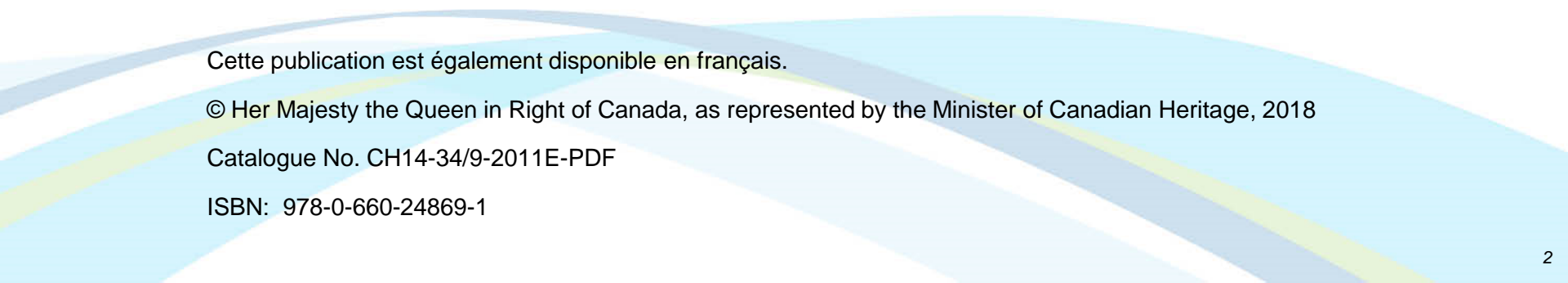




Demolinguistic Profile Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011

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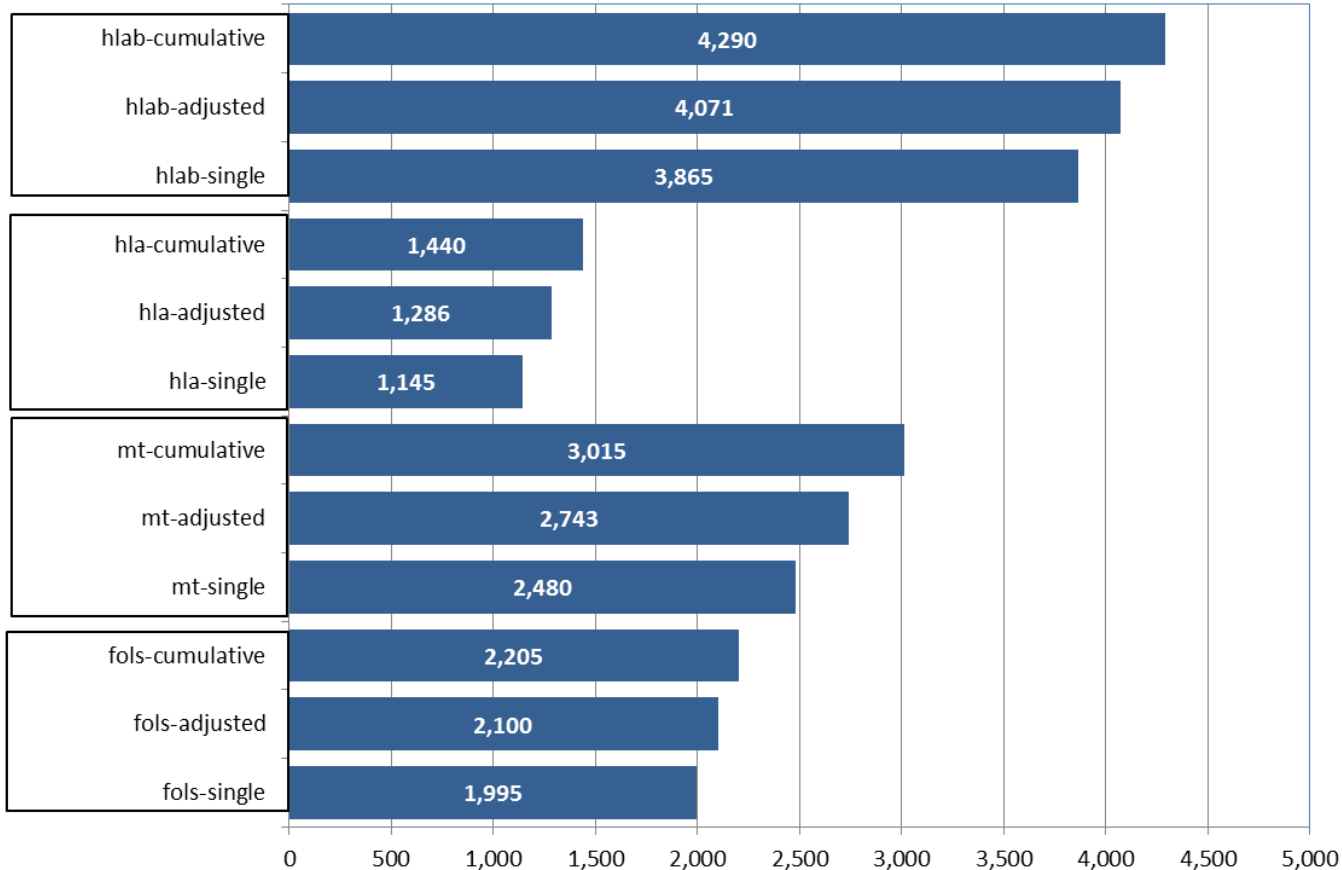
- ✓ **Demolinguistic** (language concepts, linguistic continuity, language used in the home, language of work, bilingualism)
- ✓ **Demographic** (size, proportion, growth, urbanization, youth/seniors cohorts)
- ✓ **Sociocultural** (immigrants, interprovincial migrants, place of birth, visible minorities)
- ✓ **Socio-economic** (education, labour force status, income)

Overview of Demolinguistic Concepts

Demolinguistic Concepts	
mt	Mother Tongue (MT) refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.
hla	Home Language (HLA) refers to those who use a given language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
hlab	The language used at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census. Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
lwa	The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered. Language of work (LWA) refers to those who use a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.
lwab	The language used at least regularly at work (LWab) is the total of the responses to the two language of work questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census. Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
fols	First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language (knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language).
olmc	The Official-Language Minority Community (OLMC) is the population in a given province or territory with the minority official language (English in Quebec and French outside Quebec) as their First Official Language Spoken.

Measures	
GR	The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
RPG	The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion (or population share) of a given population . An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.
BR	The bilingualism rate (BR) measures the proportion of the population who can conduct a conversation in both official languages (English and French).
LCI	The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI) compares the number of those who speak a given language as their home language with the number who had that language as a mother tongue.
LCI-0111	The 2001-2011 linguistic continuity index (LCI-0111) compares, over time, the proportion of those who spoke a given language most often at home with the number who had that language as a mother tongue.
LCI-9611	The 1996-2011 linguistic continuity index (LCI-9601) compares, over time, the proportion of those who speak a given language as their home language with the number who had that language as a mother tongue.
LCI-HLa	The Linguistic Continuity Index based on language used most often at home (LCI-HLa) measures the proportion of the population with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
LCI-HLab	The Linguistic Continuity Index based on language spoken at least regularly at home (LCI-HLab) measures the proportion of the population with a given mother tongue with the proportion who speak that language at least regularly at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
LCI-LWa	The Linguistic Continuity Index based on language used most often at work (LCI-LWa) measures the proportion of the population in the labour force with a given mother tongue with the proportion who speak that language most often at work. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
LCI-LWab	The Linguistic Continuity Index based on language spoken at least regularly at work (LCI-LWab) measures the proportion of the population in the labour force with a given mother tongue with the proportion who speak that language at least regularly at work. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

Count of Official-Language Minority Populations Using Various Language Concepts and Methods Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011

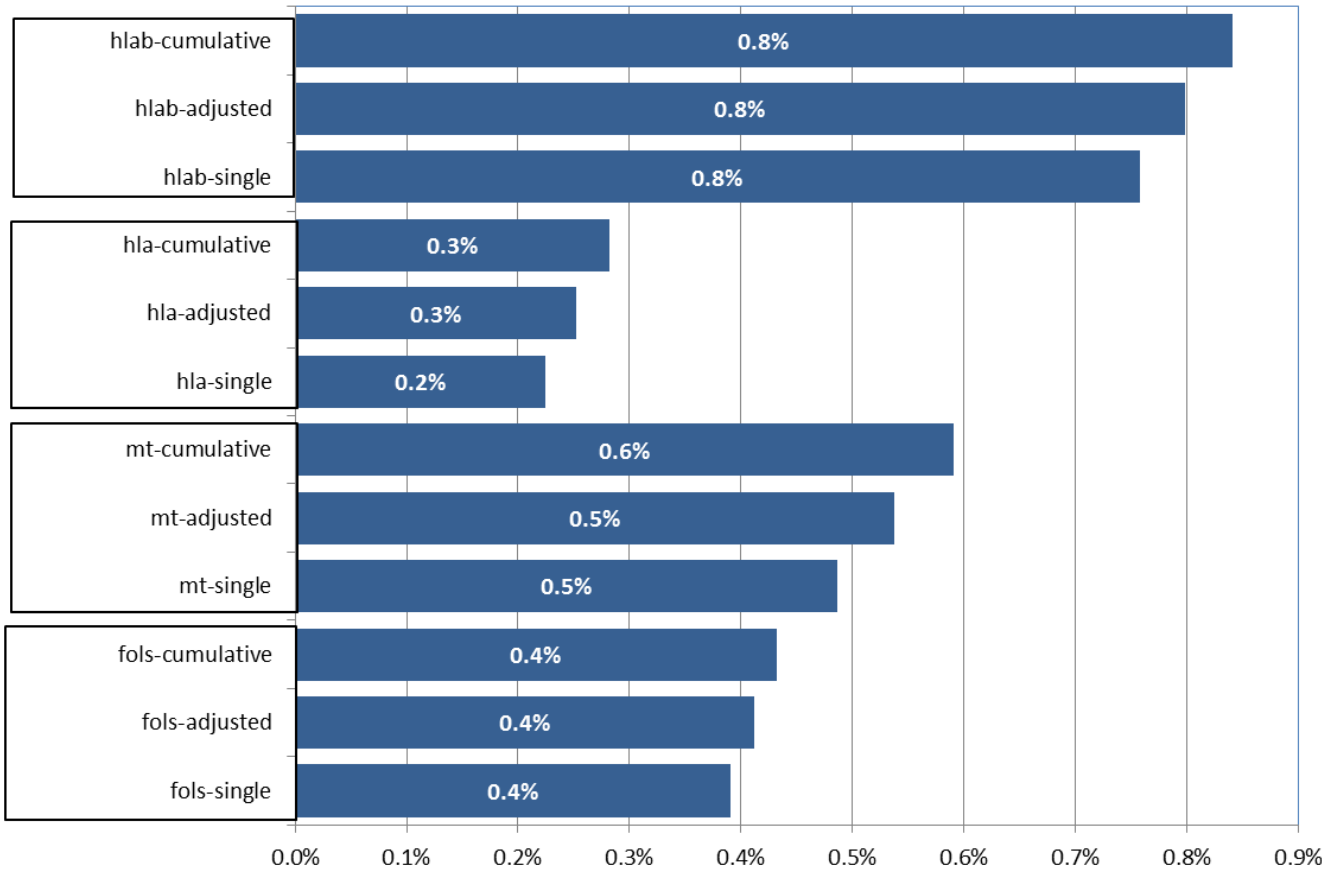


fols = first official language spoken
 mt = mother tongue
 hla = language spoken most often at home
 hlab = language spoken most often or regularly at home

single = only language declared
 adjusted = multiple responses distributed equally
 cumulative = all mentions counted

- ✓ Depending on the choice of the language concept and the methodology for treating multiple responses, a wide variety of responses can be produced to answer the question: “how many members of official-language communities are there?”
- ✓ As the attached graphic illustrates, the French-speaking population living in Newfoundland and Labrador could be seen to comprise as many as 4,290 individuals when all those with French spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 1,145 if we consider only those who have French as the sole home language.
- ✓ The Government of Canada generally uses the FOLS-adjusted figure which would yield a population count of 2,100 and a population share of 0.4%.

Proportion of Official-Language Minority Populations
Using Various Language Concepts and Methods
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011



fols = first official language spoken
mt = mother tongue
hla = language spoken most often at home
hlab = language spoken most often or regularly at home

single = only language declared
adjusted = multiple responses distributed equally
cumulative = all mentions counted

- ✓ As the attached graphic illustrates, the French-speaking population living in Newfoundland and Labrador could be seen to comprise as much as 0.8% of the population when all those with French spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 0.2% if we consider only those who have French as the sole home language.
- ✓ The Government of Canada generally uses the FOLS-adjusted figure which would yield a population count of 2,100 and a population share of 0.4%.



Mother Tongue

Population by Mother Tongue Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
English mother tongue	539,048	500,078	488,775	498,093
French mother tongue	2,440	2,351	2,060	2,743
mother tongue other than English or French	5,673	5,656	9,780	9,113
English mother tongue (%)	98.5%	98.4%	97.6%	97.7%
French mother tongue (%)	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
mother tongue other than English or French (%)	1.0%	1.1%	2.0%	1.8%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English mother tongue (growth)	-38,969	-11,303	9,318	-40,954
French mother tongue (growth)	-89	-291	683	303
mother tongue other than English or French (growth)	-17	4,124	-667	3,441
English mother tongue (growth rate)	0.93	0.98	1.02	0.92
French mother tongue (growth rate)	0.96	0.88	1.33	1.12
mother tongue other than English or French (growth rate)	1.00	1.73	0.93	1.61
English mother tongue (RPG)	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99
French mother tongue (RPG)	1.04	0.89	1.31	1.21
mother tongue other than English or French (RPG)	1.07	1.75	0.91	1.72

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

English Mother Tongue

- ✓ in 2011, the English mother tongue population of Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 498,093 individuals who comprised 97.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the English mother tongue population declined by 40,954 which represents a growth rate of 0.92 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the English mother tongue population of Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 9,318 from 488,775 to 498,093.

French Mother Tongue

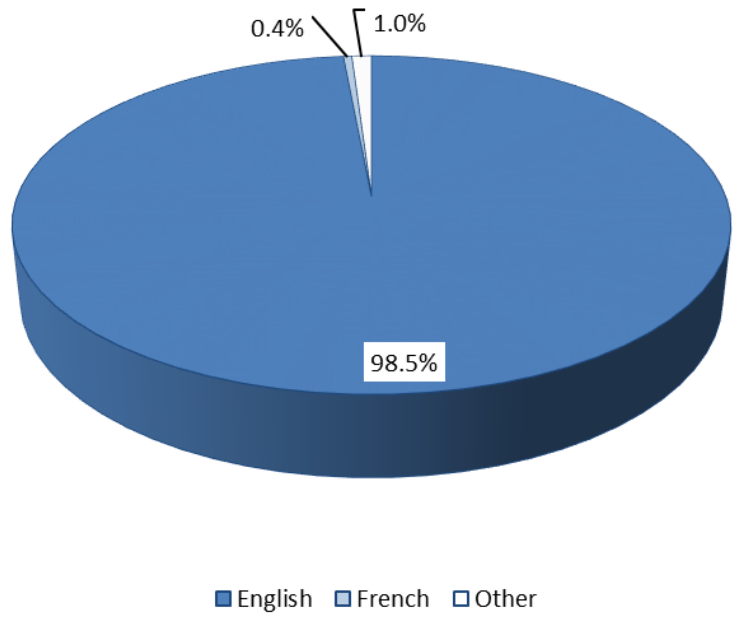
- ✓ in 2011, the French mother tongue population of Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 2,743 individuals who comprised 0.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue population grew by 303 which represents a growth rate of 1.12 and a relative population growth rate of 1.21.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the French mother tongue population of Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 683 from 2,060 to 2,743.

Other Mother Tongue

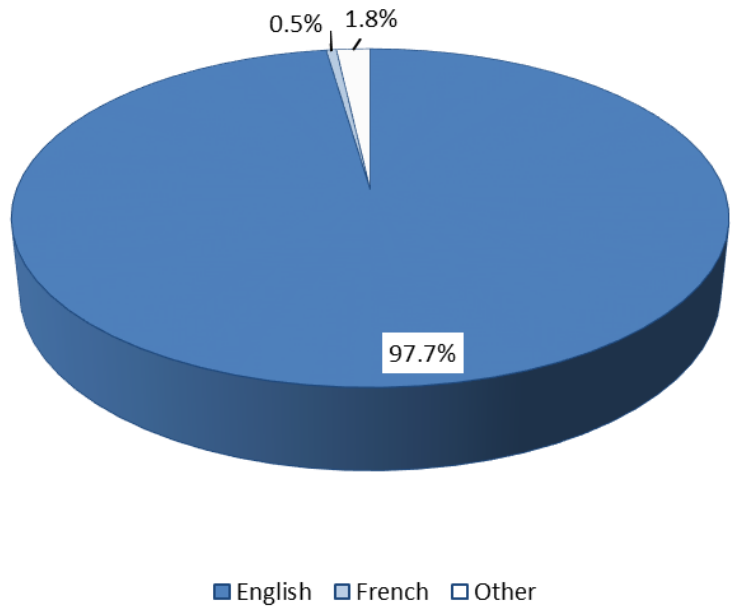
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 9,113 individuals who comprised 1.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French grew by 3,441 which represents a growth rate of 1.61 and a relative population growth rate of 1.72.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Newfoundland and Labrador decreased by 667 from 9,780 to 9,113.

- Mother Tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

**Population by Mother Tongue
Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996**

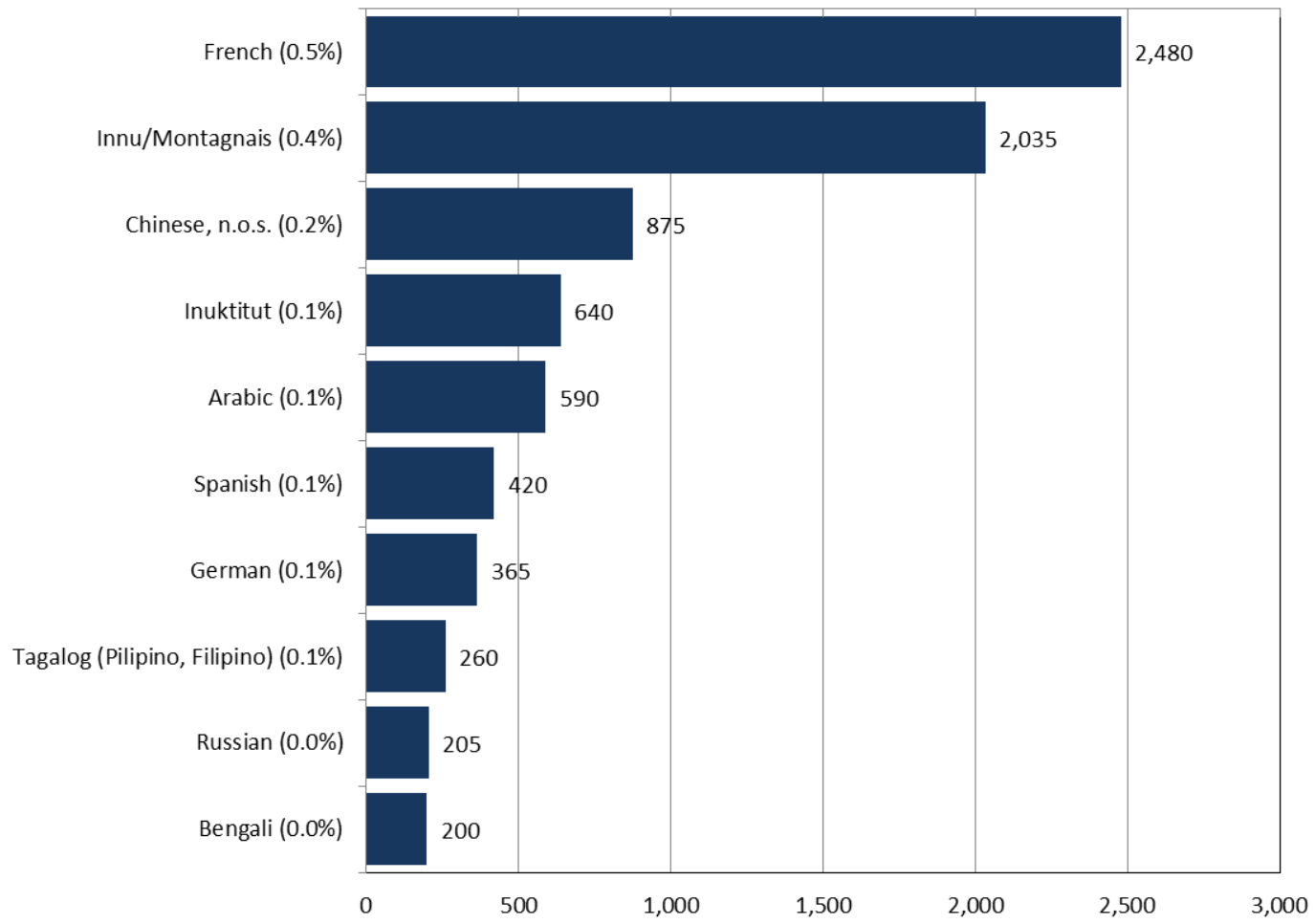


**Population by Mother Tongue
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**



Mother Tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.

Top 10 Mother Tongues (Other Than English) Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011



Note: Mother Tongue populations presented here are for those who reported a single mother tongue. The largest mother tongue in the region is excluded

✓ *After English, French (2,480), Innu/Montagnais (2,035), and Chinese, n.o.s. (875) were the three most common mother tongues.*

Population by Mother Tongue, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	260,005	253,914	1,134	4,957	97.7%	0.4%	1.9%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	37,465	37,190	153	123	99.3%	0.4%	0.3%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	104,355	99,855	1,050	3,450	95.7%	1.0%	3.3%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	108,115	107,130	405	580	99.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	127,990	5,438	5,008	92.5%	3.9%	3.6%
Cape Breton (NS)	134,040	122,338	5,596	6,106	91.3%	4.2%	4.6%
North Shore (NS)	153,350	148,012	2,284	3,054	96.5%	1.5%	2.0%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	122,120	116,779	2,312	3,029	95.6%	1.9%	2.5%
Southern (NS)	114,675	101,494	11,594	1,587	88.5%	10.1%	1.4%
Halifax (NS)	386,435	350,451	11,033	24,951	90.7%	2.9%	6.5%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	155,745	56,456	97,456	1,833	36.2%	62.6%	1.2%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	200,180	111,093	83,445	5,643	55.5%	41.7%	2.8%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	170,750	159,209	6,762	4,779	93.2%	4.0%	2.8%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	134,325	119,054	9,659	5,612	88.6%	7.2%	4.2%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	78,875	37,997	39,649	1,229	48.2%	50.3%	1.6%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	509,950	498,093	2,743	9,113	97.7%	0.5%	1.8%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	127,988	5,436	5,011	92.5%	3.9%	3.6%
Nova Scotia (NS)	910,620	839,078	32,823	38,718	92.1%	3.6%	4.3%
New Brunswick (NB)	739,900	483,812	236,979	19,109	65.4%	32.0%	2.6%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	2,298,905	1,948,972	277,982	71,952	84.8%	12.1%	3.1%

English Mother Tongue

✓ Halifax (350,451), Avalon Peninsula (253,914) and Saint John - St. Stephen (159,209) were the three regions which reported the largest English mother tongue populations while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (37,190), Edmundston - Woodstock (37,997) and Campbellton - Miramichi (56,456) had the smallest English mother tongue populations.

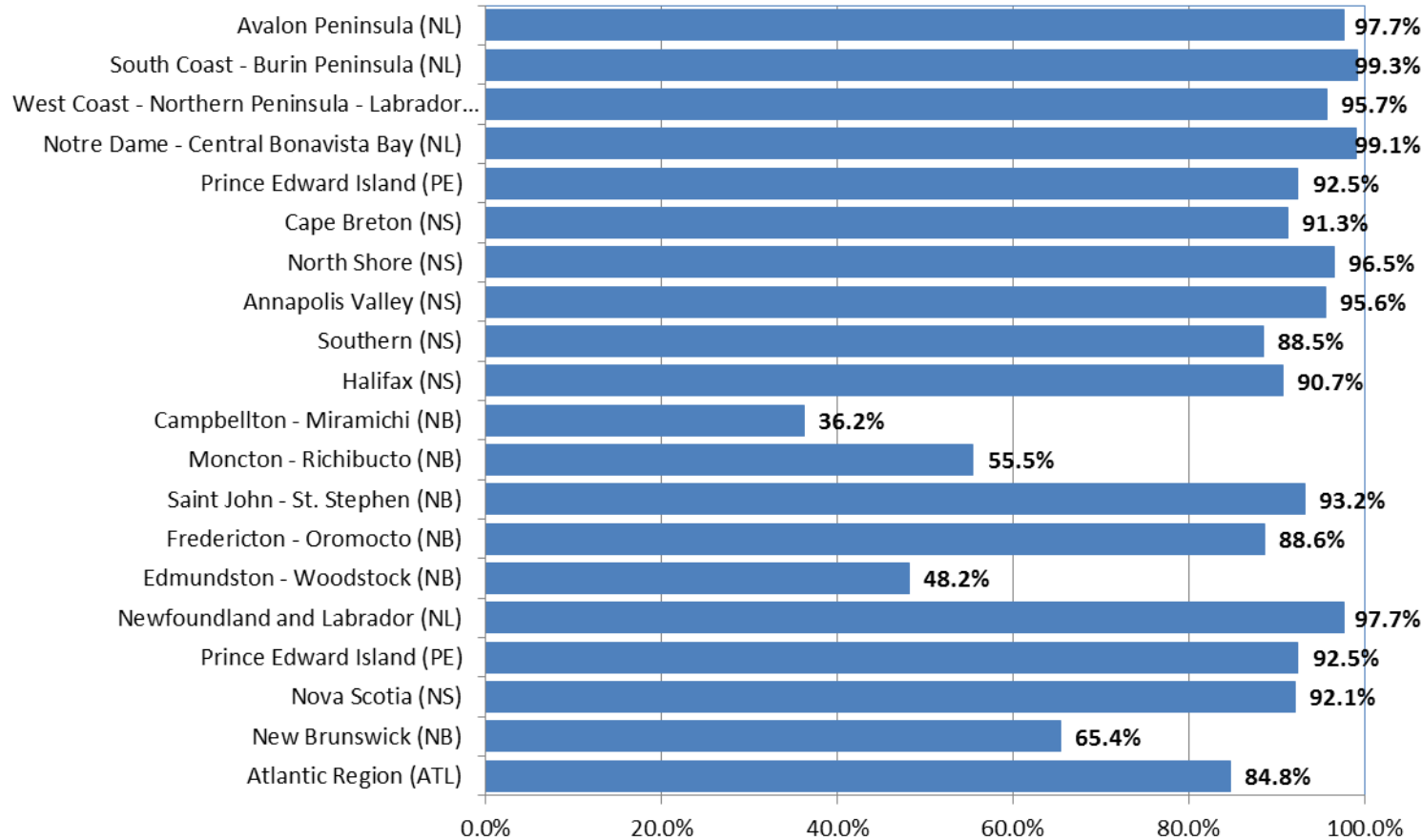
French Mother Tongue

✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (97,456), Moncton - Richibucto (83,445) and Edmundston - Woodstock (39,649) were the three regions which reported the largest French mother tongue populations while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (153), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (405) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1,050) had the smallest French mother tongue populations.

Other Mother Tongue

✓ Halifax (24,951), Cape Breton (6,106) and Moncton - Richibucto (5,643) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with mother tongues other than English or French while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (123), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (580) and Edmundston - Woodstock (1,229) had the smallest populations with mother tongues other than English or French.

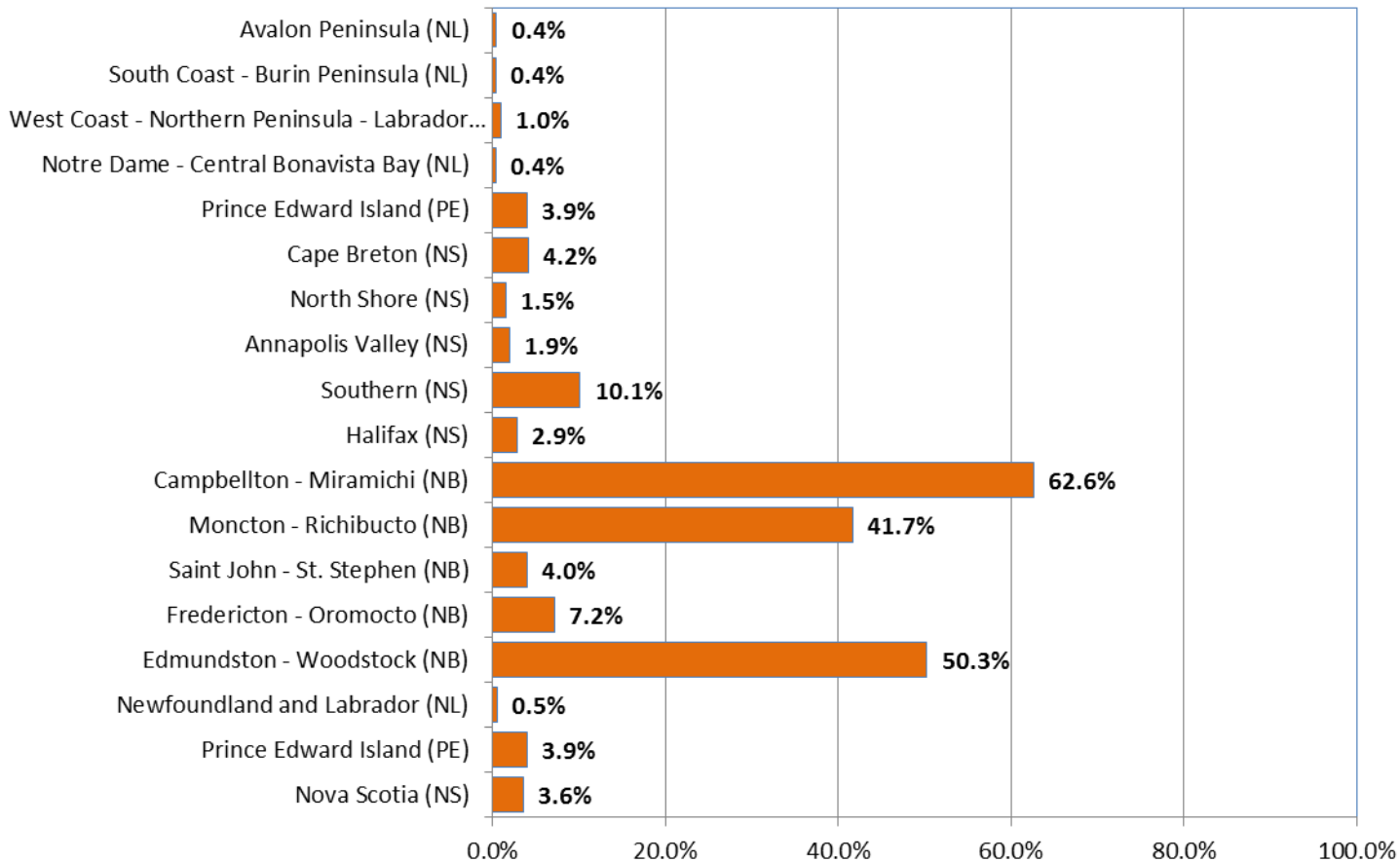
English Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



✓ *In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.3%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.1%) and Avalon Peninsula (97.7%) showed the highest proportions of English mother tongue populations while Campbellton - Miramichi (36.2%), Edmundston - Woodstock (48.2%) and Moncton - Richibucto (55.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

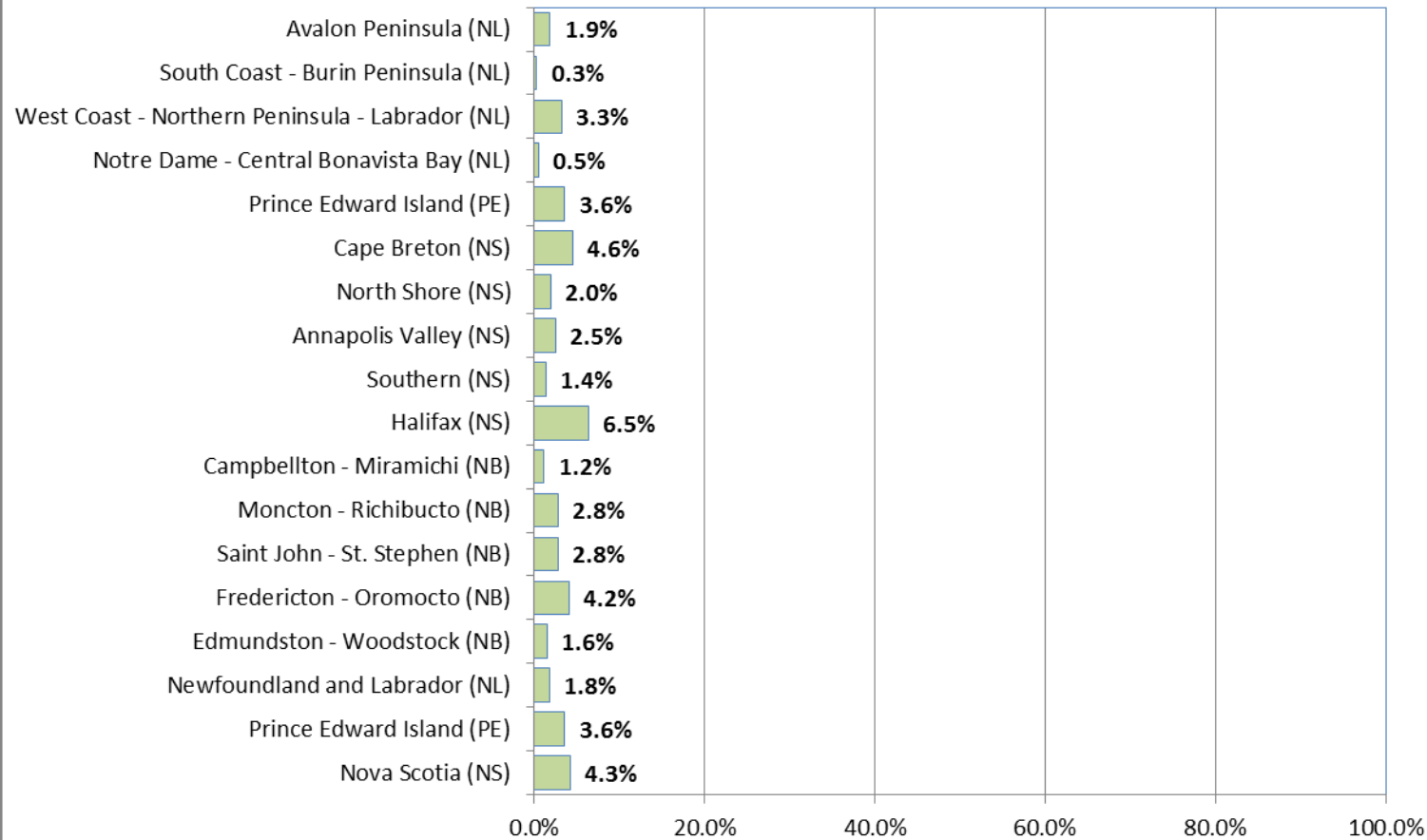
French Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (62.6%), Edmundston - Woodstock (50.3%) and Moncton - Richibucto (41.7%) showed the highest proportions of French mother tongue populations while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.4%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.4%) and Avalon Peninsula (0.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

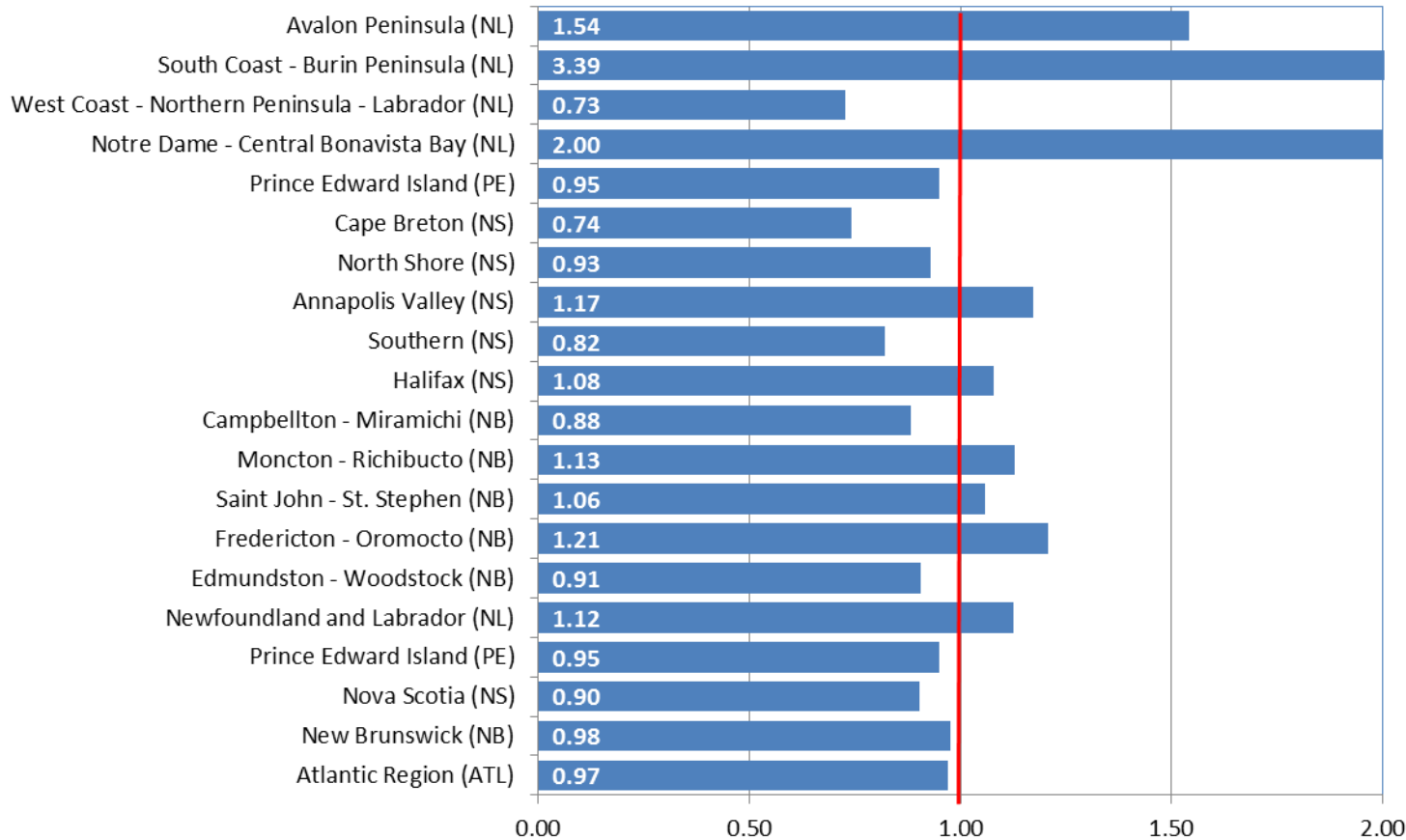
Other Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



✓ *In terms of weight, Halifax (6.5%), Cape Breton (4.6%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (4.2%) showed the highest proportions of populations with mother tongues other than English or French while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.3%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.5%) and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

Growth Rate of the French Mother Tongue Population Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011

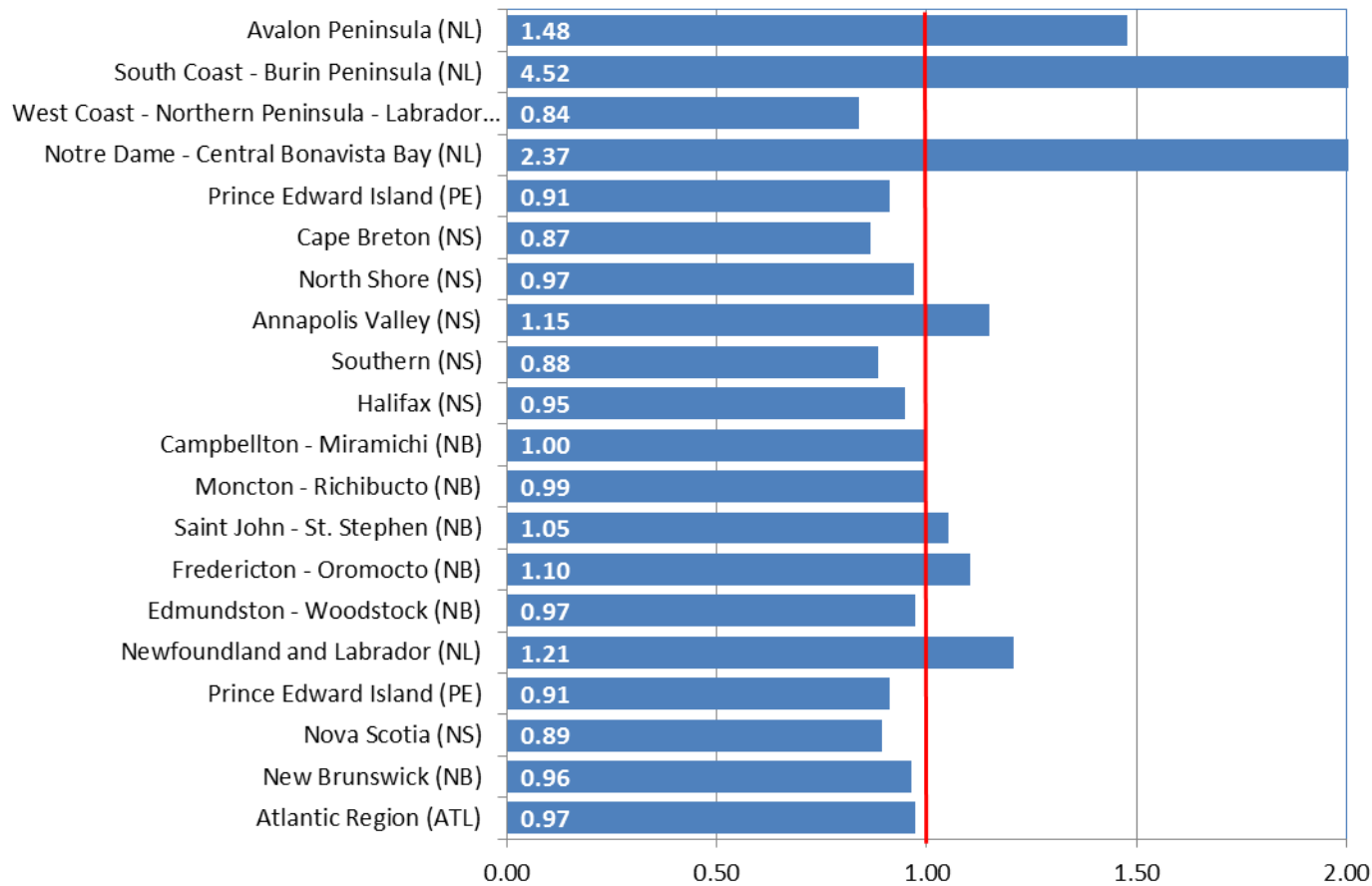


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue populations of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (3.39), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2.00) and Avalon Peninsula (1.54) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.73), Cape Breton (0.74) and Southern (0.82) showed the lowest growth rates.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- Mother Tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time.
- A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.

**Relative Population Growth of the French Mother Tongue Population
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the French mother tongue populations of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (4.52), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2.37) and Avalon Peninsula (1.48) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.84), Cape Breton (0.87) and Southern (0.88) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

- Mother Tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Language spoken most often at home

Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Home Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Population speaking English most often at home	542,625	503,985	494,695	503,128
Population speaking French most often at home	1,018	995	740	1,286
Population speaking other languages most often at home	3,508	3,100	5,170	5,536
Population speaking English most often at home (%)	99.2%	99.2%	98.8%	98.7%
Population speaking French most often at home (%)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Population speaking other languages most often at home (%)	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Population speaking English most often at home (growth)	-38,640	-9,290	8,433	-39,497
Population speaking French most often at home (growth)	-23	-255	546	268
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth)	-408	2,070	366	2,028
Population speaking English most often at home (growth rate)	0.93	0.98	1.02	0.93
Population speaking French most often at home (growth rate)	0.98	0.74	1.74	1.26
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth rate)	0.88	1.67	1.07	1.58
Population speaking English most often at home (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99
Population speaking French most often at home (RPG)	1.05	0.75	1.71	1.36
Population speaking other languages most often at home (RPG)	0.95	1.69	1.05	1.69

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

English Mother Tongue

- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking English most often at home in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 503,128 individuals who comprised 98.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at home declined by 39,497 which represents a growth rate of 0.93 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at home in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 8,433 from 494,695 to 503,128.

French Mother Tongue

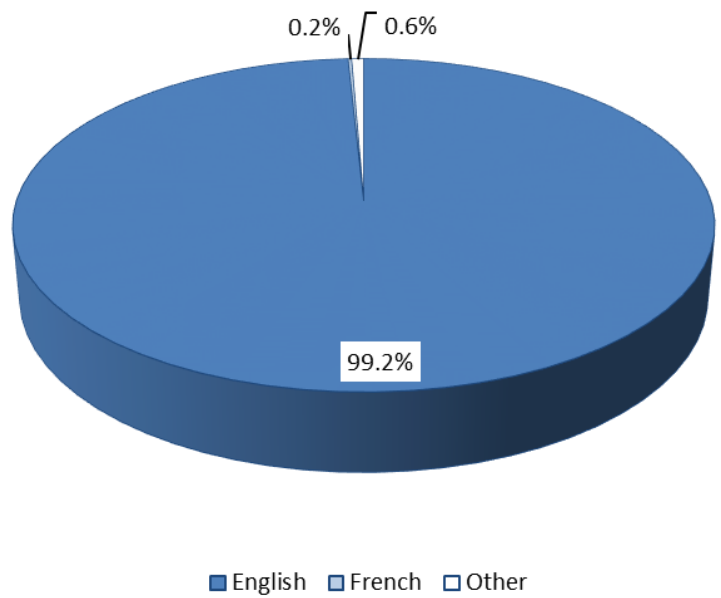
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at home in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 1,286 individuals who comprised 0.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at home grew by 268 which represents a growth rate of 1.26 and a relative population growth rate of 1.36.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at home in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 546 from 740 to 1,286.

Other Mother Tongue

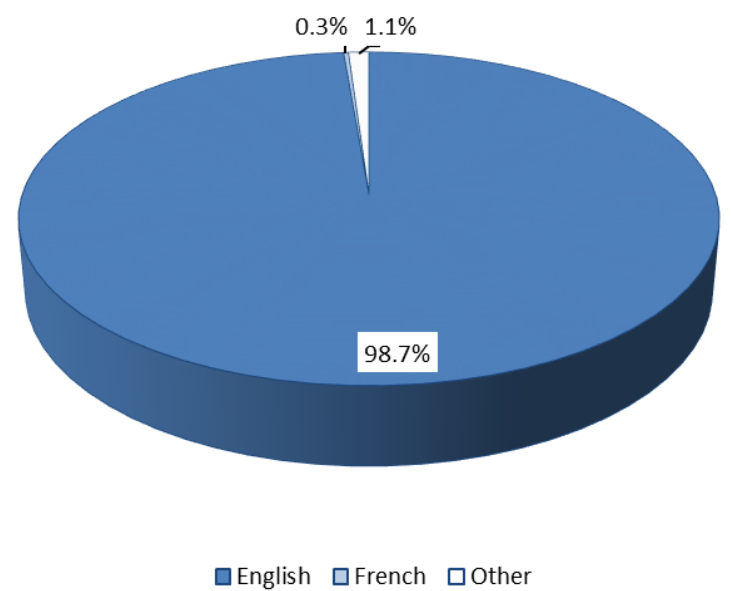
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home in Newfoundland and Labrador consisted of 5,536 individuals who comprised 1.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home grew by 2,028 which represents a growth rate of 1.58 and a relative population growth rate of 1.69.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at home in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 366 from 5,170 to 5,536.

- Home Language (HLa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
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Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home
Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996

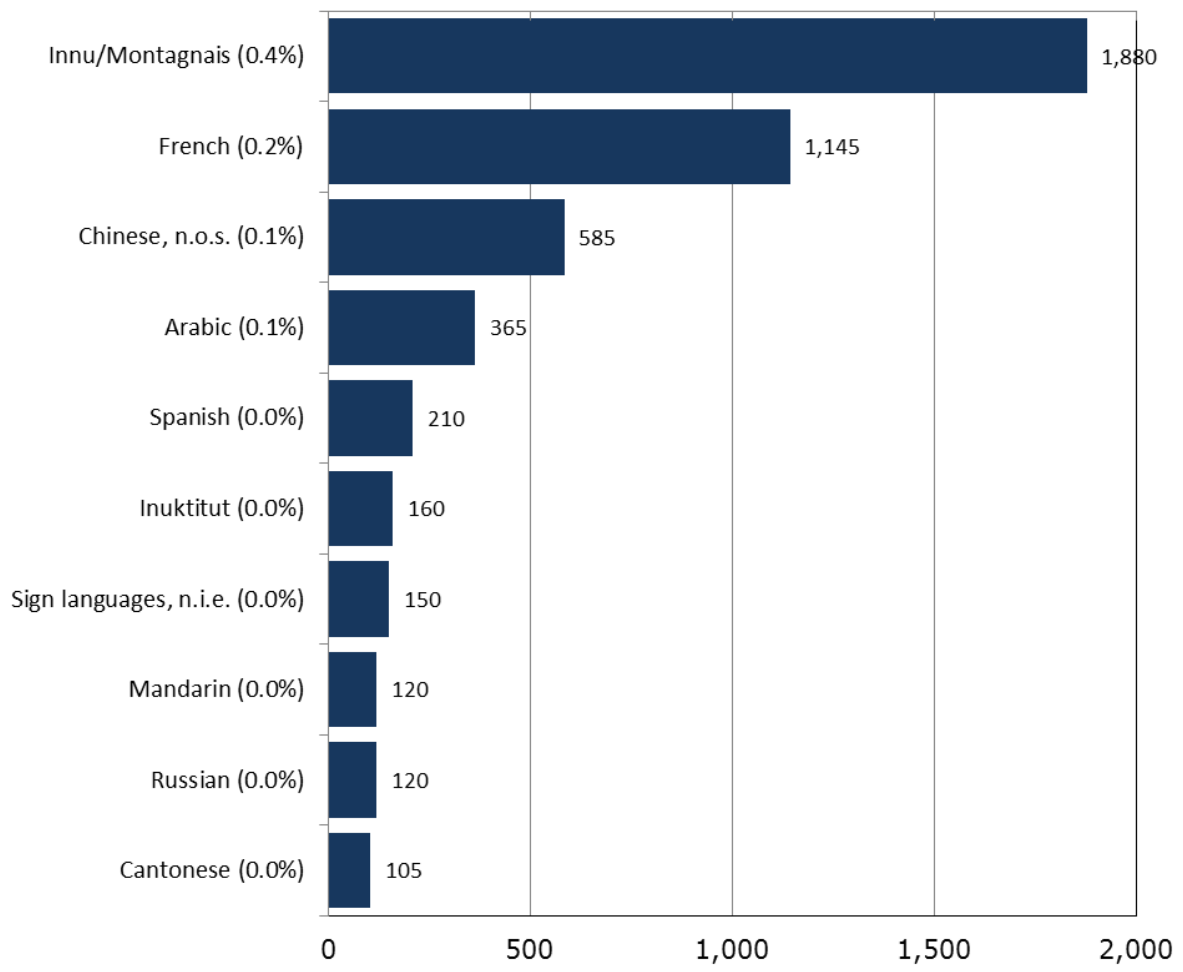


Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011



Home Language (HLa) refers to those who speak a given language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

**Top 10 Languages Used at Home (Other Than English)
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**



✓ After English, Innu/Montagnais (1,880), French (1,145) and Chinese, n.o.s. (585) were the three most common languages used solely at home.

Note: The largest language used at home in the region is excluded

Home Language (HLA) refers to those who speak a given language most often at home. This graphic shows only the single responses for the home language question.

Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Home, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	260,010	256,756	523	2,721	98.7%	0.2%	1.0%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	37,455	37,270	115	75	99.5%	0.3%	0.2%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	104,375	101,484	429	2,457	97.2%	0.4%	2.4%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	108,110	107,603	230	293	99.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	132,604	2,607	3,209	95.8%	1.9%	2.3%
Cape Breton (NS)	134,025	127,193	3,138	3,703	94.9%	2.3%	2.8%
North Shore (NS)	153,345	151,547	567	1,197	98.8%	0.4%	0.8%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	122,125	119,794	929	1,402	98.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Southern (NS)	114,690	105,902	8,174	624	92.3%	7.1%	0.5%
Halifax (NS)	386,440	367,939	4,167	14,339	95.2%	1.1%	3.7%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	155,735	61,831	92,998	916	39.7%	59.7%	0.6%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	200,175	123,937	73,249	3,009	61.9%	36.6%	1.5%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	170,755	165,400	2,465	2,890	96.9%	1.4%	1.7%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	134,325	125,699	5,592	3,044	93.6%	4.2%	2.3%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	78,870	39,429	38,834	607	50.0%	49.2%	0.8%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	509,955	503,128	1,286	5,536	98.7%	0.3%	1.1%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	132,612	2,612	3,212	95.8%	1.9%	2.3%
Nova Scotia (NS)	910,615	872,378	16,966	21,276	95.8%	1.9%	2.3%
New Brunswick (NB)	739,890	516,294	213,142	10,459	69.8%	28.8%	1.4%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	2,298,895	2,024,413	234,005	40,483	88.1%	10.2%	1.8%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

English spoken as Home Language

✓ Halifax (367,939), Avalon Peninsula (256,756) and Saint John - St. Stephen (165,400) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (37,270), Edmundston - Woodstock (39,429) and Campbellton - Miramichi (61,831) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at home.

French spoken as Home Language

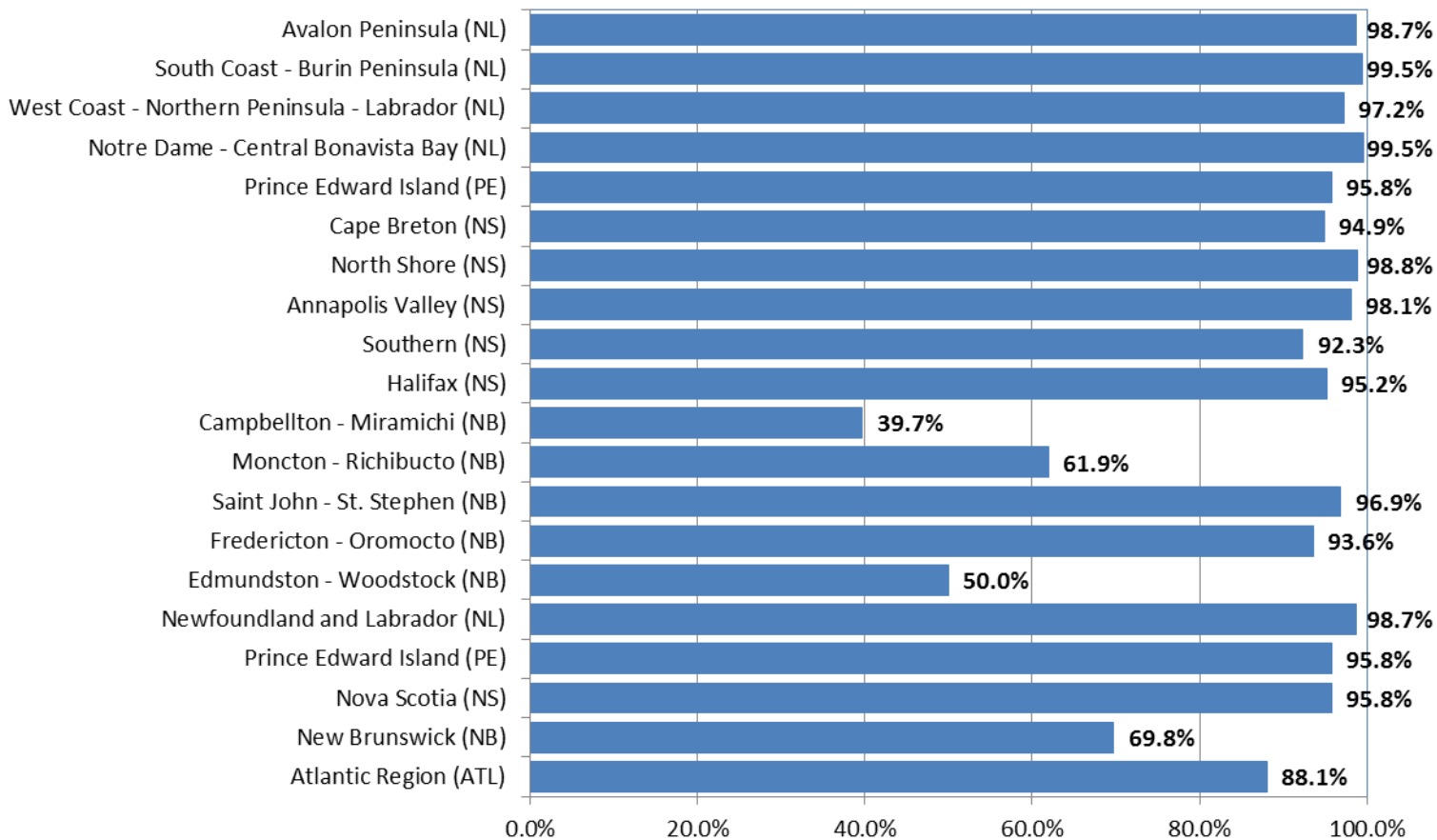
✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (92,998), Moncton - Richibucto (73,249) and Edmundston - Woodstock (38,834) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (115), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (230) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (429) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at home.

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ Halifax (14,339), Cape Breton (3,703) and Prince Edward Island (3,209) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at home in Atlantic Region. In terms of weight, Halifax (3.7%), Cape Breton (2.8%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages most often at home across Atlantic Region.

Home Language (HLA) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

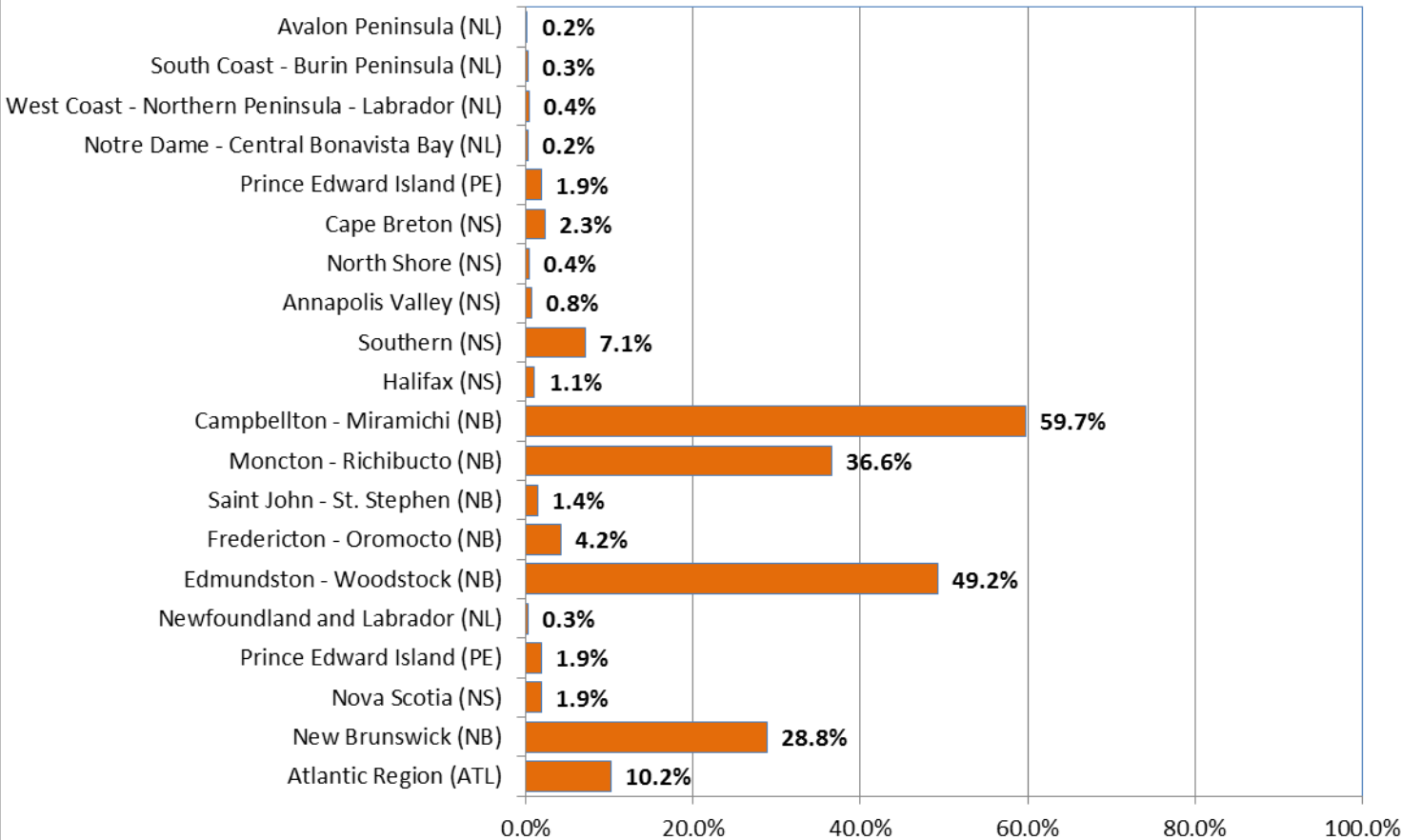
English Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



✓ In terms of weight, Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.5%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.5%) and North Shore (98.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at home while Campbellton - Miramichi (39.7%), Edmundston - Woodstock (50.0%) and Moncton - Richibucto (61.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

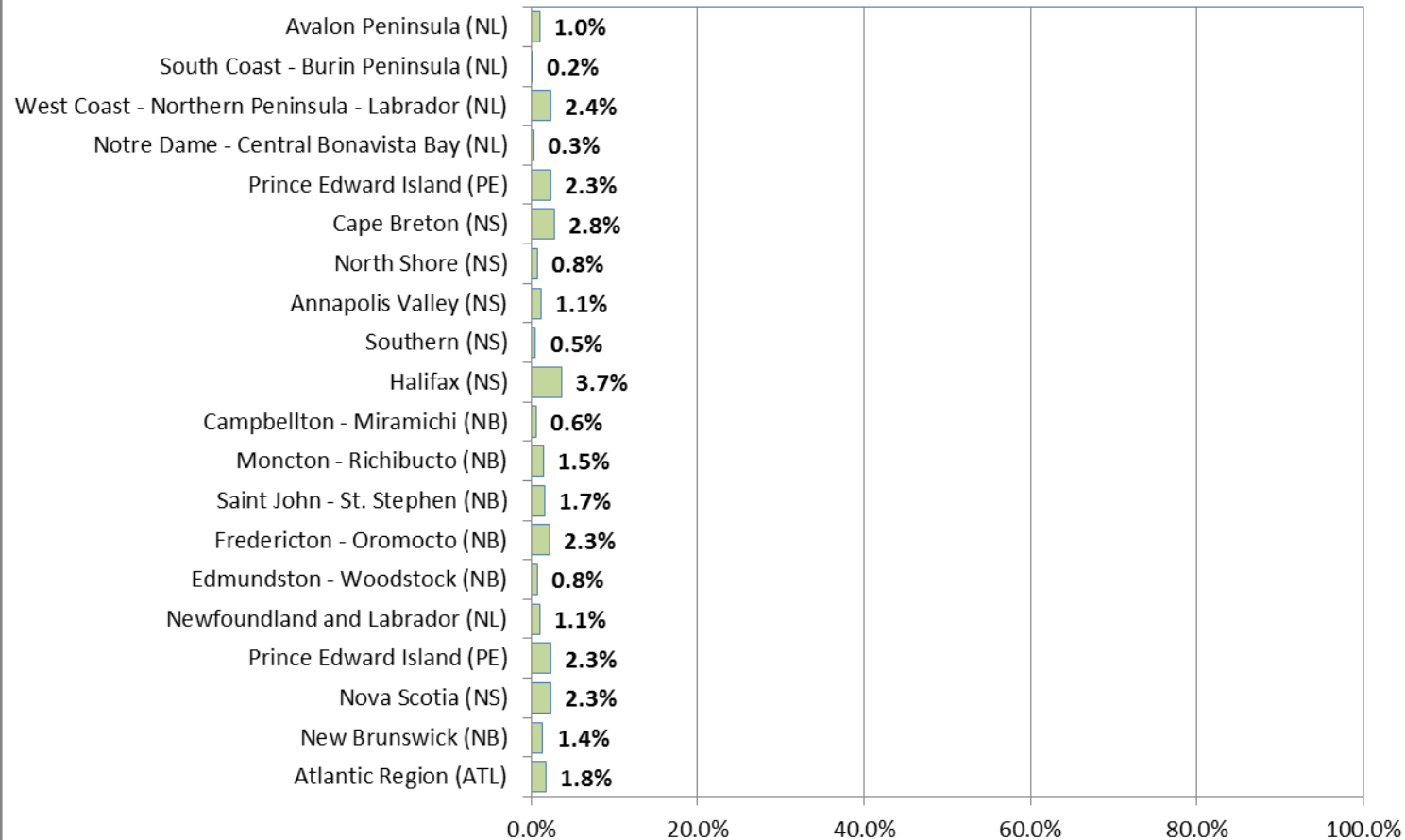
**French Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (59.7%), Edmundston - Woodstock (49.2%) and Moncton - Richibucto (36.6%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at home while Avalon Peninsula (0.2%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.2%) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Other Languages Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

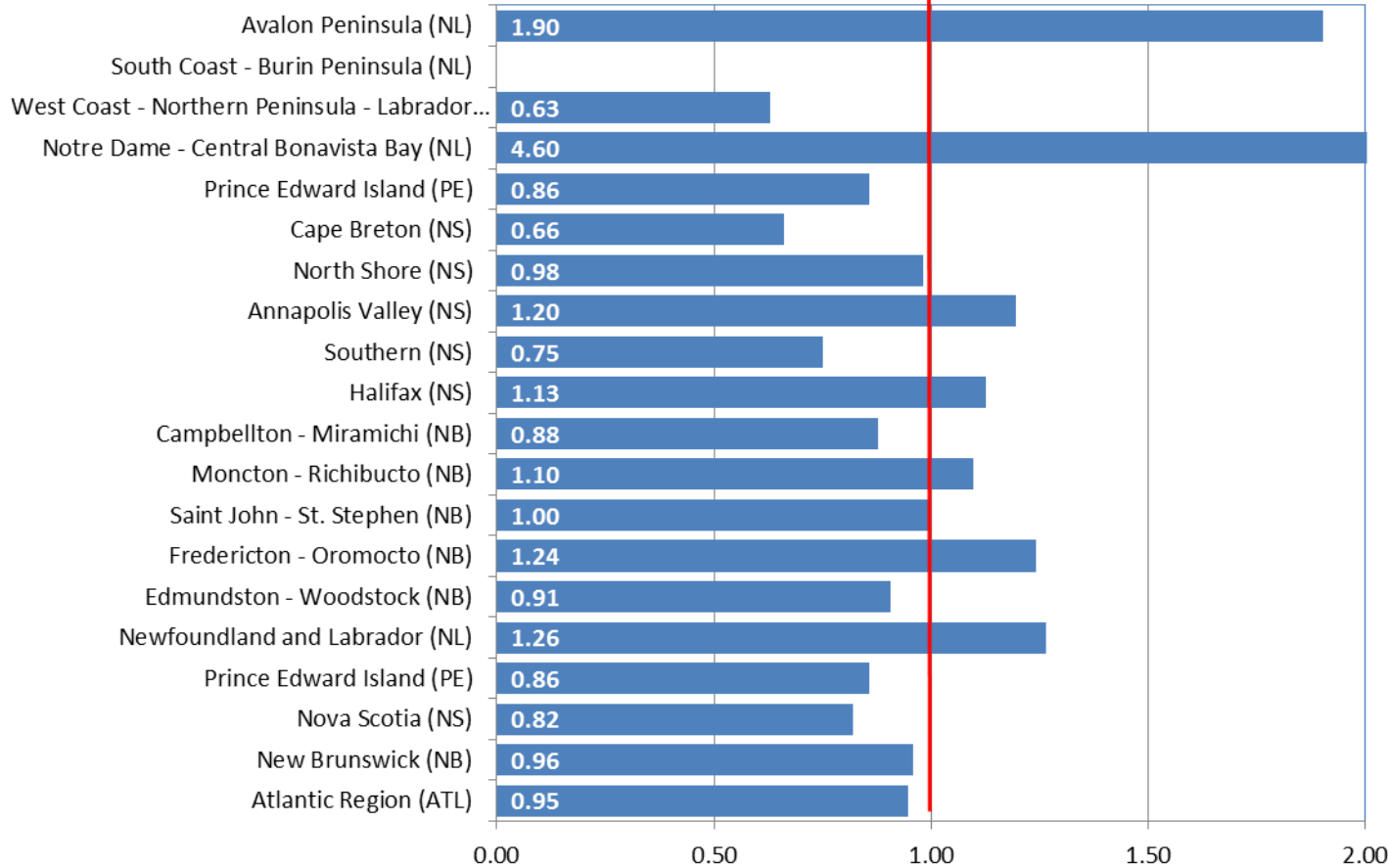


✓ *In terms of weight, Halifax (3.7%), Cape Breton (2.8%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.3%) and Southern (0.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

Home Language (HLa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

**Growth Rate of the populations speaking French most often at home
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

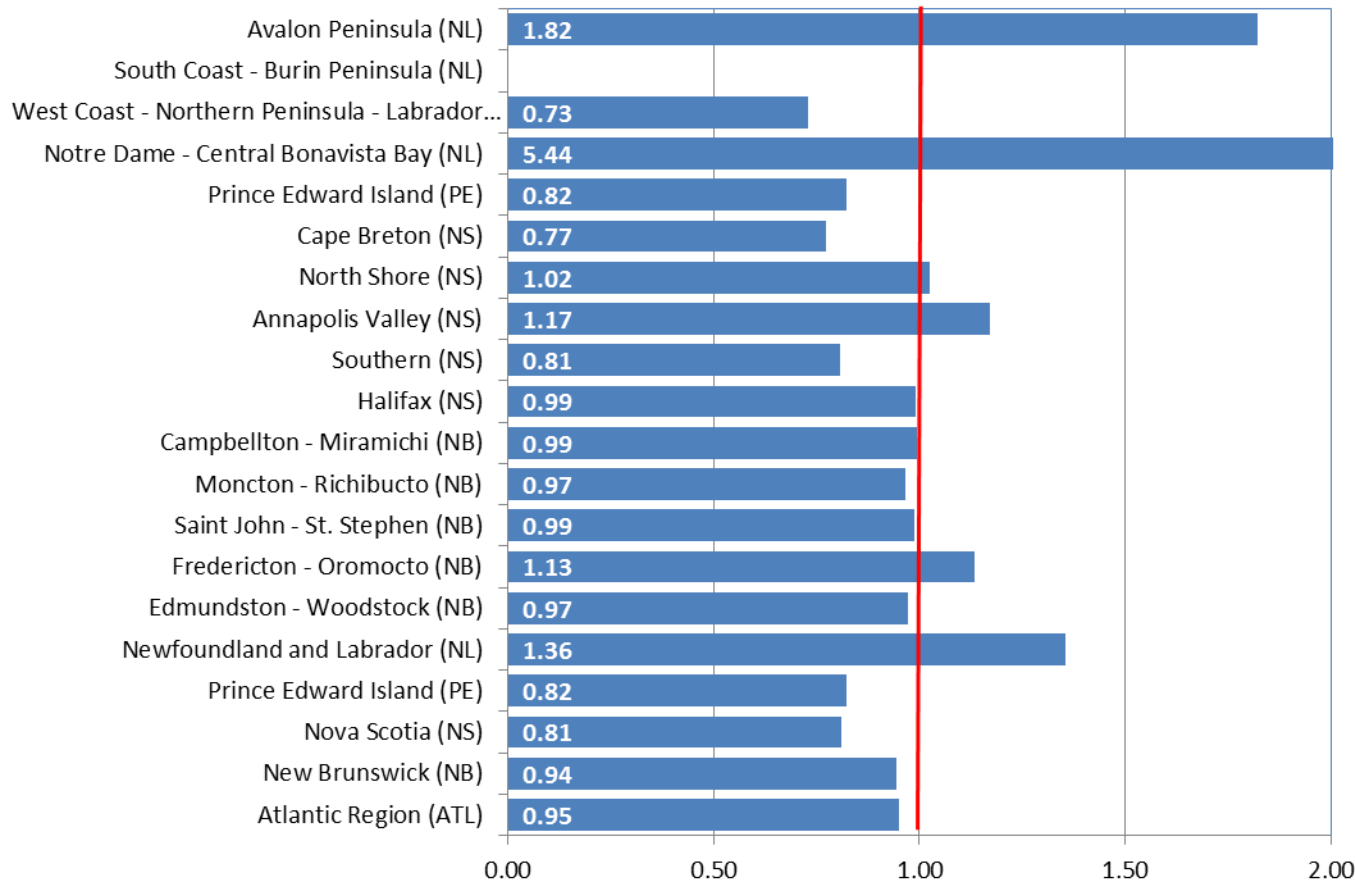


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at home of Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (4.60), Avalon Peninsula (1.90) and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.24) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.63), Cape Breton (0.66) and Southern (0.75) showed the lowest growth rates.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- Home Language (HLa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time.
- A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.

**Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking French most often at home
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the populations speaking French most often at home of Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (5.44), Avalon Peninsula (1.82) and Annapolis Valley (1.17) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.73), Cape Breton (0.77) and Southern (0.81) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

- Home Language (HL_a) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home

**Population by Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home
Canada (outside Quebec), 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	20,472,398	21,443,706	22,609,648
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	931,448	956,263	1,022,083
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	3,682,280	4,367,636	5,251,235
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (%)	90.9%	90.1%	89.3%
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (%)	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (%)	16.4%	18.3%	20.8%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	971,308	1,165,942	2,137,250
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	24,816	65,819	90,635
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	685,356	883,599	1,568,955
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.05	1.05	1.10
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.03	1.07	1.10
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.19	1.20	1.43
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (RPG)	0.99	0.99	0.98
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (RPG)	0.97	1.01	0.98
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (RPG)	1.12	1.13	1.27

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

English Spoken as Home Language

- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 22,609,648 individuals who comprised 89.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home grew by 2,137,250 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.98.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke English at least regularly at home in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 1,165,942 from 21,443,706 to 22,609,648.

French Spoken as Home Language

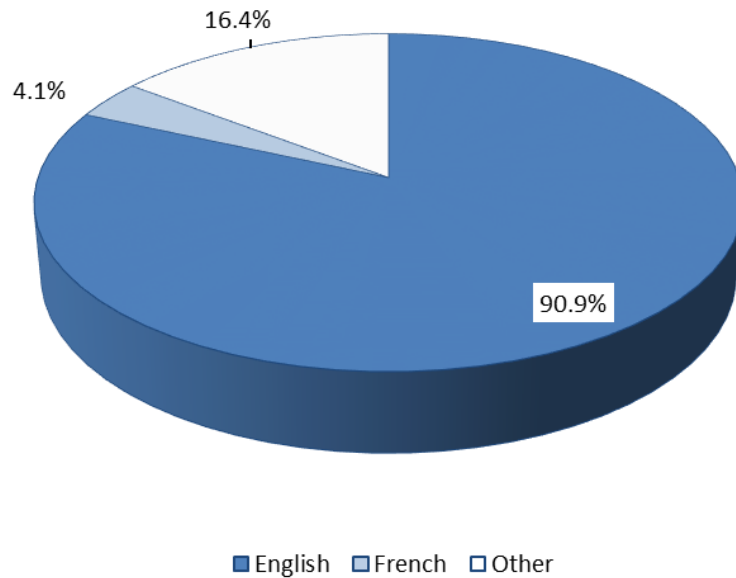
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 1,022,083 individuals who comprised 4.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home grew by 90,635 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.98.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 65,819 from 956,263 to 1,022,083.

Other Languages Spoken as Home Language

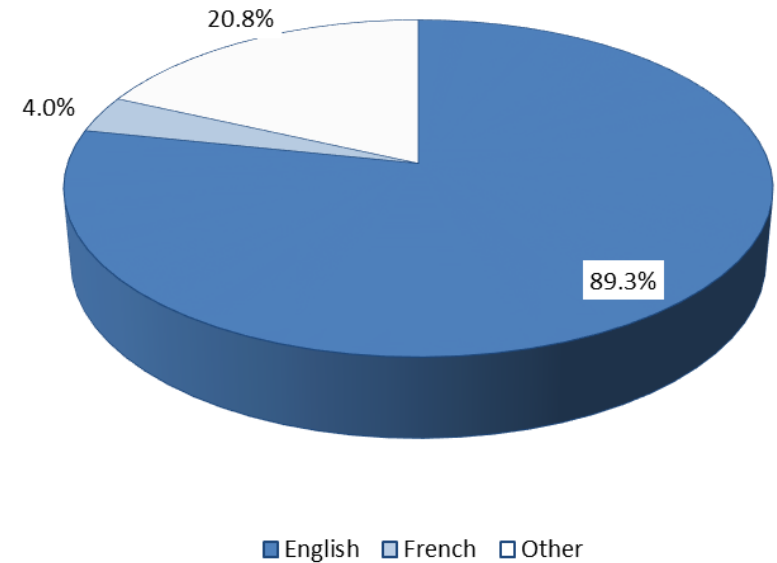
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 1,022,083 individuals who comprised 4.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home grew by 90,635 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.98.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 65,819 from 956,263 to 1,022,083.

- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population. An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home
Canada (outside Quebec), 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home
Canada (outside Quebec), 2011



- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.

Population by Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	260,010	257,961	2,213	4,746	99.2%	0.9%	1.8%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	37,455	37,310	208	133	99.6%	0.6%	0.4%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	104,375	102,204	1,162	3,189	97.9%	1.1%	3.1%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	108,110	107,708	490	583	99.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	134,764	5,342	4,579	97.3%	3.9%	3.3%
Cape Breton (NS)	134,025	130,478	5,133	5,943	97.4%	3.8%	4.4%
North Shore (NS)	153,345	152,207	2,022	2,487	99.3%	1.3%	1.6%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	122,125	120,684	2,362	2,549	98.8%	1.9%	2.1%
Southern (NS)	114,690	109,479	11,444	1,357	95.5%	10.0%	1.2%
Halifax (NS)	386,440	375,993	12,053	23,323	97.3%	3.1%	6.0%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	155,735	74,101	99,346	1,778	47.6%	63.8%	1.1%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	200,175	146,818	85,848	5,103	73.3%	42.9%	2.6%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	170,755	167,670	5,883	4,323	98.2%	3.4%	2.5%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	134,325	129,261	10,038	5,281	96.2%	7.5%	3.9%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	78,870	46,207	40,714	1,134	58.6%	51.6%	1.4%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	509,955	505,203	4,071	8,631	99.1%	0.8%	1.7%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	134,774	5,344	4,577	97.4%	3.9%	3.3%
Nova Scotia (NS)	910,615	888,843	33,000	35,683	97.6%	3.6%	3.9%
New Brunswick (NB)	739,890	564,043	241,818	17,598	76.2%	32.7%	2.4%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	2,298,895	2,092,863	284,233	66,488	91.0%	12.4%	2.9%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

English spoken as Home Language

✓ Halifax (375,993), Avalon Peninsula (257,961) and Saint John - St. Stephen (167,670) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (37,310), Edmundston - Woodstock (46,207) and Campbellton - Miramichi (74,101) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at home.

French spoken as Home Language

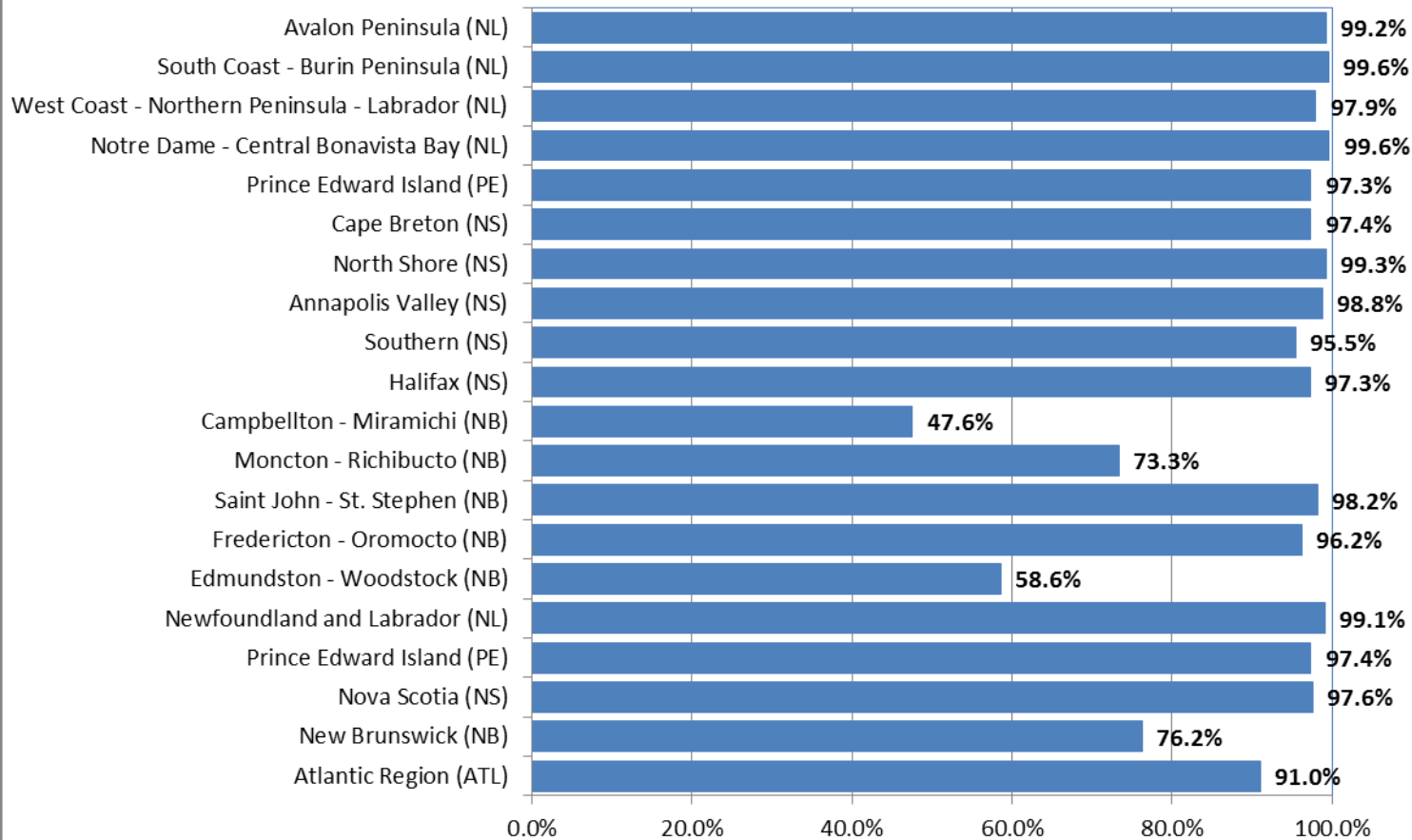
✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (99,346), Moncton - Richibucto (85,848) and Edmundston - Woodstock (40,714) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (208), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (490) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1,162) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at home.

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ Halifax (23,323), Cape Breton (5,943) and Fredericton - Oromocto (5,281) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home in Atlantic Region. In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (133), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (583) and Edmundston - Woodstock (1,134) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home across Atlantic Region.

- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.

**English Spoken at Least Regularly at Home,
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**

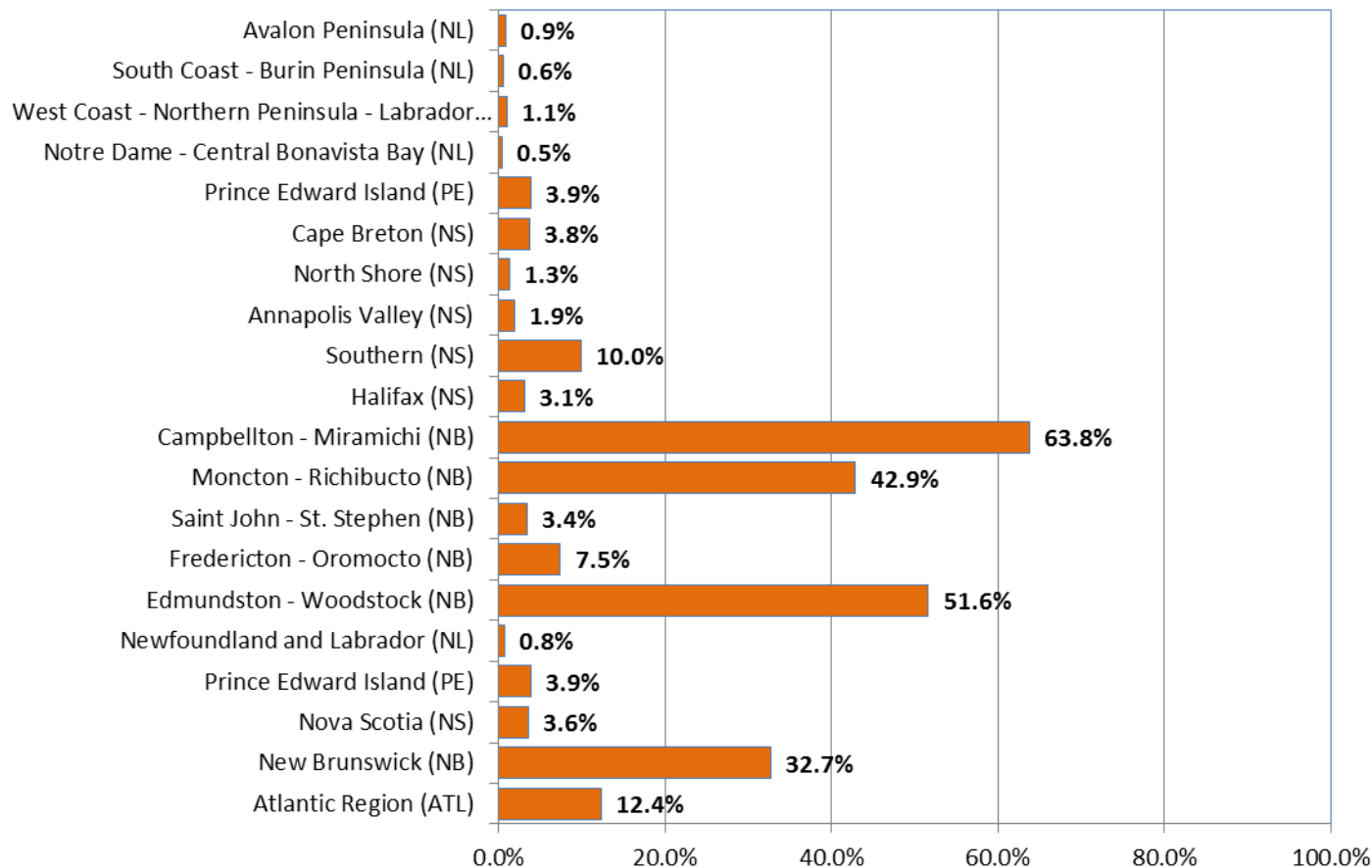


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *In terms of weight, Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.6%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.6%) and North Shore (99.3%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Campbellton - Miramichi (47.6%), Edmundston - Woodstock (58.6%) and Moncton - Richibucto (73.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.

French Spoken at Least Regularly at Home, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

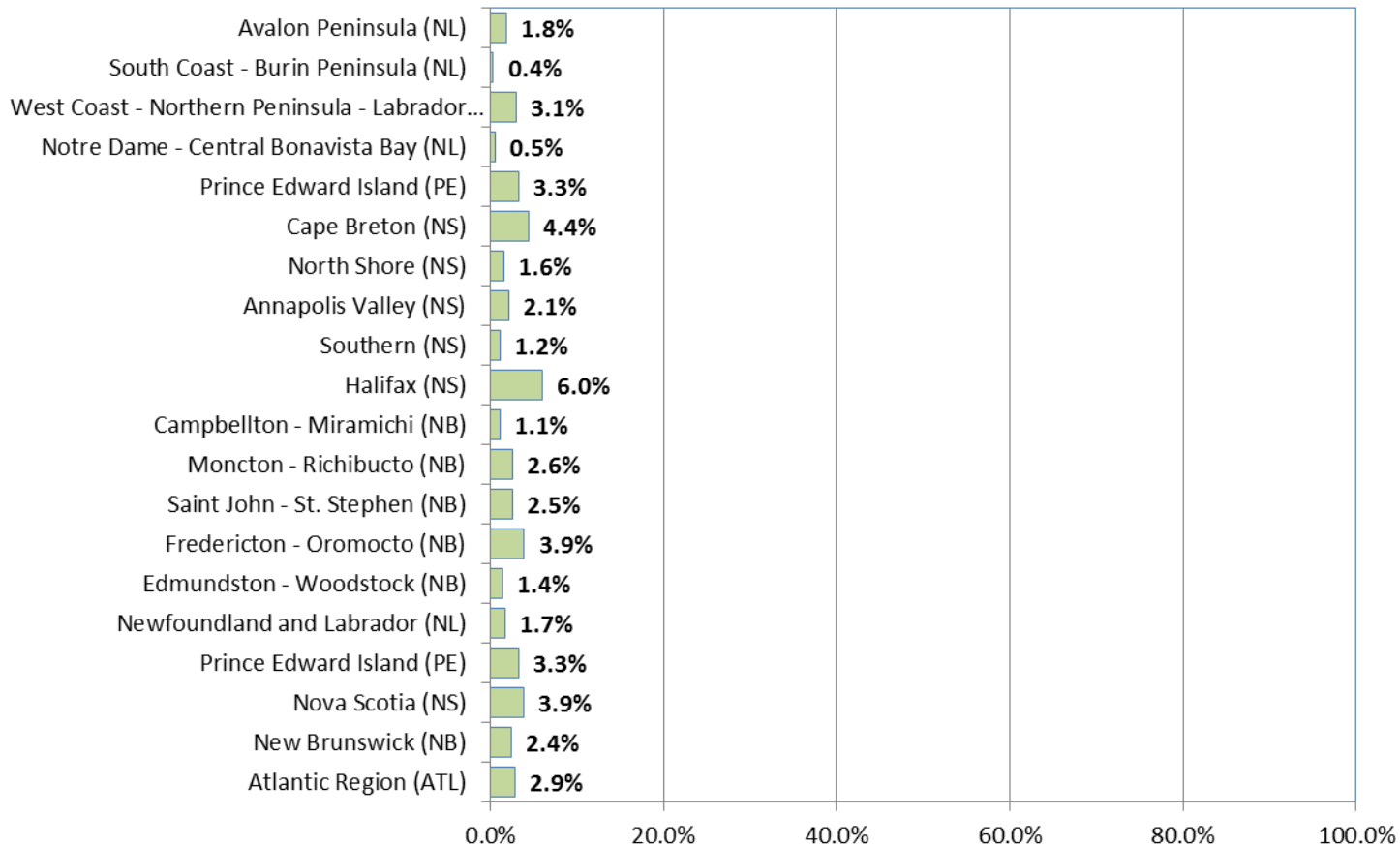


✓ In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (63.8%), Edmundston - Woodstock (51.6%) and Moncton - Richibucto (42.9%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.5%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.6%) and Avalon Peninsula (0.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.

Other Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

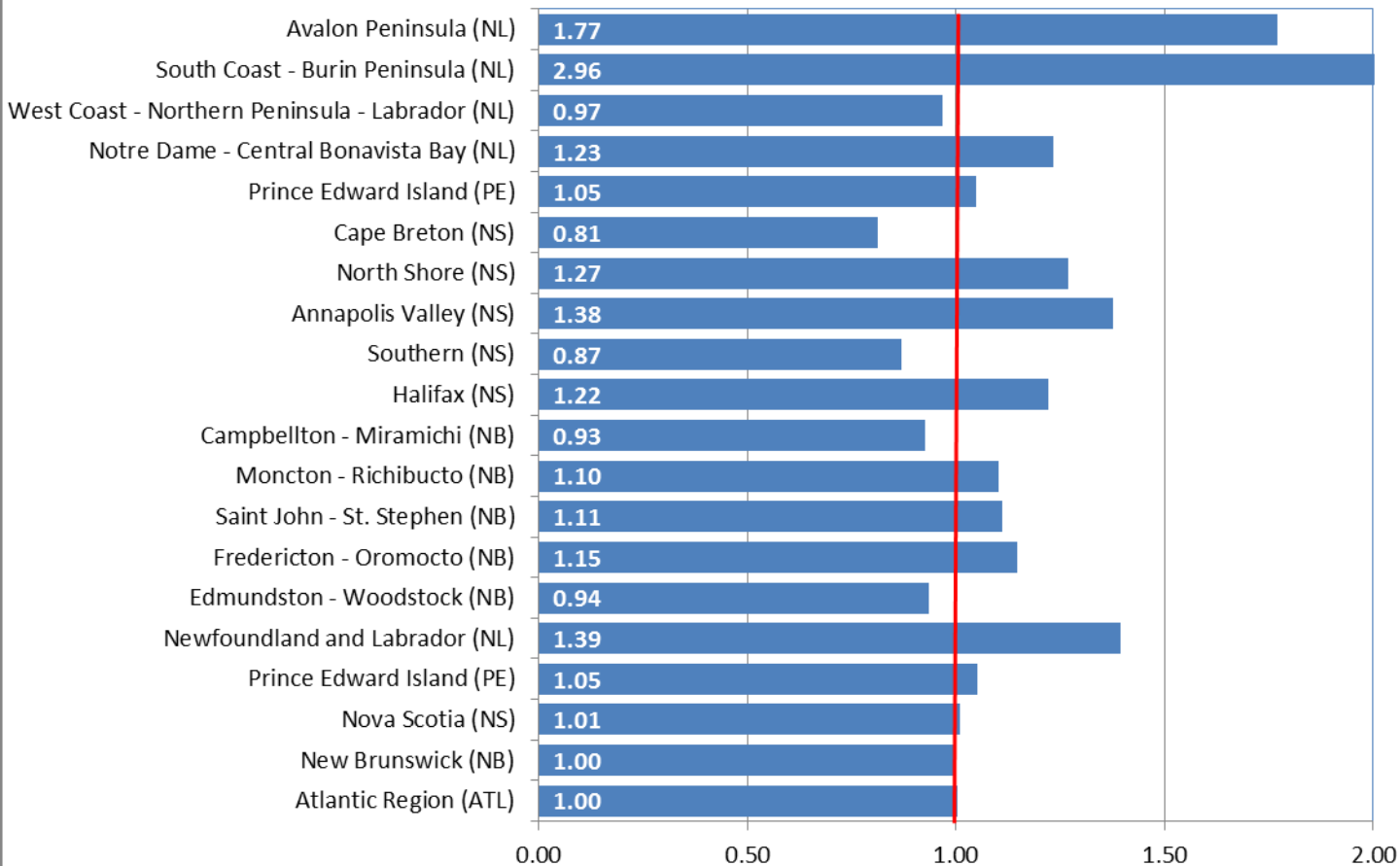


✓ In terms of weight, Halifax (6.0%), Cape Breton (4.4%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (3.9%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.4%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.5%) and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.

**Growth Rate of the populations speaking French at least regularly at home
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

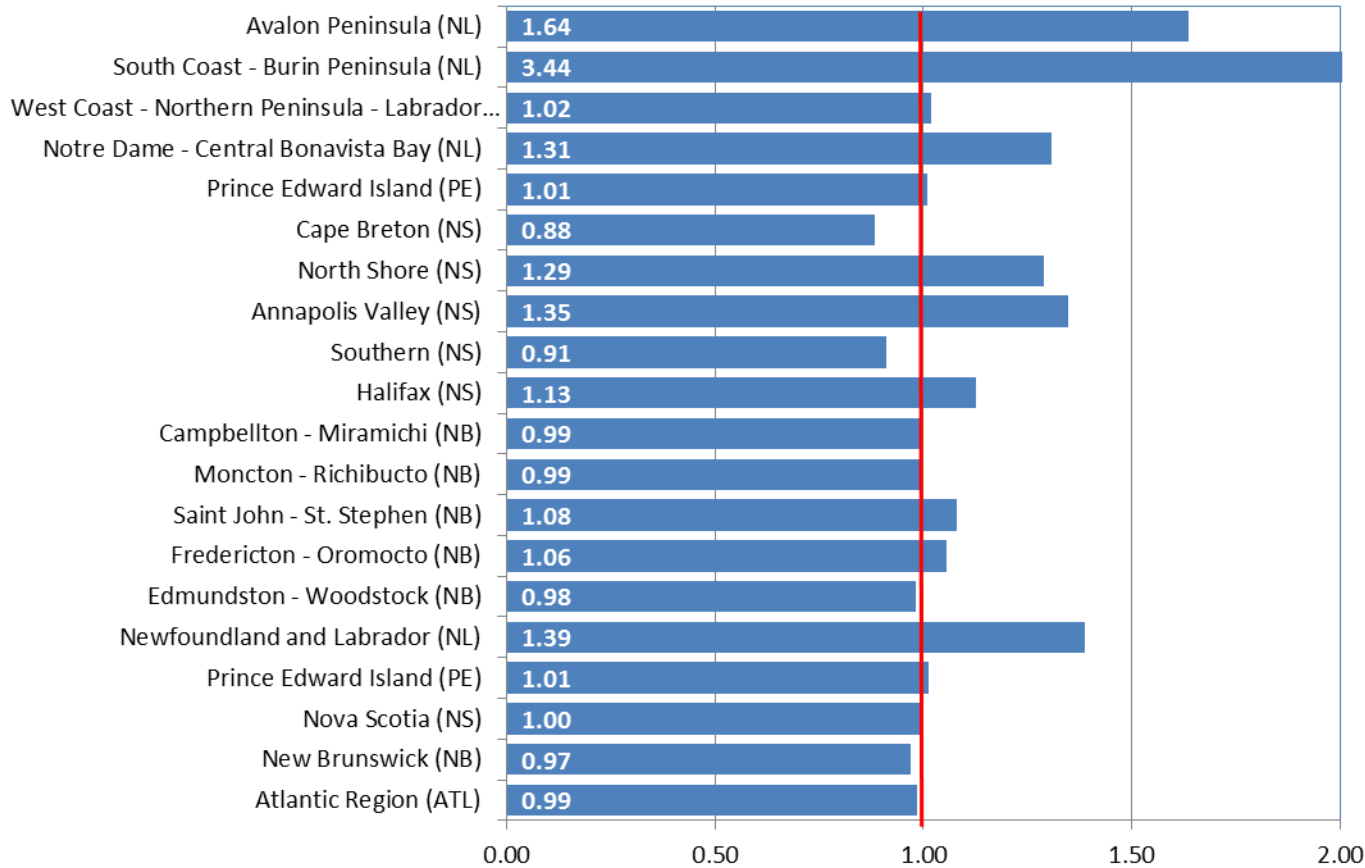


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home in the regions of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (2.96), Avalon Peninsula (1.77) and Annapolis Valley (1.38) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while Cape Breton (0.81), Southern (0.87) and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.93) showed the lowest growth rates.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate measures the change in size of a given population over time.
- A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.

**Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking French at least regularly at home
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (3.44), Avalon Peninsula (1.64) and Annapolis Valley (1.35) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Atlantic Region while Cape Breton (0.88), Southern (0.91) and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.98) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate measures the change in size of a given population over time.
- A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.



Language Retention Rates Based on the Home Language

Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI) of the Minority Official Language, based on the Language Spoken at Home Canada (outside Quebec), 1996-2011

based on language spoken most often at home	1996	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population	970,198	980,258	975,388	1,007,810
population who spoke French most often at home	618,513	612,999	604,955	618,961
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at home	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home		2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population		980,258	975,388	1,007,810
population speaking French most often or regularly at home		931,448	956,263	1,022,083
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at home		0.95	0.98	1.01

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ In Canada (outside Quebec) in 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index for French spoken most often at home was 0.61 which was lower than that of 1996 (0.64).
- ✓ When we consider French spoken at least regularly at home, we find an LCI of 1.01 which means that there are a roughly equal number of people speaking French at least regularly at home compared to the number of people with French as their mother tongue.



- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-HIa) measures the proportion of the population with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language most often at home.
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

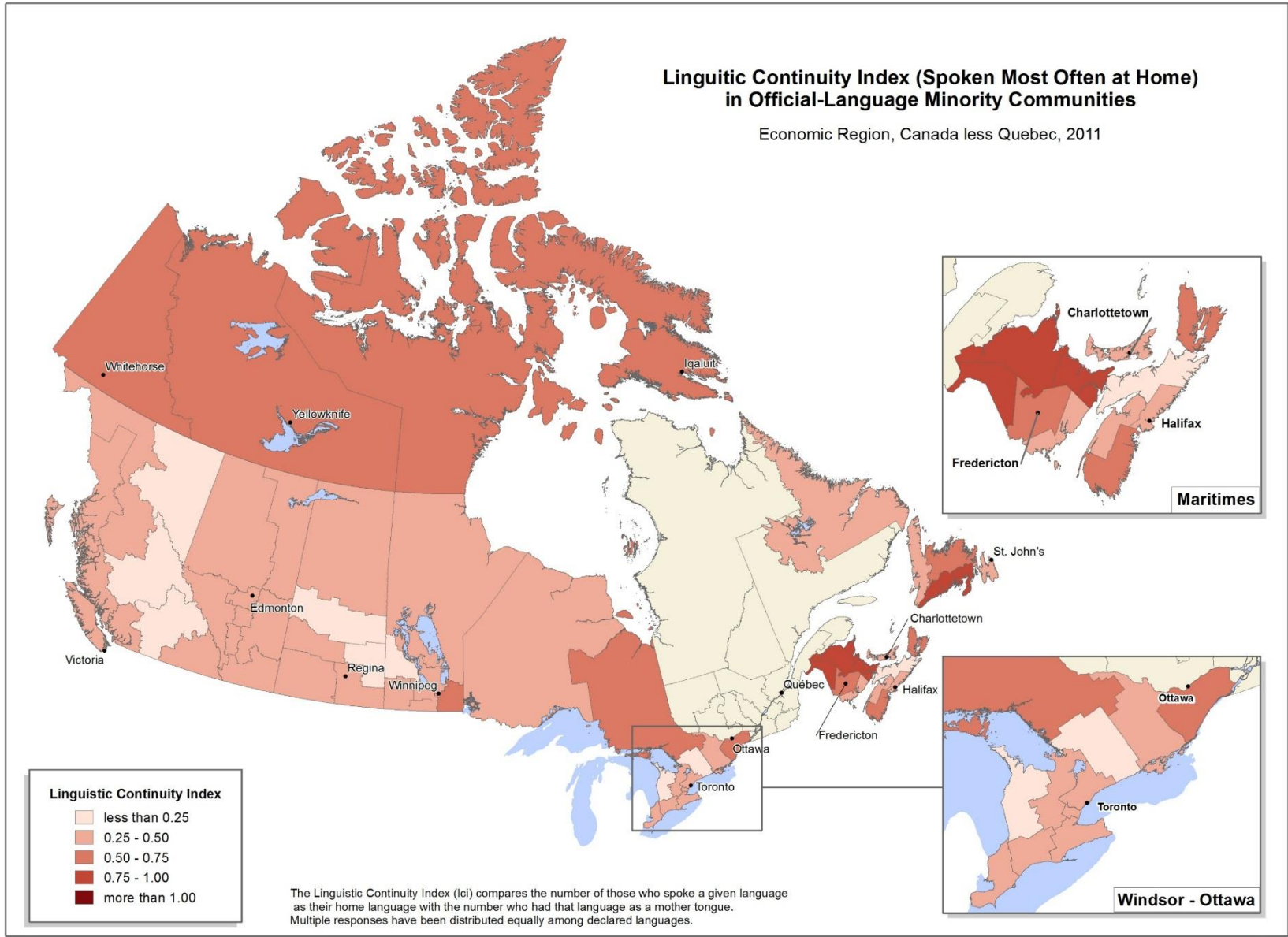
**Linguistic Continuity Index of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC),
Based on Home Language,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

Region	2001		2011		2001-2011 change	
	based on HL spoken most often	based on HL spoken most often or regularly	based on HL spoken most often	based on HL spoken most often or regularly	based on HL spoken most often	based on HL spoken most often or regularly
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	0.48	1.96	0.46	1.95	0.96	1.00
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	0.17	1.17	0.75	1.36	4.52	1.17
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	0.38	0.89	0.41	1.11	1.07	1.24
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	0.52	1.30	0.57	1.21	1.10	0.93
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.48	0.87	0.48	0.98	1.00	1.13
Cape Breton (NS)	0.63	0.91	0.56	0.92	0.89	1.01
North Shore (NS)	0.20	0.73	0.25	0.89	1.21	1.21
Annapolis Valley (NS)	0.38	0.80	0.40	1.02	1.07	1.27
Southern (NS)	0.76	0.99	0.71	0.99	0.93	1.00
Halifax (NS)	0.38	0.92	0.38	1.09	1.00	1.19
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	0.96	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.00	1.00
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	0.89	1.02	0.88	1.03	0.98	1.01
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	0.35	0.78	0.36	0.87	1.04	1.12
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	0.60	1.01	0.58	1.04	0.96	1.03
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	0.98	1.03	0.98	1.03	1.00	1.00
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	0.42	1.24	0.47	1.48	1.11	1.19
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.48	0.86	0.48	0.98	1.00	1.14
Nova Scotia (NS)	0.56	0.92	0.52	1.01	0.92	1.09
New Brunswick (NB)	0.91	1.01	0.90	1.02	0.99	1.01
Atlantic Region (ATL)	0.85	1.00	0.84	1.02	0.99	1.02

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

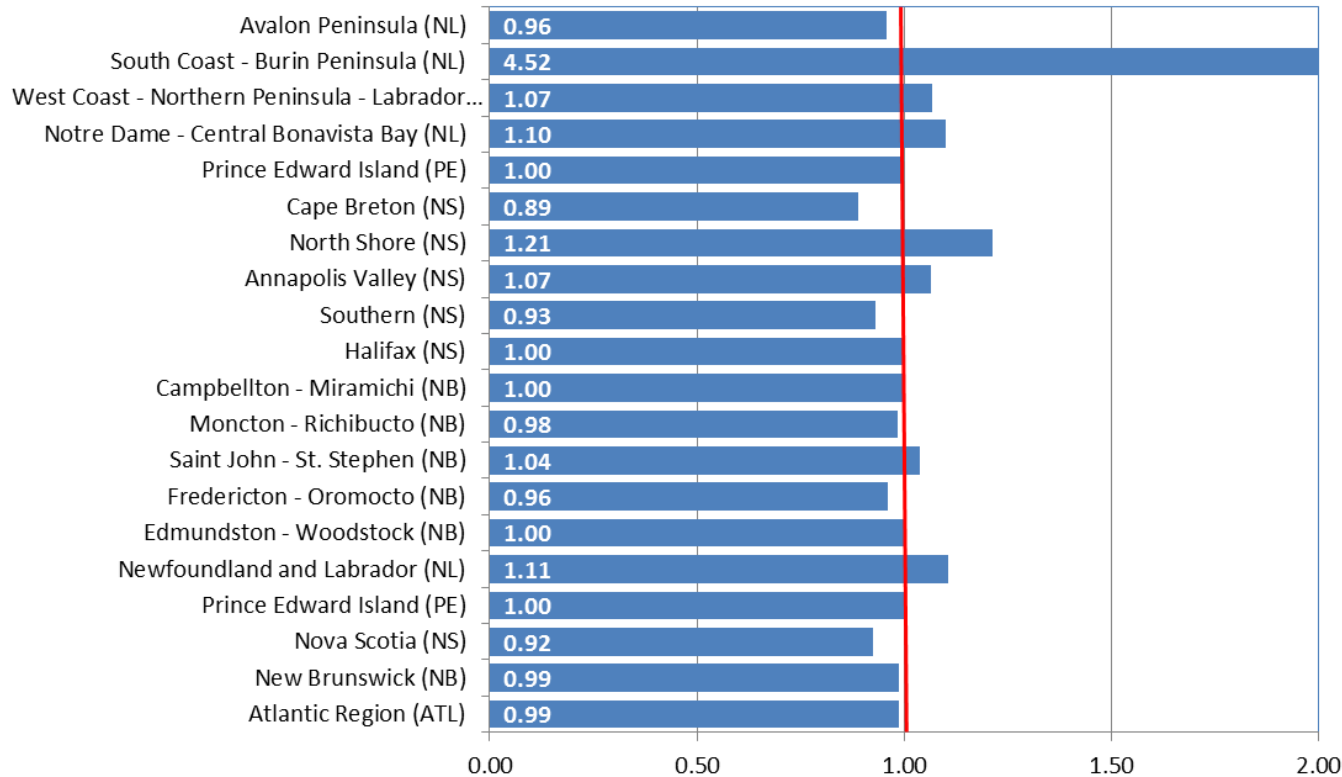
- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of French across Atlantic Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at home, Edmundston - Woodstock (0.98), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.95) and Moncton - Richibucto (0.88) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices for French across Région de l'Atlantique while North Shore (0.25), Saint John - St. Stephen (0.36) and Halifax (0.38) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken at least regularly at home, Avalon Peninsula (1.95), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (1.36) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (1.21) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région de l'Atlantique while Saint John - St. Stephen (0.87), North Shore (0.89) and Cape Breton (0.92) displayed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-HIa) measures the proportion of the population with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The 2001-2011 Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-0111) measures the change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of a given population over time.
- An LCI-0111 greater than 1.00 indicates that the ratio for those using a given language most often at home compared to those with that language as their mother tongue increased between 2001-2011 while an LCI-0111 lower than 1.00 indicates the population using a given language most often at home compared to those with that language as their mother tongue decreased between 2001-2011.



Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.
Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample
Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 10 750 000 and 1 : 12 000 000.

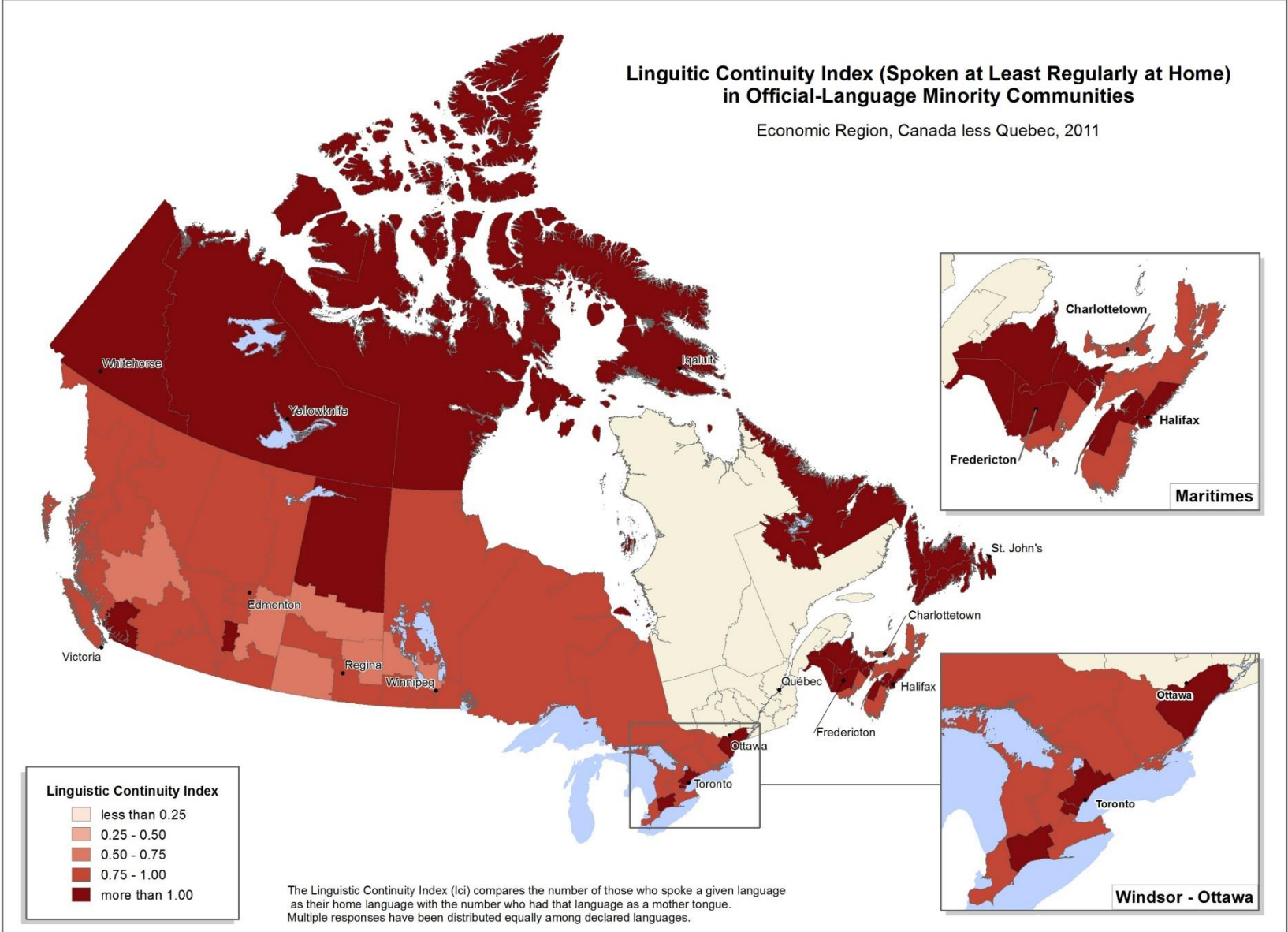
**Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of the Minority Official Language
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (4.52), North Shore (1.21) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (1.10) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on home language spoken most often) for French across Atlantic Region while Cape Breton (0.89), Southern (0.93) and Avalon Peninsula (0.96) showed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

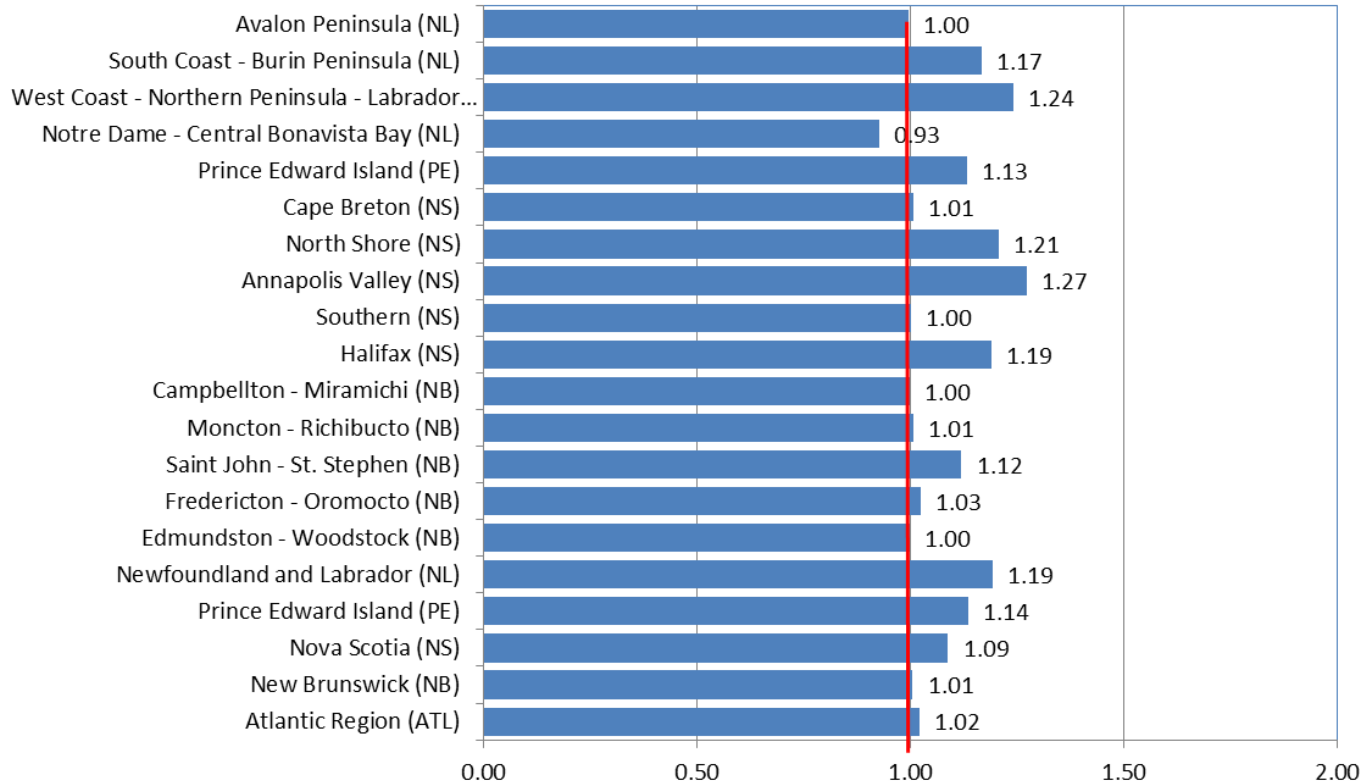
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-HIa) measures the proportion of the population with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The 2001-2011 Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-0111) measures the change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of a given population over time.
- An LCI-0111 greater than 1.00 indicates that the ratio for those using a given language most often at home compared to those with that language as their mother tongue increased between 2001-2011 while an LCI-0111 lower than 1.00 indicates the population using a given language most often at home compared to those with that language as their mother tongue decreased between 2001-2011.



Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.
Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample
Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 10 750 000 and 1 : 12 000 000.

Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of the OLMC Based on Language Spoken Most Often or Regularly at Home Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011

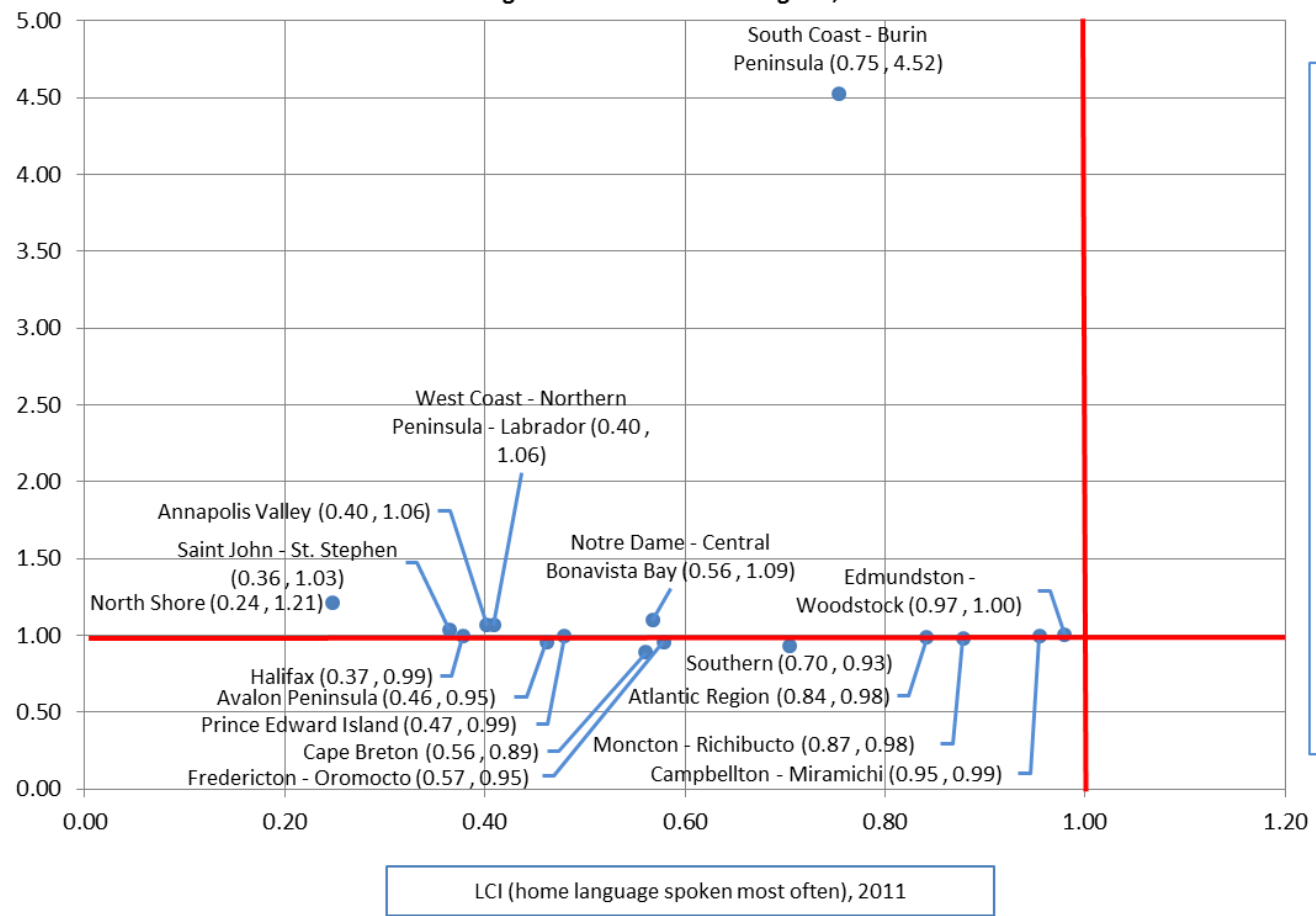


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Annapolis Valley (1.27), West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.24) and North Shore (1.21) displayed the highest linguistic continuity index (based on home language spoken at least regularly) for French in Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.93), Avalon Peninsula (1.00) and Campbellton - Miramichi (1.00) showed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-HIa) measures the proportion of the population with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language most often at home. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The 2001-2011 Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-0111) measures the change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of a given population over time.
- An LCI-0111 greater than 1.00 indicates that the ratio for those using a given language at least regularly at home compared to those with that language as their mother tongue increased between 2001 and 2011 while an LCI-0111 lower than 1.00 indicates the population using a given language at least regularly at home compared to those with that language as their mother tongue decreased between 2001 and 2011.

**Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of French
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



Change in LCI (home language spoken most often), 2001-2011

- ✓ The regions located in the top right quadrant displayed a linguistic continuity index (LCI) higher than 1.00 for the OL minority language and experienced an increase in the LCI between 2001 and 2011.
- ✓ The regions located in the top left quadrant are ones which displayed an LCI lower than 1.00 for the minority OL in 2001 but which experienced an increase for the 2001-2011 period.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom right quadrant displayed an LCI greater than 1.00 for the minority OL but experienced an increase in the LCI for the 2001-2011 period.
- ✓ The regions located in the bottom left quadrant reported a low LCI for the minority OL and experienced a decline in the LCI for the 2001-2011 period.

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI) compares the number of those who speak a given language as their home language with the number who had that language as a mother tongue. In this example, we consider those who speak the minority official language most often at home.
- The 2001-2011 linguistic continuity index (LCI-0111) compares, over time, the proportion of those who speak a given language as their home language with the number who had that language as a mother tongue.

Language Spoken Most Often at Work



**Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Work
Canada (outside Quebec), 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken most often at work	12,523,698	13,582,089	14,182,363
French spoken most often at work	247,823	260,509	259,066
Other languages spoken most often at work	251,055	281,662	264,876
English spoken most often at work (%)	96.2%	96.2%	96.4%
French spoken most often at work (%)	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Other languages spoken most often at work (%)	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English spoken most often at work (growth)	1,058,392	600,274	1,658,666
French spoken most often at work (growth)	12,687	-1,443	11,243
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth)	30,607	-16,786	13,821
English spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.08	1.04	1.13
French spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.05	0.99	1.05
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.12	0.94	1.06
English spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
French spoken most often at work (RPG)	0.97	0.96	0.93
Other languages spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.03	0.90	0.93

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey.

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking English most often at work in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 14,182,363 individuals who comprised 96.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at work grew by 1,658,666 which represents a growth rate of 1.13 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at work in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 600 274 from 13,582,089 to 14,182,363.

French Spoken at Work

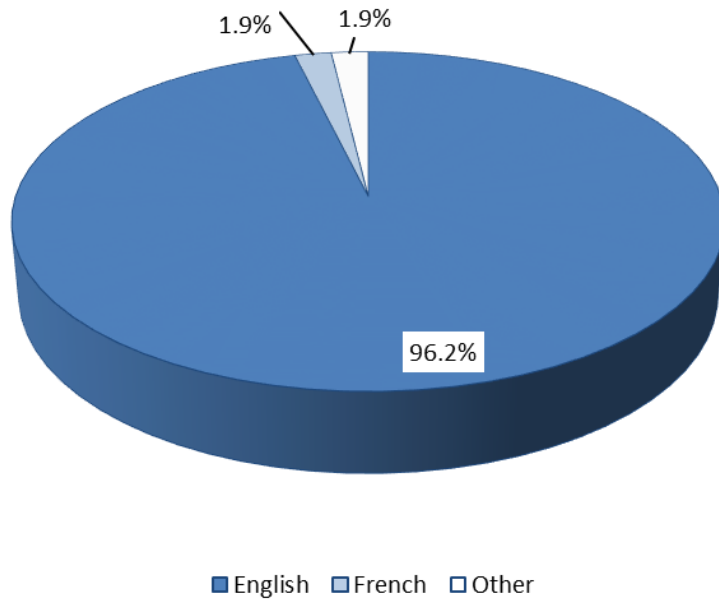
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at work in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 259,066 individuals who comprised 1.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at work grew by 11,243 which represents a growth rate of 1.05 and a relative population growth rate of 0.93.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at work in Canada (outside Quebec) decreased by 1 443 from 260,509 to 259,066.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

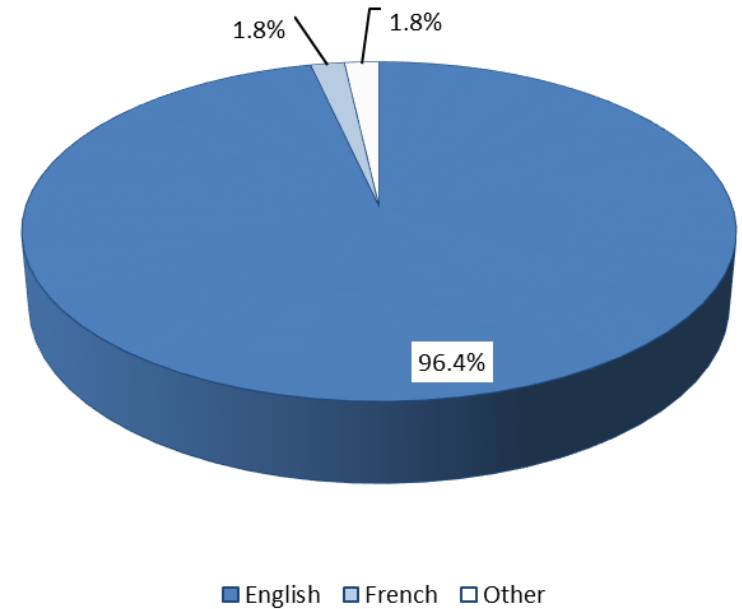
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 264,876 individuals who comprised 1.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work grew by 13,821 which represents a growth rate of 1.06 and a relative population growth rate of 0.93.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at work in Canada (outside Quebec) decreased by 16 786 from 281,662 to 264,876.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Work
Canada (outside Quebec), 2001



Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Work
Canada (outside Quebec), 2011



- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

Population by language spoken most often at work Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	150,375	149,525	678	173	99.4%	0.5%	0.1%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	19,760	19,725	35	0	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	56,630	55,630	273	728	98.2%	0.5%	1.3%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	55,135	55,000	55	80	99.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	85,285	83,403	1,355	528	97.8%	1.6%	0.6%
Cape Breton (NS)	67,605	65,370	1,410	825	96.7%	2.1%	1.2%
North Shore (NS)	83,220	82,790	348	83	99.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	67,800	67,443	275	83	99.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Southern (NS)	62,245	58,470	3,750	25	93.9%	6.0%	0.0%
Halifax (NS)	239,790	237,053	1,798	938	98.9%	0.8%	0.4%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	83,765	37,623	46,028	115	44.9%	54.9%	0.1%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	122,355	88,733	33,268	353	72.5%	27.2%	0.3%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	97,815	96,530	1,068	218	98.7%	1.1%	0.2%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	80,925	78,870	1,930	125	97.5%	2.4%	0.2%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	43,780	23,895	19,875	10	54.6%	45.4%	0.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	282,030	279,938	1,093	1,000	99.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	85,305	83,410	1,365	530	97.8%	1.6%	0.6%
Nova Scotia (NS)	520,815	511,191	7,641	1,983	98.2%	1.5%	0.4%
New Brunswick (NB)	428,790	325,685	102,198	908	76.0%	23.8%	0.2%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	1,316,940	1,200,223	112,296	4,421	91.1%	8.5%	0.3%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ Halifax (237,053), Avalon Peninsula (149,525) and Saint John - St. Stephen (96,530) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (19,725), Edmundston - Woodstock (23,895) and Campbellton - Miramichi (37,623) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at work.

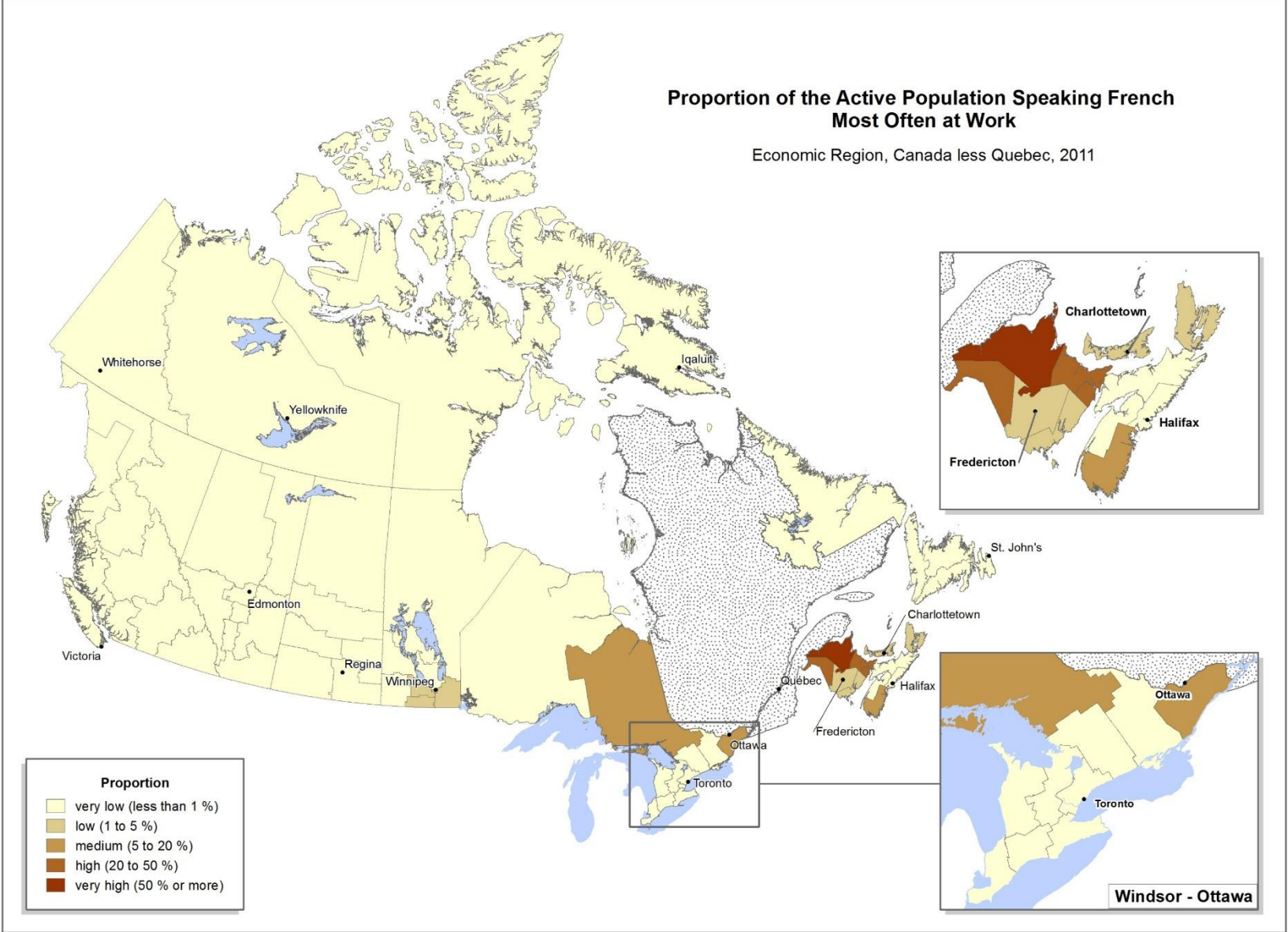
French Spoken at Work

- ✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (46,028), Moncton - Richibucto (33,268) and Edmundston - Woodstock (19,875) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (35), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (55) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (273) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at work.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

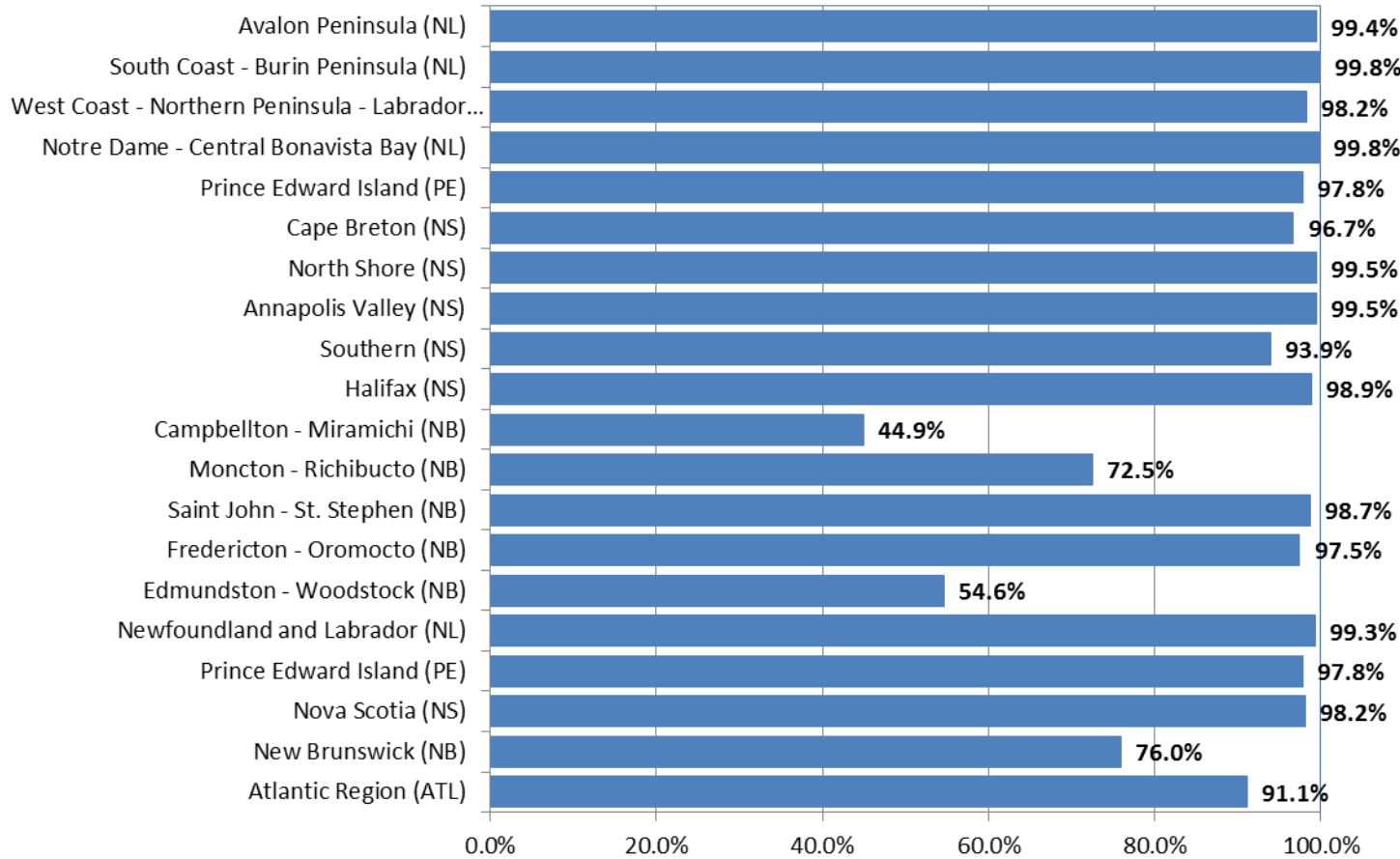
- ✓ Halifax (938), Cape Breton (825) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (728) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at work in Atlantic Region. while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0), Edmundston - Woodstock (10) and Southern (25) had the smallest populations speaking other languages most often at work.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.



Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 10 750 000 and 1 : 12 000 000.

English Spoken Most Often at Work, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

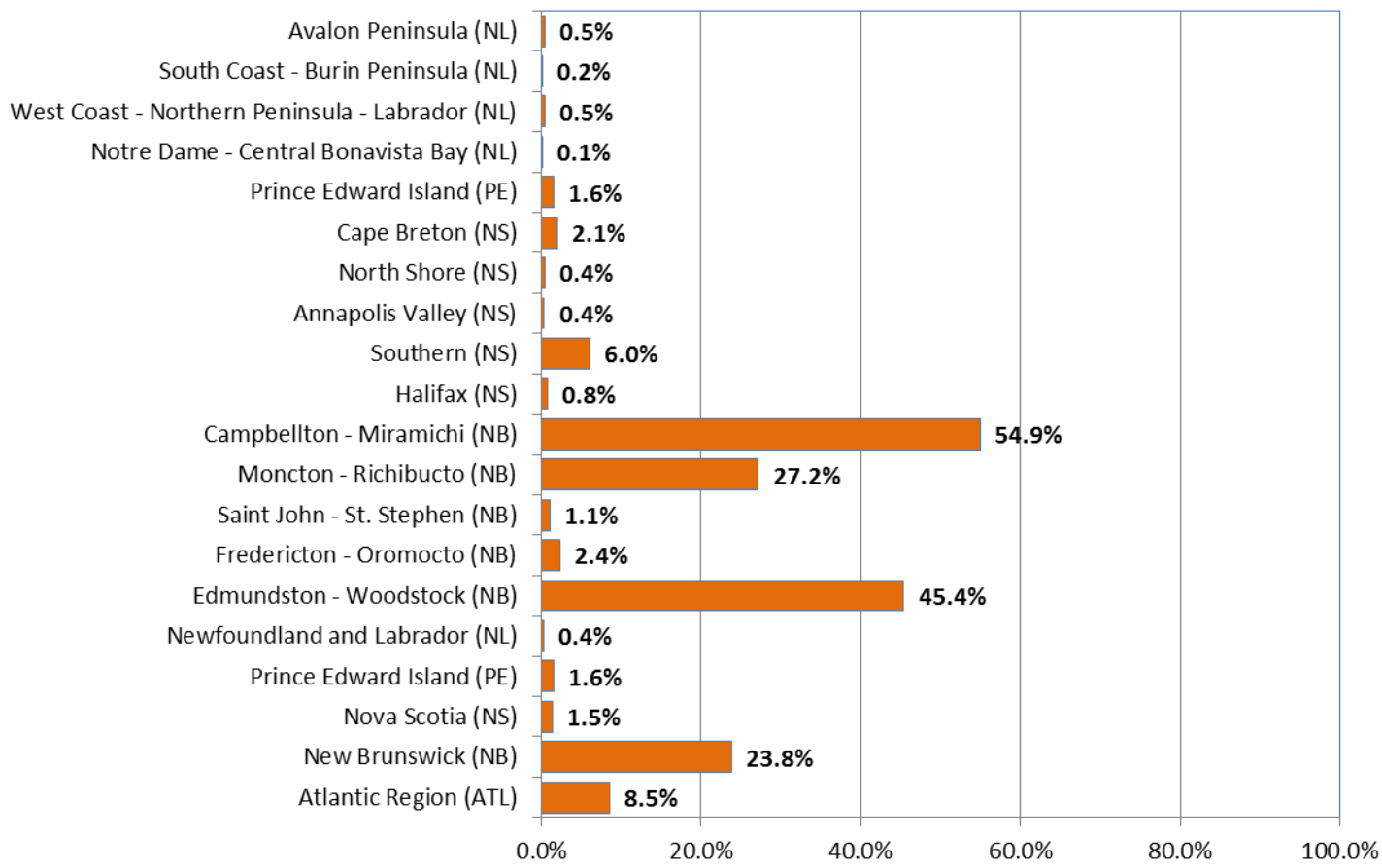


✓ *In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.8%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.8%) and North Shore (99.5%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at work while Campbellton - Miramichi (44.9%), Edmundston - Woodstock (54.6%) and Moncton - Richibucto (72.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

French Spoken Most Often at Work, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

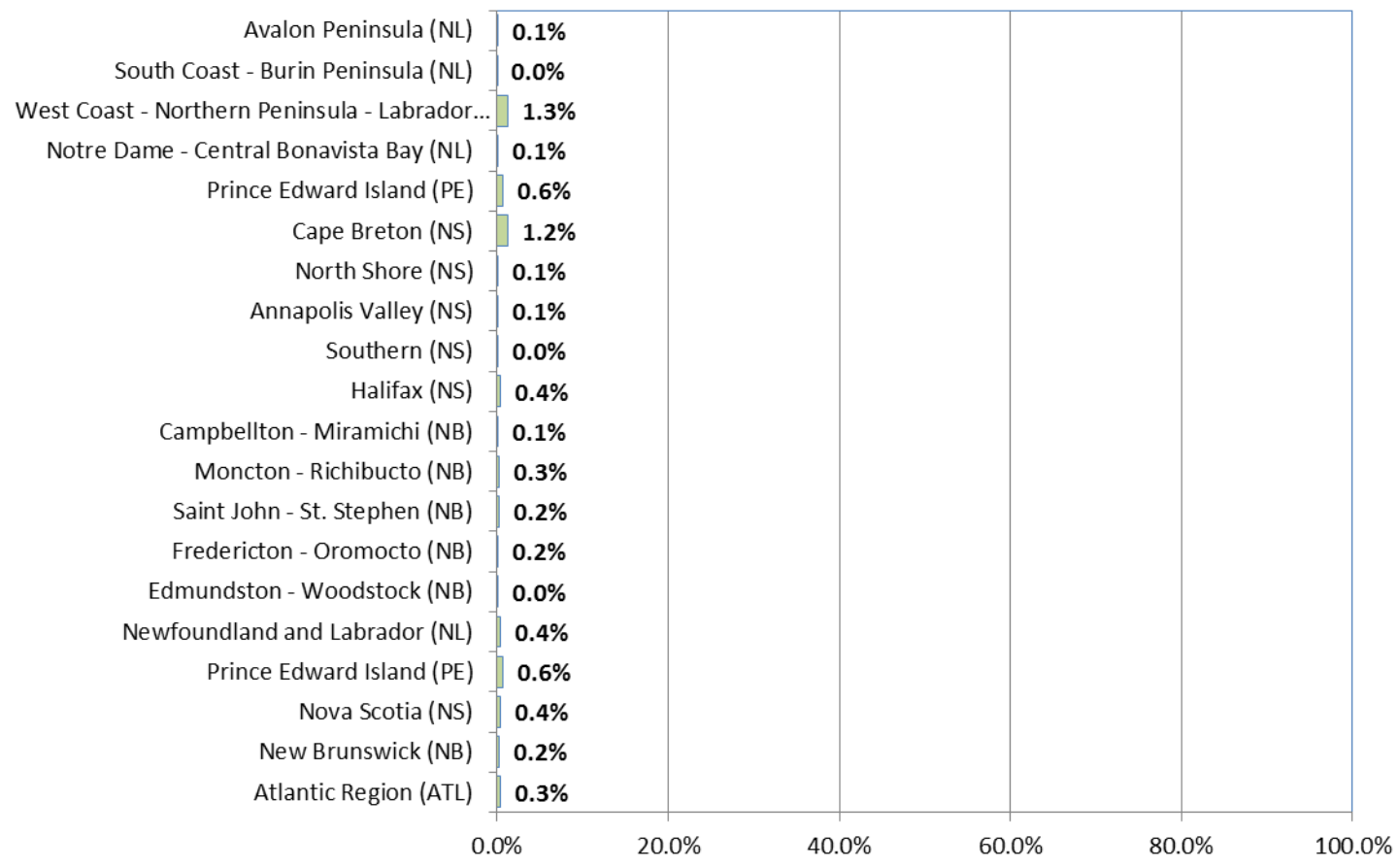


✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (54.9%), Edmundston - Woodstock (45.4%) and Moncton - Richibucto (27.2%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at work while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.1%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%) and Annapolis Valley (0.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

Other Languages Spoken Most Often at Work, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

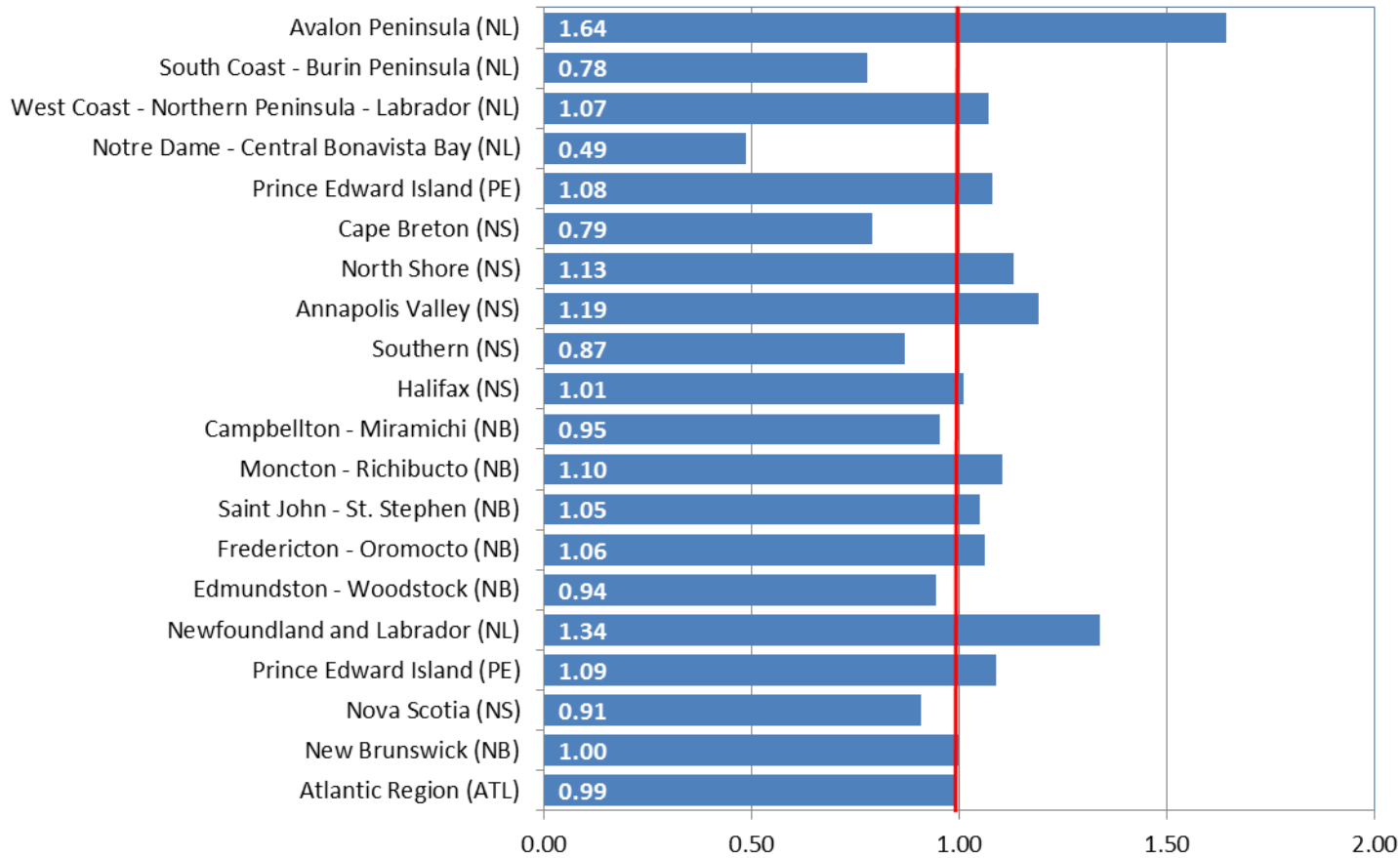


✓ *In terms of weight, West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.3%), Cape Breton (1.2%) and Prince Edward Island (0.6%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.0%) and Southern (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

**Growth Rate of the populations speaking French most often at work
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

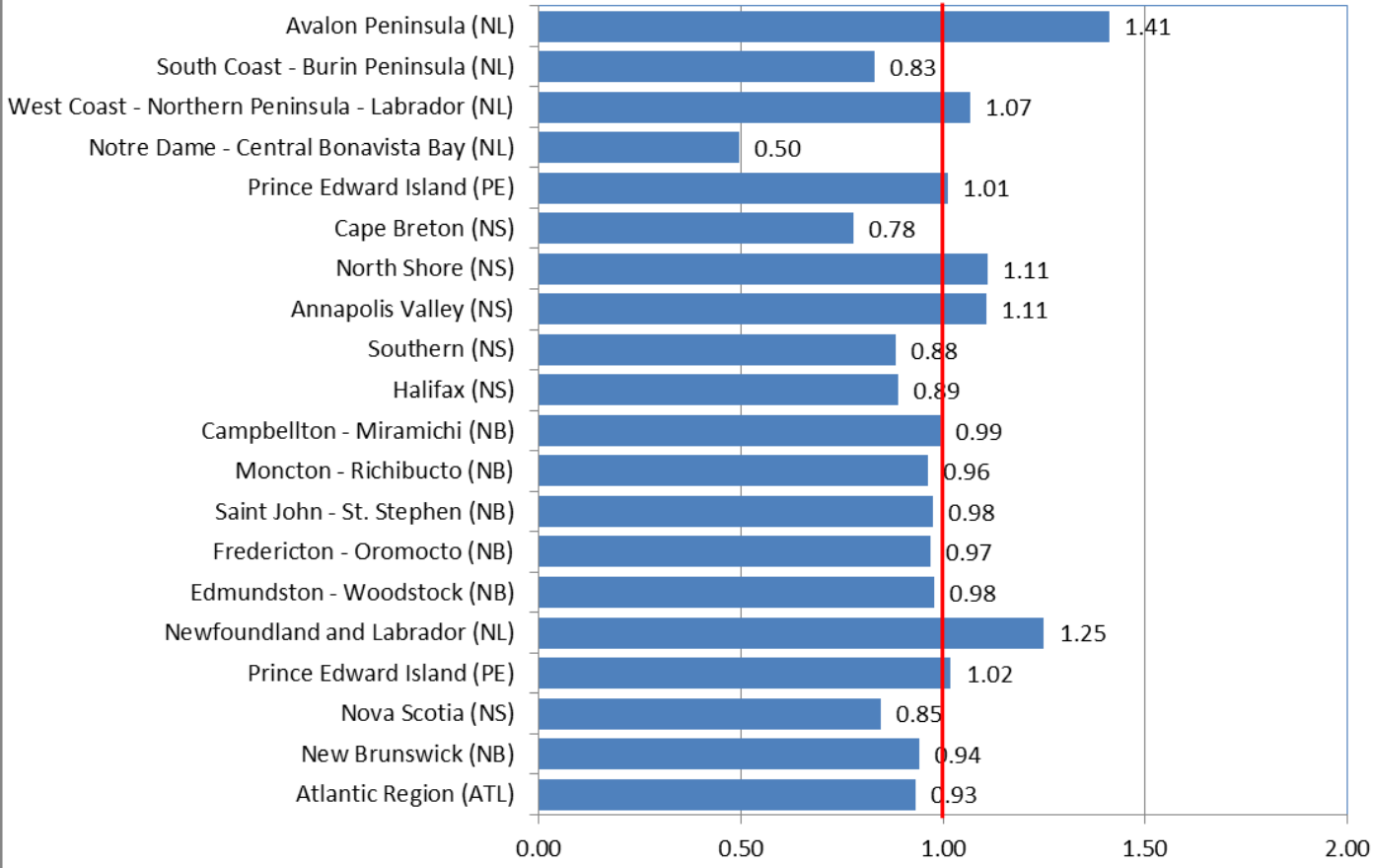


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Avalon Peninsula (1.64), Annapolis Valley (1.19) and North Shore (1.13) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.49), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.78) and Cape Breton (0.79) showed the lowest growth rates.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.
- A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.

**Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking French most often at work
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Avalon Peninsula (1.41), North Shore (1.11) and Annapolis Valley (1.11) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.50), Cape Breton (0.78) and South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.83) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Work

Population by Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Work Canada (outside Quebec), 2001-2011

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	12,736,516	13,822,800	14,388,448
French spoken at least regularly at work	649,193	713,356	653,084
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	603,798	673,841	630,724
English spoken at least regularly at work	97.8%	97.9%	97.8%
French spoken at least regularly at work	5.0%	5.1%	4.4%
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	1,086,284	565,648	1,651,933
French spoken at least regularly at work	64,163	-60,272	3,891
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	70,043	-43,117	26,926
English spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.09	1.04	1.13
French spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.10	0.92	1.01
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.12	0.94	1.04
English spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
French spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.01	0.88	0.89
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.03	0.90	0.92

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey.

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 14,388,448 individuals who comprised 97.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work grew by 1,651,933 which represents a growth rate of 1.13 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English at least regularly at work in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 565,648 from 13,822,800 to 14,388,448.

French Spoken at Work

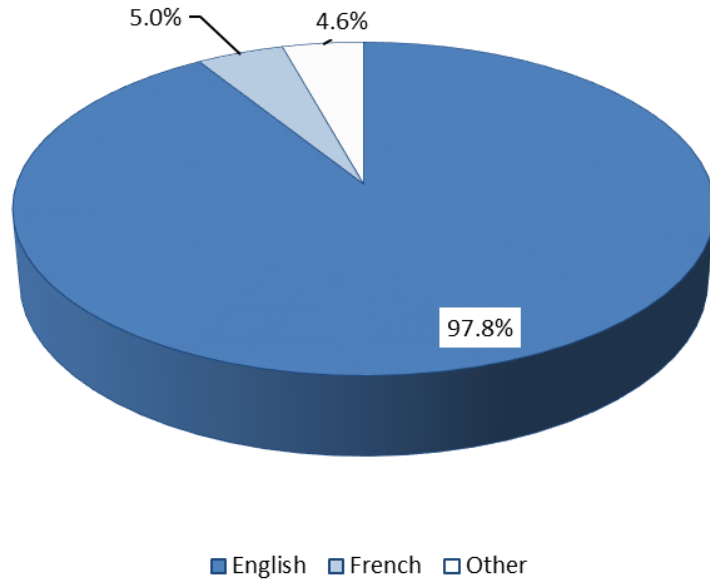
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 653,084 individuals who comprised 4.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work grew by 3,891 which represents a growth rate of 1.01 and a relative population growth rate of 0.89.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Canada (outside Quebec) decreased by 60,272 from 713,356 to 653,084.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

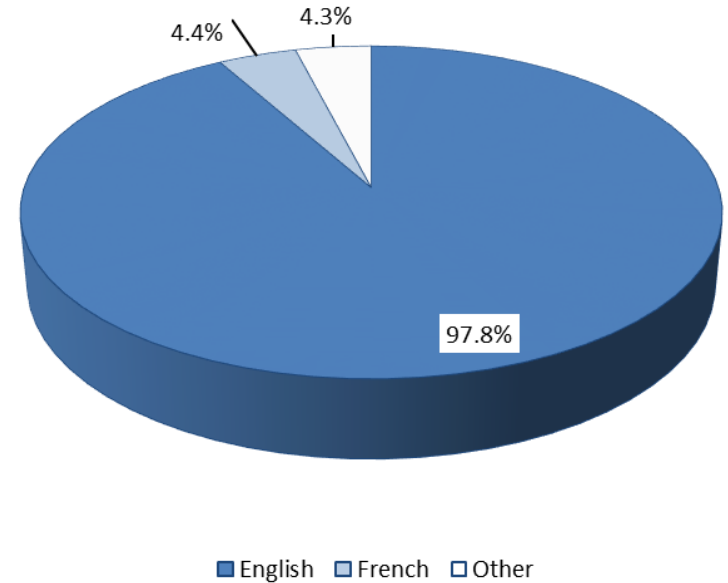
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 630,724 individuals who comprised 4.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work grew by 26,926 which represents a growth rate of 1.04 and a relative population growth rate of 0.92.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Canada (outside Quebec) decreased by 43,117 from 673,841 to 630,724.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work
Canada (outside Quebec), 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work
Canada (outside Quebec), 2011



- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

Population by Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Work, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	150,375	149,910	1,198	1,578	99.7%	0.8%	1.0%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	19,760	19,725	35	135	99.8%	0.2%	0.7%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	56,630	56,210	978	1,218	99.3%	1.7%	2.2%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	55,135	55,075	173	270	99.9%	0.3%	0.5%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	85,285	84,313	2,390	2,853	98.9%	2.8%	3.3%
Cape Breton (NS)	67,605	66,795	3,188	2,195	98.8%	4.7%	3.2%
North Shore (NS)	83,220	83,035	708	823	99.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	67,800	67,653	588	1,293	99.8%	0.9%	1.9%
Southern (NS)	62,245	60,715	6,065	2,780	97.5%	9.7%	4.5%
Halifax (NS)	239,790	238,401	3,878	7,903	99.4%	1.6%	3.3%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	83,765	54,053	62,596	8,818	64.5%	74.7%	10.5%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	122,355	107,096	51,931	22,596	87.5%	42.4%	18.5%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	97,815	97,110	1,768	3,898	99.3%	1.8%	4.0%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	80,925	79,760	3,023	6,333	98.6%	3.7%	7.8%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	43,780	33,265	29,295	2,465	76.0%	66.9%	5.6%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	282,030	281,013	2,490	3,220	99.6%	0.9%	1.1%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	85,305	84,320	2,405	2,850	98.8%	2.8%	3.3%
Nova Scotia (NS)	520,815	516,676	14,518	15,055	99.2%	2.8%	2.9%
New Brunswick (NB)	428,790	371,330	148,663	44,221	86.6%	34.7%	10.3%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	1,316,940	1,253,338	168,076	65,346	95.2%	12.8%	5.0%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

English Spoken at Work

✓ Halifax (238,401), Avalon Peninsula (149,910) and Moncton - Richibucto (107,096) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (19,725), Edmundston - Woodstock (33,265) and Campbellton - Miramichi (54,053) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at work.

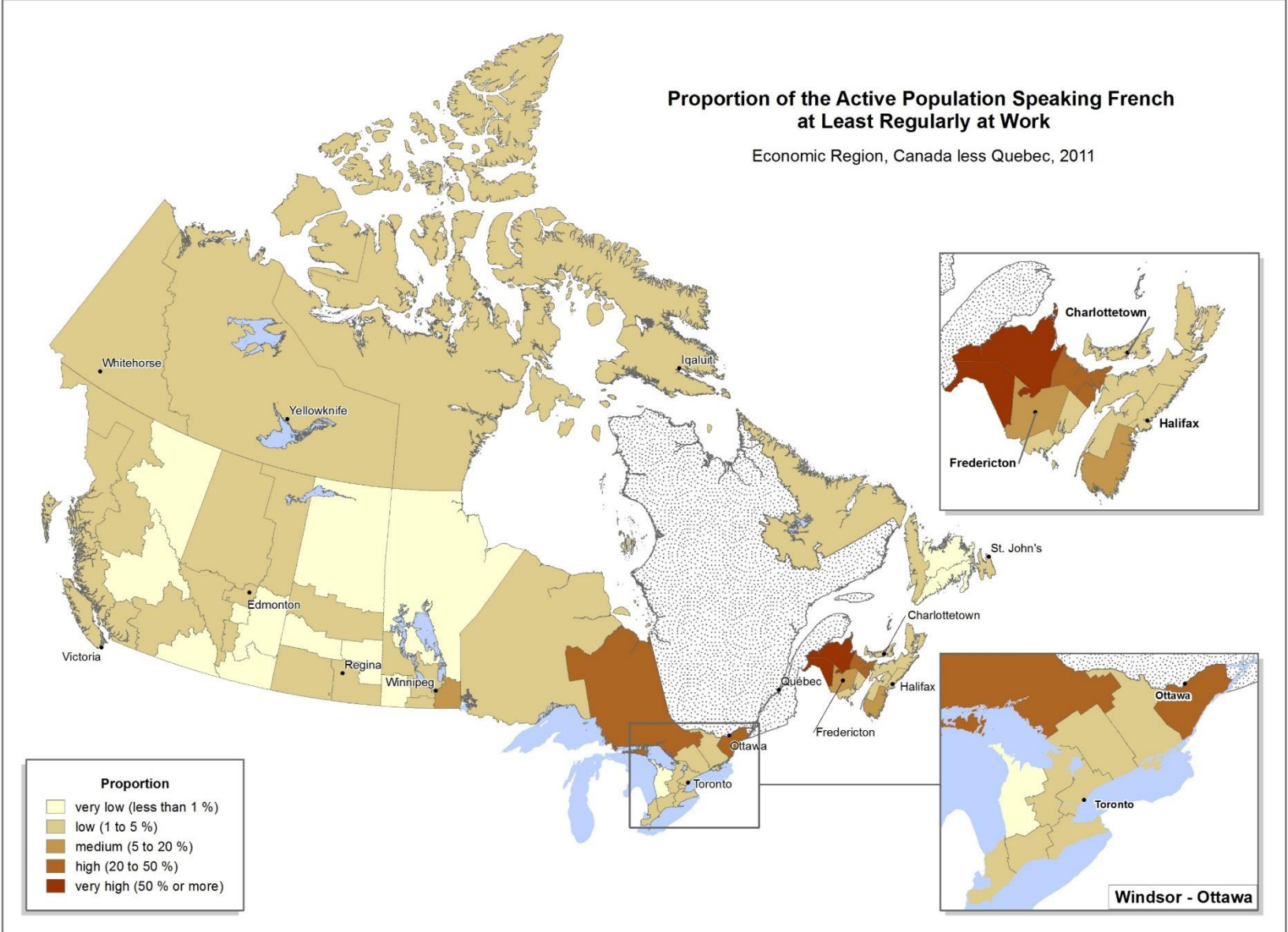
French Spoken at Work

✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (62,596), Moncton - Richibucto (51,931) and Edmundston - Woodstock (29,295) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (35), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (173) and Annapolis Valley (588) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at work.

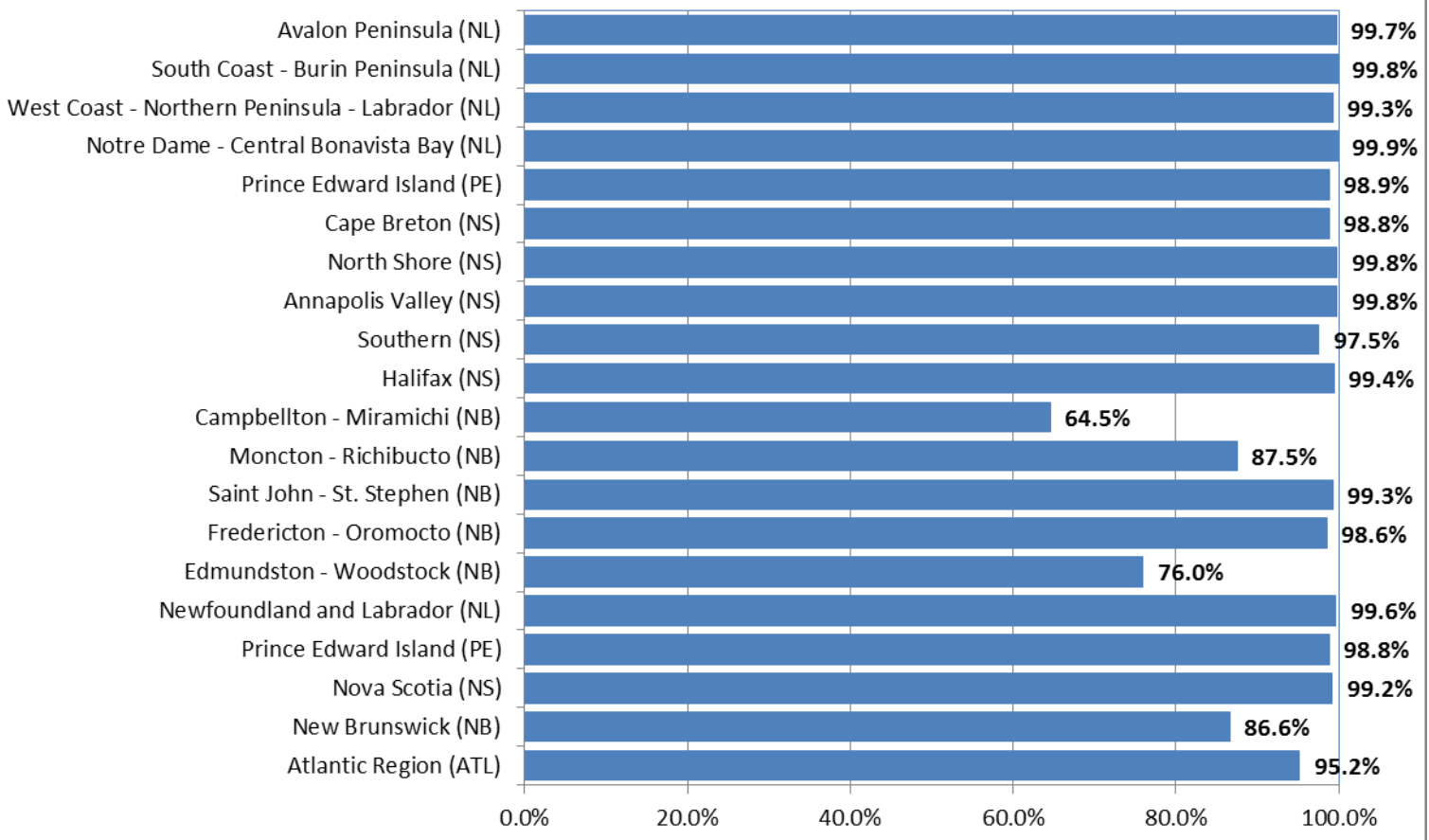
Other Languages Spoken at Work

✓ Moncton - Richibucto (22,596), Campbellton - Miramichi (8,818) and Halifax (7,903) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Atlantic Region. In terms of weight, Moncton - Richibucto (18.5%), Campbellton - Miramichi (10.5%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (7.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work across Atlantic Region. ⁶²

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.



English Spoken at Least Regularly at Work, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

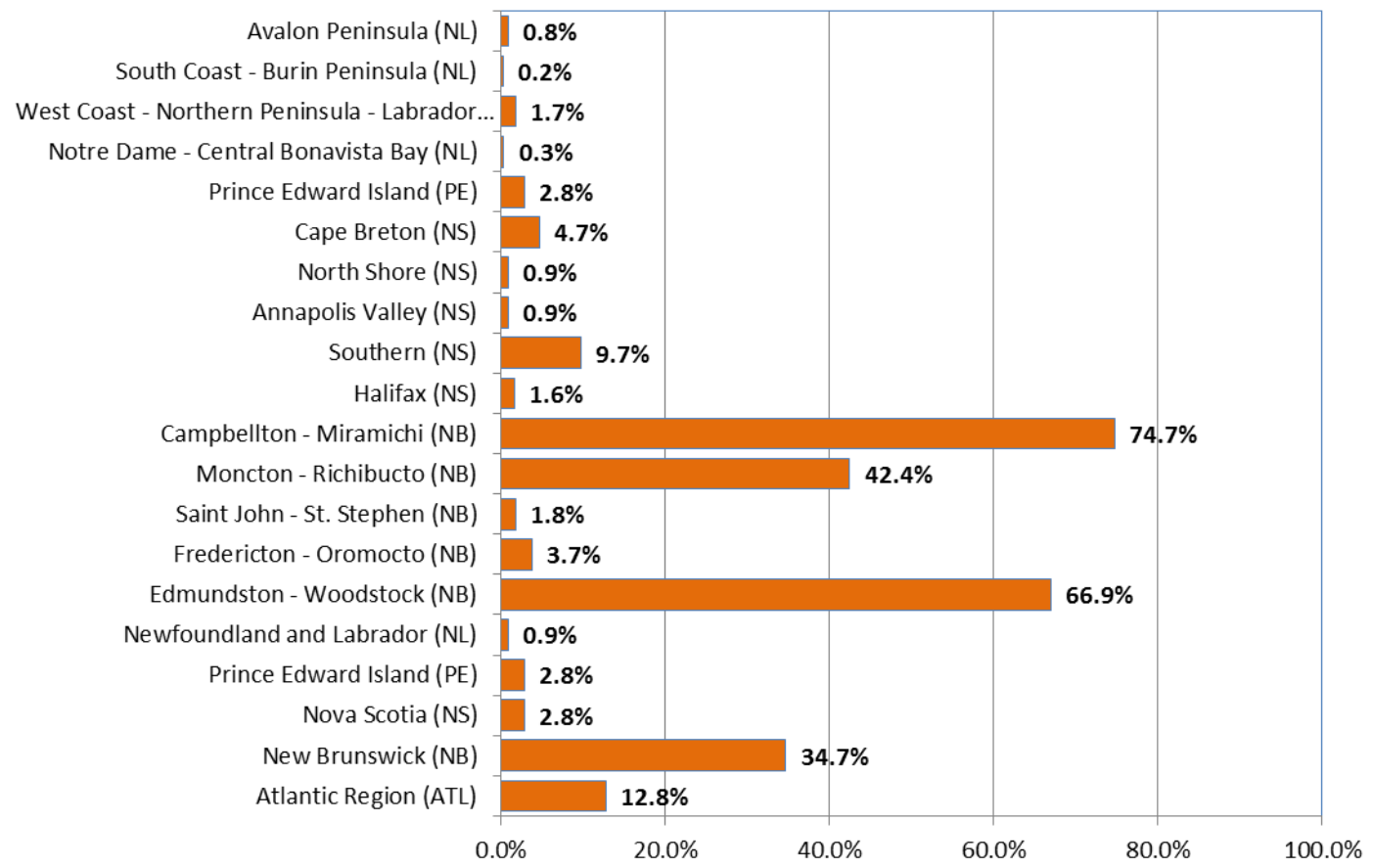


✓ *In terms of weight, Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.9%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.8%) and Annapolis Valley (99.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Campbellton - Miramichi (64.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (76.0%) and Moncton - Richibucto (87.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

French Spoken at Least Regularly at Work, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

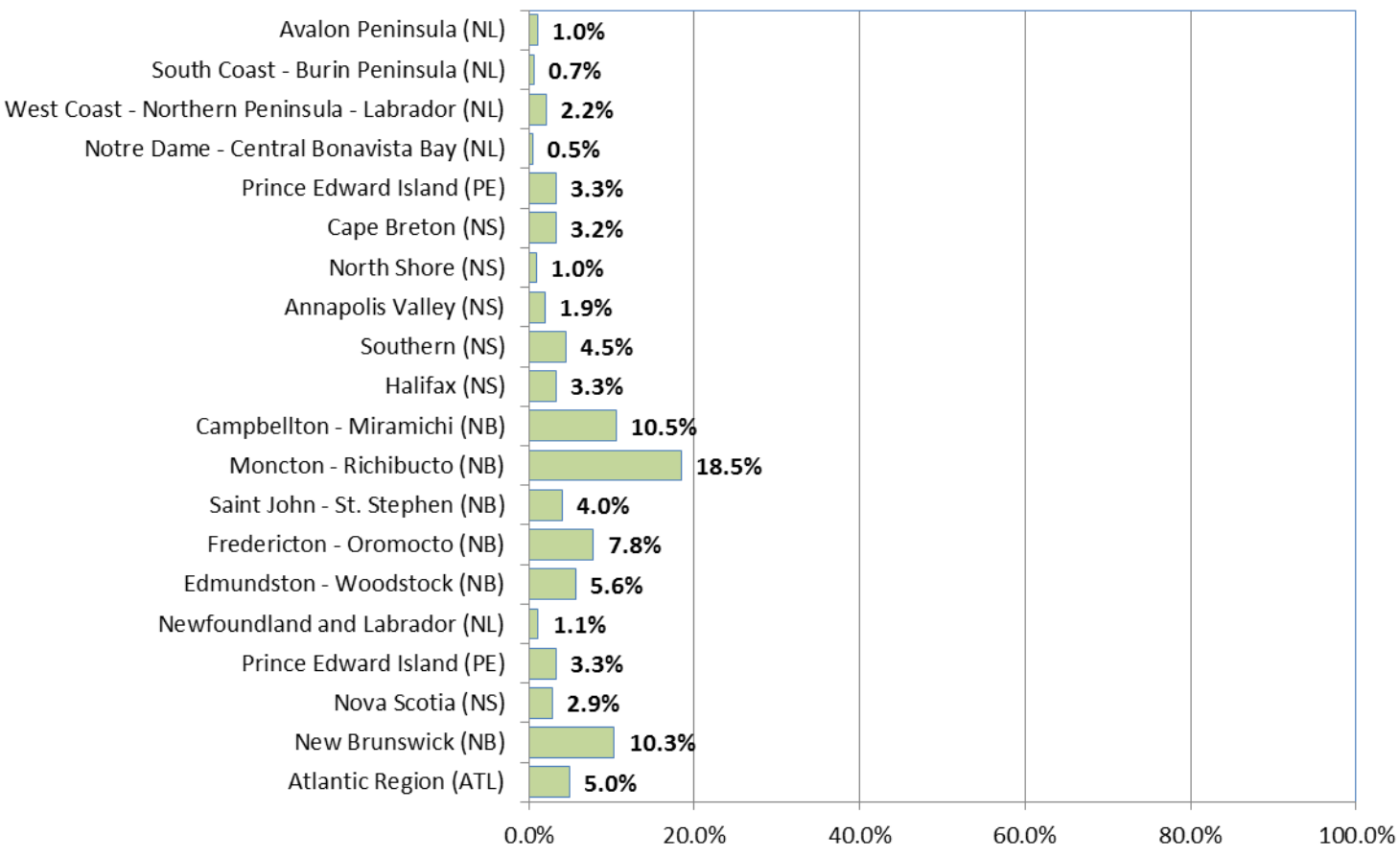


✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (74.7%), Edmundston - Woodstock (66.9%) and Moncton - Richibucto (42.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.3%) and Avalon Peninsula (0.8%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

Other Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

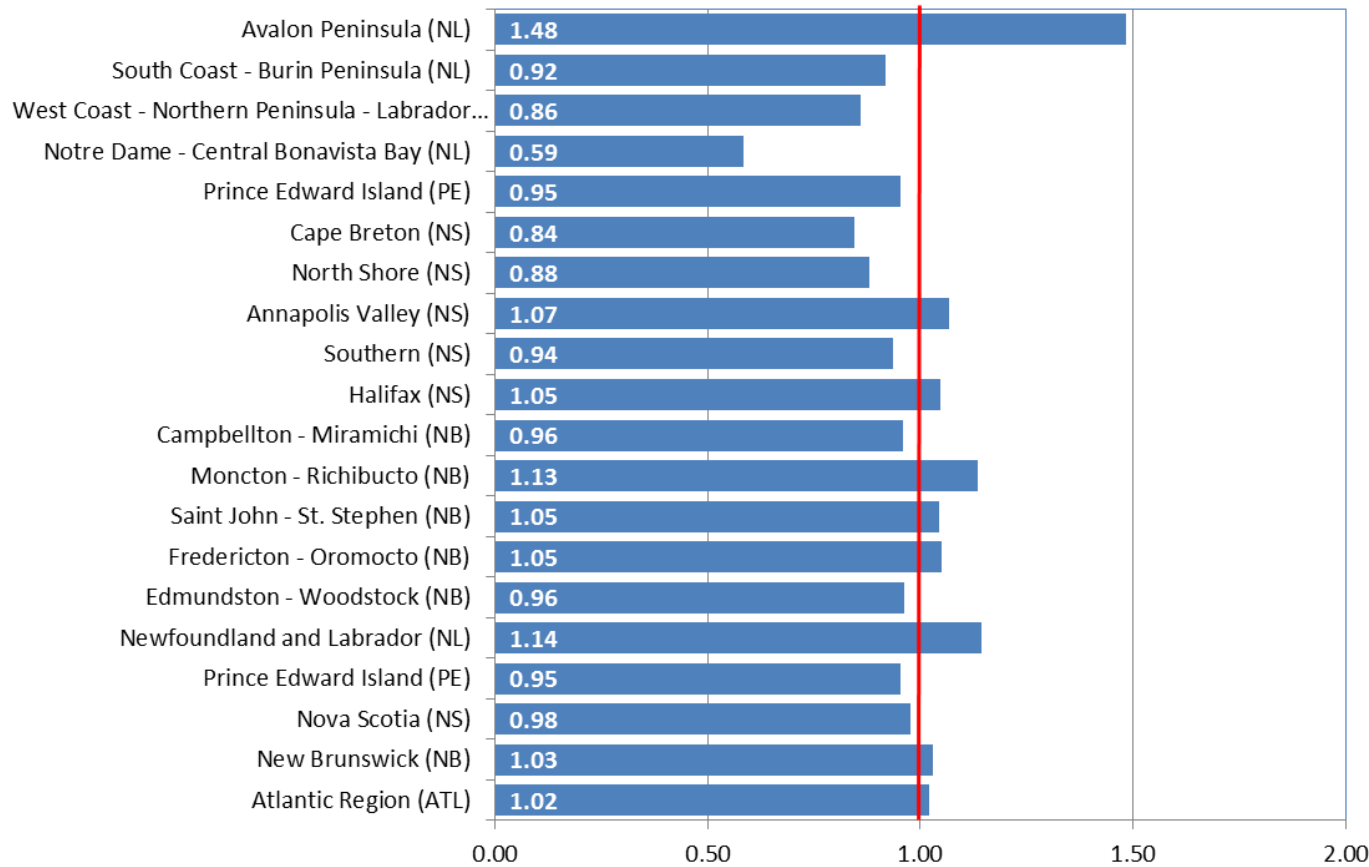


✓ *In terms of weight, Moncton - Richibucto (18.5%), Campbellton - Miramichi (10.5%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (7.8%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.5%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.7%) and North Shore (1.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

**Growth Rate of the populations speaking French at least regularly at work
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

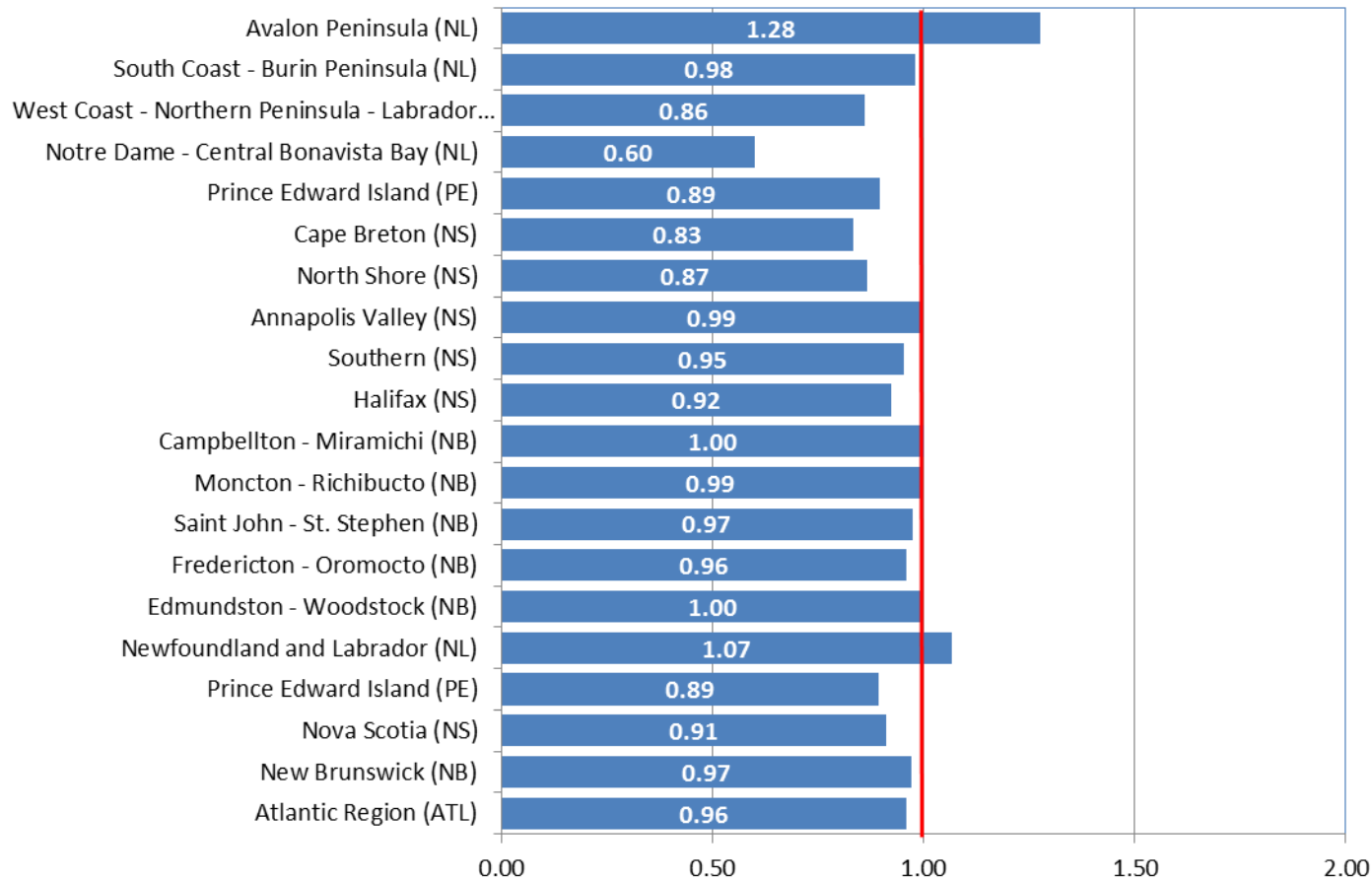


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at work of Avalon Peninsula (1.48), Moncton - Richibucto (1.13) and Annapolis Valley (1.07) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.59), Cape Breton (0.84) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.86) showed the lowest growth rates.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.

**Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking French at least regularly at work
Atlantic Region and the economic regions, 2001-2011**



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at work of Avalon Peninsula (1.28), Campbellton - Miramichi (1.00) and Edmundston - Woodstock (1.00) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.60), Cape Breton (0.83) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.86) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Linguistic Continuity Index

Based on the Language Spoken at Work



Linguistic Continuity Index for French, based on the Language Spoken at Work Canada (outside Quebec), 2001-2011			
based on language spoken most often at work	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population in the labour force	612,999	553,528	528,439
population speaking French most often at work	247,823	260,509	259,066
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at work	0.40	0.47	0.49
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at work	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population in the labour force	612,999	553,528	528,439
population speaking French most often or regularly at work	602,553	654,593	625,926
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at work	0.98	1.18	1.18

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample and the 2011 National Household Survey.

- ✓ *In 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index in Canada (outside Quebec) for French spoken most often at work was 0.49 which was higher than that of 2001 (0.40).*
- ✓ *When we consider French spoken at least regularly at work, we find an LCI of 1.18 which means that there are more people speaking French at least regularly at work compared to the number of people with French as their mother tongue.*

▪ The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI) measures the number in the working population with a given mother tongue with the number who speak that language at work. With the addition of a second question on languages spoken regularly at work in time for the 2001 Census, it is also possible to calculate the LCI based on work languages spoken at least regularly.

Linguistic Continuity Index for French, Based on the Language of Work, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011

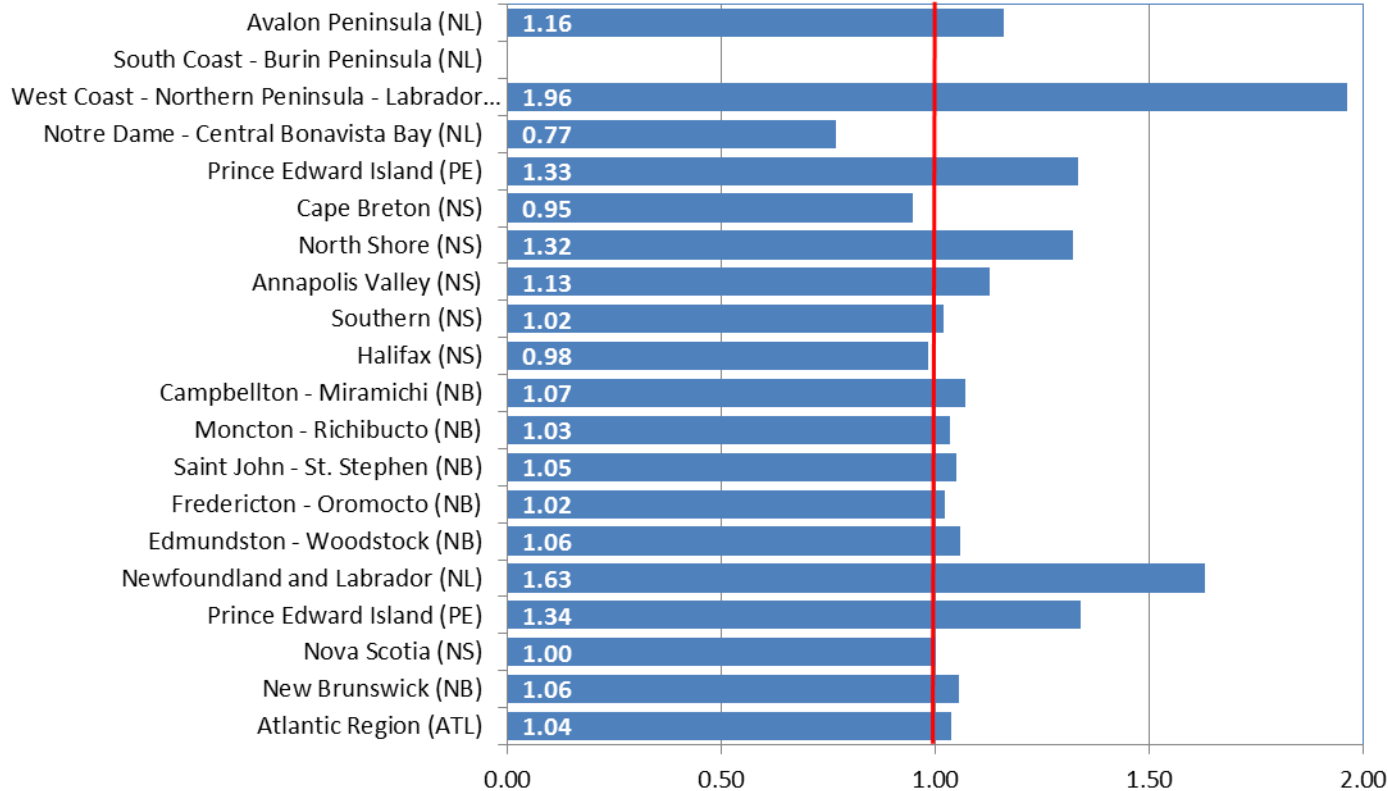
Region	2001		2011		2001-2011 change	
	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	1.20	4.09	1.40	4.29	1.16	1.05
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	1.55	6.36	--	--	--	--
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	0.37	1.28	0.72	2.02	1.96	1.58
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	0.75	2.78	0.58	2.58	0.77	0.93
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.36	1.09	0.47	1.29	1.33	1.18
Cape Breton (NS)	0.56	1.04	0.53	1.05	0.95	1.01
North Shore (NS)	0.27	1.08	0.36	1.12	1.32	1.03
Annapolis Valley (NS)	0.21	1.24	0.23	1.25	1.13	1.01
Southern (NS)	0.62	0.99	0.63	1.09	1.02	1.10
Halifax (NS)	0.28	1.32	0.27	1.34	0.98	1.02
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	0.88	1.04	0.94	1.12	1.07	1.08
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	0.67	1.08	0.69	1.15	1.03	1.06
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	0.27	1.22	0.29	1.27	1.05	1.05
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	0.35	1.50	0.36	1.52	1.02	1.01
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	0.91	1.00	0.96	1.08	1.06	1.08
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	0.67	2.38	1.09	3.31	1.63	1.39
Prince Edward Island (PE)	0.36	1.10	0.48	1.29	1.34	1.17
Nova Scotia (NS)	0.44	1.11	0.44	1.20	1.00	1.08
New Brunswick (NB)	0.76	1.05	0.80	1.15	1.06	1.09
Atlantic Region (ATL)	0.73	1.10	0.76	1.17	1.04	1.07

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ When we consider the population in the labour force with French as their mother tongue with the population with French as the most frequent language of work, we find substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of Francophone communities across Atlantic Region in 2011.
- ✓ Based on the language spoken most often at work, Avalon Peninsula (1.40), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.96) and Campbellton - Miramichi (0.94) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région de l'Atlantique while Annapolis Valley (0.23), Halifax (0.27) and Saint John - St. Stephen (0.29) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.
- ✓ Based on the language spoken at least regularly at work, Avalon Peninsula (4.29), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2.58) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.02) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région de l'Atlantique while Cape Breton (1.05), Edmundston - Woodstock (1.08) and Southern (1.09) displayed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-lwa) measures the proportion of the population in the labour force with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language most often at work.
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index for French Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Work Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011

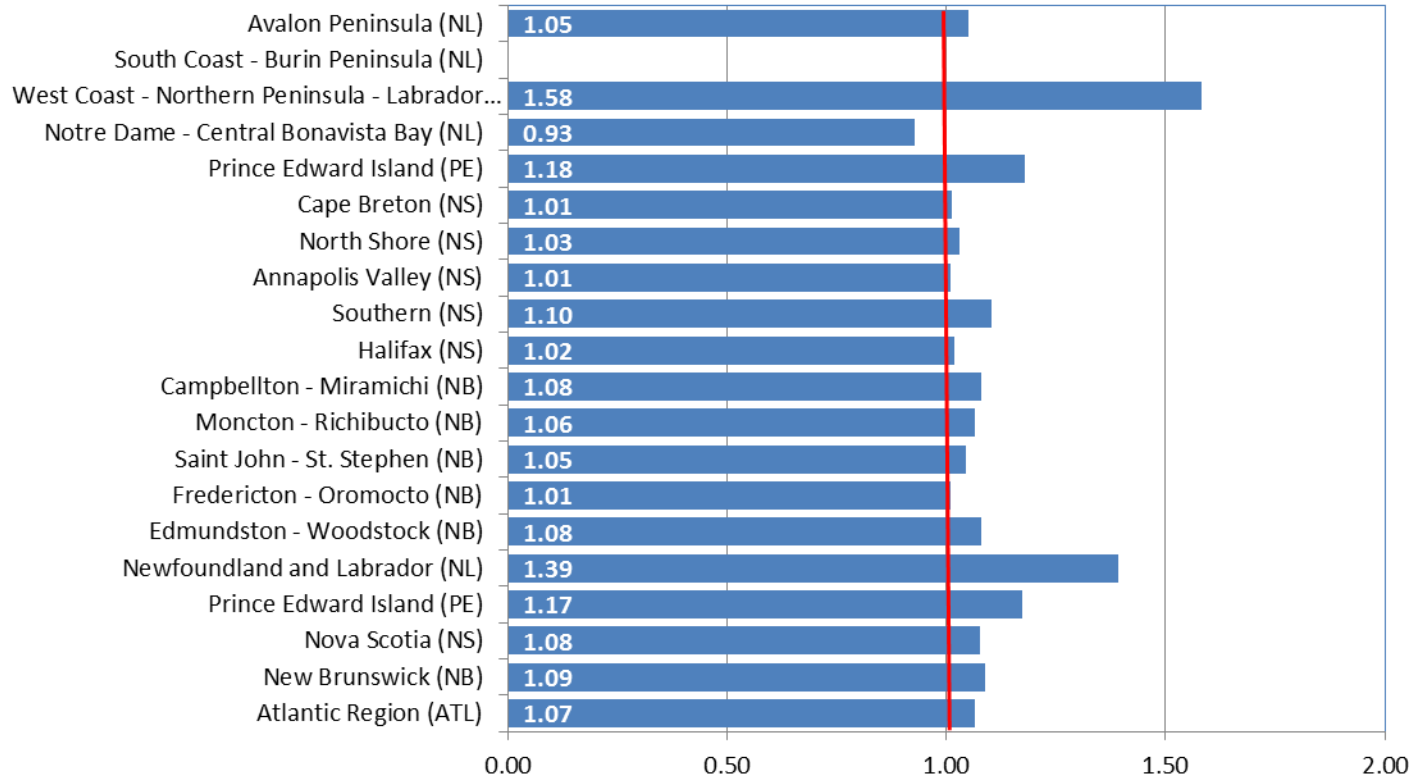


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the Francophone population of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.96), Prince Edward Island (1.33) and North Shore (1.32) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on language spoken most often at work) across Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.77), Cape Breton (0.95) and Halifax (0.98) showed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-la) measures the proportion of the population in the labour force with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language at least regularly at work.
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index for French Based on Language Spoken Most Often or Regularly at Work Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011



✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the French-speaking populations of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.58), Prince Edward Island (1.18) and Southern (1.10) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on work language spoken at least regularly) in Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.93), Annapolis Valley (1.01) and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.01) showed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-lwa) measures the proportion of the population in the labour force with a given mother tongue with the proportion who spoke that language most often at work.
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.



Knowledge of Official Languages

**Population by Knowledge of Official Languages
Canada (outside Quebec), 1996-2011**

English-French Bilingualism	1996	2001	2006	2011
Canada (outside Quebec) - total population	21,483,050	22,513,445	23,805,130	25,305,220
English-French bilingual	2,180,730	2,323,870	2,430,975	2,466,855
with a knowledge of English	20,956,485	22,011,470	23,224,130	24,667,665
with a knowledge of French	2,308,110	2,439,045	2,561,945	2,584,695
English-French bilingual (%)	10.2%	10.3%	10.2%	9.7%
with a knowledge of English (%)	97.5%	97.8%	97.6%	97.5%
with a knowledge of French (%)	10.7%	10.8%	10.8%	10.2%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English-French bilingual (growth)	143,140	107,105	35,880	286,125
with a knowledge of English (growth)	1,054,985	1,212,660	1,443,535	3,711,180
with a knowledge of French (growth)	130,935	122,900	22,750	276,585
English-French bilingual (growth rate)	1.07	1.05	1.01	1.13
with a knowledge of English (growth rate)	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.18
with a knowledge of French (growth rate)	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.12
English-French bilingual (RPG)	1.02	0.99	0.95	0.96
with a knowledge of English (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
with a knowledge of French (RPG)	1.01	0.99	0.95	0.95

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample for 1996-2006 and 100% sample for 2011.

English-French Bilingualism

- ✓ In 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 2,466,855 individuals who comprised 9.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual grew by 286,125 which represents a growth rate of 1.13 and a relative population growth rate of 0.96.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who were English-French bilingual in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 35 880 from 2,430,975 to 2,466,855.

Knowledge of English

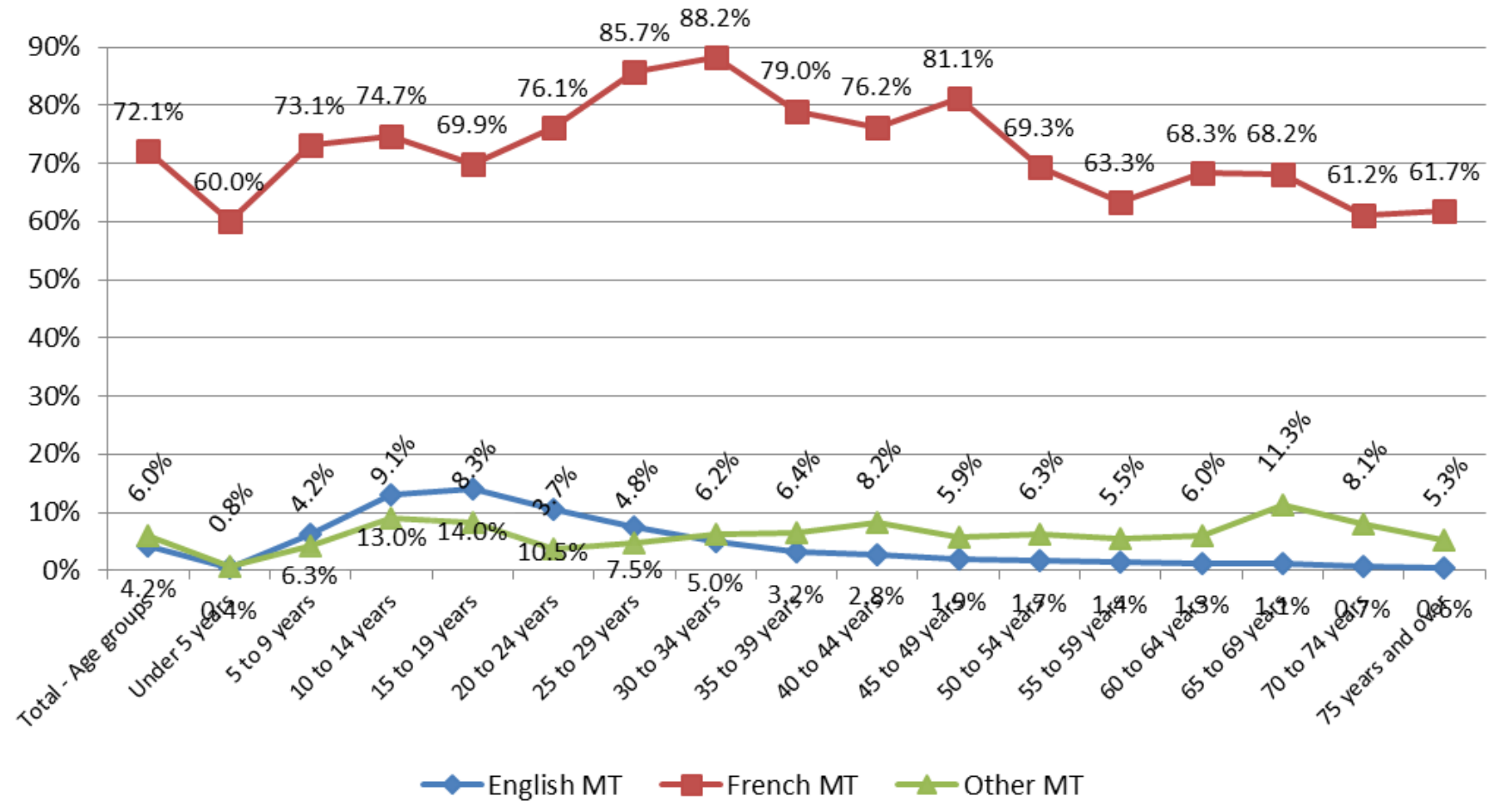
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of English in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 24,667,665 individuals who comprised 97.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of English grew by 3,711,180 which represents a growth rate of 1.18 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of English in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 1 443 535 from 23,224,130 to 24,667,665.

Knowledge of French

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of English in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 24,667,665 individuals who comprised 97.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of English grew by 3,711,180 which represents a growth rate of 1.18 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of English in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 1 443 535 from 23,224,130 to 24,667,665.

■ The bilingualism rate measures the proportion of the population who can conduct a conversation in both official languages (English and French).

English-French Bilingualism Rate by Mother Tongue by Age Group, Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, 2011



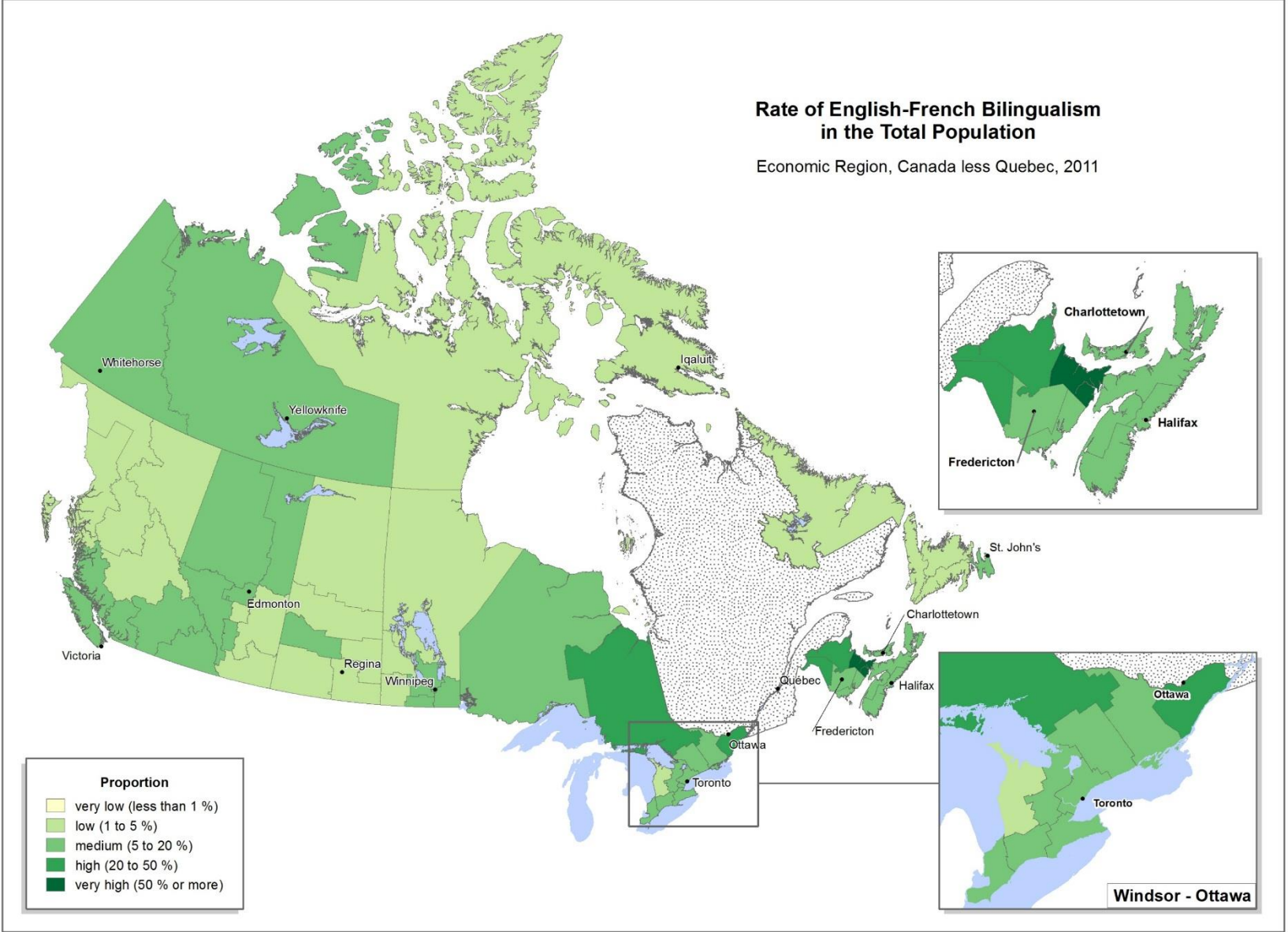
Population Who Are English-French Bilingual, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011

Region	1996			2011		
	Total	English-French bilinguals	bilingualism rate	Total	English-French bilinguals	bilingualism rate
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	248,785	11,470	4.6%	260,005	15,760	6.1%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	49,970	1,195	2.4%	37,465	695	1.9%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	120,495	5,410	4.5%	104,360	4,550	4.4%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	127,905	3,190	2.5%	108,110	2,450	2.3%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	132,850	14,575	11.0%	138,435	17,005	12.3%
Cape Breton (NS)	156,495	12,415	7.9%	134,035	10,885	8.1%
North Shore (NS)	160,145	8,830	5.5%	153,325	8,680	5.7%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	119,700	6,825	5.7%	122,135	8,720	7.1%
Southern (NS)	123,470	20,015	16.2%	114,690	18,750	16.3%
Halifax (NS)	340,165	35,895	10.6%	386,435	46,400	12.0%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	176,405	77,175	43.7%	155,755	67,045	43.0%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	176,425	87,695	49.7%	200,180	100,505	50.2%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	169,360	19,400	11.5%	170,750	22,990	13.5%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	122,795	20,750	16.9%	134,325	25,250	18.8%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	84,630	32,745	38.7%	78,890	30,105	38.2%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	547,155	21,260	3.9%	509,950	23,450	4.6%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	132,855	14,575	11.0%	138,435	17,000	12.3%
Nova Scotia (NS)	899,970	83,985	9.3%	910,620	93,440	10.3%
New Brunswick (NB)	729,625	237,770	32.6%	739,895	245,890	33.2%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	2,309,605	357,590	15.5%	2,298,900	379,780	16.5%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

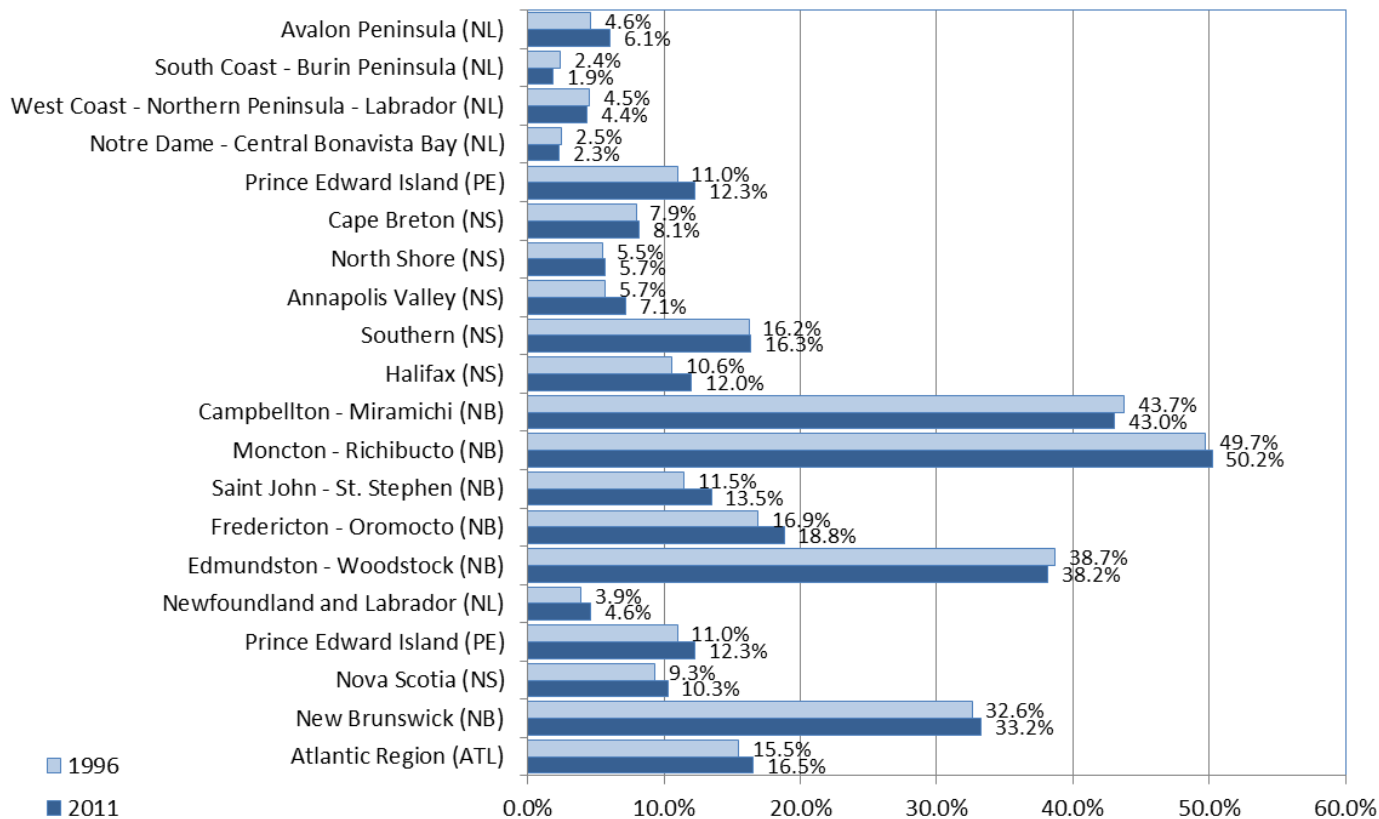
- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the size and weight of the English-French bilingual populations across Atlantic Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Moncton - Richibucto (100,505), Campbellton - Miramichi (67,045) and Halifax (46,400) were the three regions which reported the largest English-French bilingual populations while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (695), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2,450) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (4,550) had the smallest English-French bilingual populations.*
- ✓ *With respect to English-French bilingualism, Moncton - Richibucto (50.2%), Campbellton - Miramichi (43.0%) and Edmundston - Woodstock (38.2%) showed the highest rates, while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (1.9%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2.3%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (4.4%) displayed the lowest rates.*

■ The bilingualism rate measures the proportion of the population who can conduct a conversation in both official languages (English and French).



Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014.
Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample
Main map scale: 1 : 27 000 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 10 750 000 and 1 : 12 000 000.

**Population Who Are English-French Bilingual,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



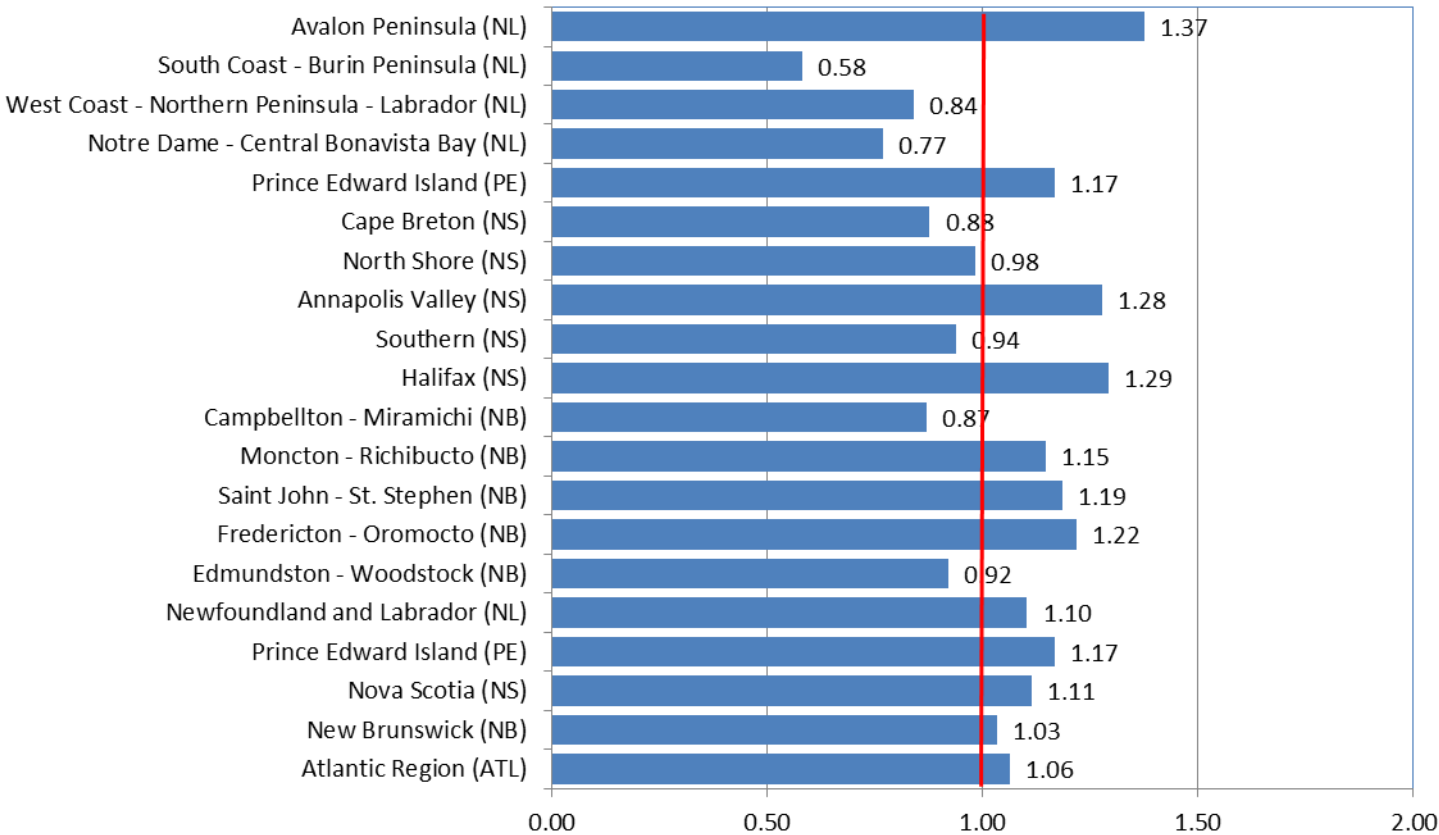
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the size and weight of the English-French bilingual populations across Atlantic Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *With respect to English-French bilingualism, Moncton - Richibucto (50.2%), Campbellton - Miramichi (43.0%) and Edmundston - Woodstock (38.2%) showed the highest rates, while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (1.9%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2.3%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (4.4%) displayed the lowest rates.*

▪ The bilingualism rate measures the proportion of the population who can conduct a conversation in both official languages (English and French).

**Growth Rate of the English-French Bilingual Population
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

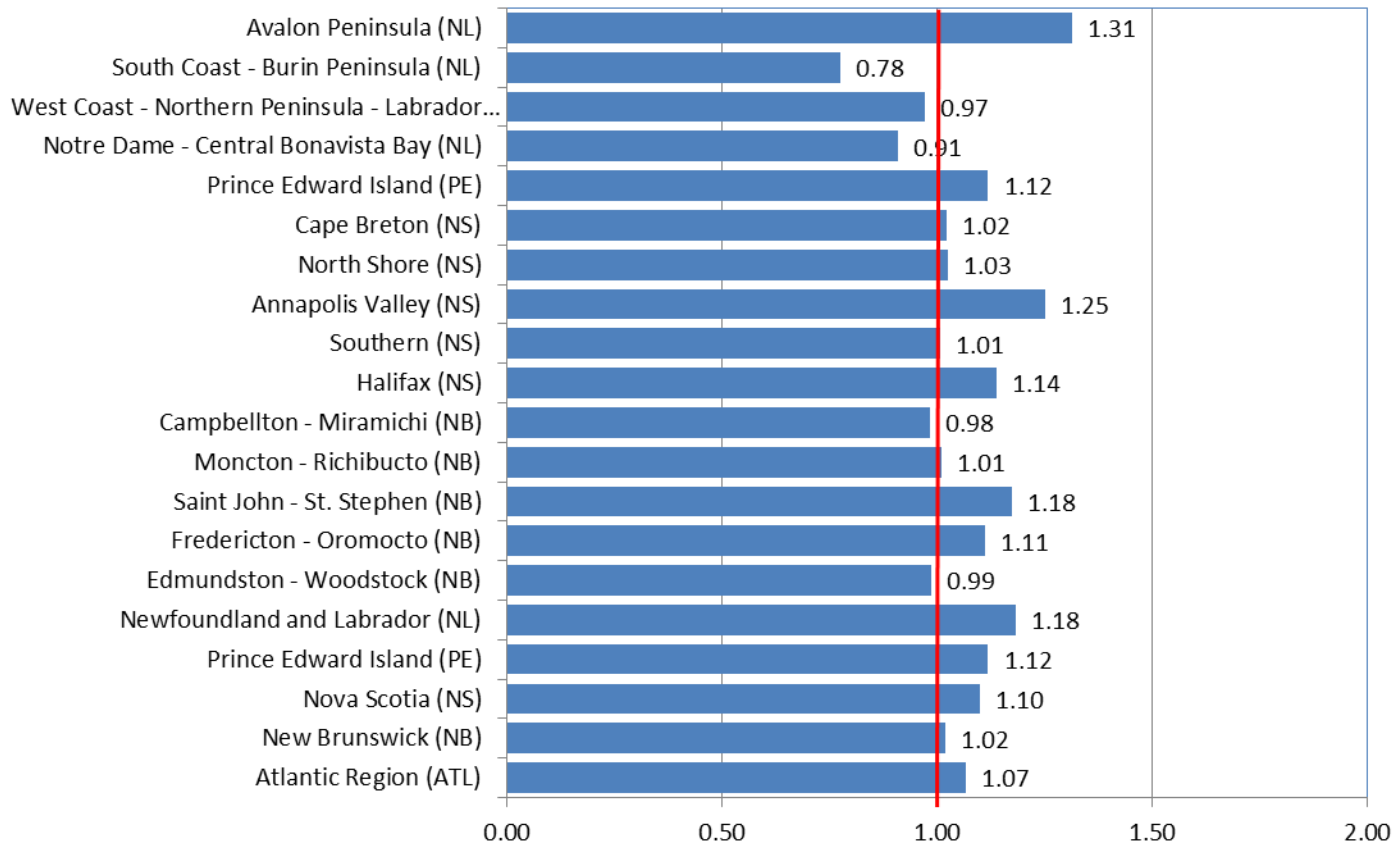
✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the English-French bilingual populations of Avalon Peninsula (1.37), Halifax (1.29) and Annapolis Valley (1.28) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.58), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.77) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.84) showed the lowest growth rates.*



Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- The bilingualism rate measures the proportion of the population who can conduct a conversation in both official languages (English and French).
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.

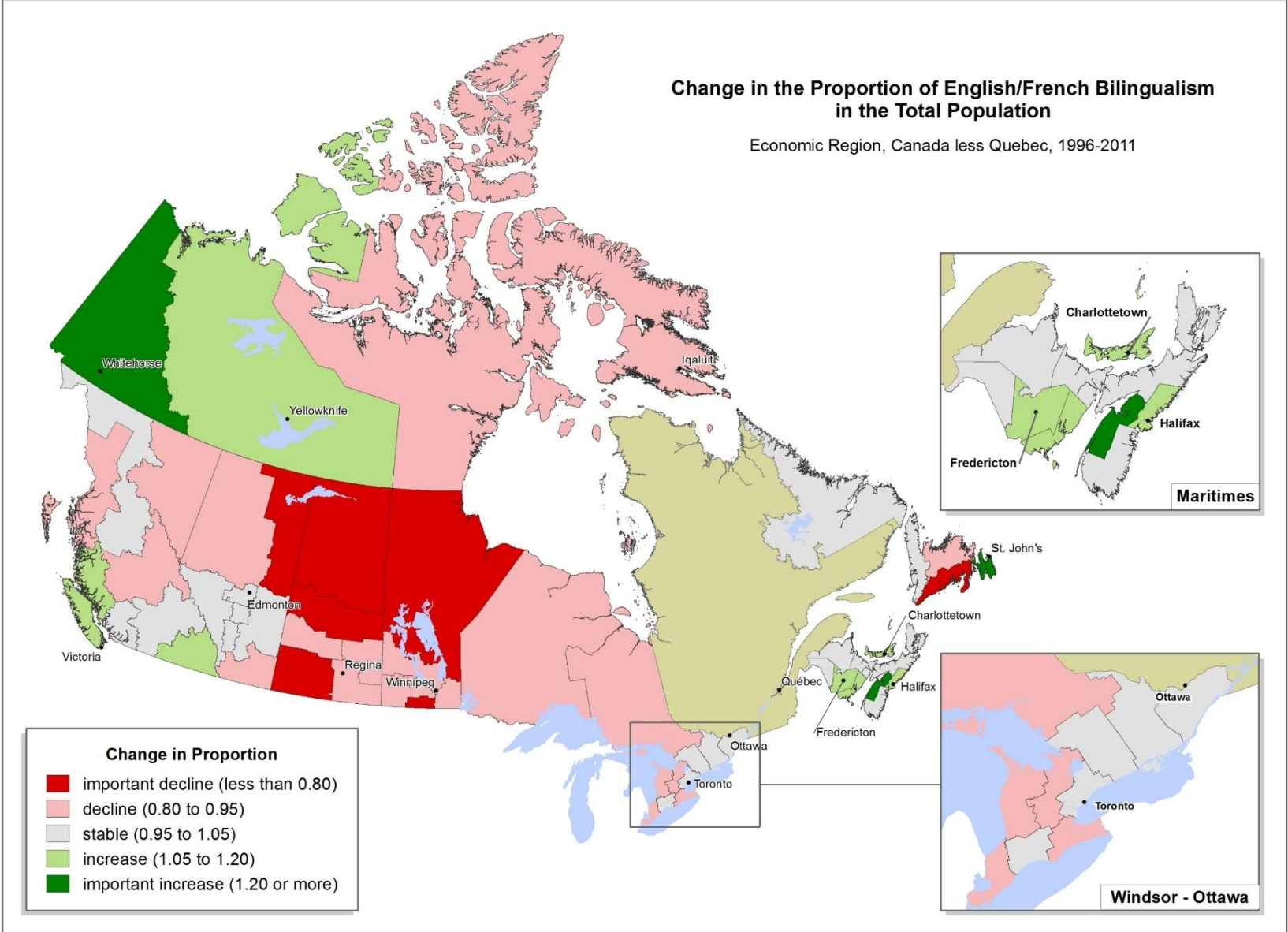
**Change in the Rate of English-French Bilingualism
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ Over the period 1996-2011, Avalon Peninsula (1.31), Annapolis Valley (1.25) and Saint John - St. Stephen (1.18) reported the highest relative population growth rates for English-French bilingualism across Atlantic Region while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.78), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.91) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.97) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

- The bilingualism rate measures the proportion of the population who can conduct a conversation in both official languages (English and French).
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.





First Official Language Spoken

Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Canada (outside Quebec), 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996	2001	2006	2011
English FOLS	20,123,113	21,149,608	22,368,335	23,788,453
French FOLS	970,648	987,643	997,115	1,007,583
without a FOLS	389,290	376,190	439,655	509,170
English FOLS	93.7%	93.9%	94.0%	94.0%
French FOLS	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%
without a FOLS	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Change in Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English FOLS	1,026,495	1,218,728	1,420,118	3,665,340
French FOLS	16,995	9,473	10,468	36,935
without a FOLS	-13,100	63,465	69,515	119,880
English FOLS - growth rate	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.18
French FOLS - growth rate	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.04
without a FOLS - growth rate	0.97	1.17	1.16	1.31
English FOLS - relative population growth	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
French FOLS - relative population growth	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.88
without a FOLS - relative population growth	0.92	1.11	1.09	1.11

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 1996, 2001, 2006, 20% sample and 2011, 100% sample, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

English FOLS

- ✓ In 2011, the population with English as their FOLS in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 23,788,453 individuals who comprised 94.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with English as their FOLS grew by 3,665,340 which represents a growth rate of 1.18 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with English as their FOLS in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 1,420,118 from 22,368,335 to 23,788,453.

French FOLS

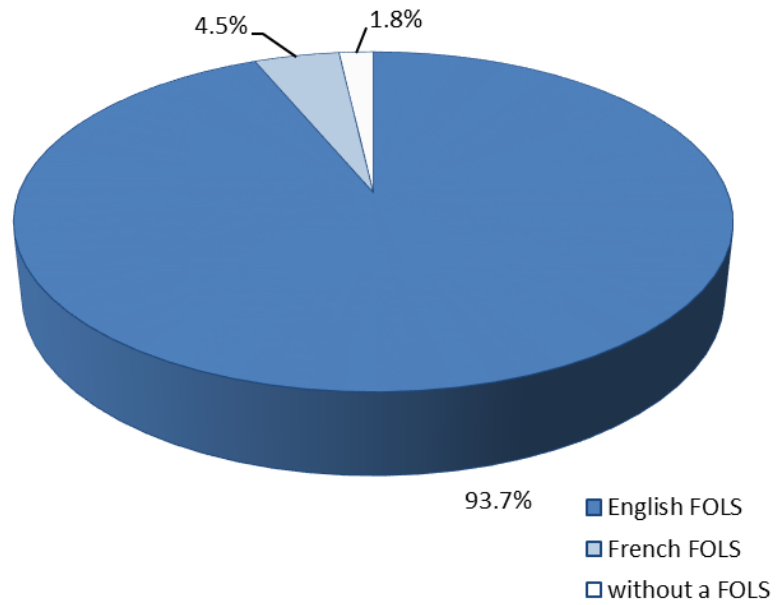
- ✓ In 2011, the population with French as their FOLS in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 1,007,583 individuals who comprised 4.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with French as their FOLS grew by 36,935 which represents a growth rate of 1.04 and a relative population growth rate of 0.88.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with French as their FOLS in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 10,468 from 997,115 to 1,007,583.

No FOLS

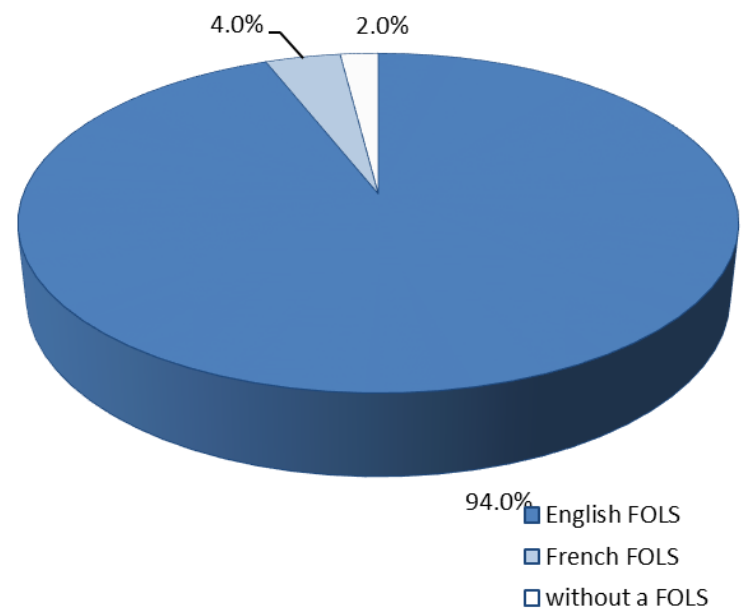
- ✓ In 2011, the population with no FOLS in Canada (outside Quebec) consisted of 509,170 individuals who comprised 2.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with no FOLS grew by 119,880 which represents a growth rate of 1.31 and a relative population growth rate of 1.11.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with no FOLS in Canada (outside Quebec) grew by 69,515 from 439,655 to 509,170.

- First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language (knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language).
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

Population by First Official Language Spoken
Canada (outside Quebec), 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)
Canada (outside Quebec), 2011



Population by First Official Language Spoken, Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	No FOLS	English	French	No FOLS
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	260,010	258,773	938	300	99.5%	0.4%	0.1%
South Coast - Burin Peninsula (NL)	37,455	37,370	80	5	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	104,375	103,318	878	180	99.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (NL)	108,110	107,848	203	60	99.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	132,945	4,810	680	96.0%	3.5%	0.5%
Cape Breton (NS)	134,025	128,840	5,095	90	96.1%	3.8%	0.1%
North Shore (NS)	153,345	151,458	1,793	95	98.8%	1.2%	0.1%
Annapolis Valley (NS)	122,125	119,948	2,028	150	98.2%	1.7%	0.1%
Southern (NS)	114,690	103,525	11,120	45	90.3%	9.7%	0.0%
Halifax (NS)	386,440	375,003	10,303	1,135	97.0%	2.7%	0.3%
Campbellton - Miramichi (NB)	155,735	58,338	97,338	60	37.5%	62.5%	0.0%
Moncton - Richibucto (NB)	200,175	116,660	83,315	200	58.3%	41.6%	0.1%
Saint John - St. Stephen (NB)	170,755	164,425	6,020	310	96.3%	3.5%	0.2%
Fredericton - Oromocto (NB)	134,325	124,793	9,278	255	92.9%	6.9%	0.2%
Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)	78,870	39,105	39,735	30	49.6%	50.4%	0.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)	509,955	507,305	2,100	550	99.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Prince Edward Island (PE)	138,435	132,948	4,813	675	96.0%	3.5%	0.5%
Nova Scotia (NS)	910,615	878,770	30,330	1,515	96.5%	3.3%	0.2%
New Brunswick (NB)	739,890	503,328	235,698	865	68.0%	31.9%	0.1%
Atlantic Region (ATL)	2,298,895	2,022,350	272,940	3,605	88.0%	11.9%	0.2%

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

There was substantial variation in the size and weight of English and French first official language spoken across Atlantic Region in 2011.

English FOLS

✓ Halifax (375,003), Avalon Peninsula (258,773) and Saint John - St. Stephen (164,425) were the three regions which reported the largest English first official language spoken while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (37,370), Edmundston - Woodstock (39,105) and Campbellton - Miramichi (58,338) had the smallest English first official language spoken.

French FOLS

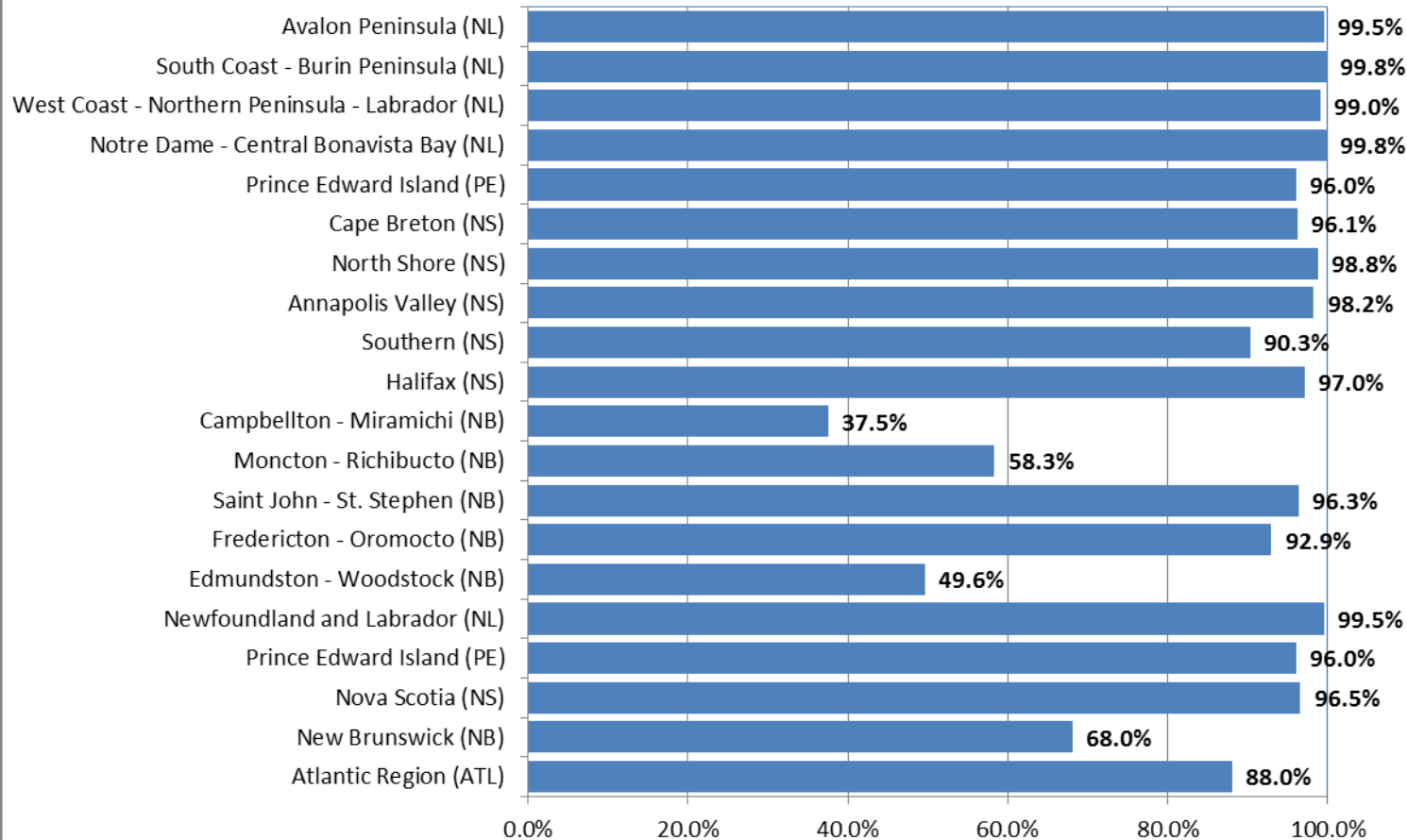
✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (97,338), Moncton - Richibucto (83,315) and Edmundston - Woodstock (39,735) were the three regions which reported the largest French first official language spoken while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (80), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (203) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (878) had the smallest French first official language spoken.

Other FOLS

✓ Halifax (1,135), Prince Edward Island (680) and Saint John - St. Stephen (310) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (5), Edmundston - Woodstock (30) and Southern (45) had the smallest populations with first official language spoken other than English or French.

- First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language).
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

Population with English as First Official Language Spoken, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

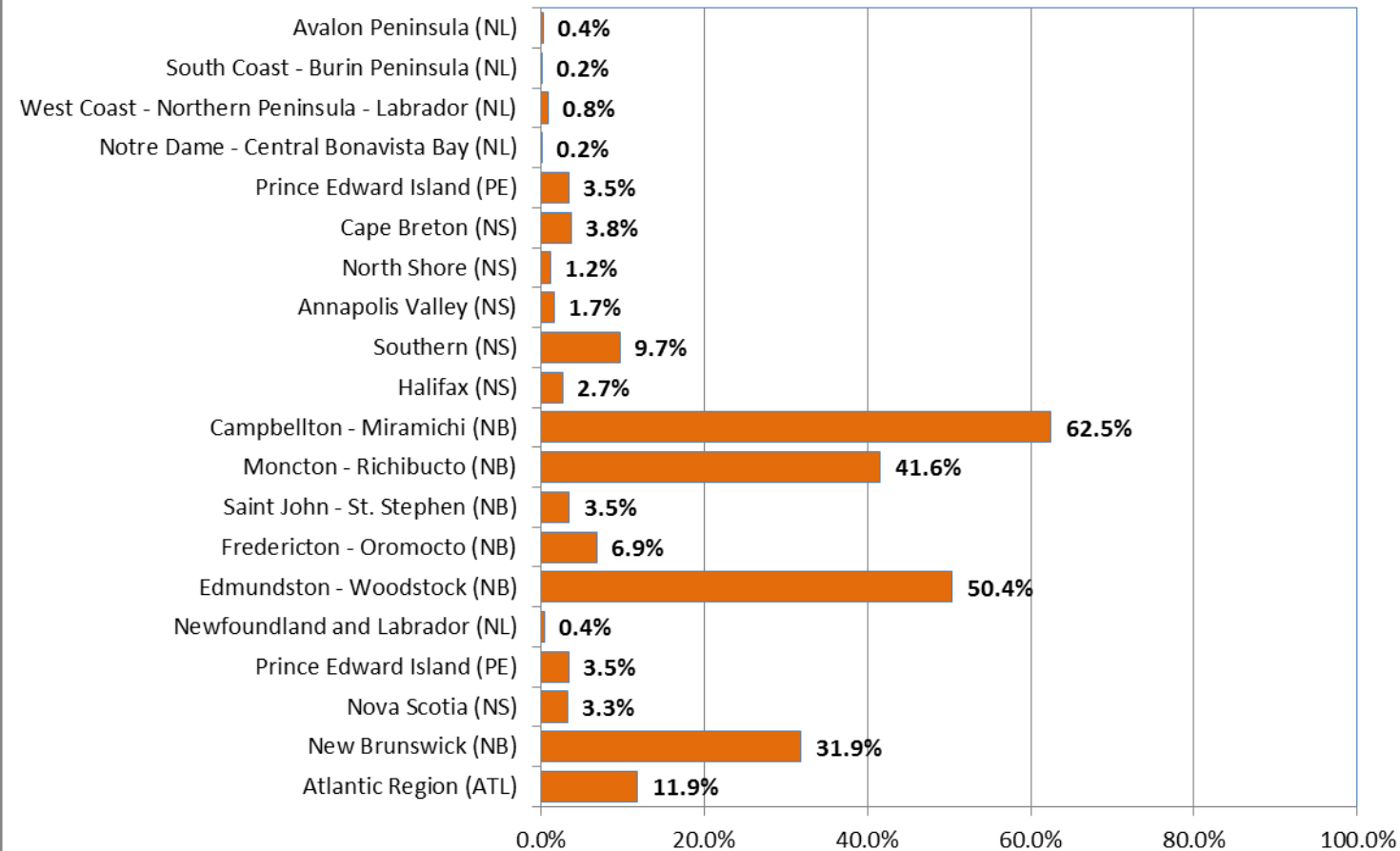


✓ In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.8%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.8%) and Avalon Peninsula (99.5%) showed the highest proportions of English first official language spoken while Campbellton - Miramichi (37.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (49.6%) and Moncton - Richibucto (58.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language).
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

Population with French as First Official Language Spoken, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

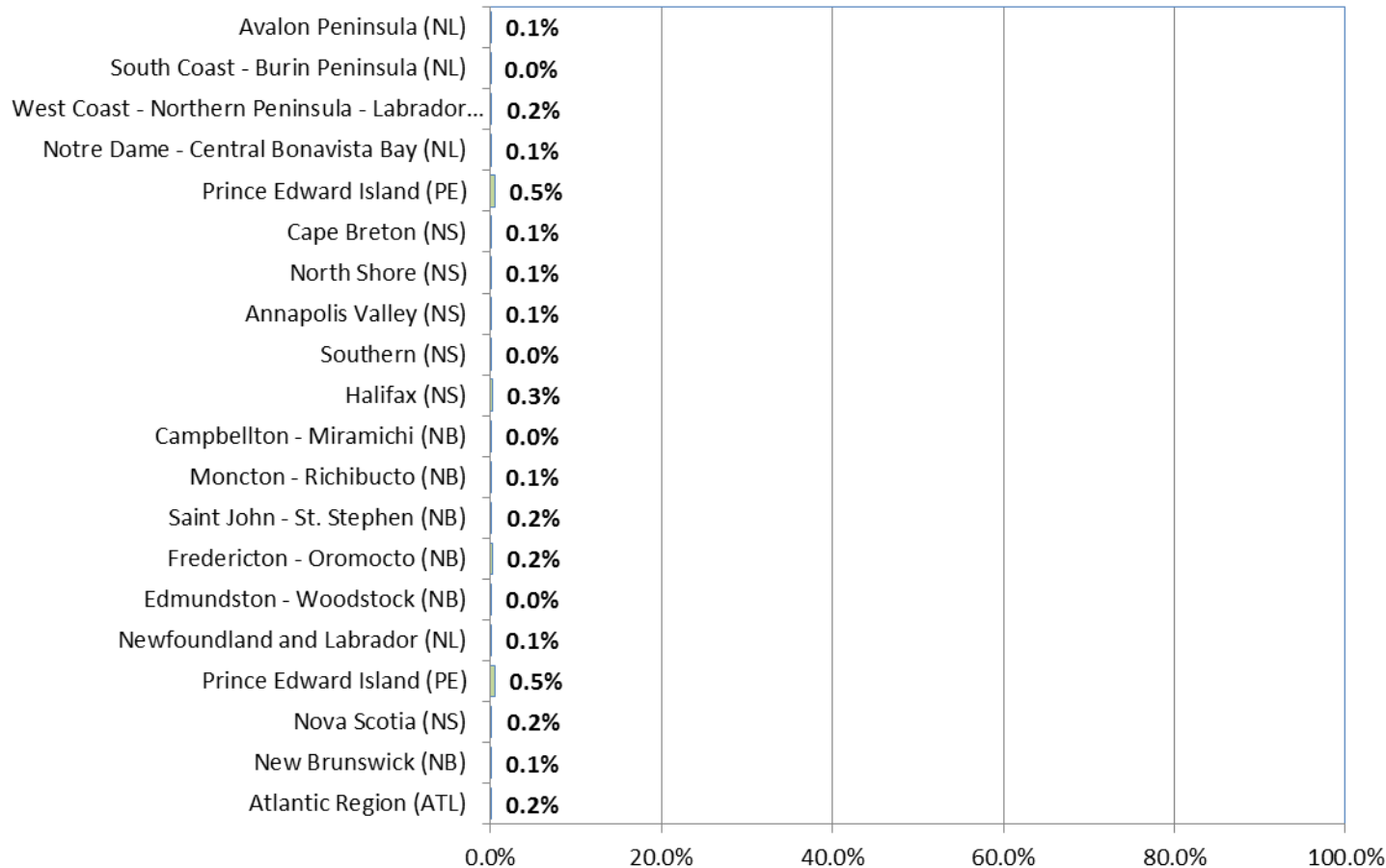


✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (62.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (50.4%) and Moncton - Richibucto (41.6%) showed the highest proportions of French first official language spoken while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.2%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%) and Avalon Peninsula (0.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language (knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language).
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

Population with neither English or French as First Official Language Spoken, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011

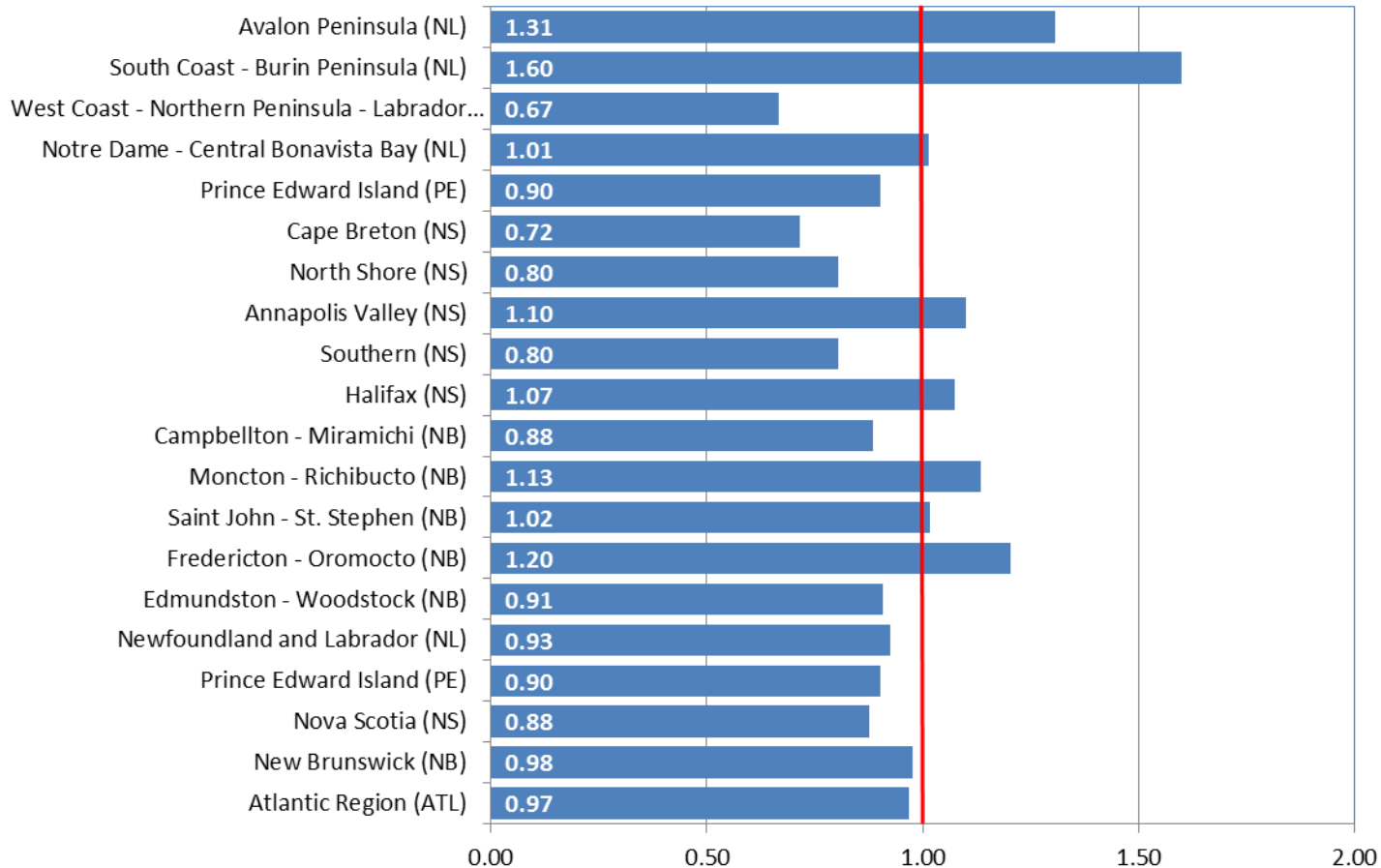


✓ *In terms of weight, Prince Edward Island (0.5%), Halifax (0.3%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.2%) showed the highest proportions of populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.0%) and Edmundston - Woodstock (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language (knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language).
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

**Growth Rate of the French First Official Language Spoken Population
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

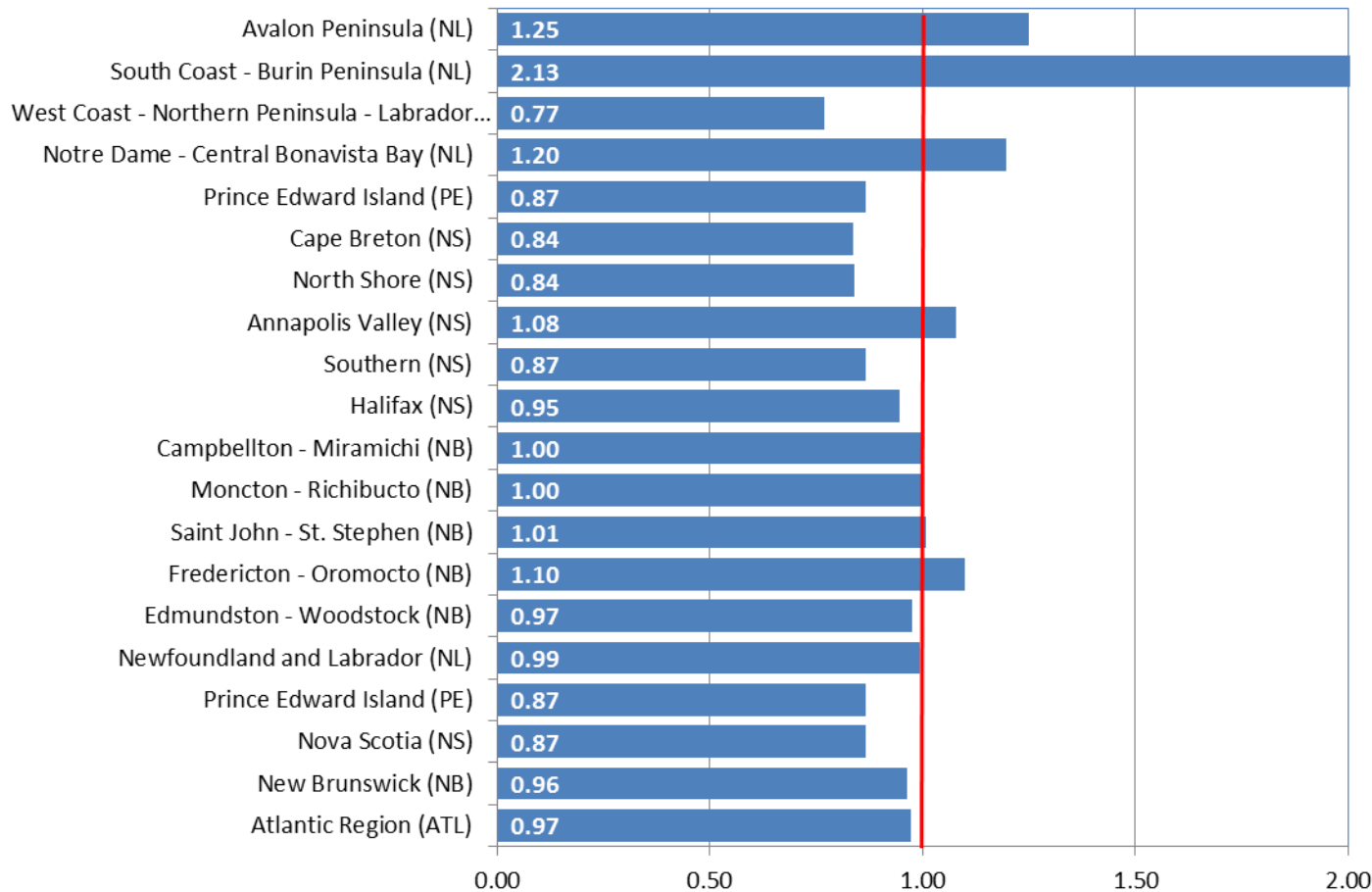


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French first official language spoken of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (1.60), Avalon Peninsula (1.31) and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.20) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.67), Cape Breton (0.72) and Southern (0.80) showed the lowest growth rates.*

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
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- A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.

**Relative Population Growth of the French First Official Language Spoken Population
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the French first official language spoken of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (2.13), Avalon Peninsula (1.25) and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (1.20) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.77), Cape Breton (0.84) and North Shore (0.84) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language (knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language).
- Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Relative Population Growth (RPG) measures the change in proportion of a given population.
- An RPG greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while An RPG less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.

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