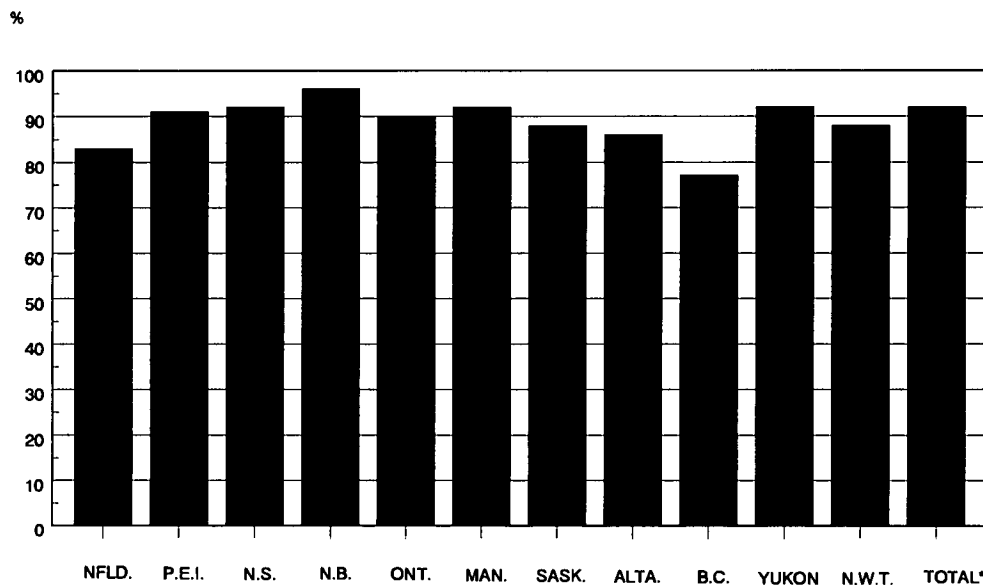
**Chart 2.3 Percentage in Husband-Wife Families with Two French Mother Tongue Parents, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991**



\* Canada less Quebec

Note: French mother tongue parents includes multiple responses.

**Chart 2.4 Percentage in Husband-Wife Families with Two French Mother Tongue Parents, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1971**



\* Canada less Quebec

Sources: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

## 2.9 Most Francophone Youth can Speak English

A strong majority of Francophone youth (74%) living outside Quebec are able to speak English well enough to conduct a conversation. Only in New Brunswick is there a substantial proportion (50%) unable to speak English. The concentration of the Francophone population in the north and east of the province, where they often represent a majority, is undoubtedly one of the reasons for this result. The percentage able to speak English in other provinces is very high, ranging from 82% in Ontario to 96% in British Columbia. An ability to speak English was reported by at least 90% of Francophone youth in each of the provinces west of Ontario.

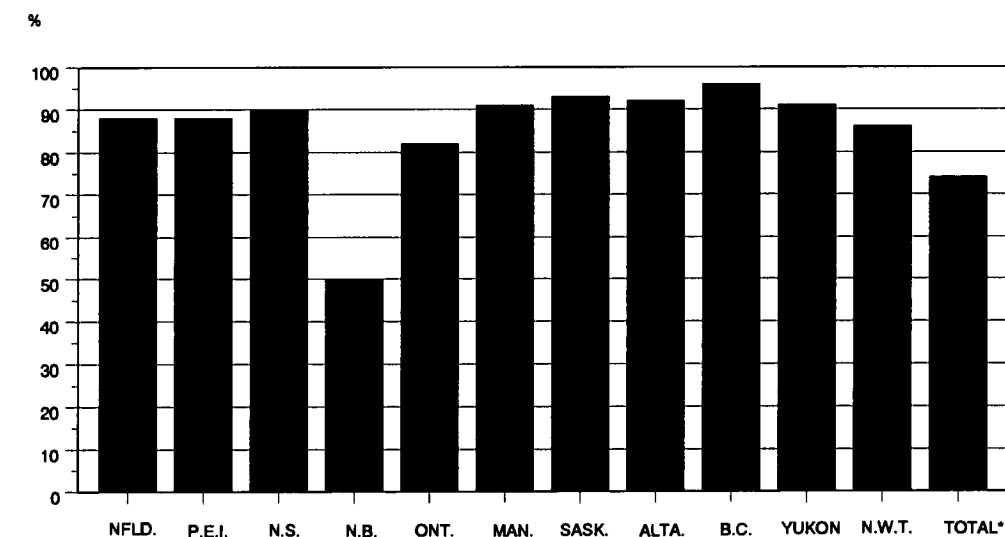
A sizeable proportion of Francophone youth (21%) speak English most often at home, while a further 5% reported speaking both English and French at home<sup>1</sup>. The lowest rate of language transfer among Francophone youth was found in New Brunswick (5%), followed by Nova Scotia (23%), Ontario and the Yukon. In Alberta and British Columbia, more than half of Francophone youth speak English most often at home.

**Table 2.14 Number and Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

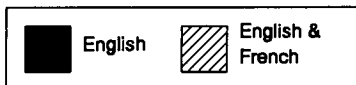
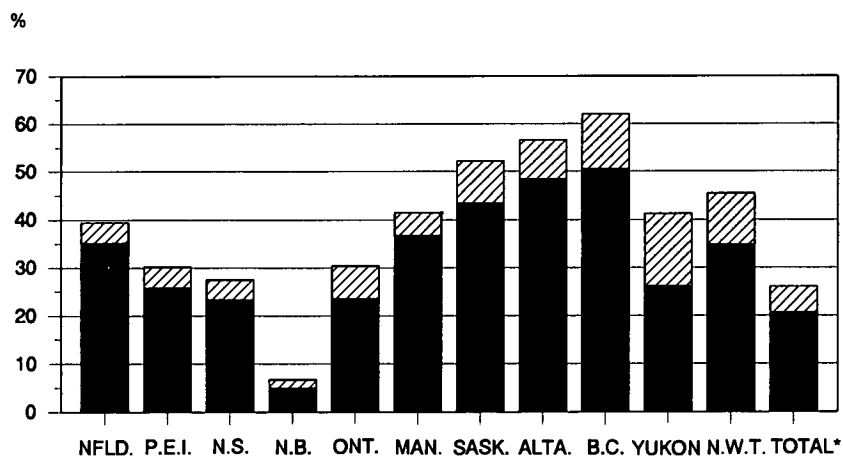
| Province                  | Number         | %           |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Newfoundland              | 715            | 88.3        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 1,105          | 87.7        |
| Nova Scotia               | 7,255          | 90.5        |
| New Brunswick             | 43,105         | 50.3        |
| Ontario                   | 170,530        | 82.3        |
| Manitoba                  | 11,705         | 91.4        |
| Saskatchewan              | 3,200          | 92.8        |
| Alberta                   | 13,495         | 91.9        |
| British Columbia          | 8,665          | 95.9        |
| Yukon                     | 205            | 91.1        |
| Northwest Territories     | 285            | 87.7        |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>206,355</b> | <b>74.1</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

<sup>1</sup> Note that according to the instructions in the census guide, two languages were to be reported for home language only if they were spoken equally often.

**Chart 2.5 Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

\*Canada less Quebec

**Chart 2.6 Percentage Speaking English Most Often at Home or Speaking English and French About Equally, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

\*Canada less Quebec

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.15 Number and Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971**

| Province                  | Number         | %           |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Newfoundland              | 1,265          | 79.8        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 2,680          | 82.6        |
| Nova Scotia               | 12,265         | 82.2        |
| New Brunswick             | 49,560         | 42.1        |
| Ontario                   | 162,680        | 74.0        |
| Manitoba                  | 23,955         | 90.1        |
| Saskatchewan              | 10,920         | 94.2        |
| Alberta                   | 16,665         | 91.0        |
| British Columbia          | 9,730          | 92.4        |
| Yukon                     | 120            | 96.0        |
| Northwest Territories     | 370            | 87.1        |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>290,210</b> | <b>68.3</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 2.16 Number and Percentage Speaking English Most Often at Home, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

| Province                  | English       |             | English and French |            |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|
|                           | Number        | %           | Number             | %          |
| Newfoundland              | 285           | 35.2        | 35                 | 4.3        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 325           | 25.8        | 55                 | 4.4        |
| Nova Scotia               | 1,880         | 23.4        | 325                | 4.1        |
| New Brunswick             | 4,350         | 5.1         | 1,490              | 1.7        |
| Ontario                   | 34,190        | 23.6        | 9,825              | 6.8        |
| Manitoba                  | 4,715         | 36.8        | 605                | 4.7        |
| Saskatchewan              | 1,500         | 43.5        | 305                | 8.8        |
| Alberta                   | 6,055         | 48.4        | 1,040              | 8.3        |
| British Columbia          | 4,200         | 50.5        | 955                | 11.5       |
| Yukon                     | 60            | 26.1        | 35                 | 15.2       |
| Northwest Territories     | 115           | 34.8        | 35                 | 10.6       |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>57,685</b> | <b>20.7</b> | <b>14,720</b>      | <b>5.3</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

## 2.10 More Francophone Youth Speak Two Official Languages

The period between 1971 and 1991 was one in which English expanded in many of the cultural media outside Quebec, with many more English television and radio stations. The period was also characterized by better access to French television and other cultural media in French, particularly in some areas of the country. Over the last two-decade period, the percentage of Francophone youth able to speak both English and French rose from 68% to 71%, while the percentage speaking only French declined from 32% to 26%. A small percentage of Francophone youth (3%) reported being able to speak only English at the time of the 1991 Census<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 2.17 Knowledge of Official Languages, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971 and 1991**

| Official Language                       | 1971           |              | 1991           |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|   | Number(1)      | %            | Number         | %            |
| English only                            | -              | -            | 9,030          | 3.2          |
| French only                             | 134,760        | 31.7         | 71,905         | 25.8         |
| Both English & French                   | 290,210        | 68.3         | 197,325        | 70.9         |
| Neither English nor French              | -              | -            | 50             | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>424,970</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>278,300</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Francophone Youth Under 15 Years</b> |                |              |                |              |
| English only                            | -              | -            | 4,505          | 2.9          |
| French only                             | 110,235        | 43.9         | 59,305         | 38.0         |
| Both English & French                   | 140,765        | 56.1         | 92,315         | 59.1         |
| Neither English nor French              | -              | -            | 40             | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>251,095</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>156,165</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Francophone Youth 15-24 Years</b>    |                |              |                |              |
| English only                            | -              | -            | 4,525          | 3.7          |
| French only                             | 24,525         | 14.1         | 12,600         | 10.3         |
| Both English & French                   | 149,445        | 85.9         | 105,010        | 86.0         |
| Neither English nor French              | -              | -            | 10             | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>173,965</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>122,130</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

(1) Note that the edit and imputation procedure used for the 1971 Census made it impossible for Francophones to appear on the final data base with a knowledge of only English. They were imputed as bilingual in 1971.

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations

<sup>2</sup>These respondents would have been imputed as bilingual in 1971.

The percentage of Francophone youth outside Quebec who are able to speak both official languages varies considerably by age group. By the early adult years, the vast majority can speak English. For the older youth (aged 15-24), 86% can speak both languages, compared to 59% for those under 15. In addition, a slightly higher percentage of the older group speak only English.

Between 1971 and 1991, the percentage speaking both official languages in the older group rose slightly, while there was a more substantial increase in bilingualism for those under 15 years of age.

### **2.11 More English-French Couples, but Greater Tendency to Pass French to Children as Mother Tongue**

The tendency to marry outside the language group has a considerable impact on the languages spoken by the next generation. Table 2.18 shows the family situation of youth with French mother tongue mothers (in husband-wife families) outside Quebec. In 1971, 92,000 youth of French mother tongue mothers (21%), had fathers with English mother tongue. By 1991, the number had risen to 104,000 (including multiples) and the percentage had risen to 35%. Thus, the propensity of the French mother tongue mothers outside Quebec to be married to Anglophones rose considerably.

One indicator of the vitality of a language is the tendency of mothers to pass that language to their children as mother tongue. The table shows the mother tongue assumed by children of French mother tongue mothers in 1971 and 1991. Also shown is the mother tongue of the father, as well as specific data for the youngest age group (0-4 years of age).

It is apparent from this table that the number of youth outside Quebec with a French mother tongue mother has declined considerably. While 430,000 youth outside Quebec had a mother with French mother tongue in 1971, this number had fallen to 284,000 by 1991, due mainly to lower fertility. The tendency of children of these mothers to assume French mother tongue increased over the two-decade period. In 1991, 18% of the youngsters of English-French couples (with French mother) assumed French mother tongue (23% if multiple responses are included) compared to 10% in 1971. Youth of French-French couples assumed French as their mother tongue in 92% of cases, compared to 91% in 1971.

If we examine the 0-4 age group and particularly the tendency to pass French mother tongue to the children, we find that there has been an increase. The percentage of children who assume French mother tongue when both parents are French rose from 93% in 1971 to 95% in 1991. When the father was English, 29% of children assumed French mother tongue in 1991 (including English-French responses), compared to only 13% in 1971.

**Table 2.18 Youth with French Mother Tongue Mothers Outside Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1971 and 1991**

| Mother Tongue<br>of Father | Mother Tongue of Youth |              |                |             |                |             |                  |            |                          |            |                   |            |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|                            | Total                  | %            | English        | %           | French         | %           | Non-<br>official | %          | English<br>and<br>French | %          | Other<br>Multiple | %          |
| <b>1991</b>                |                        |              |                |             |                |             |                  |            |                          |            |                   |            |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>284,295</b>         | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100,925</b> | <b>35.5</b> | <b>172,905</b> | <b>60.8</b> | <b>1,005</b>     | <b>0.4</b> | <b>8,655</b>             | <b>3.0</b> | <b>800</b>        | <b>0.3</b> |
| English                    | 98,795                 | 100.0        | 75,960         | 76.9        | 17,510         | 17.7        | 65               | 0.1        | 5,210                    | 5.3        | 50                | 0.1        |
| French                     | 165,570                | 100.0        | 12,685         | 7.7         | 151,540        | 91.5        | 140              | 0.1        | 1,190                    | 0.7        | 20                | 0.0        |
| Non-official               | 14,835                 | 100.0        | 10,290         | 69.4        | 2,830          | 19.1        | 680              | 4.6        | 705                      | 4.8        | 330               | 2.2        |
| English and French         | 3,425                  | 100.0        | 1,140          | 33.3        | 845            | 24.7        | 0                | 0.0        | 1,435                    | 41.9       | 0                 | 0.0        |
| Other Multiple             | 1,670                  | 100.0        | 850            | 50.9        | 185            | 11.1        | 120              | 7.2        | 115                      | 6.9        | 395               | 23.7       |
| <b>Age 0-4</b>             |                        |              |                |             |                |             |                  |            |                          |            |                   |            |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>58,775</b>          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>20,805</b>  | <b>35.4</b> | <b>34,305</b>  | <b>58.4</b> | <b>155</b>       | <b>0.3</b> | <b>3,215</b>             | <b>5.5</b> | <b>300</b>        | <b>0.5</b> |
| English                    | 24,240                 | 100.0        | 17,120         | 70.6        | 4,750          | 19.6        | 10               | 0.0        | 2,330                    | 9.6        | 25                | 0.1        |
| French                     | 30,290                 | 100.0        | 1,425          | 4.7         | 28,535         | 94.2        | 0                | 0.0        | 335                      | 1.1        | 5                 | 0.0        |
| Non-official               | 2,965                  | 100.0        | 1,780          | 60.0        | 730            | 24.6        | 120              | 4.0        | 180                      | 6.1        | 160               | 5.4        |
| English and French         | 845                    | 100.0        | 260            | 30.8        | 255            | 30.2        | 0                | 0.0        | 335                      | 39.6       | 0                 | 0.0        |
| Other Multiple             | 430                    | 100.0        | 220            | 51.2        | 35             | 8.1         | 25               | 5.8        | 30                       | 7.0        | 120               | 27.9       |
| <b>1971</b>                |                        |              |                |             |                |             |                  |            |                          |            |                   |            |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>430,070</b>         | <b>100.0</b> | <b>129,275</b> | <b>30.1</b> | <b>298,505</b> | <b>69.4</b> | <b>2,290</b>     | <b>0.5</b> |                          |            |                   |            |
| English                    | 92,270                 | 100.0        | 81,915         | 89.9        | 9,260          | 10.0        | 100              | 0.1        |                          |            |                   |            |
| French                     | 316,080                | 100.0        | 29,495         | 9.3         | 286,380        | 90.6        | 210              | 0.1        |                          |            |                   |            |
| Non-official               | 21,715                 | 100.0        | 16,870         | 77.7        | 2,865          | 13.2        | 1,985            | 9.1        |                          |            |                   |            |
| <b>Age 0-4</b>             |                        |              |                |             |                |             |                  |            |                          |            |                   |            |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>83,365</b>          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>26,155</b>  | <b>31.4</b> | <b>56,575</b>  | <b>67.9</b> | <b>635</b>       | <b>0.8</b> |                          |            |                   |            |
| English                    | 21,005                 | 100.0        | 18,215         | 86.7        | 2,765          | 13.2        | 30               | 0.1        |                          |            |                   |            |
| French                     | 57,280                 | 100.0        | 4,150          | 7.2         | 53,075         | 92.7        | 50               | 0.1        |                          |            |                   |            |
| Non-official               | 5,085                  | 100.0        | 3,790          | 74.5        | 740            | 14.6        | 555              | 10.9       |                          |            |                   |            |

Note: Includes only Husband-Wife Families.

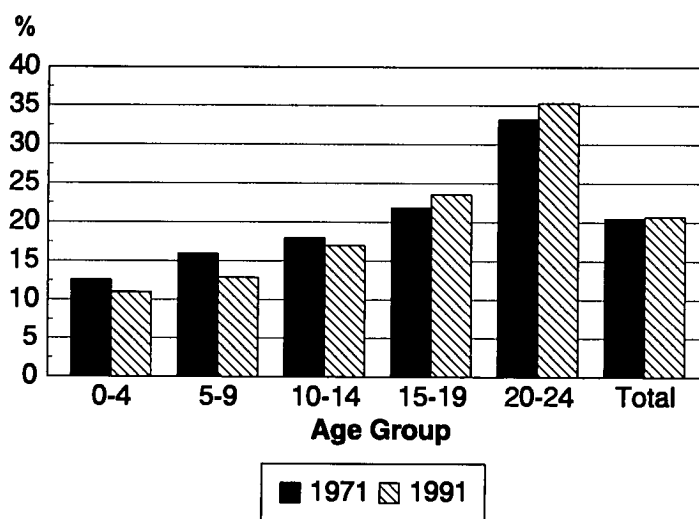
Source: 1971 and 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

## 2.12 By Their Early Twenties, 35% of Francophone Youth Outside Quebec Shift to English

Many Francophone youth have shifted to English home language by the time they reach their early twenties. In 1991, the percentage shifting to English rose from 11% for those in the youngest age group to 35% for those aged 20-24. The latter age group often coincides with the age at which youth leave home.

The analysis of changes over the two decade period between 1971 and 1991 shows interesting differences between age groups. The youngest age groups underwent a decline in language shift while the two oldest groups experienced an increase. In 1971, 22% of the 15-19 age group and 33% of the 20-24 age group had shifted to English, while by 1991 these figures had risen to 24% and 35% respectively. The total shifting to English (21%) did not change over the twenty year period.

**Chart 2.7 Language Shift From French to English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971 and 1991**



Note: The 1991 figures for language shift were calculated using French responses to the mother tongue question as the denominator and English responses for the home language question as the numerator (see definitions).

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.



The tendency to shift to English varies considerably between provinces. In New Brunswick, 5% of the Francophone youth speak English most often at home. At the other end of the spectrum, about half of those in British Columbia have English home language. In general, language shift to English is highest in the western provinces.

**Table 2.19 Language Shift from French to English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

| Province                  | Percentage  |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Newfoundland              | 35.2        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 25.8        |
| Nova Scotia               | 23.4        |
| New Brunswick             | 5.1         |
| Ontario                   | 23.6        |
| Manitoba                  | 36.8        |
| Saskatchewan              | 43.5        |
| Alberta                   | 48.4        |
| British Columbia          | 50.5        |
| Yukon                     | 26.1        |
| Northwest Territories     | 34.8        |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>20.7</b> |

Source: Statistics Canada, Language Retention and Transfer, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 94-319, Table 2.

### 2.13 Ethnic Origin of French Mother Tongue Youth

In terms of ethnic origin, Francophone youth outside Quebec are a fairly homogenous group, with almost three quarters (206,000) having only French as their ethnic origin. This homogeneity is one characteristic that differentiates Francophone youth outside Quebec from their Anglophone counterparts in Quebec. Very few have an ethnic origin other than French only or a multiple response which includes French (such as British and French). For example, Asian and African origins account for only 2,100 Francophone youth outside Quebec and Carribean origins account for just 380.

Among the younger age groups there is, however, a greater diversity of ethnic origins. Reflecting the greater tendency of Francophones outside Quebec to marry non-Francophones, the percentage of youth aged 0-4 with a multiple ethnic origin is 27%, compared to 17% for the 15-19 age group and 19% for those aged 20-24.

**Table 2.20 Ethnic Origin and Age Group, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

|   | Age Group      |              |               |              |               |              |               |              |               |              |               |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|   | Total No.      | %            | 0-4           | %            | 5-9           | %            | 10-14         | %            | 15-19         | %            | 20-24         | %            |
| <b>British*</b>                         | 5,640          | 2.0          | 915           | 1.9          | 915           | 1.8          | 1,005         | 1.8          | 1,050         | 1.8          | 1,750         | 2.8          |
| <b>French**</b>                         | 206,270        | 74.1         | 33,440        | 67.7         | 38,050        | 74.0         | 42,120        | 76.0         | 45,610        | 77.8         | 47,050        | 74.1         |
| <b>Other European</b>                   | 2,615          | 0.9          | 355           | 0.7          | 340           | 0.7          | 425           | 0.8          | 595           | 1.0          | 900           | 1.4          |
| <b>Asian and African</b>                | 2,145          | 0.8          | 430           | 0.9          | 365           | 0.7          | 470           | 0.8          | 410           | 0.7          | 470           | 0.7          |
| <b>Latin, Central and South America</b> | 105            | 0.0          | 30            | 0.1          | 20            | 0.0          | 30            | 0.1          | 15            | 0.0          | 15            | 0.0          |
| <b>Caribbean</b>                        | 380            | 0.1          | 65            | 0.1          | 85            | 0.2          | 100           | 0.2          | 55            | 0.1          | 80            | 0.1          |
| <b>Black</b>                            | 825            | 0.3          | 105           | 0.2          | 130           | 0.3          | 275           | 0.5          | 165           | 0.3          | 145           | 0.2          |
| <b>Aboriginal</b>                       | 1,860          | 0.7          | 310           | 0.6          | 320           | 0.6          | 300           | 0.5          | 430           | 0.7          | 500           | 0.8          |
| <b>Other Origins</b>                    | 3,070          | 1.1          | 550           | 1.1          | 595           | 1.2          | 550           | 1.0          | 515           | 0.9          | 865           | 1.4          |
| <b>Multiples</b>                        | 55,380         | 19.9         | 13,185        | 26.7         | 10,570        | 20.6         | 10,115        | 18.3         | 9,750         | 16.6         | 11,765        | 18.5         |
| British and French                      | 29,345         | 10.5         | 6,825         | 13.8         | 5,385         | 10.5         | 5,370         | 9.7          | 5,485         | 9.4          | 6,290         | 9.9          |
| British and Other                       | 1,550          | 0.6          | 350           | 0.7          | 360           | 0.7          | 240           | 0.4          | 250           | 0.4          | 350           | 0.6          |
| British, French & Other                 | 9,150          | 3.3          | 2,725         | 5.5          | 1,960         | 3.8          | 1,625         | 2.9          | 1,400         | 2.4          | 1,440         | 2.3          |
| French and Other                        | 255            | 0.1          | 50            | 0.1          | 70            | 0.1          | 45            | 0.1          | 20            | 0.0          | 70            | 0.1          |
| Other Multiples                         | 15,080         | 5.4          | 3,235         | 6.6          | 2,795         | 5.4          | 2,835         | 5.1          | 2,595         | 4.4          | 3,615         | 5.7          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>278,300</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>49,380</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>51,400</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>55,390</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>58,595</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>63,535</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

\* Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. English and Irish).

\*\* Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. French and Acadian).

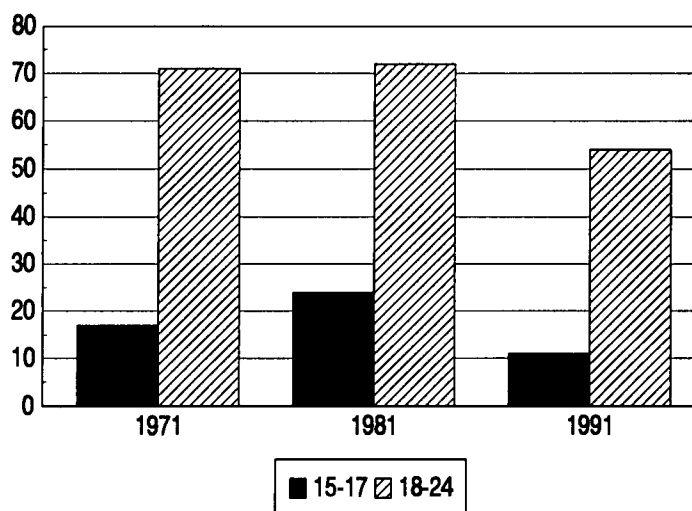
Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

## 2.14 More Francophone Youth Stay in School

The percentage of Francophone youth not in school declined in both the 15-17 and 18-24 age groups between 1971 and 1991. In 1971, 17% of those in the 15-17 age group were not attending school. After rising to 24% in 1981, the percentage out of school declined to 11% in 1991. The increased tendency to stay in school was consistent with the national trend toward increased school attendance in the 1980s. School attendance rates can be affected by many factors. Youth may perceive that they have better job prospects if they stay in school or they may have better opportunities for higher education. On the other hand, school attendance rates are often affected by the lack of jobs in the marketplace.

The percentage of Francophone youth not in school in the 18-24 age category rose slightly from 71% to 72% between 1971 and 1981, before declining to 54% in 1991. The greater tendency to stay in school coincides with an increase in educational attainment among Francophone youth.

**Chart 2.8 Percentage not Attending School, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**



Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

### 2.15 Educational Attainment of Francophone Youth and Early "Post-Youth"

The analysis of educational attainment for youth and for the "post-youth" ages between 25 and 34 can provide a good indication of how the education situation of Francophones outside Quebec is evolving.<sup>3</sup>

Focussing on the age group 25-34 provides the opportunity to analyse, for the most part, completed education. Many of those in younger age groups are still in school. In 1991, 53% of Francophones in the age group 25-34 had either a university degree (14%) or some other post-secondary education (39%). At the other end of the education continuum, 4% had less than Grade 9 education.

<sup>3</sup>A table showing the educational attainment of Francophones and non-Francophones by province appears in the appendix (Table A.6).

Francophones in the age group 25-34 have slightly lower educational attainment than Anglophones. Four percent have less than Grade 9 education, compared to two percent of Anglophones and 14% have a university degree compared to 16% of Anglophones.

The comparison with the Allophone population shows a greater percentage of Allophones with less than Grade 9 education--8% compared to 4% for Francophones. It also shows a much higher percentage of Allophones with university degrees--20% compared to 14% for Francophones.

Differences between Francophones and Anglophones in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups are small but they generally indicate a slightly higher level of education for Anglophones. For example, 3% of Francophones aged 20-24 have less than Grade 9 education compared to 2% of Anglophones. However, 10% of Francophones in this age group have a university degree compared to 9% of Anglophones.

**Table 2.21 Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991**

|                            | Francophones |       | Anglophones |       | Allophones |       |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                            | Number       | %     | Number      | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>Total</b>               |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 309,235      | 100.0 | 5,259,255   | 100.0 | 1,020,525  | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19                  | 58,595       | 100.0 | 1,196,310   | 100.0 | 181,715    | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24                  | 63,535       | 100.0 | 1,211,830   | 100.0 | 229,535    | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34                  | 187,105      | 100.0 | 2,851,115   | 100.0 | 609,270    | 100.0 |
| <b>Less than Grade 9</b>   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 12,700       | 4.1   | 127,090     | 2.4   | 78,405     | 7.7   |
| Age 15-19                  | 2,545        | 4.3   | 38,525      | 3.2   | 13,210     | 7.3   |
| Age 20-24                  | 1,930        | 3.0   | 19,590      | 1.6   | 15,280     | 6.7   |
| Age 25-34                  | 8,220        | 4.4   | 68,970      | 2.4   | 49,920     | 8.2   |
| <b>Grades 9-13</b>         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 152,630      | 49.4  | 2,605,890   | 49.5  | 428,225    | 42.0  |
| Age 15-19                  | 48,680       | 83.1  | 1,023,600   | 85.6  | 146,820    | 80.8  |
| Age 20-24                  | 25,090       | 39.5  | 477,375     | 39.4  | 81,585     | 35.5  |
| Age 25-34                  | 78,860       | 42.1  | 1,104,920   | 38.8  | 199,820    | 32.8  |
| <b>Some Post-secondary</b> |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 110,550      | 35.7  | 1,975,410   | 37.6  | 368,345    | 36.1  |
| Age 15-19                  | 7,330        | 12.5  | 133,595     | 11.2  | 21,445     | 11.8  |
| Age 20-24                  | 29,940       | 47.1  | 606,565     | 50.1  | 110,230    | 48.0  |
| Age 25-34                  | 73,280       | 39.2  | 1,235,250   | 43.3  | 236,670    | 38.8  |
| <b>University Degree</b>   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 33,355       | 10.8  | 550,870     | 10.5  | 145,545    | 14.3  |
| Age 15-19                  | 40           | 0.1   | 585         | 0.0   | 240        | 0.1   |
| Age 20-24                  | 6,570        | 10.3  | 108,310     | 8.9   | 22,440     | 9.8   |
| Age 25-34                  | 26,745       | 14.3  | 441,980     | 15.5  | 122,865    | 20.2  |

Note: Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

## 2.16 Higher Educational Attainment for Young Francophones

The 1970s and 1980s were characterized by a remarkable change in the educational attainment of young Francophones. The level of education of young Francophones outside Quebec rose considerably during the two decades. In the 25-34 age group, the percentage with less than Grade 9 education declined from 31% to 4%, with very substantial declines occurring during both the 1970s and 1980s. The proportion with less than Grade 9 education in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups also dropped markedly over the twenty year period.

**Table 2.22 Educational Attainment, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                            | 1971    |       | 1981    |       | 1991    |       |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
|                            | Number  | %     | Number  | %     | Number  | %     |
| <b>Total</b>               |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 305,895 | 100.0 | 362,235 | 100.0 | 309,235 | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19                  | 90,870  | 100.0 | 89,150  | 100.0 | 58,595  | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24                  | 83,090  | 100.0 | 95,525  | 100.0 | 63,535  | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34                  | 131,935 | 100.0 | 177,560 | 100.0 | 187,105 | 100.0 |
| <b>Less than Grade 9</b>   |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 75,110  | 24.6  | 34,330  | 9.5   | 12,700  | 4.1   |
| Age 15-19                  | 17,570  | 19.3  | 6,625   | 7.4   | 2,545   | 4.3   |
| Age 20-24                  | 16,280  | 19.6  | 6,015   | 6.3   | 1,930   | 3.0   |
| Age 25-34                  | 41,265  | 31.3  | 21,690  | 12.2  | 8,220   | 4.4   |
| <b>Grades 9-13</b>         |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 167,800 | 54.9  | 200,435 | 55.3  | 152,630 | 49.4  |
| Age 15-19                  | 66,065  | 72.7  | 73,530  | 82.5  | 48,680  | 83.1  |
| Age 20-24                  | 43,155  | 51.9  | 51,170  | 53.6  | 25,090  | 39.5  |
| Age 25-34                  | 58,585  | 44.4  | 75,735  | 42.7  | 78,860  | 42.1  |
| <b>Some Post-secondary</b> |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 51,185  | 16.7  | 101,395 | 28.0  | 110,550 | 35.7  |
| Age 15-19                  | 7,180   | 7.9   | 8,930   | 10.0  | 7,330   | 12.5  |
| Age 20-24                  | 19,530  | 23.5  | 32,970  | 34.5  | 29,940  | 47.1  |
| Age 25-34                  | 24,475  | 18.6  | 59,495  | 33.5  | 73,280  | 39.2  |
| <b>University Degree</b>   |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 11,795  | 3.9   | 26,075  | 7.2   | 33,355  | 10.8  |
| Age 15-19                  | 50      | 0.1   | 60      | 0.1   | 40      | 0.1   |
| Age 20-24                  | 4,130   | 5.0   | 5,380   | 5.6   | 6,570   | 10.3  |
| Age 25-34                  | 7,610   | 5.8   | 20,635  | 11.6  | 26,745  | 14.3  |

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

At the other end of the education scale, the percentage of 25-34 year olds with a university degree rose from 6% to 14%, while those in the 20-24 age group doubled from 5% to 10%. Francophones in the "post-youth" category (25-34) with some post secondary education rose from 19% in 1971 to 39% in 1991, while increases also occurred in the 15-19 and 20-24 age categories.

### **2.17 Unemployment of Francophone Youth**

In 1991, approximately 13,000 Francophone youth (aged 15-24), most of them in Ontario and New Brunswick, were unemployed. The unemployment rate refers to the unemployed labour force for a particular group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group. The unemployment rate for Francophone youth in these working ages was 16.2%.

The unemployment rate was generally lower in the western provinces and higher in the east. Saskatchewan had the lowest rate among the provinces (9.0%), followed by Alberta (11.1%) and Manitoba (11.9%). The highest unemployment rates were found in New Brunswick (25.3%), Prince Edward Island (23.0%) and Newfoundland (20.0%). Ontario, the home of the largest number of Francophone youth, had a rate (13.2%) which was somewhat lower than the average.

A comparison of the unemployment of Francophone youth with the rest of the youth population shows that the rate is higher for Francophones outside Quebec (16.2% compared to 15.4% for Allophones and 14.4% for Anglophones). The very high rate of unemployment among Francophone youth in New Brunswick (25%) is the main reason for the higher rate of unemployment at the national level. However, among the provinces the unemployment rate of Francophone youth is lower than their non-Francophone counterparts in all provinces except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

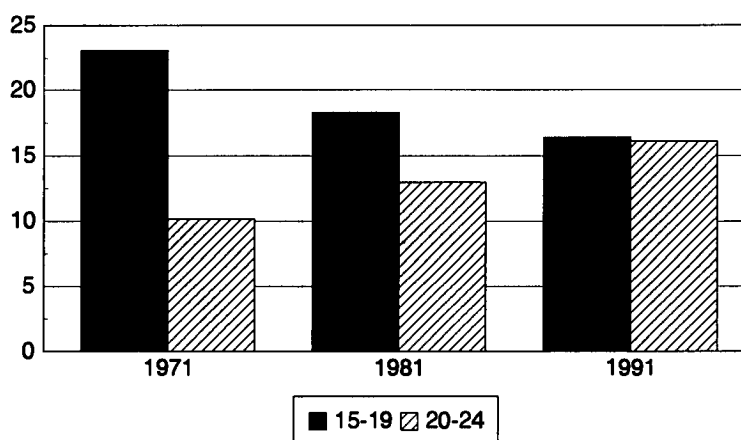
During the two decade period between 1971 and 1991, the unemployment rate of Francophone youth aged 15-19 declined from 23.1% to 16.4%. At the same time, the rate for those in the 20-24 age category rose from 10.2% to 16.1%. The decrease in the rate for the 15-19 age group and the increase for those aged 20-24 were consistent with national changes in the unemployment rate.

**Table 2.23 Unemployed Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth (Aged 15-24) Living Outside Quebec, 1991**

|                           | Francophones  |             | Anglophones    |             | Allophones    |             |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|                           | Number        | %           | Number         | %           | Number        | %           |
| Newfoundland              | 35            | 20.0        | 19,785         | 38.3        | 90            | 38.3        |
| Prince Edward Island      | 85            | 23.0        | 2,345          | 17.8        | 30            | 42.9        |
| Nova Scotia               | 465           | 15.5        | 15,220         | 19.3        | 330           | 23.7        |
| New Brunswick             | 5,170         | 25.3        | 9,970          | 21.2        | 190           | 28.4        |
| Ontario                   | 5,840         | 13.2        | 105,355        | 13.2        | 23,200        | 14.7        |
| Manitoba                  | 490           | 11.9        | 11,640         | 13.0        | 2,675         | 17.5        |
| Saskatchewan              | 95            | 9.0         | 10,105         | 11.9        | 1,035         | 20.2        |
| Alberta                   | 485           | 11.1        | 27,160         | 11.5        | 4,050         | 15.3        |
| British Columbia          | 445           | 13.8        | 38,095         | 14.6        | 6,430         | 15.2        |
| Yukon                     | 5             | 9.1         | 385            | 14.8        | 10            | 11.8        |
| Northwest Territories     | 5             | 4.8         | 575            | 16.3        | 730           | 34.1        |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b> | <b>13,135</b> | <b>16.2</b> | <b>240,630</b> | <b>14.4</b> | <b>38,750</b> | <b>15.4</b> |

- (1) Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.  
 Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.  
 Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
- (2) These figures are weighted from the 20% sample file of the 1991 Census. In cases where figures are small the sampling variability is quite high.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Chart 2.9 Percentage Unemployed, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

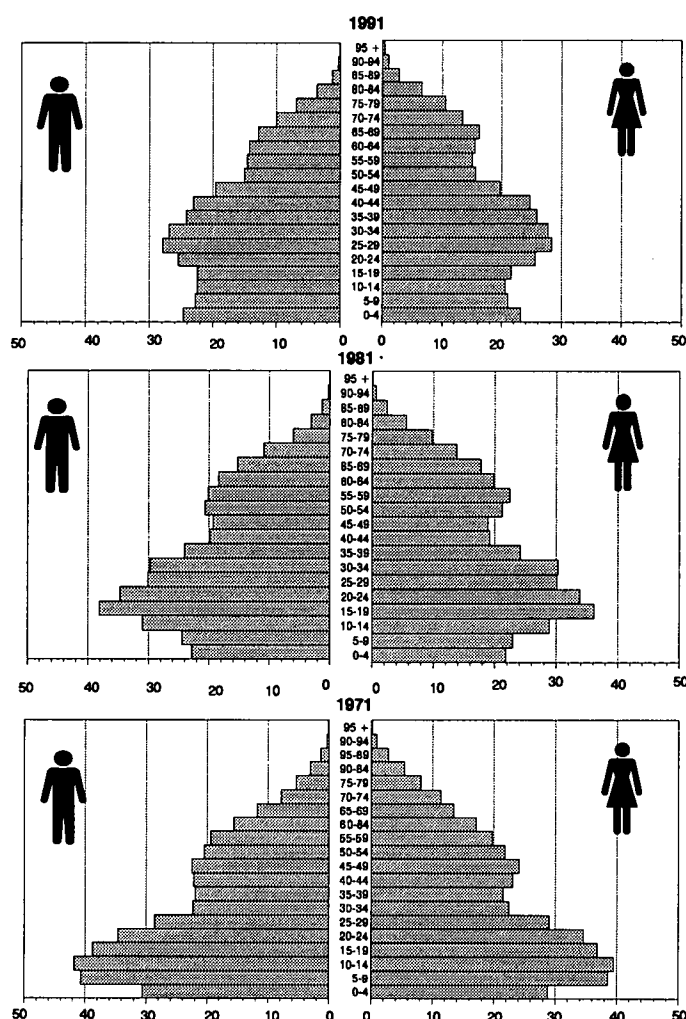


### 3. Anglophone Youth in Quebec

#### 3.1 Anglophones in Quebec - Fewer Youth, More Elderly

The age composition of the Anglophone population living in Quebec appears in Chart 3.1, which shows a breakdown by five year age groups for 1971, 1981 and 1991.

**Chart 3.1 Population by Age Group and Sex, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**  
(in thousands)



Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The large bulge in the chart for 1971 is indicative of the baby-boom population, although by 1991 the number of Anglophones in this generation still living in Quebec had been reduced considerably. The number declined in each of the ten-year intercensal periods. Migration to other provinces was an important reason for the reduction in the number of Anglophones in the baby boom cohort.

Between 1971 and 1991, the size of the population in each of the age groups involving Anglophone youth declined. Both the 5-9 and 10-14 year age groups dropped by almost 50% during the twenty year period. The combination of low fertility and migration to other provinces played a significant role in the decline. During the same two-decade period, there was an increase in the size of the population in each of the age groups between 30 and 44, a decrease in the population in each of the age groups between 45 and 64 and a marked increase in those in the elderly category (65 and over).

**Table 3.1 Population by Age Group, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                    | 1971           | 1981           | 1991           |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>788,835</b> | <b>751,230</b> | <b>654,460</b> |
| 0-4                | 59,410         | 44,675         | 47,825         |
| 5-9                | 79,305         | 47,480         | 43,860         |
| 10-14              | 81,375         | 59,925         | 43,000         |
| <b>0-14</b>        | <b>220,090</b> | <b>152,080</b> | <b>134,685</b> |
| 15-19              | 75,640         | 74,395         | 43,985         |
| 20-24              | 69,215         | 68,670         | 51,070         |
| <b>0-24</b>        | <b>364,945</b> | <b>295,145</b> | <b>229,740</b> |
| 25-29              | 57,595         | 60,250         | 56,230         |
| 30-34              | 44,735         | 60,055         | 54,620         |
| 35-39              | 43,460         | 48,200         | 50,050         |
| 40-44              | 45,275         | 39,055         | 47,795         |
| 45-49              | 46,600         | 38,275         | 39,285         |
| 50-54              | 42,310         | 41,905         | 30,690         |
| 55-59              | 39,070         | 42,580         | 29,740         |
| 60-64              | 32,705         | 38,305         | 29,830         |
| <b>65 and over</b> | <b>72,140</b>  | <b>87,460</b>  | <b>86,480</b>  |

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The Anglophone population in Quebec is older than the Anglophone population in the rest of Canada. For example, in 1991, 35% of the Anglophone population in Quebec was under 25 years of age, compared to 39% of Anglophones in the rest of Canada. In addition, 13% of the Anglophone population in Quebec was comprised of seniors (65 years and older), compared to 10% in the rest of Canada.

The summary measures of population aging support the findings outlined above. The median age of the Anglophone population in Quebec increased from 27.6 to 33.8 between 1971 and 1991. The proportion in the senior category rose from 9.1% to 13.2%, while the proportions under 25 and under 15 declined considerably. The low fertility of Anglophone women of childbearing ages in the 1970s and 1980s contributed to the aging of the Anglophone population in Quebec. Assuming that this low fertility continues and that Anglophone departures from Quebec continue to exceed arrivals, the English population in Quebec will continue to decline, as it has in the last two decades.

**Table 3.2 Measures of Population Aging, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                             | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Median Age                  | 27.6 | 31.7 | 33.8 |
| Proportion Aged 65 and Over | 9.1  | 11.6 | 13.2 |
| Proportion Under 25         | 46.3 | 39.3 | 35.1 |
| Proportion Under 15         | 27.9 | 20.2 | 20.6 |

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

### **3.2 Similar Trends Using Home Language to Define Anglophones**

Since many Allophones use English most often at home in Quebec, there are more Quebecers with English home language than English mother tongue. But using the home languages of Quebecers instead of their mother tongues to define Anglophone leads to conclusions similar to those described in the preceding text. There is a decline in the number of Anglophone youth in each of the five age groups between 1971 and 1991, and a considerable increase in the senior population (65 and over). During the two decade period, there was an increase in all of the age groups between 25 and 44 years of age, and a decrease in the number of Anglophones in all of the age groups between 45 and 64.

**Table 3.3 Population With English Home Language by Age Group, Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                    | 1971           | 1981           | 1991           |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>887,875</b> | <b>853,005</b> | <b>810,275</b> |
| 0-4                | 61,350         | 44,350         | 50,830         |
| 5-9                | 84,800         | 51,700         | 49,335         |
| 10-14              | 88,010         | 65,660         | 49,825         |
| <b>0-14</b>        | <b>234,160</b> | <b>161,710</b> | <b>149,990</b> |
| 15-19              | 82,050         | 83,390         | 54,190         |
| 20-24              | 77,540         | 78,185         | 66,035         |
| <b>0-24</b>        | <b>393,750</b> | <b>323,285</b> | <b>270,215</b> |
| 25-29              | 66,325         | 69,535         | 75,330         |
| 30-34              | 53,295         | 69,755         | 71,820         |
| 35-39              | 52,200         | 56,980         | 63,460         |
| 40-44              | 54,220         | 47,455         | 61,020         |
| 45-49              | 56,005         | 45,955         | 48,585         |
| 50-54              | 49,405         | 49,365         | 39,010         |
| 55-59              | 45,035         | 49,175         | 37,685         |
| 60-64              | 37,510         | 42,740         | 37,365         |
| <b>65 and over</b> | <b>80,135</b>  | <b>98,750</b>  | <b>105,785</b> |

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The general Anglophone population decline is less pronounced using the home language variable to define the language group (a decline of 78,000 compared to 135,000 using mother tongue). However, the decline in the Anglophone youth population varies little, regardless of the method used. Using mother tongue leads to the conclusion that the Anglophone youth population declined by 135,000 between 1971 and 1991, while the home language approach yields a decline of 124,000.

### 3.3 The Number and Geographic Concentration of Anglophone Youth

The vast majority of Anglophone youth in Quebec (82%) were living in census divisions where the English mother tongue population had strong representation in 1991, that is, they comprised at least ten percent of the population. Approximately one-quarter of the census divisions in Quebec have strong Anglophone representation according to this criterion. However, even though they are represented in these census divisions, only one (Pontiac, which accounts for less than 2% of Anglophone youth) has an English mother tongue population that makes up more than half the people of the Census Division.

**Table 3.4 Anglophone Youth Living in Census Divisions where English Mother Tongue Population has Strong Representation, Quebec, 1991**

| Region                               | Number of<br>Anglophone<br>Youth | English Mother<br>Tongue<br>Population | Total<br>Population | %<br>Anglophone |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>188,730</b>                   | <b>529,335</b>                         | <b>2,851,710</b>    | <b>18.6</b>     |
| La Côte-de-Gaspé                     | 935                              | 2,815                                  | 20,655              | 13.6            |
| Bonaventure                          | 1,075                            | 3,065                                  | 19,740              | 15.5            |
| Avignon                              | 855                              | 1,820                                  | 15,240              | 11.9            |
| Le Haut-Saint-François               | 795                              | 2,525                                  | 20,525              | 12.3            |
| Memphrémagog                         | 2,635                            | 7,940                                  | 35,350              | 22.5            |
| Brome-Missisquoi                     | 3,845                            | 11,310                                 | 44,065              | 25.7            |
| Champlain                            | 14,240                           | 37,300                                 | 310,510             | 12.0            |
| Communauté urbaine de Montréal       | 124,145                          | 352,660                                | 1,749,335           | 20.2            |
| Roussillon                           | 6,550                            | 17,525                                 | 117,760             | 14.9            |
| Le Haut-Saint-Laurent                | 2,725                            | 7,615                                  | 21,620              | 35.2            |
| Vaudreuil-Soulanges                  | 7,070                            | 18,220                                 | 84,025              | 21.7            |
| Deux-Montagnes                       | 2,780                            | 7,240                                  | 70,775              | 10.2            |
| Argenteuil                           | 1,660                            | 6,095                                  | 26,935              | 22.6            |
| Les Pays-d'en-Haut                   | 765                              | 3,085                                  | 22,795              | 13.5            |
| Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais    | 9,335                            | 24,195                                 | 199,930             | 12.1            |
| Les-Collines-de-l'Outaouais          | 3,035                            | 8,655                                  | 28,840              | 30.0            |
| La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau             | 590                              | 2,115                                  | 18,600              | 11.4            |
| Pontiac                              | 3,070                            | 8,915                                  | 14,995              | 59.5            |
| Témiscamingue                        | 1,020                            | 2,330                                  | 17,250              | 13.5            |
| Minganie-Côte-N.-du-Golfe-St.Laurent | 1,605                            | 3,910                                  | 12,765              | 30.6            |

Note: Strong representation refers to Census Divisions in which the number of Anglophones is at least 10% of the total population.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

A large percentage of Anglophone youth (54%) were living in the Communauté urbaine de Montréal in 1991. In total, 124,000 youth were living in this region, where Anglophones represent 20% of the population. The adjacent area of Champlain included a further 14,000 Anglophone youth.

After the Montreal area, the Outaouais region has the largest concentrations of Anglophone youth among census divisions where Anglophones have strong representation, including those resident in the Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais (9,000), Pontiac (3,000) and Les-Collines-de-l'Outaouais (3,000).

### **3.4 Substantial Decline in Anglophone Youth, 1971-1991**

The number of Anglophone youth in Quebec declined by 135,000 between 1971 and 1991 from 365,000 to 230,000. The province can be divided into five linguistic regions in order to determine where the drop was most pronounced. Four of these regions, Central Montreal, the outskirts of Montreal, the Eastern Townships, and the Outaouais, are "contact regions" where there are sizeable proportions of both Anglophones and Francophones. The remainder of the province, where the vast majority of the population is Francophone, has been aggregated to form the "Rest of Quebec".

Between 1971 and 1991, there were declines in Anglophone youth in each of the five regions. The most substantial drop was in Central Montreal (89,000), while the outskirts of Montreal also experienced a marked decline (17,000). The three other regions, where there are considerably fewer Anglophone youth, experienced declines of 18,000 (rest of Quebec), 7,000 (Eastern Townships), and 4,000 (Outaouais). The largest relative declines were in the rest of Quebec (-49%), Central Montreal (-40%) and the Eastern Townships (-35%).

A decline in Anglophone youth occurred in each of the five-year age groups, with the most substantial drops in the groups which broadly correspond to the school attendance years (5-19). The large number of Anglophone youth in the 20-24 age group suggests that the number of Anglophone youth may again decline as this population ages and moves out of our youth category. The relatively large number in the 0-4 age group, particularly in the Montreal area, implies that the number of "school age" Anglophones may increase in the near future.

**Table 3.5 Anglophone Youth by Age Group, Selected Regions in Quebec, 1971 and 1991**

|   | Less than 25    | 0-4            | 5-9            | 10-14          | 15-19          | 20-24          |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>1971</b>                                 |                 |                |                |                |                |                |
| Central Montreal                            | 222,930         | 35,770         | 46,065         | 47,070         | 46,445         | 47,580         |
| Outskirts of Montreal                       | 65,410          | 10,740         | 15,985         | 16,315         | 13,185         | 9,160          |
| Eastern Townships                           | 19,660          | 3,175          | 4,205          | 4,455          | 4,480          | 3,360          |
| Outaouais                                   | 20,860          | 3,710          | 5,000          | 4,940          | 4,185          | 3,035          |
| Rest of Quebec                              | 36,090          | 6,020          | 8,050          | 8,595          | 7,345          | 6,080          |
| <b>Quebec</b>                               | <b>364,950</b>  | <b>59,415</b>  | <b>79,305</b>  | <b>81,375</b>  | <b>75,640</b>  | <b>69,215</b>  |
| <b>1991</b>                                 |                 |                |                |                |                |                |
| Central Montreal                            | 133,780         | 28,215         | 25,205         | 23,680         | 24,345         | 32,330         |
| Outskirts of Montreal                       | 48,230          | 10,025         | 9,805          | 9,555          | 9,890          | 8,960          |
| Eastern Townships                           | 12,790          | 2,580          | 2,470          | 2,570          | 2,575          | 2,595          |
| Outaouais                                   | 16,440          | 3,585          | 3,115          | 3,310          | 3,235          | 3,195          |
| Rest of Quebec                              | 18,495          | 3,420          | 3,260          | 3,885          | 3,940          | 3,990          |
| <b>Quebec</b>                               | <b>229,735</b>  | <b>47,825</b>  | <b>43,855</b>  | <b>43,000</b>  | <b>43,985</b>  | <b>51,070</b>  |
| <b>Difference Between 1971 and 1991</b>     |                 |                |                |                |                |                |
| Central Montreal                            | -89,150         | -7,555         | -20,860        | -23,390        | -22,100        | -15,250        |
| Outskirts of Montreal                       | -17,180         | -715           | -6,180         | -6,760         | -3,295         | -200           |
| Eastern Townships                           | -6,870          | -595           | -1,735         | -1,885         | -1,905         | -765           |
| Outaouais                                   | -4,420          | -125           | -1,885         | -1,630         | -950           | 160            |
| Rest of Quebec                              | -17,595         | -2,600         | -4,790         | -4,710         | -3,405         | -2,090         |
| <b>Quebec</b>                               | <b>-135,215</b> | <b>-11,590</b> | <b>-35,450</b> | <b>-38,375</b> | <b>-31,655</b> | <b>-18,145</b> |
| <b>Difference Between 1971 and 1991 (%)</b> |                 |                |                |                |                |                |
| Central Montreal                            | -40.0           | -21.1          | -45.3          | -49.7          | -47.6          | -32.1          |
| Outskirts of Montreal                       | -26.3           | -6.7           | -38.7          | -41.4          | -25.0          | -2.2           |
| Eastern Townships                           | -34.9           | -18.7          | -41.3          | -42.3          | -42.5          | -22.8          |
| Outaouais                                   | -21.2           | -3.4           | -37.7          | -33.0          | -22.7          | 5.3            |
| Rest of Quebec                              | -48.8           | -43.2          | -59.5          | -54.8          | -46.4          | -34.4          |
| <b>Quebec</b>                               | <b>-37.1</b>    | <b>-19.5</b>   | <b>-44.7</b>   | <b>-47.2</b>   | <b>-41.8</b>   | <b>-26.2</b>   |

Note: The composition of the regions is defined in Lachapelle and Henripin (1980). The Demolinguistic Situation in Canada. Institute for Research on Public Policy. Montreal. Table A-1.

Sources: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 3.6 Non-Anglophone Youth by Age Group, Selected Regions in Quebec, 1971 and 1991**

|   | Less than 25     | 0-4            | 5-9             | 10-14           | 15-19           | 20-24          |
|---|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>1971</b>                                   |                  |                |                 |                 |                 |                |
| Central Montreal                              | 743,725          | 123,775        | 152,715         | 157,970         | 150,015         | 159,250        |
| Outskirts of Montreal                         | 388,080          | 67,100         | 89,790          | 91,485          | 76,405          | 63,320         |
| Eastern Townships                             | 138,595          | 22,500         | 29,285          | 31,375          | 29,560          | 25,850         |
| Outaouais                                     | 93,920           | 16,390         | 21,360          | 21,370          | 18,815          | 15,995         |
| Rest of Quebec                                | 1,226,460        | 191,210        | 261,330         | 287,840         | 270,715         | 215,360        |
| <b>Quebec</b>                                 | <b>2,590,780</b> | <b>420,975</b> | <b>554,480</b>  | <b>590,040</b>  | <b>545,510</b>  | <b>479,775</b> |
| <b>1991</b>                                   |                  |                |                 |                 |                 |                |
| Central Montreal                              | 494,605          | 93,230         | 84,750          | 89,775          | 95,850          | 131,005        |
| Outskirts of Montreal                         | 474,580          | 98,295         | 96,210          | 103,645         | 91,360          | 85,080         |
| Eastern Townships                             | 114,525          | 22,225         | 22,910          | 25,150          | 22,365          | 21,875         |
| Outaouais                                     | 84,350           | 17,545         | 16,895          | 16,275          | 16,085          | 17,545         |
| Rest of Quebec                                | 906,185          | 165,870        | 183,785         | 205,815         | 182,660         | 168,040        |
| <b>Quebec</b>                                 | <b>2,074,245</b> | <b>397,165</b> | <b>404,550</b>  | <b>440,660</b>  | <b>408,320</b>  | <b>423,545</b> |
| <b>Difference Between 1971 &amp; 1991</b>     |                  |                |                 |                 |                 |                |
| Central Montreal                              | -249,120         | -30,545        | -67,965         | -68,195         | -54,165         | -28,245        |
| Outskirts of Montreal                         | 86,500           | 31,195         | 6,420           | 12,160          | 14,955          | 21,760         |
| Eastern Townships                             | -24,070          | -275           | -6,375          | -6,225          | -7,195          | -3,975         |
| Outaouais                                     | -9,570           | 1,155          | -4,465          | -5,095          | -2,730          | 1,550          |
| Rest of Quebec                                | -320,275         | -25,340        | -77,545         | -82,025         | -88,055         | -47,320        |
| <b>Quebec</b>                                 | <b>-516,535</b>  | <b>-23,810</b> | <b>-149,930</b> | <b>-149,380</b> | <b>-137,190</b> | <b>-56,230</b> |
| <b>Difference Between 1971 &amp; 1991 (%)</b> |                  |                |                 |                 |                 |                |
| Central Montreal                              | -33.5            | -24.7          | -44.5           | -43.2           | -36.1           | -17.7          |
| Outskirts of Montreal                         | 22.3             | 46.5           | 7.2             | 13.3            | 19.6            | 34.4           |
| Eastern Townships                             | -17.4            | -1.2           | -21.8           | -19.8           | -24.3           | -15.4          |
| Outaouais                                     | -10.2            | 7.0            | -20.9           | -23.8           | -14.5           | 9.7            |
| Rest of Quebec                                | -26.1            | -13.3          | -29.7           | -28.5           | -32.5           | -22.0          |
| <b>Quebec</b>                                 | <b>-19.9</b>     | <b>-5.7</b>    | <b>-27.0</b>    | <b>-25.3</b>    | <b>-25.1</b>    | <b>-11.7</b>   |

Note: See Table 3.5.

Sources: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

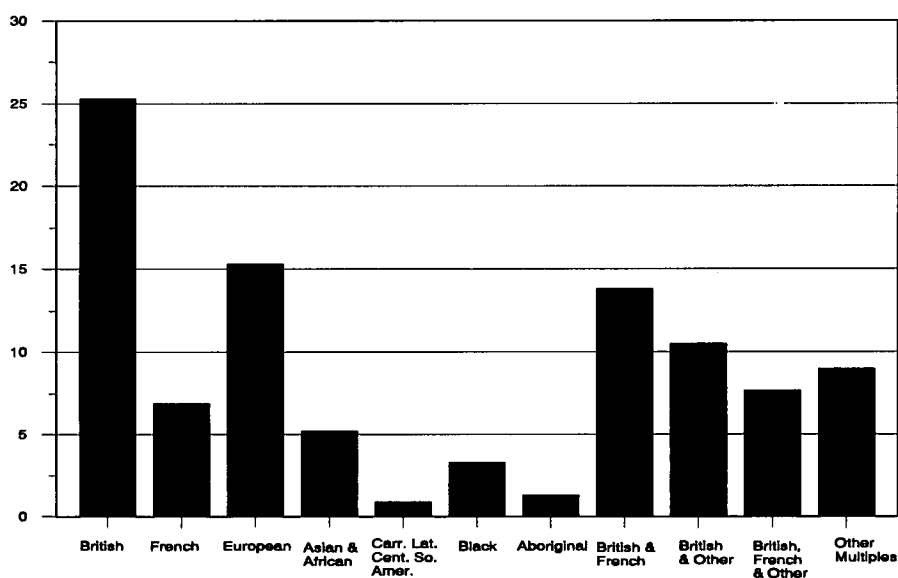


Non-Anglophone youth also declined in most regions of Quebec. The only exception was the outskirts of Montreal, where there was an increase of approximately 87,000. The total decline in non-Anglophone youth was greater than half a million (517,000). However, the relative decline (20%) was far less than that of Anglophones (37%). The Anglophone youth population declined at a greater rate than non-Anglophones in all regions. The difference was particularly pronounced on the outskirts of Montreal, where Anglophone youth declined by 26%, compared to an increase of 22% for non-Anglophones.

### 3.5 Ethnic Origin of Anglophone Youth

The Anglophone youth living in Quebec in 1991 were characterized by a considerable amount of ethnic diversity. In fact, only one in four responses for these youth indicated an ethnic origin of "British only". Many (32%) had multiple roots which included British as one of the ethnic origins. British and French was identified as the origin of 14% of the Anglophone youth population, followed by British and Other (11%) and British, French and Other (8%).

**Chart 3.2 Anglophone Youth by Ethnic Origin, Quebec, 1991**



Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 3.7 Anglophone Youth by Age Group and Ethnic Origin, Quebec, 1991**

|  | Age Groups     |              |               |              |               |              |               |              |               |              |               |              |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|  | Total No.      | %            | 0-4           | %            | 5-9           | %            | 10-14         | %            | 15-19         | %            | 20-24         | %            |
| British*                                   | 58,180         | 25.3         | 10,290        | 21.5         | 10,825        | 24.7         | 10,545        | 24.5         | 11,800        | 26.8         | 14,730        | 28.8         |
| French**                                   | 15,955         | 6.9          | 3,005         | 6.3          | 2,335         | 5.3          | 2,665         | 6.2          | 3,385         | 7.7          | 4,565         | 8.9          |
| European                                   | 35,110         | 15.3         | 6,035         | 12.6         | 6,340         | 14.5         | 6,560         | 15.3         | 7,335         | 16.7         | 8,850         | 17.3         |
| Asian and African                          | 11,845         | 5.2          | 2,460         | 5.1          | 2,295         | 5.2          | 2,635         | 6.1          | 2,145         | 4.9          | 2,315         | 4.5          |
| Caribbean, Latin, Central & South American | 2,005          | 0.9          | 295           | 0.6          | 370           | 0.8          | 440           | 1.0          | 375           | 0.9          | 515           | 1.0          |
| Black                                      | 7,640          | 3.3          | 1,615         | 3.4          | 1,385         | 3.2          | 1,445         | 3.4          | 1,485         | 3.4          | 1,705         | 3.3          |
| Aboriginal                                 | 2,940          | 1.3          | 660           | 1.4          | 565           | 1.3          | 570           | 1.3          | 570           | 1.3          | 580           | 1.1          |
| Other Origins                              | 1,925          | 0.8          | 355           | 0.7          | 325           | 0.7          | 380           | 0.9          | 425           | 1.0          | 440           | 0.9          |
| Multiples                                  | 94,130         | 41.0         | 23,125        | 48.4         | 19,425        | 44.3         | 17,745        | 41.3         | 16,465        | 37.4         | 17,370        | 34.0         |
| British and French                         | 31,720         | 13.8         | 7,050         | 14.7         | 6,145         | 14.0         | 6,175         | 14.4         | 6,115         | 13.9         | 6,240         | 12.2         |
| British and Other                          | 24,085         | 10.5         | 5,650         | 11.8         | 5,120         | 11.7         | 4,615         | 10.7         | 3,965         | 9.0          | 4,735         | 9.3          |
| British, French & Other                    | 17,730         | 7.7          | 5,140         | 10.7         | 3,780         | 8.6          | 3,320         | 7.7          | 2,875         | 6.5          | 2,620         | 5.1          |
| Other Multiples                            | 20,595         | 9.0          | 5,285         | 11.1         | 4,380         | 10.0         | 3,635         | 8.5          | 3,510         | 8.0          | 3,775         | 7.4          |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>229,735</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>47,825</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>43,855</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>43,000</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>43,985</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>51,065</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

\* Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. English and Irish).

\*\* Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. French and Acadian).

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

A substantial percentage of Anglophone youth (43%) did not have any British in their ethnic origin according to the census. These included those with a European origin (15%), those with multiple origins which did not include British as one of the responses (9%) and those of French ethnic origin (7%).

Analysis of the ethnic origin of the Anglophone youth population by age groups suggests further ethnic diversity for the future. While British was reported as the sole ethnic origin of 29% of youth aged 20-24, it was reported by a smaller percentage in all other age groups, and by only 22% in the 0-4 age group. At the same time, multiple ethnic origins, reported for 34% of the population aged 20-24, were reported by a larger percentage of the younger groups, and by 48% for the 0-4 age group.

### 3.6 Place of Birth - Anglophone Youth in Quebec

Comparing province of birth with province of residence can provide a useful indicator of the stability of a population.

In 1991, most of the young Anglophones living in Quebec (79%) were natives of that province. By comparison, 90% of New Brunswick Francophones were born in that province, while 81% of Ontario Francophone youth were native Ontarians. However, 9% were born in the large neighboring province of Ontario, while 8% were born outside Canada. All other provinces and territories were birthplace to less than 1% of Anglophone youth in Quebec.

**Table 3.8 Place of Birth, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1991**

|                       | Number         | %            |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Newfoundland          | 960            | 0.4          |
| Prince Edward Island  | 185            | 0.1          |
| Nova Scotia           | 1,500          | 0.7          |
| New Brunswick         | 1,745          | 0.8          |
| Quebec                | 182,500        | 79.4         |
| Ontario               | 19,715         | 8.6          |
| Manitoba              | 1,030          | 0.4          |
| Saskatchewan          | 500            | 0.2          |
| Alberta               | 2,110          | 0.9          |
| British Columbia      | 1,895          | 0.8          |
| Yukon                 | 115            | 0.1          |
| Northwest Territories | 140            | 0.1          |
| Outside Canada        | 17,350         | 7.6          |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>229,745</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

### 3.7 More Anglophone Youth Speak Two Official Languages

During the 1970s and 1980s, there were a number of changes in Quebec that fostered an increase in the knowledge of French among Anglophones. Quebec language laws declared French the official language of the province and required greater use of French in the workplace. During the 1980s, the percentage of Anglophones studying in French at primary or secondary schools rose in Quebec (Conseil de la langue française, 1991) and both the number and percentage in French immersion programs increased (Statistics Canada, 1992).

The percentage of Anglophone youth able to speak both English and French rose markedly in the two decades between 1971 and 1991. From 32% in 1971, the percentage able to speak both official languages rose to 61% in 1991. The percentages are considerably higher for youth in the 15-24 age categories. The percentage able to converse in both English and French rose from 49% to 78% over the twenty year period for those in the 15-24 age category, while it rose from 21% to 49% for those under 15 years of age.

**Table 3.9 Knowledge of Official Languages, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971 and 1991**

| Official Language Spoken | Number         | %            |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>1991</b>              |                |              |
| English only             | 86,655         | 37.8         |
| French only              | 3,065          | 1.3          |
| English and French       | 139,525        | 60.9         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>229,245</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Under 15 Years</b>    |                |              |
| English only             | 66,615         | 49.6         |
| French only              | 2,115          | 1.6          |
| English and French       | 65,510         | 48.8         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>134,240</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>15-24</b>             |                |              |
| English only             | 20,040         | 21.1         |
| French only              | 950            | 1.0          |
| English and French       | 74,020         | 77.9         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>95,010</b>  | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>1971</b>              |                |              |
| English only             | 247,135        | 67.7         |
| French only              | -              | -            |
| English and French       | 117,830        | 32.3         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>364,965</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Under 15 Years</b>    |                |              |
| English only             | 173,265        | 78.7         |
| French only              | -              | -            |
| English and French       | 46,830         | 21.3         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>220,095</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>15-24</b>             |                |              |
| English only             | 73,870         | 51.0         |
| French only              | -              | -            |
| English and French       | 71,000         | 49.0         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>144,870</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

### **3.8 More English-French Couples, More Children with French Mother Tongue**

During the two decades between 1971 and 1991, there was a considerable increase in the tendency of Anglophone Quebecers to marry Francophones. Tables 3.10 and 3.11 provide an indication of the degree of English-French exogamy in Quebec, as well as providing information on the extent to which English is transmitted as mother tongue from Anglophone mothers to their children.

The number of youth with English mother tongue mothers declined considerably between 1971 and 1991, from 245,000 to 136,000. During the same two decade period, there was a considerable increase in the percentage of children with an English mother tongue mother and a French mother tongue father. In 1971, 15% of mothers with English mother tongue were married to French mother tongue fathers, while by 1991 this percentage had risen to 28%.

English is transmitted to children (0-4 years of age) as mother tongue in nearly all (99%) cases when both husband and wife are Anglophone. However, there is an interesting shift in the tendency of English-French couples to transmit English as mother tongue. In 1971, 57% of the children of English mother tongue mothers had English as mother tongue, while by 1991 this percentage had dropped to 54%. The latter figure includes children whose mother tongue was reported as both English and French. The percentage would be lower if the single-response methodology used for the 1971 Census had been applied. In fact, by 1991 French was transmitted as mother tongue more often than English (for the 0-4 age group) among the English-French couples appearing in Table 3.10.

**Table 3.10 Youth with English Mother Tongue Mothers in Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, Showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1991**

| Mother Tongue of Father | Mother Tongue of Youth |              |                |             |               |             |              |            |                  |            |                |            |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|                         | Total                  | %            | English        | %           | French        | %           | Non-official | %          | English & French | %          | Other Multiple | %          |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>135,590</b>         | <b>100.0</b> | <b>108,660</b> | <b>80.1</b> | <b>18,675</b> | <b>13.8</b> | <b>1,030</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>5,660</b>     | <b>4.2</b> | <b>1,560</b>   | <b>1.2</b> |
| English                 | 82,285                 | 100.0        | 80,710         | 98.1        | 860           | 1.0         | 160          | 0.2        | 495              | 0.6        | 60             | 0.1        |
| French                  | 37,540                 | 100.0        | 16,715         | 44.5        | 17,130        | 45.6        | 100          | 0.3        | 3,570            | 9.5        | 20             | 0.1        |
| Non-official            | 10,820                 | 100.0        | 9,595          | 88.7        | 245           | 2.3         | 470          | 4.3        | 245              | 2.3        | 270            | 2.5        |
| English and French      | 2,265                  | 100.0        | 550            | 24.3        | 400           | 17.7        | 45           | 2.0        | 1,260            | 55.6       | 15             | 0.7        |
| Other Multiple          | 2,680                  | 100.0        | 1,100          | 41.0        | 40            | 1.5         | 255          | 9.5        | 90               | 3.4        | 1,190          | 44.4       |
| <b>Age 0-4</b>          |                        |              |                |             |               |             |              |            |                  |            |                |            |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>34,025</b>          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>26,275</b>  | <b>77.2</b> | <b>5,115</b>  | <b>15.0</b> | <b>445</b>   | <b>1.3</b> | <b>1,880</b>     | <b>5.5</b> | <b>305</b>     | <b>0.9</b> |
| English                 | 20,045                 | 100.0        | 19,495         | 97.3        | 300           | 1.5         | 75           | 0.4        | 155              | 0.8        | 15             | 0.1        |
| French                  | 9,890                  | 100.0        | 3,890          | 39.3        | 4,570         | 46.2        | 30           | 0.3        | 1,375            | 13.9       | 25             | 0.3        |
| Non-official            | 2,875                  | 100.0        | 2,470          | 85.9        | 100           | 3.5         | 185          | 6.4        | 55               | 1.9        | 50             | 1.7        |
| English and French      | 525                    | 100.0        | 145            | 27.6        | 130           | 24.8        | 0            | 0.0        | 250              | 47.6       | 0              | 0.0        |
| Other Multiple          | 690                    | 100.0        | 270            | 39.1        | 10            | 1.4         | 150          | 21.7       | 45               | 6.5        | 215            | 31.2       |

Note: Includes only husband-wife families.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table 3.11 Youth with English Mother Tongue Mothers in Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, Showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1971**

| Mother Tongue of Father | Mother Tongue of Youth |              |                |             |               |            |              |            |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
|                         | Total                  | %            | English        | %           | French        | %          | Non-official | %          |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>244,725</b>         | <b>100.0</b> | <b>226,790</b> | <b>92.7</b> | <b>17,385</b> | <b>7.1</b> | <b>555</b>   | <b>0.2</b> |
| English                 | 198,450                | 100.0        | 196,870        | 99.2        | 1,390         | 0.7        | 185          | 0.1        |
| French                  | 37,375                 | 100.0        | 21,405         | 57.3        | 15,880        | 42.5       | 85           | 0.2        |
| Non-official            | 8,905                  | 100.0        | 8,515          | 95.6        | 105           | 1.2        | 285          | 3.2        |
| <b>Age 0-4</b>          |                        |              |                |             |               |            |              |            |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>48,610</b>          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>44,520</b>  | <b>91.6</b> | <b>3,875</b>  | <b>8.0</b> | <b>215</b>   | <b>0.4</b> |
| English                 | 37,835                 | 100.0        | 37,480         | 99.1        | 275           | 0.7        | 80           | 0.2        |
| French                  | 8,380                  | 100.0        | 4,795          | 57.2        | 3,565         | 42.5       | 20           | 0.2        |
| Non-official            | 2,395                  | 100.0        | 2,245          | 93.7        | 30            | 1.3        | 115          | 4.8        |

Note: Includes only husband-wife families

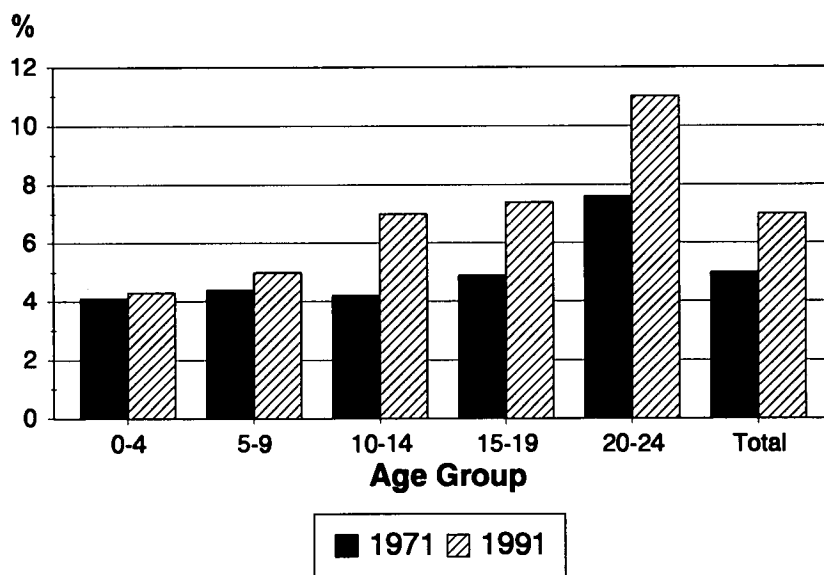
Source: 1971 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

### 3.9 Language Shift to French has Risen Among Anglophone Youth

While language shift for Anglophone youth in Quebec is far less common than for Francophone youth outside Quebec, there are, nevertheless, young Anglophones who speak French most often at home.

Between 1971 and 1991, language shift to French rose for youth in most age groups. While still a relatively rare phenomenon, the percentage of youth with English mother tongue who speak French most often at home rose from 5% to 7%. The increases were most pronounced for the three older age groups (10-14, 15-19 and 20-24). The oldest age group (20-24) often coincides with leaving the family home.

**Chart 3.3 Language Shift from English to French, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971 and 1991**



Note: The 1991 figures for language shift were calculated using English responses to the mother tongue question as the denominator and French responses for the home language question as the numerator (see definitions).

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

### 3.10 Educational Attainment of Anglophone Youth and Early "Post-Youth"

Young Anglophones in Quebec have high levels of education relative to the rest of the Quebec population. The 25-34 age group, when most have completed their formal education, shows 23% with a university degree, compared to 14% for Francophones in the same age group and 21% for Allophones. A similar comparison for the 20-24 age group shows that 12% of Anglophones have a degree compared to 9% of Allophones and 8% of Francophones. The percentage of Anglophones with some post-secondary education is greater than non-Anglophones for both the 20-24 and 25-34 age groups.

**Table 3.12 Educational Attainment, Anglophone, Francophone, and Allophone Youth Living in Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991**

|                            | Anglophones |       | Francophones |       | Allophones |       |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                            | Number      | %     | Number       | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>Total</b>               |             |       |              |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 205,905     | 100.0 | 1,776,860    | 100.0 | 203,115    | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19                  | 43,985      | 100.0 | 374,515      | 100.0 | 39,500     | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24                  | 51,065      | 100.0 | 381,160      | 100.0 | 48,990     | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34                  | 110,850     | 100.0 | 1,021,190    | 100.0 | 114,625    | 100.0 |
| <b>Less than Grade 9</b>   |             |       |              |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 7,025       | 3.4   | 92,650       | 5.2   | 18,350     | 9.0   |
| Age 15-19                  | 2,495       | 5.7   | 29,130       | 7.8   | 3,935      | 10.0  |
| Age 20-24                  | 1,150       | 2.3   | 16,480       | 4.3   | 3,385      | 6.9   |
| Age 25-34                  | 3,375       | 3.0   | 47,045       | 4.6   | 11,025     | 9.6   |
| <b>Grades 9-13</b>         |             |       |              |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 85,415      | 41.5  | 877,550      | 49.4  | 77,840     | 38.3  |
| Age 15-19                  | 29,555      | 67.2  | 261,980      | 70.0  | 26,155     | 66.2  |
| Age 20-24                  | 15,690      | 30.7  | 144,900      | 38.0  | 15,480     | 31.6  |
| Age 25-34                  | 40,170      | 36.2  | 470,660      | 46.1  | 36,200     | 31.6  |
| <b>Some Post-secondary</b> |             |       |              |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 81,955      | 39.8  | 636,110      | 35.8  | 78,155     | 38.5  |
| Age 15-19                  | 11,900      | 27.1  | 83,205       | 22.2  | 9,335      | 23.6  |
| Age 20-24                  | 27,950      | 54.7  | 190,870      | 50.1  | 25,705     | 52.5  |
| Age 25-34                  | 42,105      | 38.0  | 362,035      | 35.5  | 43,110     | 37.6  |
| <b>University Degree</b>   |             |       |              |       |            |       |
| Total                      | 31,510      | 15.3  | 170,555      | 9.6   | 28,770     | 14.2  |
| Age 15-19                  | 35          | 0.1   | 200          | 0.1   | 65         | 0.2   |
| Age 20-24                  | 6,275       | 12.3  | 28,905       | 7.6   | 4,410      | 9.0   |
| Age 25-34                  | 25,200      | 22.7  | 141,450      | 13.9  | 24,295     | 21.2  |

Note: Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.  
 Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.  
 Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.



At the other end of the education continuum, the percentage of Anglophones with less than Grade 9 education is lower than the percentage of non-Anglophones with this level of education in each age group. Three percent of Anglophones did not have at least Grade 9 education, compared to 5% for Francophones and 10% for Allophones.

### 3.11 Increased Educational Attainment for Young Anglophones, 1971-1991

The level of education of young Anglophones in Quebec rose markedly in the two decades between 1971 and 1991, with much of the increase occurring during the 1970s.

**Table 3.13 Educational Attainment, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

|                            | 1971    |       | 1981    |       | 1991    |       |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
|                            | Number  | %     | Number  | %     | Number  | %     |
| <b>Total</b>               |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 247,190 | 100.0 | 263,375 | 100.0 | 205,905 | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19                  | 75,640  | 100.0 | 74,395  | 100.0 | 43,985  | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24                  | 69,220  | 100.0 | 68,670  | 100.0 | 51,065  | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34                  | 102,330 | 100.0 | 120,305 | 100.0 | 110,855 | 100.0 |
| <b>Less than Grade 9</b>   |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 27,300  | 11.0  | 13,685  | 5.2   | 7,030   | 3.4   |
| Age 15-19                  | 7,430   | 9.8   | 4,110   | 5.5   | 2,500   | 5.7   |
| Age 20-24                  | 6,050   | 8.7   | 2,185   | 3.2   | 1,150   | 2.3   |
| Age 25-34                  | 13,820  | 13.5  | 7,390   | 6.1   | 3,380   | 3.0   |
| <b>Grades 9-13</b>         |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 126,215 | 51.1  | 122,295 | 46.4  | 85,415  | 41.5  |
| Age 15-19                  | 52,925  | 70.0  | 51,740  | 69.5  | 29,555  | 67.2  |
| Age 20-24                  | 29,940  | 43.3  | 27,345  | 39.8  | 15,690  | 30.7  |
| Age 25-34                  | 43,350  | 42.4  | 43,210  | 35.9  | 40,170  | 36.2  |
| <b>Some Post-secondary</b> |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 68,740  | 27.8  | 93,265  | 35.4  | 81,960  | 39.8  |
| Age 15-19                  | 15,235  | 20.1  | 18,485  | 24.8  | 11,900  | 27.1  |
| Age 20-24                  | 24,200  | 35.0  | 31,545  | 45.9  | 27,955  | 54.7  |
| Age 25-34                  | 29,305  | 28.6  | 43,240  | 35.9  | 42,105  | 38.0  |
| <b>University Degree</b>   |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| Total                      | 24,930  | 10.1  | 34,130  | 13.0  | 31,505  | 15.3  |
| Age 15-19                  | 50      | 0.1   | 65      | 0.1   | 30      | 0.1   |
| Age 20-24                  | 9,030   | 13.0  | 7,600   | 11.1  | 6,275   | 12.3  |
| Age 25-34                  | 15,850  | 15.5  | 26,470  | 22.0  | 25,200  | 22.7  |

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The percentage of Anglophones aged 25-34 with a university degree rose from 16% in 1971 to 22% in 1981, and then further to 23% in 1991. In the 20-24 age group, the percentage with a university degree declined slightly over the two decades, possibly as a result of the pursuit of other forms of post-secondary education for this population. The percentage of those 20-24 years old with some post-secondary education increased substantially in both the 1970s and 1980s to reach 55% by 1991. The proportion of those with some post-secondary education in the 15-19 and 25-34 age groups also increased.

The percentage of Anglophones with less than Grade 9 education decreased in each of the age groups. In 1971, 14% of Anglophones aged 25-34 had less than Grade 9, but by 1991 this percentage had declined to only 3%. Substantial declines were also observed in the other two age groups.

### **3.12 Unemployment of Anglophone Youth**

In 1991, approximately 11,000 Anglophone youth (aged 15-24) were unemployed. For Anglophone youth in these working ages, this represented an unemployment rate of 18.7% or almost one in five.

During the two decades between 1971 and 1991, the unemployment rate of Anglophone youth aged 15-19 declined from 26.6% to 21.6%, while the rate for those in the 20-24 age category rose from 12.4% to 17.2%. These changes for the 15-19 age group and for those aged 20-24 were similar to those for youth at the national level. However, the unemployment rate for Anglophone youth in Quebec was higher than the national average for youth.

Overall, the unemployment rate for Anglophones in 1991 was slightly higher than that of Francophones (18.3%) and lower than the Allophone rate of 21.5%.

**Table 3.14 Unemployed Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth (Aged 15-24) Living in Quebec, 1991**

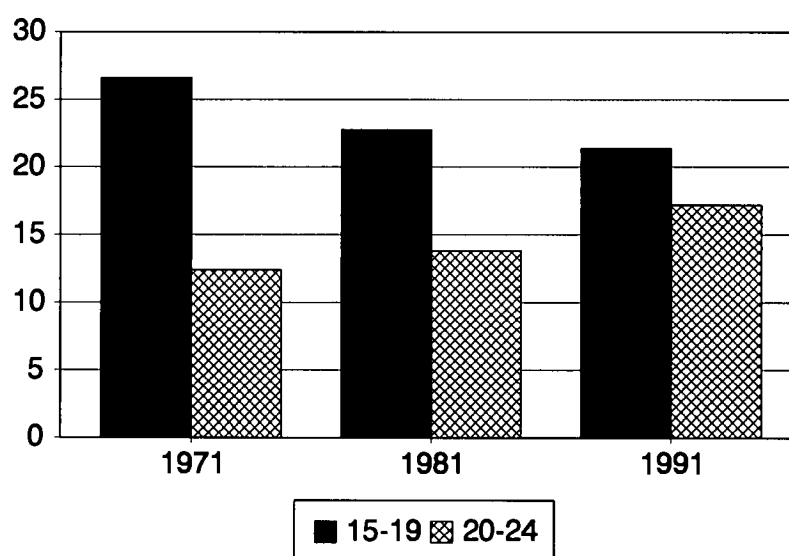
| Francophones |      | Anglophones |      | Allophones |      |
|--------------|------|-------------|------|------------|------|
| Number       | %    | Number      | %    | Number     | %    |
| 88,550       | 18.3 | 11,360      | 18.7 | 10,915     | 21.5 |

Note: Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Allophone includes those who reported non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Chart 3.4 Percentage Unemployed, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

#### 4. First Official Language Spoken - Youth in Official Language Minorities

The first official language spoken is a concept used for administrative purposes in accordance with the regulations issued pursuant to the Official Languages Act (1988). Information on first official language spoken is not collected directly from respondents, but is derived from three language variables on the census questionnaire - knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language (for details see definitions). A comparison of the youth population with the older population can provide an indication of future demand for federal services.

**Table 4.1 Percentage in Official Language Minorities According to First Official Language Spoken, Provinces and Territories, 1991**

|                       | Youth<br>Population | Population<br>25+ | Total<br>Population |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Newfoundland          | 0.3                 | 0.6               | 0.5                 |
| Prince Edward Island  | 2.5                 | 5.2               | 4.1                 |
| Nova Scotia           | 2.4                 | 4.9               | 4.1                 |
| New Brunswick         | 32.2                | 34.9              | 33.9                |
| Quebec                | 12.8                | 13.5              | 13.3                |
| Ontario               | 4.1                 | 5.6               | 5.1                 |
| Manitoba              | 2.9                 | 5.3               | 4.4                 |
| Saskatchewan          | 0.8                 | 2.8               | 2.0                 |
| Alberta               | 1.1                 | 2.7               | 2.1                 |
| British Columbia      | 0.7                 | 1.9               | 1.5                 |
| Yukon                 | 1.9                 | 3.8               | 3.1                 |
| Northwest Territories | 1.0                 | 3.9               | 2.4                 |

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The results show that the percentage of youth in official language minorities is lower than the population aged 25 and over for every province and for each of the territories. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the youth population in the official language minority is less than or equal to 1%. In New Brunswick, the youth official language minority represents 32% of the youth population, compared to 4% in Ontario and 3% in Manitoba.

**Table 4.2 Percentage in Official Language Minorities According to First Official Language Spoken, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991**

|                       | Youth<br>Population | Population<br>25+ | Total<br>Population |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Calgary               | 0.8                 | 2.0               | 1.6                 |
| Chicoutimi-Jonquière  | 0.8                 | 1.2               | 1.1                 |
| Edmonton              | 1.2                 | 3.2               | 2.4                 |
| Halifax               | 1.6                 | 3.7               | 2.9                 |
| Hamilton              | 1.0                 | 2.0               | 1.6                 |
| Kitchener             | 0.9                 | 2.0               | 1.6                 |
| London                | 0.8                 | 1.5               | 1.3                 |
| Montréal              | 23.3                | 23.3              | 23.3                |
| Oshawa                | 1.2                 | 2.7               | 2.2                 |
| Ottawa-Hull           | 34.4                | 35.8              | 35.3                |
| Ontario Part          | 17.0                | 20.5              | 19.3                |
| Quebec Part           | 15.5                | 15.7              | 15.6                |
| Québec                | 1.7                 | 2.3               | 2.1                 |
| Regina                | 0.7                 | 1.9               | 1.4                 |
| Saint John            | 2.0                 | 5.6               | 4.2                 |
| Saskatoon             | 1.0                 | 2.3               | 1.8                 |
| Sherbrooke            | 5.5                 | 7.6               | 6.8                 |
| St.Catharines-Niagara | 2.4                 | 4.9               | 4.1                 |
| St.John's             | 0.2                 | 0.4               | 0.3                 |
| Sudbury               | 24.9                | 31.5              | 29.1                |
| Thunder Bay           | 1.4                 | 3.1               | 2.5                 |
| Toronto               | 1.2                 | 2.0               | 1.7                 |
| Trois-Rivières        | 0.9                 | 1.6               | 1.4                 |
| Vancouver             | 0.8                 | 1.8               | 1.5                 |
| Victoria              | 1.1                 | 1.6               | 1.5                 |
| Windsor               | 2.7                 | 6.4               | 5.1                 |
| Winnipeg              | 3.3                 | 5.5               | 4.8                 |

Note: Figures for Ottawa-Hull were calculated using French as the official language minority. Calculations for the Ontario part used French, while those for the Quebec part used English as the official language minority.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The situation in Census Metropolitan Areas is similar - the official language minorities are a smaller fraction of the youth population than the older population. This holds true for every CMA except Montreal, where the official language minority represents 23% of both the youth and the older population. Substantial differences between the two populations appear in some areas. For example, in Sudbury the official language minority is 25% of the youth population compared to 32% of the population 25 years and older.

## **5. Conclusion**

Anglophone youth in Quebec and Francophone youth outside Quebec have much in common in some respects, but they are also very different. Both youth populations are part of a general population that has aged at a rapid rate over the 1971-1991 period. Both populations declined substantially over the two-decade period, as Francophone youth outside Quebec dropped by 147,000 to reach 278,000 in 1991, while Anglophone youth in Quebec fell by 135,000 to reach 230,000.

One of the most fundamental characteristics which differentiates the two populations is their geographic concentration. Anglophones are concentrated largely in the Montreal area, most within a short distance of each other. On the other hand, Francophone youth outside Quebec are spread from sea to sea. Even in some provinces, Francophones are separated by large distances. For example, in Ontario, which is home to 52% of Francophone youth outside Quebec, the two largest concentrations of Francophone youth (the Ottawa and Sudbury areas) are separated by approximately 800 km. A fair proportion of Francophones outside Quebec (27%) live in Census Divisions where Francophones are a majority, whereas only 1% of Anglophone youth live in Census Divisions which are majority Anglophone.

While Francophone youth outside Quebec are often separated by distance, they have a greater degree of cultural homogeneity than their Anglophone counterparts in Quebec. Almost three-quarters of the Francophone youth outside Quebec have only French as their ethnic origin, and very few have a multiple ethnic origin that does not include French. On the other hand, only one quarter of Anglophone youth in Quebec have only British as their ethnic origin. A fair proportion of Anglophone youth (15%) have a single European origin. A large percentage of the Anglophone youth in Quebec (41%) have multiple ethnic origins.

Both Francophone youth outside Quebec and Anglophone youth in Quebec are becoming more ethnically heterogeneous. A greater percentage of the youngest age groups in both populations have multiple ethnic origins.

Both Francophone youth outside Quebec and Anglophone youth in Quebec had high levels of bilingualism in 1991. In the case of Anglophone youth in Quebec, 78% of those aged 15-24 could speak both English and French in 1991 (compared to 49% who could do so in 1971). Outside Quebec, 86% of Francophone youth aged 15-24 were able to speak both official languages in 1991 (the same percentage as 1971). Both youth populations experience language shift towards the language of the majority. Among Francophone youth aged 20-24 outside Quebec, 35% were speaking English most often at home in 1991, while 11% of Anglophone youth in Quebec in the same age category spoke French most often at home.

Linguistic exogamy, the tendency to marry outside the language group, has risen considerably. The analysis showed that the percentage of the children of Francophone mothers outside Quebec who had Anglophone fathers increased markedly over the two decades 1971-1991, from 21% to 35%. However, these children had a greater propensity to assume French as mother tongue in 1991 than they did twenty years earlier. The percentage of children in Quebec with Anglophone mothers and Francophone fathers also increased considerably over the twenty years, rising from 15% to 28%. At the same time, a larger percentage of the children in English-French couples assumed French as their mother tongue.

The education characteristics of both populations changed significantly over the two decades as there were considerable improvements in educational attainment. The percentage with less than Grade 9 education dropped from 31% to 4% for Francophones outside Quebec in the early "post-youth" years (25-34), when most had completed their education. Anglophones in the same age group in Quebec, saw the percentage with less than Grade 9 decline from 14% to 3%.

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## DEFINITIONS

### **Educational Attainment**

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed.

### **First Official Language Spoken**

Refers to a variable specified within the framework for implementation of the Official Languages Act (1988). The derivation method is described in regulations respecting the use of official languages for the provision of public services. It takes into account, first, the knowledge of the two official languages; second, the mother tongue; and third, the home language.

People who can conduct a conversation in French only are assigned French as their first official language spoken. People who can carry on a conversation in English only are assigned English as their first official language spoken. The responses to questions on mother tongue and home language are subsequently used to establish the first official language spoken by people who can speak both English and French, or who cannot speak either of the two official languages. The French category includes people who have French only, or French and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue. People who have English only or English and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue are included in the English category.

For cases that have not yet been classified, people are assigned to the French category when they speak French only or French and at least one non-official language as their home language. The procedure is the same for English. Thus, the population is classified into two principal categories: English or French. It is necessary to add two residual categories for people who cannot be classified in accordance with the information available: (a) English and French; and (b) neither English nor French.

### **Home Language**

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

### **Knowledge of Official Languages**

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in none of the official languages of Canada.

### **Language Shift**

Refers to cases where the mother tongue is not spoken most often as home language. In 1991, respondents reporting English and French as mother tongue and only English as home language were counted as experiencing language shift to English. Similarly, those who reported English and French as mother tongue and only French as home language were counted as experiencing language shift to French.

**Median Age**

The median age is the value that divides the population into two equal parts, one half the cases being younger and one half the cases being older.

**Mother Tongue**

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

**Unemployment Rate**

Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (in the reference week). The unemployment rate for a particular group is the number of unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

**APPENDIX TABLES**

**Table A1. Total Fertility Rate by Mother Tongue, Canada, Quebec and Canada Less Quebec, 1956-1991**

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

Source: Lachapelle, R., Evolution of Fertility Differences between Language Groups in Canada, *Canadian Social Trends*, No. 10, Autumn 1988, Catalogue No. 11-008E, pp. 2-8. Statistics Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table A2. Interprovincial Migration Between Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories by Mother Tongue, 1966-1971, 1971-1976, 1976-1981, 1981-1986, 1986-1991**

| Period   | Total    | English  | French  | Other   |
|--|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| <b>From Quebec to Other Provinces</b>            |          |          |         |         |
| 1966-71  | 160,400  | 99,100   | 46,900  | 14,400  |
| 1971-76  | 145,800  | 94,100   | 41,300  | 10,400  |
| 1976-81  | 203,000  | 131,500  | 49,900  | 21,600  |
| 1981-86  | 130,200  | 70,600   | 45,900  | 13,700  |
| 1986-91  | 107,500  | 53,800   | 37,800  | 16,000  |
| Total  | 746,900  | 449,100  | 221,800 | 76,100  |
| <b>From Other Provinces to Quebec</b>            |          |          |         |         |
| 1966-71  | 84,900   | 46,900   | 33,400  | 4,600   |
| 1971-76  | 83,800   | 41,900   | 37,200  | 4,700   |
| 1976-81  | 61,300   | 25,200   | 31,900  | 4,200   |
| 1981-86  | 67,000   | 29,000   | 33,000  | 5,000   |
| 1986-91  | 82,000   | 31,600   | 43,000  | 7,400   |
| Total  | 379,000  | 174,600  | 178,500 | 25,900  |
| <b>Net Migration (Departures minus Arrivals)</b> |          |          |         |         |
| 1966-71  | -75,500  | -52,200  | -13,500 | -9,800  |
| 1971-76  | -62,000  | -52,200  | -4,100  | -5,700  |
| 1976-81  | -141,700 | -106,300 | -18,000 | -17,400 |
| 1981-86  | -63,200  | -41,600  | -12,900 | -8,700  |
| 1986-91  | -25,600  | -22,200  | 5,200   | -8,600  |
| Total  | -368,000 | -274,500 | -43,300 | -50,200 |

Note: The totals include those who have moved in more than one quinquennial period, and are thus counted more than once.

Source: Harrison, Brian and Louise Marmen, *Languages in Canada*, Statistics Canada and Prentice Hall Canada Inc., Catalogue No. 96-313.

**Table A3. Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Canada Less Quebec, 1971-1991 - continued**

|                             | Mother Tongue |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|------|-----------|------|------------------------|------|
|                             | Total         | English    |      | French    |      | Non-official languages |      |
|                             | Number        | Number     | %    | Number    | %    | Number                 | %    |
| <b>Canada</b>               |               |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
| 1971                        | 21,568,310    | 12,973,810 | 60.2 | 5,793,650 | 26.9 | 2,800,850              | 13.0 |
| 1981(1)                     | 24,083,505    | 14,784,810 | 61.4 | 6,177,795 | 25.7 | 3,120,900              | 13.0 |
| 1991(1)                     | 16,994,040    | 16,311,210 | 60.4 | 6,562,065 | 24.3 | 4,120,770              | 15.3 |
| <b>Newfoundland</b>         |               |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
| 1971                        | 522,100       | 514,520    | 98.5 | 3,640     | 0.7  | 3,940                  | 0.8  |
| 1981(1)                     | 563,745       | 557,040    | 98.8 | 2,580     | 0.5  | 4,125                  | 0.7  |
| 1991(1)                     | 563,925       | 555,925    | 98.6 | 2,855     | 0.5  | 5,140                  | 0.9  |
| <b>Prince Edward Island</b> |               |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
| 1971                        | 111,645       | 103,105    | 92.4 | 7,360     | 6.6  | 1,180                  | 1.1  |
| 1981(1)                     | 121,220       | 114,095    | 94.1 | 5,835     | 4.8  | 1,295                  | 1.1  |
| 1991(1)                     | 128,100       | 120,770    | 94.3 | 5,750     | 4.5  | 1,585                  | 1.2  |
| <b>Nova Scotia</b>          |               |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
| 1971                        | 788,960       | 733,555    | 93.0 | 39,335    | 5.0  | 16,070                 | 2.0  |
| 1981(1)                     | 839,800       | 786,725    | 93.7 | 35,385    | 4.2  | 17,695                 | 2.1  |
| 1991(1)                     | 890,945       | 831,575    | 93.3 | 37,525    | 4.2  | 21,845                 | 2.5  |
| <b>New-Brunswick</b>        |               |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
| 1971                        | 634,560       | 410,400    | 64.7 | 215,725   | 34.0 | 8,435                  | 1.3  |
| 1981(1)                     | 689,370       | 448,885    | 65.1 | 231,970   | 33.6 | 8,515                  | 1.2  |
| 1991(1)                     | 716,500       | 462,875    | 64.6 | 243,690   | 34.0 | 9,935                  | 1.4  |
| <b>Quebec</b>               |               |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
| 1971                        | 6,027,765     | 789,185    | 13.1 | 4,867,250 | 80.7 | 371,330                | 6.2  |
| 1981(1)                     | 6,369,055     | 693,600    | 10.9 | 5,254,195 | 82.5 | 421,265                | 6.6  |
| 1991(1)                     | 6,810,305     | 626,200    | 9.2  | 5,585,650 | 82.0 | 598,455                | 8.8  |
| <b>Ontario</b>              |               |            |      |           |      |                        |      |
| 1971                        | 7,703,105     | 5,971,570  | 77.5 | 482,045   | 6.3  | 1,249,490              | 16.2 |
| 1981(1)                     | 8,534,260     | 6,611,990  | 77.5 | 465,335   | 5.5  | 1,456,940              | 17.1 |
| 1991(1)                     | 9,977,055     | 7,443,540  | 74.6 | 503,345   | 5.0  | 2,030,170              | 20.3 |

**Table A3. Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Canada Less Quebec, 1971-1991 - concluded**

|                              | Mother Tongue |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|------|---------|-----|------------------------|------|
|                              | Total         | English    |      | French  |     | Non-official languages |      |
|                              | Number        | Number     | %    | Number  | %   | Number                 | %    |
| <b>Manitoba</b>              |               |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
| 1971                         | 988,250       | 662,720    | 67.1 | 60,545  | 6.1 | 264,985                | 26.8 |
| 1981(1)                      | 1,013,700     | 731,500    | 72.2 | 51,620  | 5.1 | 230,575                | 22.7 |
| 1991(1)                      | 1,079,390     | 793,325    | 73.5 | 50,775  | 4.7 | 235,285                | 21.8 |
| <b>Saskatchewan</b>          |               |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
| 1971                         | 926,240       | 685,920    | 74.1 | 31,605  | 3.4 | 208,715                | 22.5 |
| 1981(1)                      | 956,445       | 767,110    | 80.2 | 25,090  | 2.6 | 164,250                | 17.2 |
| 1991(1)                      | 976,040       | 812,600    | 83.3 | 21,795  | 2.2 | 141,645                | 14.5 |
| <b>Alberta</b>               |               |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
| 1971                         | 1,627,875     | 1,263,935  | 77.6 | 46,500  | 2.9 | 317,440                | 19.5 |
| 1981(1)                      | 2,213,640     | 1,800,870  | 81.4 | 60,605  | 2.7 | 352,165                | 15.9 |
| 1991(1)                      | 2,519,185     | 2,045,905  | 81.2 | 56,730  | 2.3 | 416,550                | 16.5 |
| <b>British Columbia</b>      |               |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
| 1971                         | 2,184,620     | 1,807,255  | 82.7 | 38,035  | 1.7 | 339,330                | 15.5 |
| 1981(1)                      | 2,713,620     | 2,228,185  | 82.1 | 43,415  | 1.6 | 442,025                | 16.3 |
| 1991(1)                      | 3,247,495     | 2,562,240  | 78.9 | 51,585  | 1.6 | 633,665                | 19.5 |
| <b>Yukon</b>                 |               |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
| 1971                         | 18,390        | 15,340     | 83.4 | 450     | 2.4 | 2,600                  | 14.1 |
| 1981(1)                      | 23,080        | 20,185     | 87.5 | 530     | 2.3 | 2,365                  | 10.2 |
| 1991(1)                      | 27,665        | 24,550     | 88.7 | 905     | 3.3 | 2,210                  | 8.0  |
| <b>Northwest Territories</b> |               |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
| 1971                         | 34,805        | 16,305     | 46.8 | 1,160   | 3.3 | 17,340                 | 49.8 |
| 1981(1)                      | 45,535        | 24,635     | 54.1 | 1,225   | 2.7 | 19,675                 | 43.2 |
| 1991(1)                      | 57,435        | 31,705     | 55.2 | 1,455   | 2.5 | 24,280                 | 42.3 |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b>    |               |            |      |         |     |                        |      |
| 1971                         | 15,540,545    | 12,184,625 | 78.4 | 926,400 | 6.0 | 2,429,520              | 15.6 |
| 1981(1)                      | 17,714,450    | 14,091,215 | 79.5 | 923,605 | 5.2 | 2,699,635              | 15.2 |
| 1991(1)                      | 20,183,735    | 15,685,005 | 77.7 | 976,415 | 4.8 | 3,522,315              | 17.5 |

(1) The 1981 and 1991 figures exclude institutional residents. Comparisons of 1971 and 1981 counts are affected by this exclusion, which represents approximately 1% of the total population. The 1991 Census included, for the first time, residents of Canada who were not permanent residents. Since many of these people have non-official languages as mother tongue, their inclusion boosts the percentage in this population slightly between 1981 and 1991.

Note: Multiple responses to the mother tongue question were divided equally between the responses provided.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue, 1971 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 92-725, Table 17.

Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue, Official Language and Home Language, 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 92-910, Table 2.  
Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-333, Table 1.

**Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada  
Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - continued**

| Age Group                   | 1971          | 1981          | 1991         |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Newfoundland</b>         |               |               |              |
| 0-4                         | 295           | 140           | 115          |
| 5-9                         | 355           | 155           | 195          |
| 10-14                       | 325           | 200           | 145          |
| 15-19                       | 285           | 200           | 200          |
| 20-24                       | 330           | 355           | 155          |
| <b>0-24</b>                 | <b>1,590</b>  | <b>1,050</b>  | <b>810</b>   |
| 25-34                       | 705           | 650           | 575          |
| 35-44                       | 520           | 485           | 565          |
| 45-54                       | 370           | 395           | 420          |
| 55-64                       | 205           | 170           | 280          |
| 65-74                       | 105           | 145           | 225          |
| 75+                         | 120           | 100           | 100          |
| Total                       | 3,610         | 3,000         | 2,965        |
| <b>Prince Edward Island</b> |               |               |              |
| 0-4                         | 485           | 200           | 180          |
| 5-9                         | 700           | 250           | 235          |
| 10-14                       | 800           | 450           | 315          |
| 15-19                       | 775           | 540           | 230          |
| 20-24                       | 490           | 505           | 300          |
| <b>0-24</b>                 | <b>3,250</b>  | <b>1,945</b>  | <b>1,260</b> |
| 25-34                       | 795           | 860           | 1,125        |
| 35-44                       | 775           | 730           | 950          |
| 45-54                       | 760           | 605           | 710          |
| 55-64                       | 715           | 680           | 680          |
| 65-74                       | 640           | 775           | 650          |
| 75+                         | 425           | 490           | 535          |
| Total                       | 7,360         | 6,090         | 5,910        |
| <b>Nova Scotia</b>          |               |               |              |
| 0-4                         | 2,325         | 1,550         | 1,465        |
| 5-9                         | 2,930         | 1,460         | 1,230        |
| 10-14                       | 3,060         | 1,980         | 1,240        |
| 15-19                       | 3,240         | 2,885         | 1,520        |
| 20-24                       | 3,370         | 3,405         | 2,560        |
| <b>0-24</b>                 | <b>14,925</b> | <b>11,280</b> | <b>8,015</b> |
| 25-34                       | 5,110         | 6,395         | 7,300        |
| 35-44                       | 4,580         | 5,015         | 6,385        |
| 45-54                       | 5,175         | 4,350         | 4,910        |
| 55-64                       | 4,530         | 4,800         | 4,265        |
| 65-74                       | 3,100         | 3,500         | 4,405        |
| 75+                         | 2,165         | 2,125         | 3,135        |
| Total                       | 39,585        | 37,465        | 38,425       |



**Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - continued**

| Age Group            | 1971           | 1981           | 1991           |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>New Brunswick</b> |                |                |                |
| 0-4                  | 19,270         | 18,475         | 14,465         |
| 5-9                  | 25,205         | 19,600         | 16,515         |
| 10-14                | 27,255         | 20,310         | 18,535         |
| 15-19                | 26,090         | 25,150         | 19,350         |
| 20-24                | 20,010         | 23,165         | 16,795         |
| <b>0-24</b>          | <b>117,830</b> | <b>106,700</b> | <b>85,660</b>  |
| 25-34                | 24,885         | 42,905         | 43,345         |
| 35-44                | 20,800         | 27,025         | 42,900         |
| 45-54                | 20,080         | 20,970         | 26,955         |
| 55-64                | 15,345         | 19,155         | 20,470         |
| 65-74                | 9,725          | 13,215         | 16,620         |
| 75+                  | 6,045          | 6,955          | 9,860          |
| Total                | 214,715        | 236,915        | 245,815        |
| <b>Ontario</b>       |                |                |                |
| 0-4                  | 34,995         | 27,060         | 26,440         |
| 5-9                  | 46,595         | 29,270         | 26,460         |
| 10-14                | 48,840         | 34,090         | 28,435         |
| 15-19                | 45,140         | 46,290         | 29,950         |
| 20-24                | 44,230         | 47,090         | 33,645         |
| <b>0-24</b>          | <b>219,800</b> | <b>183,800</b> | <b>144,930</b> |
| 25-34                | 74,130         | 87,355         | 97,995         |
| 35-44                | 63,675         | 71,005         | 92,060         |
| 45-54                | 53,810         | 62,010         | 71,080         |
| 55-64                | 38,135         | 49,455         | 56,210         |
| 65-74                | 21,620         | 29,745         | 40,170         |
| 75+                  | 11,180         | 13,470         | 19,355         |
| Total                | 482,350        | 496,830        | 521,800        |
| <b>Manitoba</b>      |                |                |                |
| 0-4                  | 4,065          | 2,710          | 2,275          |
| 5-9                  | 5,565          | 2,735          | 2,400          |
| 10-14                | 5,970          | 3,040          | 2,420          |
| 15-19                | 5,900          | 4,735          | 2,625          |
| 20-24                | 5,080          | 5,165          | 3,085          |
| <b>0-24</b>          | <b>26,580</b>  | <b>18,385</b>  | <b>12,805</b>  |
| 25-34                | 8,300          | 9,110          | 8,915          |
| 35-44                | 7,285          | 7,460          | 8,645          |
| 45-54                | 6,915          | 6,580          | 7,275          |
| 55-64                | 5,580          | 6,025          | 6,435          |
| 65-74                | 3,525          | 4,185          | 5,145          |
| 75+                  | 2,300          | 2,485          | 3,245          |
| Total                | 60,485         | 54,230         | 52,460         |

**Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada  
Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - continued**

| Age Group               | 1971          | 1981          | 1991          |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Saskatchewan</b>     |               |               |               |
| 0-4                     | 1,465         | 745           | 650           |
| 5-9                     | 2,225         | 780           | 675           |
| 10-14                   | 2,800         | 1,335         | 650           |
| 15-19                   | 2,955         | 1,830         | 610           |
| 20-24                   | 2,155         | 2,090         | 860           |
| <b>0-24</b>             | <b>11,600</b> | <b>6,780</b>  | <b>3,445</b>  |
| 25-34                   | 3,745         | 4,240         | 3,480         |
| 35-44                   | 4,300         | 3,390         | 3,995         |
| 45-54                   | 4,370         | 3,725         | 3,155         |
| 55-64                   | 3,545         | 3,725         | 3,440         |
| 65-74                   | 2,415         | 2,845         | 3,295         |
| 75+                     | 1,820         | 1,745         | 1,920         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>31,795</b> | <b>26,460</b> | <b>22,725</b> |
| <b>Alberta</b>          |               |               |               |
| 0-4                     | 2,710         | 3,240         | 2,260         |
| 5-9                     | 3,510         | 2,725         | 2,230         |
| 10-14                   | 3,805         | 3,110         | 2,185         |
| 15-19                   | 4,195         | 5,035         | 2,435         |
| 20-24                   | 4,105         | 9,600         | 3,385         |
| <b>0-24</b>             | <b>18,325</b> | <b>23,710</b> | <b>12,495</b> |
| 25-34                   | 7,200         | 15,425        | 13,430        |
| 35-44                   | 7,000         | 9,500         | 12,355        |
| 45-54                   | 5,735         | 7,120         | 8,485         |
| 55-64                   | 4,165         | 5,195         | 6,380         |
| 65-74                   | 2,655         | 3,235         | 4,325         |
| 75+                     | 1,675         | 1,615         | 2,370         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>46,750</b> | <b>65,795</b> | <b>59,840</b> |
| <b>British Columbia</b> |               |               |               |
| 0-4                     | 1,505         | 1,310         | 1,370         |
| 5-9                     | 1,825         | 1,345         | 1,360         |
| 10-14                   | 1,855         | 1,640         | 1,375         |
| 15-19                   | 2,205         | 2,390         | 1,615         |
| 20-24                   | 3,135         | 3,920         | 2,610         |
| <b>0-24</b>             | <b>10,525</b> | <b>10,605</b> | <b>8,330</b>  |
| 25-34                   | 6,680         | 10,085        | 10,235        |
| 35-44                   | 6,665         | 8,255         | 11,195        |
| 45-54                   | 5,995         | 7,195         | 8,670         |
| 55-64                   | 3,875         | 6,230         | 7,425         |
| 65-74                   | 2,535         | 3,735         | 5,855         |
| 75+                     | 1,760         | 1,860         | 2,740         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>38,030</b> | <b>47,970</b> | <b>54,435</b> |

**Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - concluded**

| Age Group                    | 1971           | 1981           | 1991           |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Yukon</b>                 |                |                |                |
| 0-4                          | 20             | 10             | 70             |
| 5-9                          | 30             | 10             | 35             |
| 10-14                        | 25             | 40             | 50             |
| 15-19                        | 15             | 15             | 15             |
| 20-24                        | 45             | 75             | 55             |
| <b>0-24</b>                  | <b>135</b>     | <b>150</b>     | <b>225</b>     |
| 25-34                        | 140            | 195            | 260            |
| 35-44                        | 85             | 120            | 235            |
| 45-54                        | 45             | 60             | 115            |
| 55-64                        | 35             | 35             | 70             |
| 65-74                        | 20             | 15             | 25             |
| 75+                          | 5              | 10             | 10             |
| Total                        | 450            | 575            | 945            |
| <b>Northwest Territories</b> |                |                |                |
| 0-4                          | 80             | 65             | 85             |
| 5-9                          | 75             | 40             | 70             |
| 10-14                        | 55             | 45             | 50             |
| 15-19                        | 75             | 90             | 50             |
| 20-24                        | 140            | 150            | 80             |
| <b>0-24</b>                  | <b>425</b>     | <b>390</b>     | <b>335</b>     |
| 25-34                        | 240            | 345            | 460            |
| 35-44                        | 155            | 245            | 380            |
| 45-54                        | 160            | 145            | 190            |
| 55-64                        | 130            | 105            | 100            |
| 65-74                        | 35             | 60             | 50             |
| 75+                          | 15             | 30             | 30             |
| Total                        | 1,160          | 1,325          | 1,535          |
| <b>Canada less Quebec</b>    |                |                |                |
| 0-4                          | 67,220         | 55,515         | 49,380         |
| 5-9                          | 89,005         | 58,370         | 51,400         |
| 10-14                        | 94,780         | 66,240         | 55,385         |
| 15-19                        | 90,870         | 89,150         | 58,600         |
| 20-24                        | 83,090         | 95,525         | 63,540         |
| <b>0-24</b>                  | <b>424,965</b> | <b>364,800</b> | <b>278,305</b> |
| 25-34                        | 131,935        | 177,560        | 187,100        |
| 35-44                        | 115,835        | 133,235        | 179,660        |
| 45-54                        | 103,410        | 113,140        | 131,965        |
| 55-64                        | 76,270         | 95,575         | 105,755        |
| 65-74                        | 46,380         | 61,460         | 80,765         |
| 75+                          | 27,515         | 30,890         | 43,295         |
| Total                        | 926,300        | 976,655        | 1,006,845      |

Note: Includes multiple responses.

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table A5. Anglophones in Quebec by Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

| Age Group    | 1971           | 1981           | 1991           |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0-4          | 59,410         | 44,675         | 47,825         |
| 5-9          | 79,305         | 47,480         | 43,855         |
| 10-14        | 81,370         | 59,930         | 43,000         |
| 15-19        | 75,640         | 74,395         | 43,985         |
| 20-24        | 69,215         | 68,670         | 51,070         |
| <b>0-24</b>  | <b>364,940</b> | <b>295,150</b> | <b>229,735</b> |
| 25-34        | 102,330        | 120,305        | 110,850        |
| 35-44        | 88,730         | 87,250         | 97,845         |
| 45-54        | 88,910         | 80,180         | 69,975         |
| 55-64        | 71,770         | 80,885         | 59,565         |
| 65-74        | 44,385         | 57,800         | 52,650         |
| 75+          | 27,750         | 29,665         | 33,830         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>788,835</b> | <b>751,245</b> | <b>654,455</b> |

Note: Includes multiple responses.

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

**Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991**

|                             | Francophones |       | Anglophones |       | Allophones |       |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                             | Number       | %     | Number      | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>Newfoundland</b>         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 930          | 100.0 | 193,905     | 100.0 | 1,825      | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19                   | 200          | 100.0 | 53,695      | 100.0 | 310        | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24                   | 155          | 100.0 | 47,095      | 100.0 | 350        | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34                   | 575          | 100.0 | 93,115      | 100.0 | 1,165      | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9           |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 30           | 3.2   | 16,290      | 8.4   | 260        | 14.2  |
| Age 15-19                   | 20           | 10.0  | 2,570       | 4.8   | 80         | 25.8  |
| Age 20-24                   | 0            | 0.0   | 3,040       | 6.5   | 65         | 18.6  |
| Age 25-34                   | 10           | 1.7   | 10,675      | 11.5  | 115        | 9.9   |
| Grades 9-13                 |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 340          | 36.6  | 93,920      | 48.4  | 595        | 32.6  |
| Age 15-19                   | 135          | 67.5  | 43,535      | 81.1  | 180        | 58.1  |
| Age 20-24                   | 25           | 16.1  | 17,560      | 37.3  | 105        | 30.0  |
| Age 25-34                   | 185          | 32.2  | 32,830      | 35.3  | 305        | 26.2  |
| Some Post-secondary         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 460          | 49.5  | 71,600      | 36.9  | 565        | 31.0  |
| Age 15-19                   | 50           | 25.0  | 7,590       | 14.1  | 45         | 14.5  |
| Age 20-24                   | 115          | 74.2  | 23,735      | 50.4  | 160        | 45.7  |
| Age 25-34                   | 295          | 51.3  | 40,275      | 43.3  | 355        | 30.5  |
| University Degree           |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 100          | 10.8  | 12,095      | 6.2   | 410        | 22.5  |
| Age 15-19                   | 0            | 0.0   | 10          | 0.0   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24                   | 15           | 9.7   | 2,755       | 5.8   | 20         | 5.7   |
| Age 25-34                   | 85           | 14.8  | 9,330       | 10.0  | 390        | 33.5  |
| <b>Prince Edward Island</b> |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 1,655        | 100.0 | 38,215      | 100.0 | 380        | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19                   | 225          | 100.0 | 9,875       | 100.0 | 65         | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24                   | 300          | 100.0 | 9,115       | 100.0 | 60         | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34                   | 1,120        | 100.0 | 19,220      | 100.0 | 255        | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9           |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 175          | 10.6  | 2,160       | 5.7   | 15         | 3.9   |
| Age 15-19                   | 30           | 13.3  | 450         | 4.6   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24                   | 35           | 11.7  | 350         | 3.8   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 25-34                   | 110          | 9.8   | 1,355       | 7.0   | 10         | 3.9   |
| Grades 9-13                 |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 745          | 45.0  | 18,900      | 49.5  | 130        | 34.2  |
| Age 15-19                   | 175          | 77.8  | 7,790       | 78.9  | 50         | 76.9  |
| Age 20-24                   | 110          | 36.7  | 3,570       | 39.2  | 20         | 30.8  |
| Age 25-34                   | 465          | 41.5  | 7,535       | 39.2  | 60         | 23.5  |
| Some Post-secondary         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 585          | 35.3  | 13,970      | 36.6  | 175        | 46.1  |
| Age 15-19                   | 25           | 11.1  | 1,630       | 16.5  | 10         | 15.4  |
| Age 20-24                   | 140          | 46.7  | 4,315       | 47.3  | 35         | 53.8  |
| Age 25-34                   | 420          | 37.5  | 8,025       | 41.8  | 130        | 51.0  |
| University Degree           |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                       | 150          | 9.1   | 3,185       | 8.3   | 65         | 17.1  |
| Age 15-19                   | 0            | 0.0   | 0           | 0.0   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24                   | 15           | 5.0   | 880         | 9.7   | 10         | 15.4  |
| Age 25-34                   | 135          | 12.1  | 2,305       | 12.0  | 50         | 19.6  |

**Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued**

|                      | Francophones |       | Anglophones |       | Allophones |       |
|----------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                      | Number       | %     | Number      | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>Nova Scotia</b>   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 11,385       | 100.0 | 273,535     | 100.0 | 6,765      | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19            | 1,525        | 100.0 | 64,695      | 100.0 | 1,265      | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24            | 2,560        | 100.0 | 63,295      | 100.0 | 1,655      | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34            | 7,300        | 100.0 | 145,545     | 100.0 | 3,845      | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9    |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 620          | 5.4   | 15,165      | 5.5   | 665        | 9.8   |
| Age 15-19            | 110          | 7.2   | 4,965       | 7.7   | 185        | 14.6  |
| Age 20-24            | 120          | 4.7   | 2,280       | 3.6   | 170        | 10.3  |
| Age 25-34            | 395          | 5.4   | 7,920       | 5.4   | 310        | 8.1   |
| Grades 9-13          |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 3,770        | 33.1  | 125,965     | 46.1  | 2,155      | 31.9  |
| Age 15-19            | 1,080        | 70.8  | 50,970      | 78.8  | 885        | 70.0  |
| Age 20-24            | 815          | 31.8  | 22,700      | 35.9  | 440        | 26.6  |
| Age 25-34            | 1,875        | 25.7  | 52,295      | 35.9  | 825        | 21.5  |
| Some Post-secondary  |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 5,585        | 49.1  | 104,225     | 38.1  | 2,575      | 38.1  |
| Age 15-19            | 335          | 22.0  | 8,730       | 13.5  | 190        | 15.0  |
| Age 20-24            | 1,285        | 50.2  | 31,115      | 49.2  | 795        | 48.0  |
| Age 25-34            | 3,965        | 54.3  | 64,380      | 44.2  | 1,595      | 41.5  |
| University Degree    |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 1,405        | 12.3  | 28,180      | 10.3  | 1,380      | 20.4  |
| Age 15-19            | 0            | 0.0   | 35          | 0.1   | 10         | 0.8   |
| Age 20-24            | 345          | 13.5  | 7,195       | 11.4  | 250        | 15.1  |
| Age 25-34            | 1,060        | 14.5  | 20,950      | 14.4  | 1,120      | 29.1  |
| <b>New Brunswick</b> |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 79,485       | 100.0 | 152,500     | 100.0 | 3,115      | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19            | 19,350       | 100.0 | 38,920      | 100.0 | 595        | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24            | 16,795       | 100.0 | 36,060      | 100.0 | 695        | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34            | 43,345       | 100.0 | 77,520      | 100.0 | 1,820      | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9    |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 7,780        | 9.8   | 7,340       | 4.8   | 200        | 6.4   |
| Age 15-19            | 1,640        | 8.5   | 2,275       | 5.8   | 45         | 7.6   |
| Age 20-24            | 1,170        | 7.0   | 895         | 2.5   | 20         | 2.9   |
| Age 25-34            | 4,965        | 11.5  | 4,170       | 5.4   | 130        | 7.1   |
| Grades 9-13          |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 40,005       | 50.3  | 80,655      | 52.9  | 1,005      | 32.3  |
| Age 15-19            | 15,035       | 77.7  | 31,145      | 80.0  | 440        | 73.9  |
| Age 20-24            | 6,610        | 39.4  | 15,160      | 42.0  | 200        | 28.8  |
| Age 25-34            | 18,355       | 42.3  | 34,355      | 44.3  | 375        | 20.6  |
| Some Post-secondary  |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 25,755       | 32.4  | 52,135      | 34.2  | 1,250      | 40.1  |
| Age 15-19            | 2,655        | 13.7  | 5,495       | 14.1  | 115        | 19.3  |
| Age 20-24            | 7,515        | 44.7  | 16,865      | 46.8  | 380        | 54.7  |
| Age 25-34            | 15,585       | 36.0  | 29,775      | 38.4  | 755        | 41.5  |
| University Degree    |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                | 5,950        | 7.5   | 12,370      | 8.1   | 655        | 21.0  |
| Age 15-19            | 10           | 0.1   | 10          | 0.0   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24            | 1,505        | 9.0   | 3,140       | 8.7   | 95         | 13.7  |
| Age 25-34            | 4,435        | 10.2  | 9,215       | 11.9  | 565        | 31.0  |

**Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued**

|                     | Francophones |       | Anglophones |       | Allophones |       |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                     | Number       | %     | Number      | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>Ontario</b>      |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 161,580      | 100.0 | 2,490,520   | 100.0 | 623,955    | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19           | 29,945       | 100.0 | 552,560     | 100.0 | 107,035    | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24           | 33,645       | 100.0 | 577,990     | 100.0 | 141,830    | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34           | 97,990       | 100.0 | 1,359,965   | 100.0 | 375,085    | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 2,880        | 1.8   | 36,750      | 1.5   | 38,520     | 6.2   |
| Age 15-19           | 560          | 1.9   | 10,930      | 2.0   | 4,555      | 4.3   |
| Age 20-24           | 425          | 1.3   | 5,355       | 0.9   | 7,120      | 5.0   |
| Age 25-34           | 1,895        | 1.9   | 20,465      | 1.5   | 26,850     | 7.2   |
| Grades 9-13         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 77,270       | 47.8  | 1,237,435   | 49.7  | 265,730    | 42.6  |
| Age 15-19           | 26,050       | 87.0  | 492,180     | 89.1  | 91,520     | 85.5  |
| Age 20-24           | 12,755       | 37.9  | 222,380     | 38.5  | 50,745     | 35.8  |
| Age 25-34           | 38,470       | 39.3  | 522,870     | 38.4  | 123,465    | 32.9  |
| Some Post-secondary |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 62,395       | 38.6  | 913,620     | 36.7  | 223,380    | 35.8  |
| Age 15-19           | 3,305        | 11.0  | 49,130      | 8.9   | 10,820     | 10.1  |
| Age 20-24           | 17,000       | 50.5  | 292,515     | 50.6  | 69,055     | 48.7  |
| Age 25-34           | 42,085       | 42.9  | 571,970     | 42.1  | 143,505    | 38.3  |
| University Degree   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 19,030       | 11.8  | 302,715     | 12.2  | 96,325     | 15.4  |
| Age 15-19           | 30           | 0.1   | 325         | 0.1   | 140        | 0.1   |
| Age 20-24           | 3,460        | 10.3  | 57,740      | 10.0  | 14,920     | 10.5  |
| Age 25-34           | 15,545       | 15.9  | 244,660     | 18.0  | 81,260     | 21.7  |
| <b>Manitoba</b>     |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 14,620       | 100.0 | 271,355     | 100.0 | 61,020     | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19           | 2,620        | 100.0 | 66,700      | 100.0 | 11,730     | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24           | 3,085        | 100.0 | 62,505      | 100.0 | 14,415     | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34           | 8,915        | 100.0 | 142,150     | 100.0 | 34,865     | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 280          | 1.9   | 8,000       | 2.9   | 9,490      | 15.6  |
| Age 15-19           | 55           | 2.1   | 2,635       | 4.0   | 2,000      | 17.1  |
| Age 20-24           | 30           | 1.0   | 1,140       | 1.8   | 2,040      | 14.2  |
| Age 25-34           | 195          | 2.2   | 4,230       | 3.0   | 5,450      | 15.6  |
| Grades 9-13         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 7,115        | 48.7  | 142,725     | 52.6  | 28,335     | 46.4  |
| Age 15-19           | 2,115        | 80.7  | 55,760      | 83.6  | 8,600      | 73.3  |
| Age 20-24           | 1,105        | 35.8  | 27,475      | 44.0  | 6,360      | 44.1  |
| Age 25-34           | 3,895        | 43.7  | 59,490      | 41.9  | 13,375     | 38.4  |
| Some Post-secondary |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 5,540        | 37.9  | 93,985      | 34.6  | 17,630     | 28.9  |
| Age 15-19           | 450          | 17.2  | 8,290       | 12.4  | 1,125      | 9.6   |
| Age 20-24           | 1,460        | 47.3  | 27,905      | 44.6  | 5,050      | 35.0  |
| Age 25-34           | 3,630        | 40.7  | 57,790      | 40.7  | 11,460     | 32.9  |
| University Degree   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 1,685        | 11.5  | 26,645      | 9.8   | 5,550      | 9.1   |
| Age 15-19           | 0            | 0.0   | 20          | 0.0   | 5          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24           | 490          | 15.9  | 5,985       | 9.6   | 965        | 6.7   |
| Age 25-34           | 1,190        | 13.3  | 20,640      | 14.5  | 4,585      | 13.2  |

**Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued**

|                     | Francophones |       | Anglophones |       | Allophones |       |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                     | Number       | %     | Number      | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>Saskatchewan</b> |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 4,950        | 100.0 | 266,160     | 100.0 | 26,175     | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19           | 610          | 100.0 | 68,170      | 100.0 | 5,405      | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24           | 860          | 100.0 | 57,640      | 100.0 | 5,890      | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34           | 3,475        | 100.0 | 140,350     | 100.0 | 14,875     | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 85           | 1.7   | 8,900       | 3.3   | 5,820      | 22.2  |
| Age 15-19           | 5            | 0.8   | 3,270       | 4.8   | 1,565      | 29.0  |
| Age 20-24           | 15           | 1.7   | 1,470       | 2.6   | 1,240      | 21.1  |
| Age 25-34           | 65           | 1.9   | 4,160       | 3.0   | 3,020      | 20.3  |
| Grades 9-13         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 1,975        | 39.9  | 137,345     | 51.6  | 10,550     | 40.3  |
| Age 15-19           | 490          | 80.3  | 56,230      | 82.5  | 3,485      | 64.5  |
| Age 20-24           | 280          | 32.6  | 22,005      | 38.2  | 2,475      | 42.0  |
| Age 25-34           | 1,210        | 34.8  | 59,110      | 42.1  | 4,590      | 30.9  |
| Some Post-secondary |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 2,285        | 46.2  | 98,250      | 36.9  | 7,555      | 28.9  |
| Age 15-19           | 115          | 18.9  | 8,655       | 12.7  | 350        | 6.5   |
| Age 20-24           | 500          | 58.1  | 29,490      | 51.2  | 1,910      | 32.4  |
| Age 25-34           | 1,670        | 48.1  | 60,110      | 42.8  | 5,290      | 35.6  |
| University Degree   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 605          | 12.2  | 21,660      | 8.1   | 2,245      | 8.6   |
| Age 15-19           | 0            | 0.0   | 25          | 0.0   | 10         | 0.2   |
| Age 20-24           | 70           | 8.1   | 4,670       | 8.1   | 265        | 4.5   |
| Age 25-34           | 535          | 15.4  | 16,970      | 12.1  | 1,975      | 13.3  |
| <b>Alberta</b>      |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 19,250       | 100.0 | 737,215     | 100.0 | 112,025    | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19           | 2,435        | 100.0 | 157,905     | 100.0 | 19,365     | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24           | 3,385        | 100.0 | 168,395     | 100.0 | 23,260     | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34           | 13,425       | 100.0 | 410,915     | 100.0 | 69,400     | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 350          | 1.8   | 14,540      | 2.0   | 11,485     | 10.3  |
| Age 15-19           | 75           | 3.1   | 5,535       | 3.5   | 2,495      | 12.9  |
| Age 20-24           | 60           | 1.8   | 2,160       | 1.3   | 2,250      | 9.7   |
| Age 25-34           | 220          | 1.6   | 6,840       | 1.7   | 6,740      | 9.7   |
| Grades 9-13         |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 8,080        | 42.0  | 362,605     | 49.2  | 45,480     | 40.6  |
| Age 15-19           | 1,985        | 81.5  | 133,270     | 84.4  | 14,425     | 74.5  |
| Age 20-24           | 1,285        | 38.0  | 69,450      | 41.2  | 8,490      | 36.5  |
| Age 25-34           | 4,805        | 35.8  | 159,880     | 38.9  | 22,565     | 32.5  |
| Some Post-secondary |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 8,555        | 44.4  | 288,270     | 39.1  | 40,270     | 35.9  |
| Age 15-19           | 375          | 15.4  | 19,015      | 12.0  | 2,435      | 12.6  |
| Age 20-24           | 1,755        | 51.8  | 83,640      | 49.7  | 10,570     | 45.4  |
| Age 25-34           | 6,425        | 47.9  | 185,615     | 45.2  | 27,265     | 39.3  |
| University Degree   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total               | 2,260        | 11.7  | 71,805      | 9.7   | 14,800     | 13.2  |
| Age 15-19           | 0            | 0.0   | 85          | 0.1   | 15         | 0.1   |
| Age 20-24           | 280          | 8.3   | 13,145      | 7.8   | 1,950      | 8.4   |
| Age 25-34           | 1,975        | 14.7  | 58,575      | 14.3  | 12,835     | 18.5  |



**Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued**

|                         | Francophones |       | Anglophones |       | Allophones |       |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                         | Number       | %     | Number      | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>British Columbia</b> |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 14,455       | 100.0 | 814,455     | 100.0 | 175,855    | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19               | 1,610        | 100.0 | 179,400     | 100.0 | 33,675     | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24               | 2,610        | 100.0 | 185,000     | 100.0 | 38,775     | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34               | 10,230       | 100.0 | 450,055     | 100.0 | 103,405    | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9       |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 270          | 1.9   | 16,325      | 2.0   | 8,095      | 4.6   |
| Age 15-19               | 45           | 2.8   | 5,295       | 3.0   | 1,065      | 3.2   |
| Age 20-24               | 35           | 1.3   | 2,470       | 1.3   | 1,240      | 3.2   |
| Age 25-34               | 190          | 1.9   | 8,560       | 1.9   | 5,785      | 5.6   |
| Grades 9-13             |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 5,195        | 35.9  | 397,385     | 48.8  | 71,390     | 40.6  |
| Age 15-19               | 1,295        | 80.4  | 149,405     | 83.3  | 26,320     | 78.2  |
| Age 20-24               | 820          | 31.4  | 75,220      | 40.7  | 11,940     | 30.8  |
| Age 25-34               | 3,080        | 30.1  | 172,765     | 38.4  | 33,125     | 32.0  |
| Some Post-secondary     |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 6,990        | 48.4  | 330,655     | 40.6  | 72,460     | 41.2  |
| Age 15-19               | 270          | 16.8  | 24,610      | 13.7  | 6,225      | 18.5  |
| Age 20-24               | 1,385        | 53.1  | 94,720      | 51.2  | 21,635     | 55.8  |
| Age 25-34               | 5,335        | 52.2  | 211,330     | 47.0  | 44,595     | 43.1  |
| University Degree       |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 2,005        | 13.9  | 70,090      | 8.6   | 23,910     | 13.6  |
| Age 15-19               | 0            | 0.0   | 90          | 0.1   | 60         | 0.2   |
| Age 20-24               | 380          | 14.6  | 12,595      | 6.8   | 3,960      | 10.2  |
| Age 25-34               | 1,625        | 15.9  | 57,405      | 12.8  | 19,890     | 19.2  |
| <b>Yukon</b>            |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 325          | 100.0 | 8,725       | 100.0 | 520        | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19               | 15           | 100.0 | 1,860       | 100.0 | 30         | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24               | 55           | 100.0 | 1,870       | 100.0 | 90         | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34               | 260          | 100.0 | 4,990       | 100.0 | 395        | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9       |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 0            | 0.0   | 285         | 3.3   | 15         | 2.9   |
| Age 15-19               | 0            | 0.0   | 110         | 5.9   | 5          | 16.7  |
| Age 20-24               | 0            | 0.0   | 70          | 3.7   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 25-34               | 0            | 0.0   | 105         | 2.1   | 15         | 3.8   |
| Grades 9-13             |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 115          | 35.4  | 3,835       | 44.0  | 185        | 35.6  |
| Age 15-19               | 15           | 100.0 | 1,510       | 81.2  | 25         | 83.3  |
| Age 20-24               | 15           | 27.3  | 685         | 36.6  | 40         | 44.4  |
| Age 25-34               | 85           | 32.7  | 1,640       | 32.9  | 115        | 29.1  |
| Some Post-secondary     |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 135          | 41.5  | 3,785       | 43.4  | 260        | 50.0  |
| Age 15-19               | 0            | 0.0   | 240         | 12.9  | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24               | 30           | 54.5  | 1,030       | 55.1  | 45         | 50.0  |
| Age 25-34               | 105          | 40.4  | 2,510       | 50.3  | 210        | 53.2  |
| University Degree       |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                   | 75           | 23.1  | 820         | 9.4   | 65         | 12.5  |
| Age 15-19               | 0            | 0.0   | 0           | 0.0   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24               | 10           | 18.2  | 85          | 4.5   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 25-34               | 70           | 26.9  | 730         | 14.6  | 60         | 15.2  |



**Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - concluded**

|                              | Francophones |       | Anglophones |       | Allophones |       |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                              | Number       | %     | Number      | %     | Number     | %     |
| <b>Northwest Territories</b> |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                        |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                        | 590          | 100.0 | 12,675      | 100.0 | 8,900      | 100.0 |
| Age 15-19                    | 50           | 100.0 | 2,520       | 100.0 | 2,240      | 100.0 |
| Age 20-24                    | 80           | 100.0 | 2,870       | 100.0 | 2,505      | 100.0 |
| Age 25-34                    | 460          | 100.0 | 7,290       | 100.0 | 4,145      | 100.0 |
| Less than Grade 9            |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                        | 10           | 1.7   | 1,325       | 10.5  | 3,835      | 43.1  |
| Age 15-19                    | 5            | 10.0  | 495         | 19.6  | 1,225      | 54.7  |
| Age 20-24                    | 0            | 0.0   | 345         | 12.0  | 1,135      | 45.3  |
| Age 25-34                    | 10           | 2.2   | 490         | 6.7   | 1,485      | 35.8  |
| Grades 9-13                  |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                        | 175          | 29.7  | 5,115       | 40.4  | 2,675      | 30.1  |
| Age 15-19                    | 35           | 70.0  | 1,815       | 72.0  | 895        | 40.0  |
| Age 20-24                    | 20           | 25.0  | 1,165       | 40.6  | 770        | 30.7  |
| Age 25-34                    | 125          | 27.2  | 2,135       | 29.3  | 1,015      | 24.5  |
| Some Post-secondary          |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                        | 305          | 51.7  | 4,915       | 38.8  | 2,235      | 25.1  |
| Age 15-19                    | 10           | 20.0  | 210         | 8.3   | 130        | 5.8   |
| Age 20-24                    | 50           | 62.5  | 1,240       | 43.2  | 595        | 23.8  |
| Age 25-34                    | 250          | 54.3  | 3,470       | 47.6  | 1,510      | 36.4  |
| University Degree            |              |       |             |       |            |       |
| Total                        | 85           | 14.4  | 1,315       | 10.4  | 150        | 1.7   |
| Age 15-19                    | 0            | 0.0   | 0           | 0.0   | 0          | 0.0   |
| Age 20-24                    | 5            | 6.3   | 115         | 4.0   | 15         | 0.6   |
| Age 25-34                    | 85           | 18.5  | 1,195       | 16.4  | 135        | 3.3   |

- Note : (1) Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.  
Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.  
Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
- (2) These figures are weighted from the 20% sample file of the 1991 Census. In cases where figures are small the sampling variability is quite high.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

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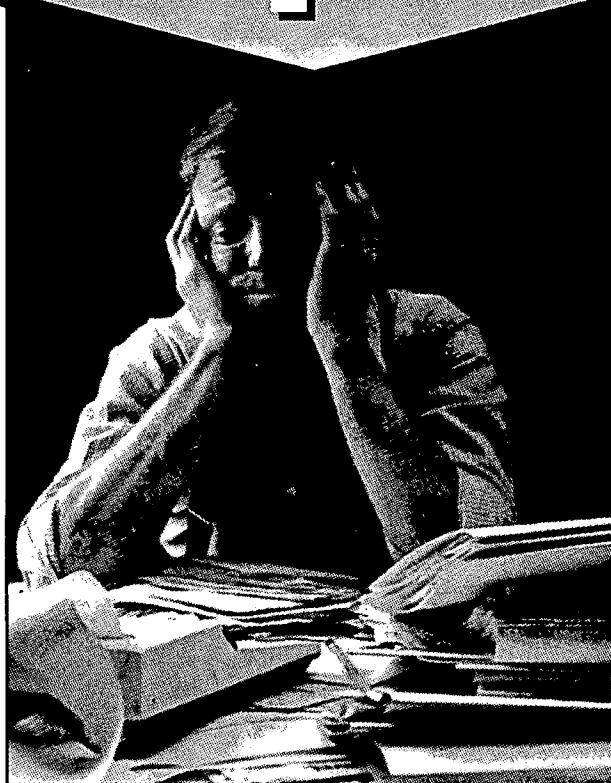
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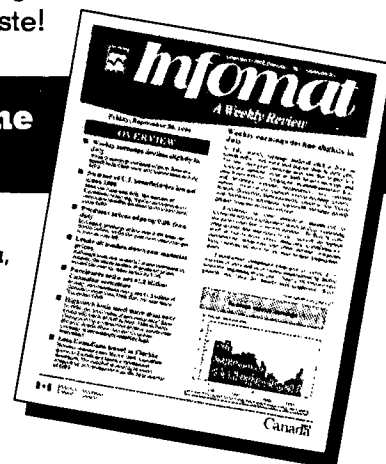
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