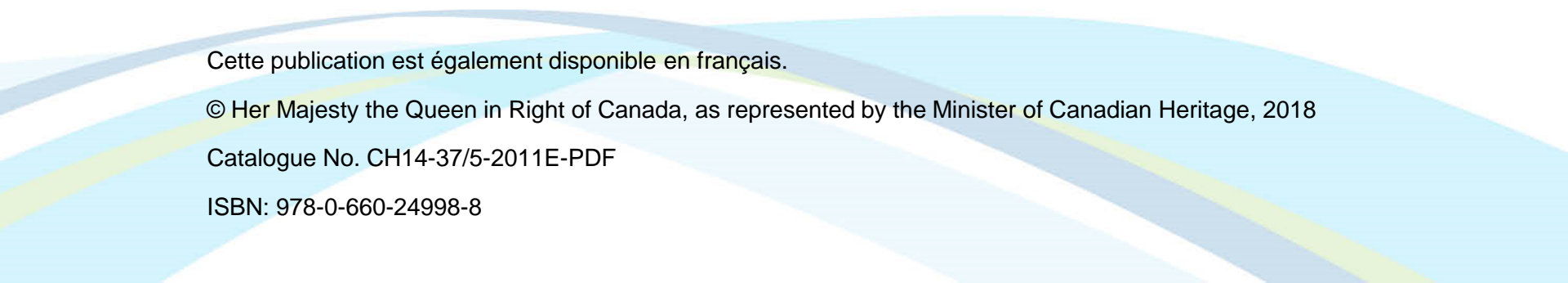




Demolinguistic Profile British Columbia, 1996-2011

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Canadian Heritage
December, 2017**



Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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Catalogue No. CH14-34/10-2011E-PDF

ISBN: 978-0-660-24871-4

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- ✓ *Overview of demolinguistic concepts (page 5)*
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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)

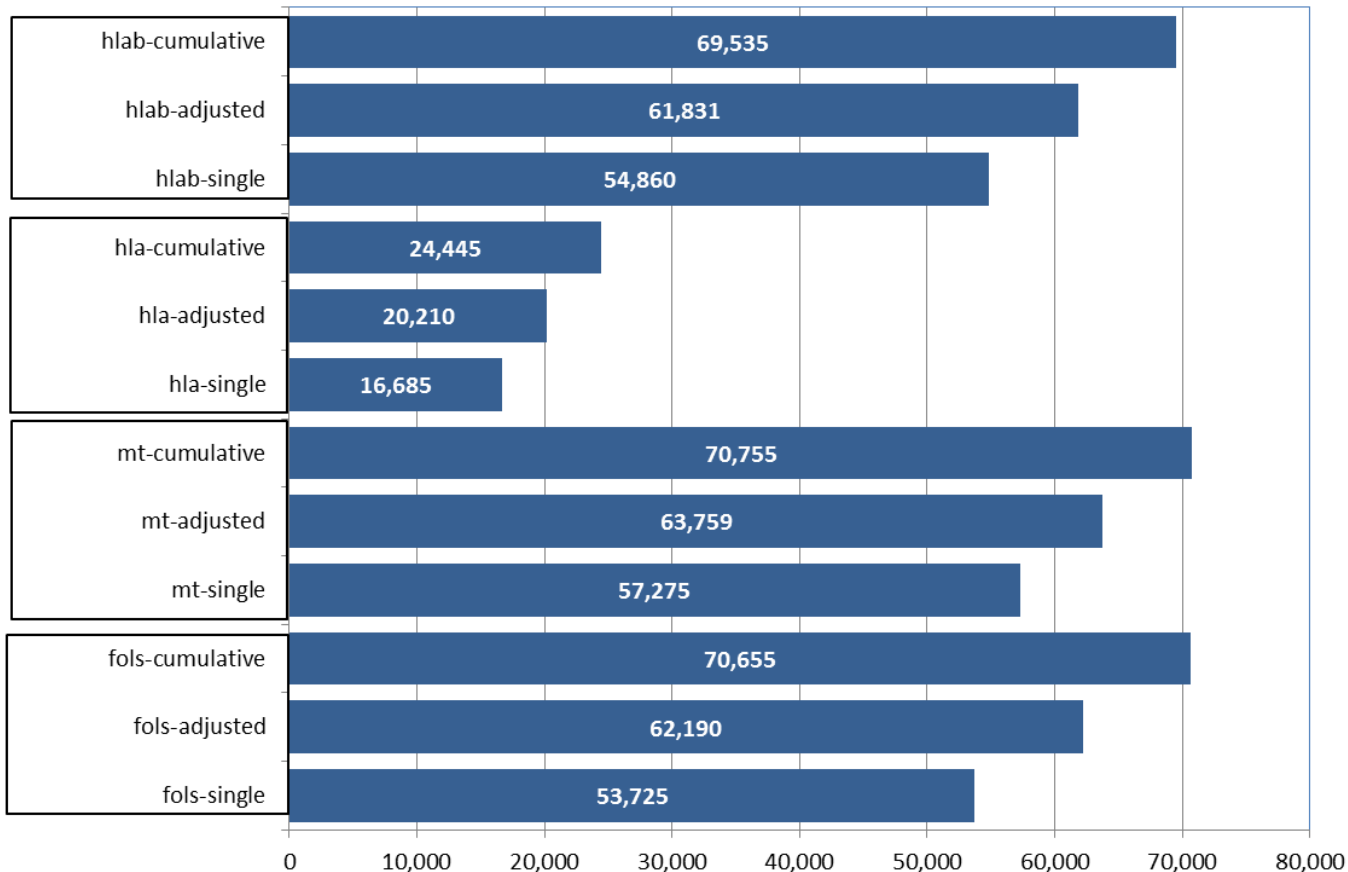
Overview of Demolinguistic Concepts

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. |
| fol | 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
British Columbia, 2011**

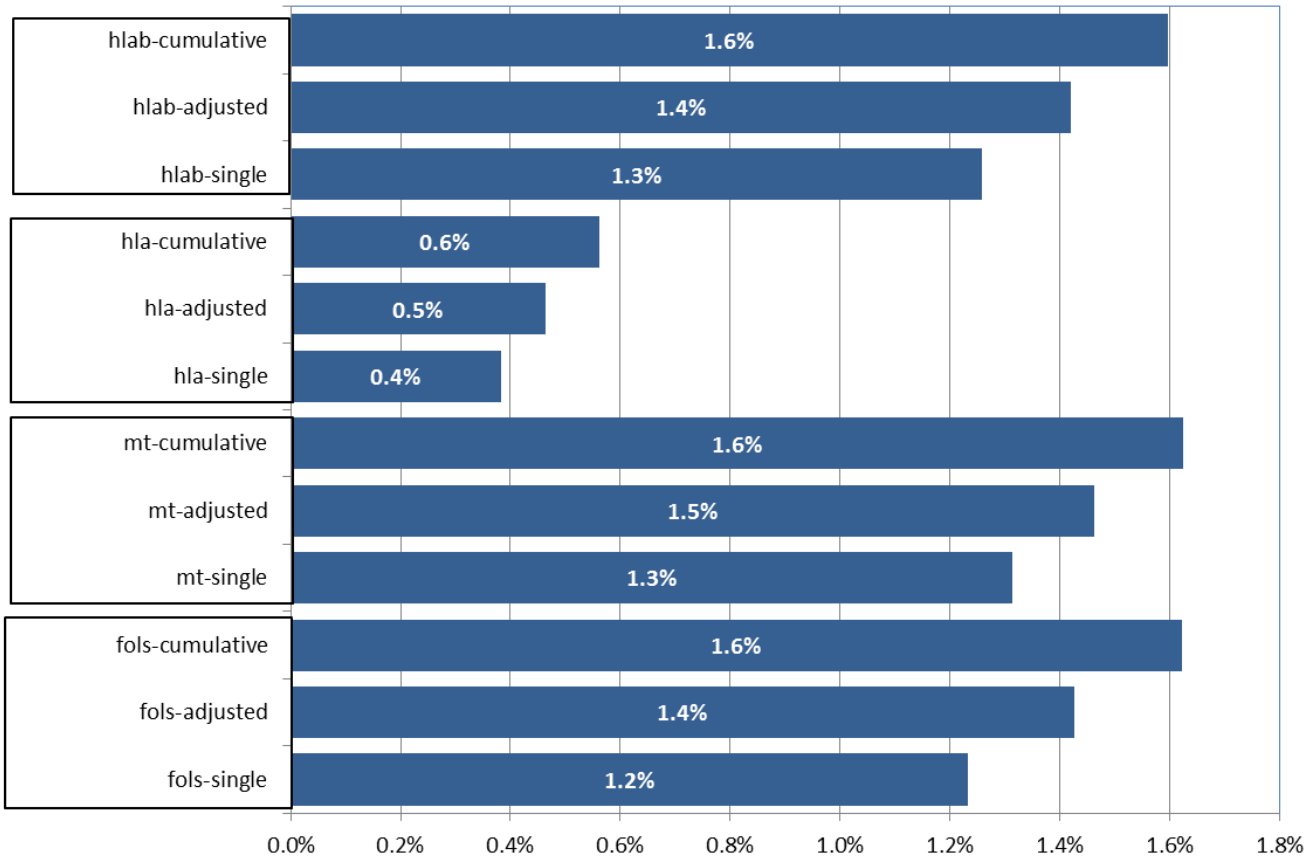


fols = first official language spoken
 mt = mother tongue
 hla = language spoken most often at home
 hlab = language spoken most often or regularly at home

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 British Columbia could be seen to comprise as many as 70,755 individuals when all those with French among declared mother tongues are considered as compared to a low of 16,685 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 62,190 and a population share of 1.4%.

**Proportion of Official-Language Minority Populations
Using Various Language Concepts and Methods
British Columbia, 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 British Columbia could be seen to comprise as much as 1.6% of the population when all those with French among declared mother tongues are considered as compared to a low of 0.4% 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 62,190 and a population share of 1.4%.



Mother Tongue

**Population by Mother Tongue
British Columbia, 1996-2011**

| Size and Proportion | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| English mother tongue | 2,809,399 | 2,849,177 | 2,900,886 | 3,101,647 |
| French mother tongue | 56,759 | 58,887 | 58,888 | 63,759 |
| mother tongue other than English or French | 823,612 | 960,802 | 1,114,606 | 1,190,799 |
| English mother tongue (%) | 76.1% | 73.6% | 71.2% | 71.2% |
| French mother tongue (%) | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| mother tongue other than English or French (%) | 22.3% | 24.8% | 27.4% | 27.3% |
| Change in Size and Proportion | 1996-2001 | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 1996-2011 |
| English mother tongue (growth) | 39,778 | 51,709 | 200,761 | 292,248 |
| French mother tongue (growth) | 2,128 | 2 | 4,871 | 7,000 |
| mother tongue other than English or French (growth) | 137,190 | 153,804 | 76,193 | 367,188 |
| English mother tongue (growth rate) | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.10 |
| French mother tongue (growth rate) | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.12 |
| mother tongue other than English or French (growth rate) | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.07 | 1.45 |
| English mother tongue (RPG) | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.94 |
| French mother tongue (RPG) | 0.99 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.95 |
| mother tongue other than English or French (RPG) | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.22 |

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 British Columbia consisted of 3,101,647 individuals who comprised 71.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the English mother tongue population grew by 292,248 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.94.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the English mother tongue population of British Columbia grew by 200,761 from 2,900,886 to 3,101,647.

French Mother Tongue

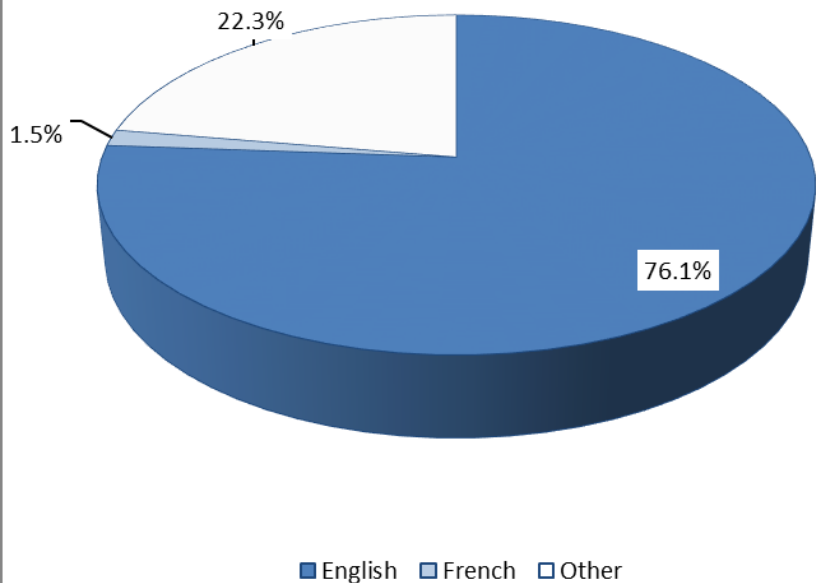
- ✓ In 2011, the French mother tongue population of British Columbia consisted of 63,759 individuals who comprised 1.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue population grew by 7,000 which represents a growth rate of 1.12 and a relative population growth rate of 0.95.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the French mother tongue population of British Columbia grew by 4,871 from 58,888 to 63,759.

Other Mother Tongue

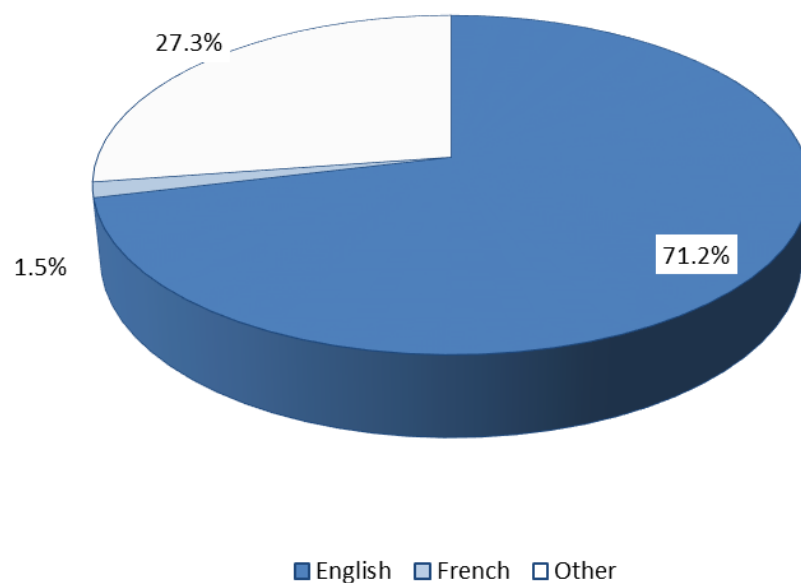
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in British Columbia consisted of 1,190,799 individuals who comprised 27.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French grew by 367,188 which represents a growth rate of 1.45 and a relative population growth rate of 1.22.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in British Columbia grew by 76,193 from 1,114,606 to 1,190,799.

- 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.

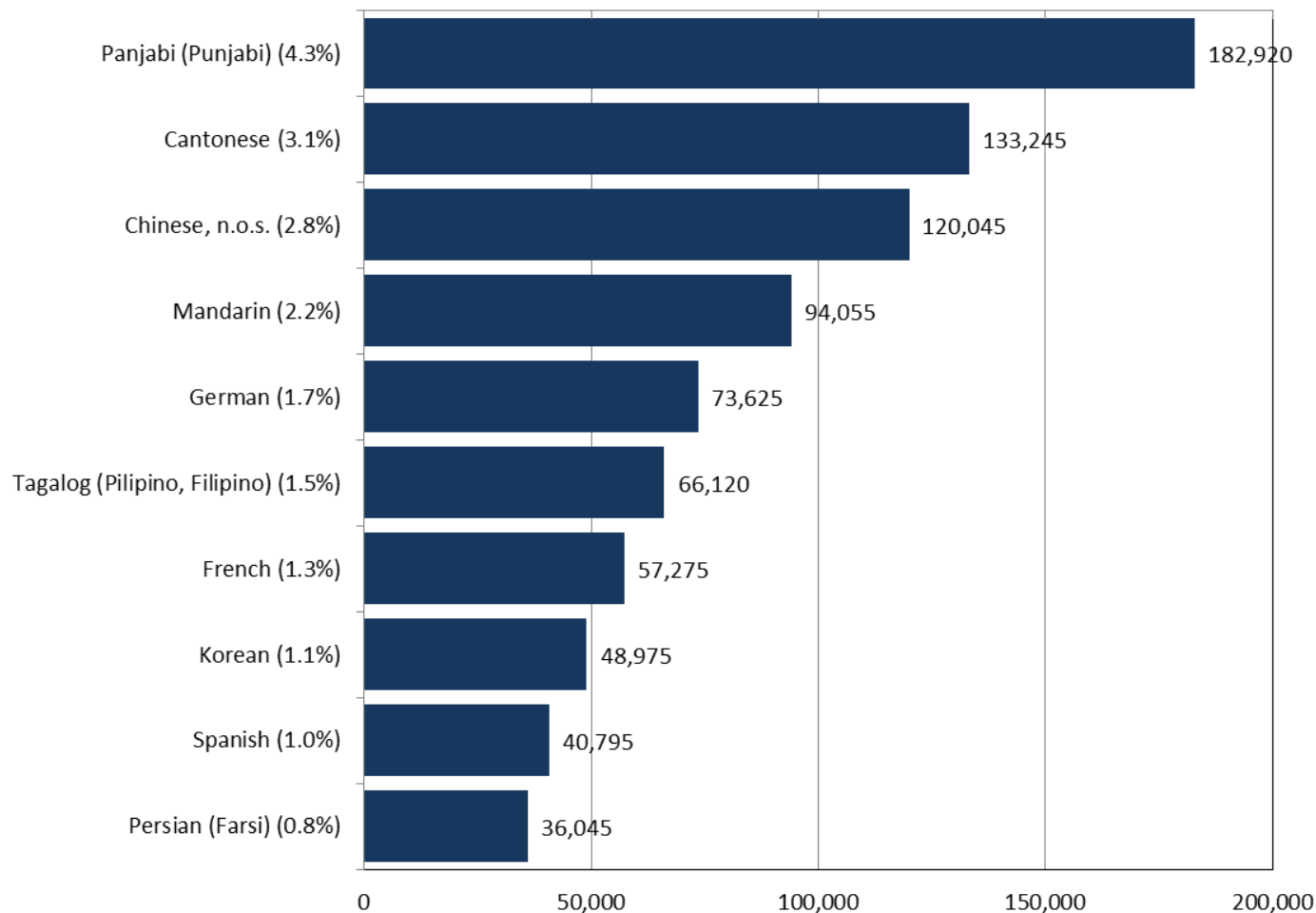
Population by Mother Tongue British Columbia, 1996



Population by Mother Tongue British Columbia, 2011



**Top 10 Mother Tongues (Other Than English)
British Columbia, 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, Panjabi (Punjabi) (182,920), Cantonese (133,245), and Chinese, n.o.s. (120,045) were the three most common mother tongues.*

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

| Region | number | | | | proportion | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Total | English | French | Other | English | French | Other |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 271,060 | 226,914 | 2,889 | 41,257 | 83.7% | 1.1% | 15.2% |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 193,440 | 170,053 | 2,606 | 20,781 | 87.9% | 1.3% | 10.7% |
| Calgary (AB) | 1,300,930 | 955,202 | 22,114 | 323,614 | 73.4% | 1.7% | 24.9% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 85,355 | 72,443 | 2,593 | 10,320 | 84.9% | 3.0% | 12.1% |
| Red Deer (AB) | 186,665 | 167,416 | 2,561 | 16,688 | 89.7% | 1.4% | 8.9% |
| Edmonton (AB) | 1,189,400 | 903,051 | 27,696 | 258,653 | 75.9% | 2.3% | 21.7% |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 253,030 | 208,673 | 7,695 | 36,663 | 82.5% | 3.0% | 14.5% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 130,290 | 106,025 | 6,465 | 17,800 | 81.4% | 5.0% | 13.7% |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 750,745 | 662,308 | 13,668 | 74,770 | 88.2% | 1.8% | 10.0% |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 2,632,105 | 1,579,933 | 33,638 | 1,018,535 | 60.0% | 1.3% | 38.7% |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 514,620 | 452,033 | 8,906 | 53,681 | 87.8% | 1.7% | 10.4% |
| Kootenay (BC) | 144,935 | 129,599 | 2,694 | 12,642 | 89.4% | 1.9% | 8.7% |
| Cariboo (BC) | 152,935 | 136,728 | 2,478 | 13,730 | 89.4% | 1.6% | 9.0% |
| North Shore (BC) | 55,845 | 47,883 | 995 | 6,968 | 85.7% | 1.8% | 12.5% |
| Nechako (BC) | 39,675 | 35,057 | 527 | 4,092 | 88.4% | 1.3% | 10.3% |
| Northeast (BC) | 65,350 | 58,098 | 860 | 6,393 | 88.9% | 1.3% | 9.8% |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 33,660 | 28,313 | 1,540 | 3,808 | 84.1% | 4.6% | 11.3% |
| Alberta (AB) | 3,610,185 | 2,809,785 | 74,618 | 725,783 | 77.8% | 2.1% | 20.1% |
| British Columbia (BC) | 4,356,205 | 3,101,647 | 63,759 | 1,190,799 | 71.2% | 1.5% | 27.3% |
| Yukon (YK) | 33,650 | 28,308 | 1,540 | 3,803 | 84.1% | 4.6% | 11.3% |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 8,000,040 | 5,939,739 | 139,917 | 1,920,384 | 74.2% | 1.7% | 24.0% |

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

English Mother Tongue

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (1,579,933), Calgary (955,202) and Edmonton (903,051) were the three regions which reported the largest English mother tongue populations while Yukon Territory (28,313), Nechako (35,057) and North Shore (47,883) had the smallest English mother tongue populations.

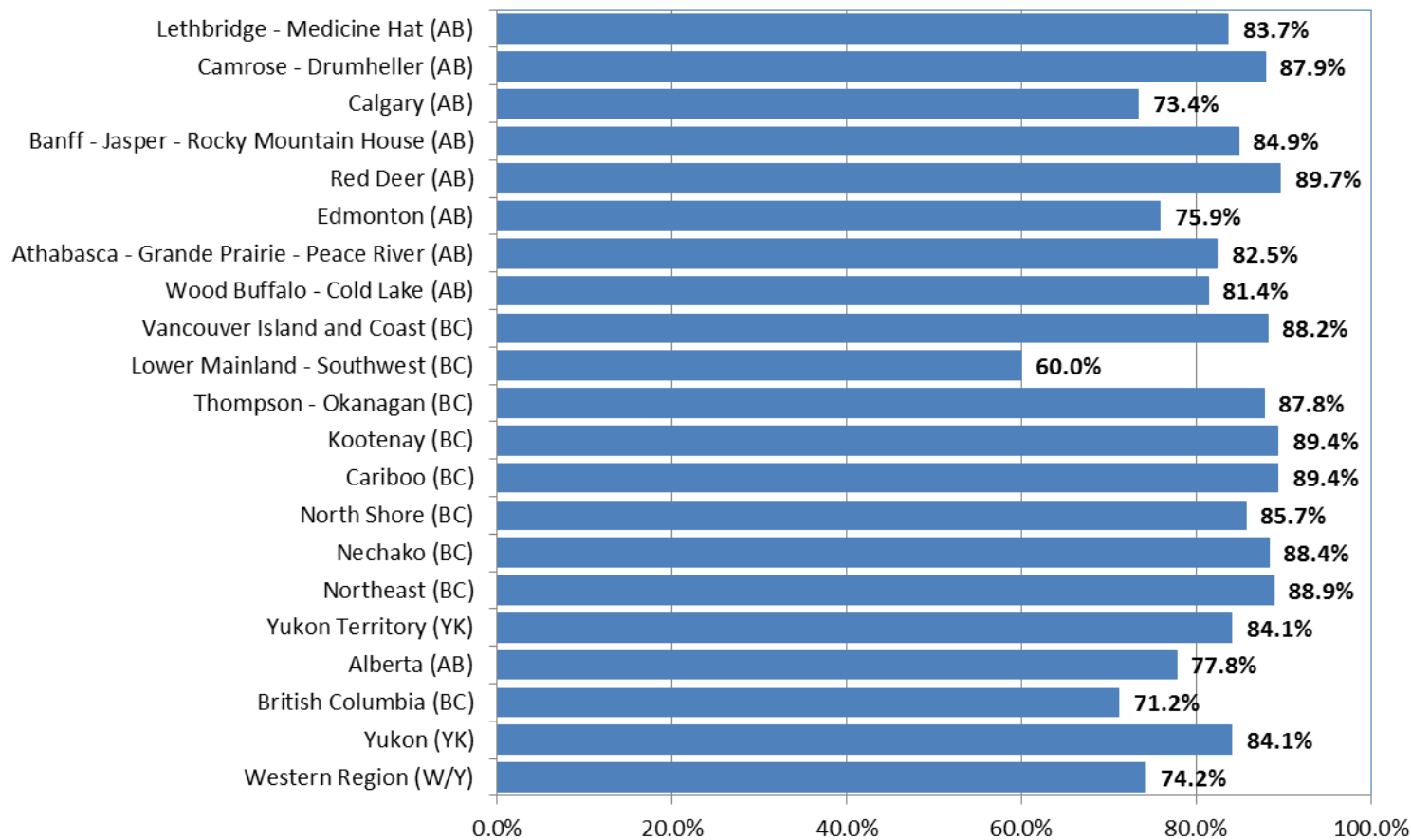
French Mother Tongue

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (33,638), Edmonton (27,696) and Calgary (22,114) were the three regions which reported the largest French mother tongue populations while Nechako (527), Northeast (860) and North Shore (995) had the smallest French mother tongue populations.

Other Mother Tongue

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (1,018,535), Calgary (323,614) and Edmonton (258,653) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with mother tongues other than English or French while Yukon Territory (3,808), Nechako (4,092) and Northeast (6,393) had the smallest populations with mother tongues other than English or French.

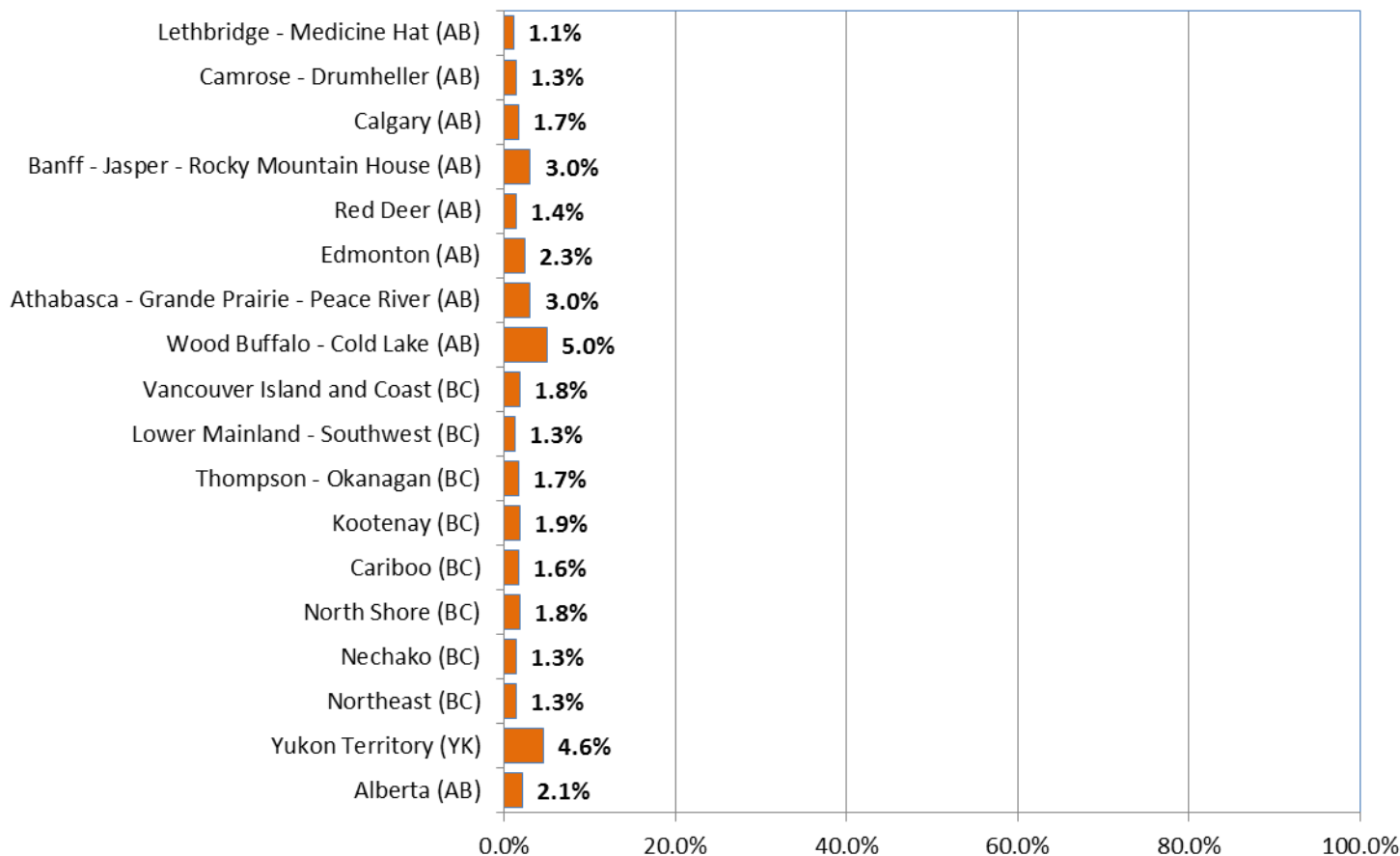
**English Mother Tongue Population,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



✓ *In terms of weight, Red Deer (89.7%), Kootenay (89.4%) and Cariboo (89.4%) showed the highest proportions of English mother tongue populations while Lower Mainland - Southwest (60.0%), Calgary (73.4%) and Edmonton (75.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

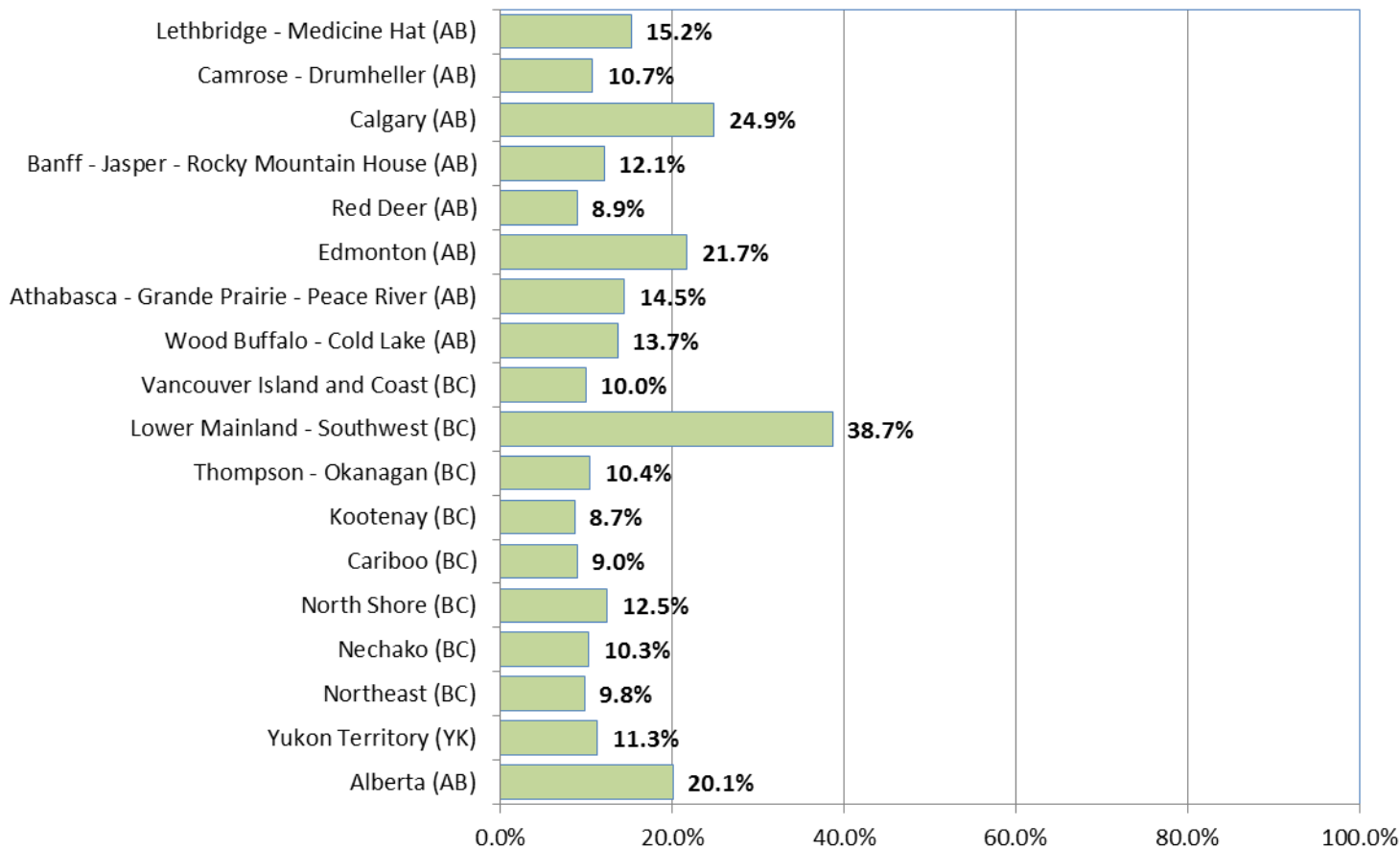
French Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



✓ *In terms of weight, Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (5.0%), Yukon Territory (4.6%) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (3.0%) showed the highest proportions of French mother tongue populations while Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.1%), Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.3%) and Northeast (1.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

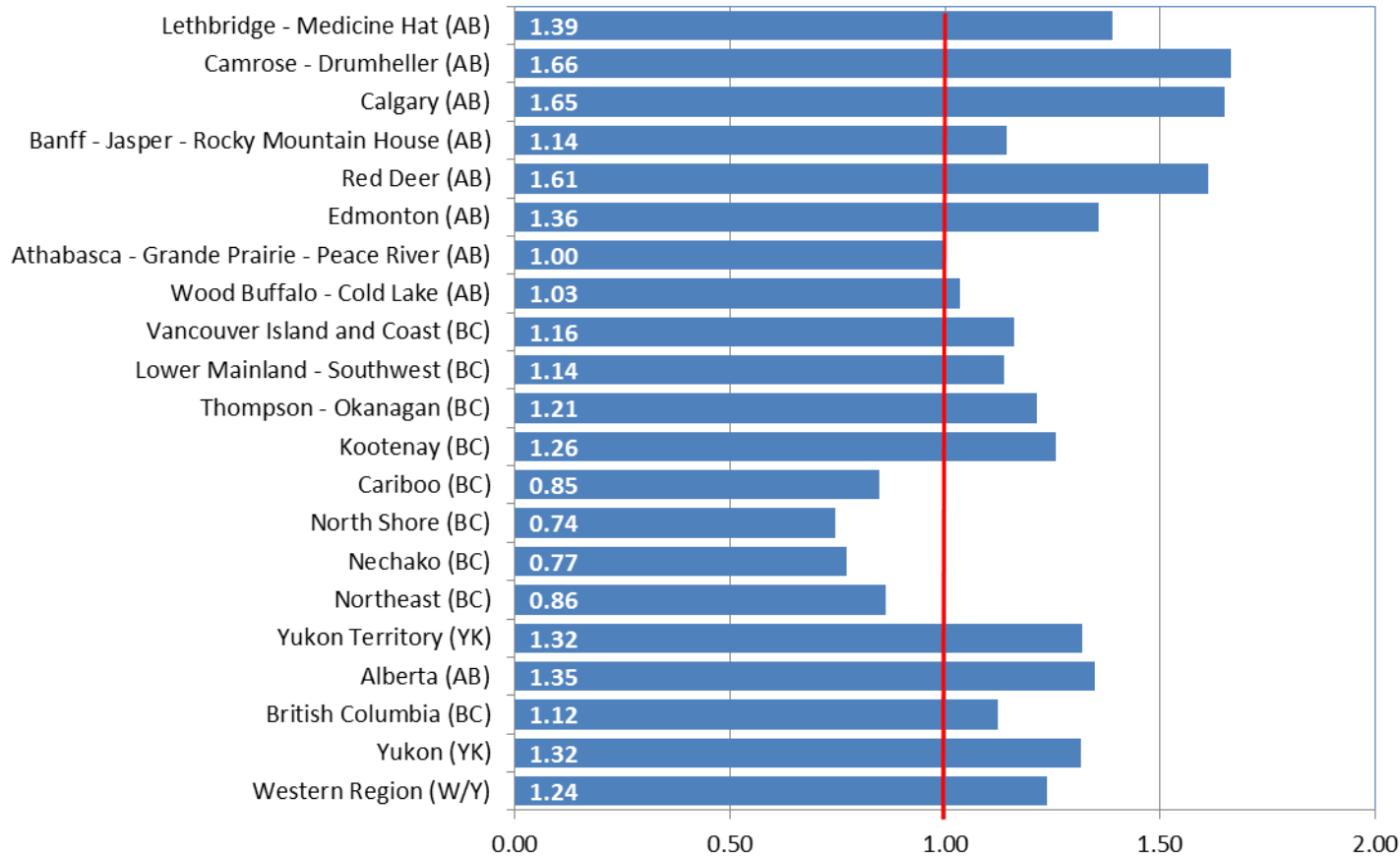
**Other Mother Tongue Population,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (38.7%), Calgary (24.9%) and Edmonton (21.7%) showed the highest proportions of populations with mother tongues other than English or French while Kootenay (8.7%), Red Deer (8.9%) and Cariboo (9.0%) 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

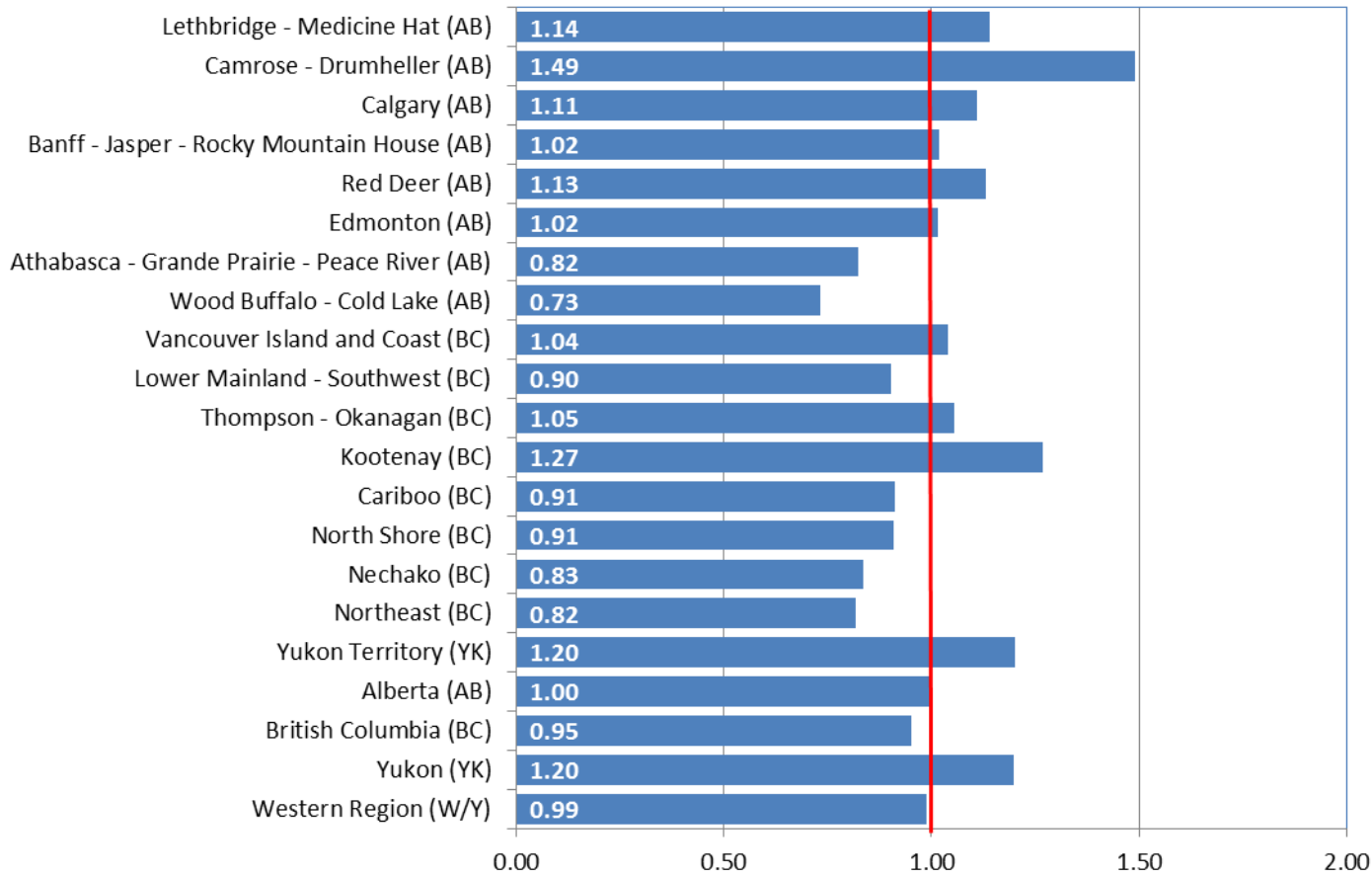


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue populations of Camrose - Drumheller (1.66), Calgary (1.65) and Red Deer (1.61) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while North Shore (0.74), Nechako (0.77) and Cariboo (0.85) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the French mother tongue populations of Camrose - Drumheller (1.49), Kootenay (1.27) and Yukon Territory (1.20) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Western Region while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.73), Northeast (0.82) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.82) 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
British Columbia, 1996-2011**

| Size and Proportion | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Population speaking English most often at home | 3,189,879 | 3,279,342 | 3,380,151 | 3,587,193 |
| Population speaking French most often at home | 16,582 | 16,907 | 17,556 | 20,210 |
| Population speaking other languages most often at home | 483,294 | 572,627 | 676,668 | 748,808 |
| Population speaking English most often at home (%) | 86.5% | 84.8% | 83.0% | 82.3% |
| Population speaking French most often at home (%) | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Population speaking other languages most often at home (%) | 13.1% | 14.8% | 16.6% | 17.2% |
| Change in Size and Proportion | 1996-2001 | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 1996-2011 |
| Population speaking English most often at home (growth) | 89,463 | 100,809 | 207,042 | 397,313 |
| Population speaking French most often at home (growth) | 325 | 649 | 2,654 | 3,628 |
| Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth) | 89,332 | 104,042 | 72,139 | 265,513 |
| Population speaking English most often at home (growth rate) | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.12 |
| Population speaking French most often at home (growth rate) | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.22 |
| Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth rate) | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.55 |
| Population speaking English most often at home (RPG) | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.95 |
| Population speaking French most often at home (RPG) | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.03 |
| Population speaking other languages most often at home (RPG) | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.04 | 1.31 |

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 British Columbia consisted of 3,587,193 individuals who comprised 82.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at home grew by 397,313 which represents a growth rate of 1.12 and a relative population growth rate of 0.95.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at home in British Columbia grew by 207,042 from 3,380,151 to 3,587,193.

French Mother Tongue

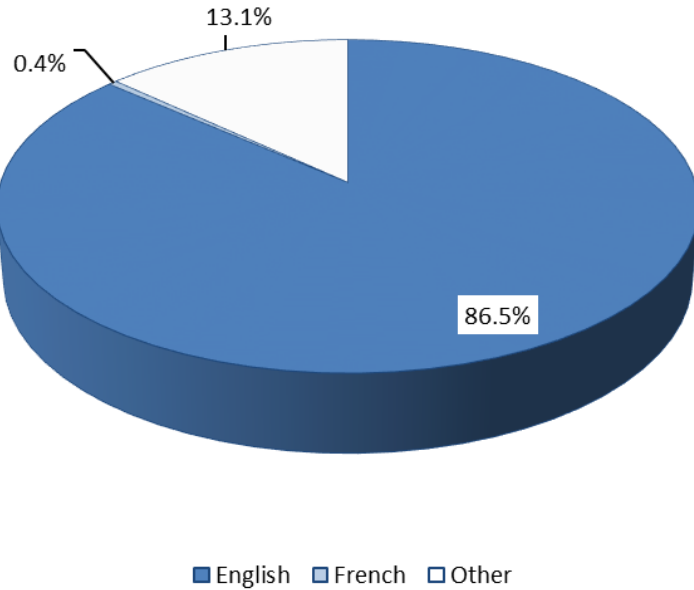
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at home in British Columbia consisted of 20,210 individuals who comprised 0.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at home grew by 3,628 which represents a growth rate of 1.22 and a relative population growth rate of 1.03.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at home in British Columbia grew by 2,654 from 17,556 to 20,210.

Other Mother Tongue

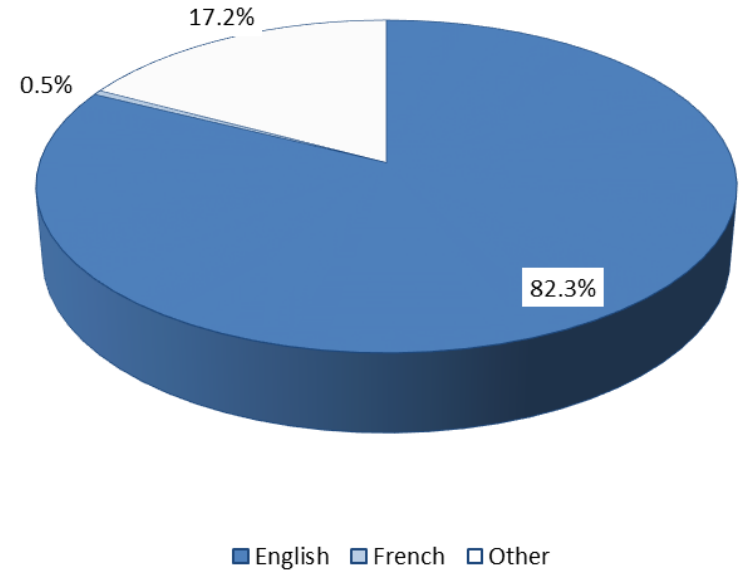
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home in British Columbia consisted of 748,808 individuals who comprised 17.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home grew by 265,513 which represents a growth rate of 1.55 and a relative population growth rate of 1.31.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at home in British Columbia grew by 72,139 from 676,668 to 748,808.

- 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 British Columbia, 1996

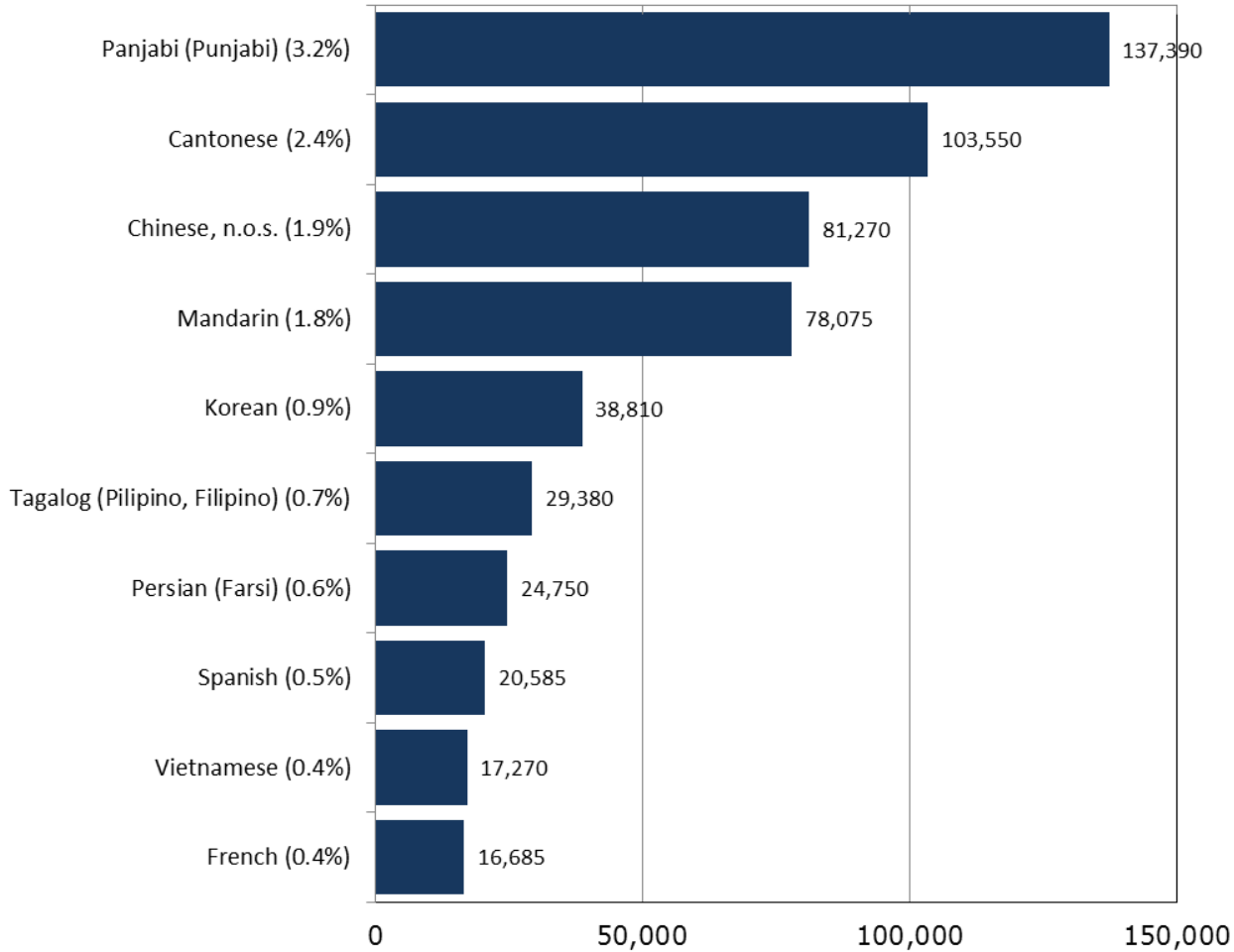


Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home British Columbia, 2011



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)
British Columbia, 2011**



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

✓ After English, Panjabi (Punjabi) (137,390), Cantonese (103,550) and Chinese, n.o.s. (81,270) were the three most common languages used solely at home.

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

| Region | number | | | | proportion | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Total | English | French | Other | English | French | Other |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 271,055 | 247,131 | 943 | 22,986 | 91.2% | 0.3% | 8.5% |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 193,435 | 181,142 | 757 | 11,537 | 93.7% | 0.4% | 6.0% |
| Calgary (AB) | 1,300,925 | 1,085,614 | 9,087 | 206,224 | 83.5% | 0.7% | 15.9% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 85,365 | 79,145 | 978 | 5,238 | 92.7% | 1.1% | 6.1% |
| Red Deer (AB) | 186,660 | 177,718 | 658 | 8,275 | 95.2% | 0.4% | 4.4% |
| Edmonton (AB) | 1,189,405 | 1,029,888 | 10,575 | 148,953 | 86.6% | 0.9% | 12.5% |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 253,045 | 230,622 | 2,627 | 19,797 | 91.1% | 1.0% | 7.8% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 130,295 | 118,499 | 2,644 | 9,147 | 91.0% | 2.0% | 7.0% |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 750,765 | 718,124 | 3,944 | 28,692 | 95.7% | 0.5% | 3.8% |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 2,632,105 | 1,934,193 | 12,098 | 685,805 | 73.5% | 0.5% | 26.1% |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 514,625 | 493,634 | 2,139 | 18,822 | 95.9% | 0.4% | 3.7% |
| Kootenay (BC) | 144,925 | 141,121 | 801 | 3,018 | 97.4% | 0.6% | 2.1% |
| Cariboo (BC) | 152,930 | 146,937 | 497 | 5,482 | 96.1% | 0.3% | 3.6% |
| North Shore (BC) | 55,840 | 52,886 | 368 | 2,591 | 94.7% | 0.7% | 4.6% |
| Nechako (BC) | 39,670 | 38,315 | 165 | 1,185 | 96.6% | 0.4% | 3.0% |
| Northeast (BC) | 65,345 | 61,944 | 202 | 3,199 | 94.8% | 0.3% | 4.9% |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 33,655 | 31,306 | 878 | 1,471 | 93.0% | 2.6% | 4.4% |
| Alberta (AB) | 3,610,180 | 3,149,767 | 28,262 | 432,152 | 87.2% | 0.8% | 12.0% |
| British Columbia (BC) | 4,356,200 | 3,587,193 | 20,210 | 748,808 | 82.3% | 0.5% | 17.2% |
| Yukon (YK) | 33,655 | 31,306 | 878 | 1,471 | 93.0% | 2.6% | 4.4% |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 8,000,035 | 6,768,265 | 49,350 | 1,182,430 | 84.6% | 0.6% | 14.8% |

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

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (1,934,193), Calgary (1,085,614) and Edmonton (1,029,888) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at home while Yukon Territory (31,306), Nechako (38,315) and North Shore (52,886) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at home.

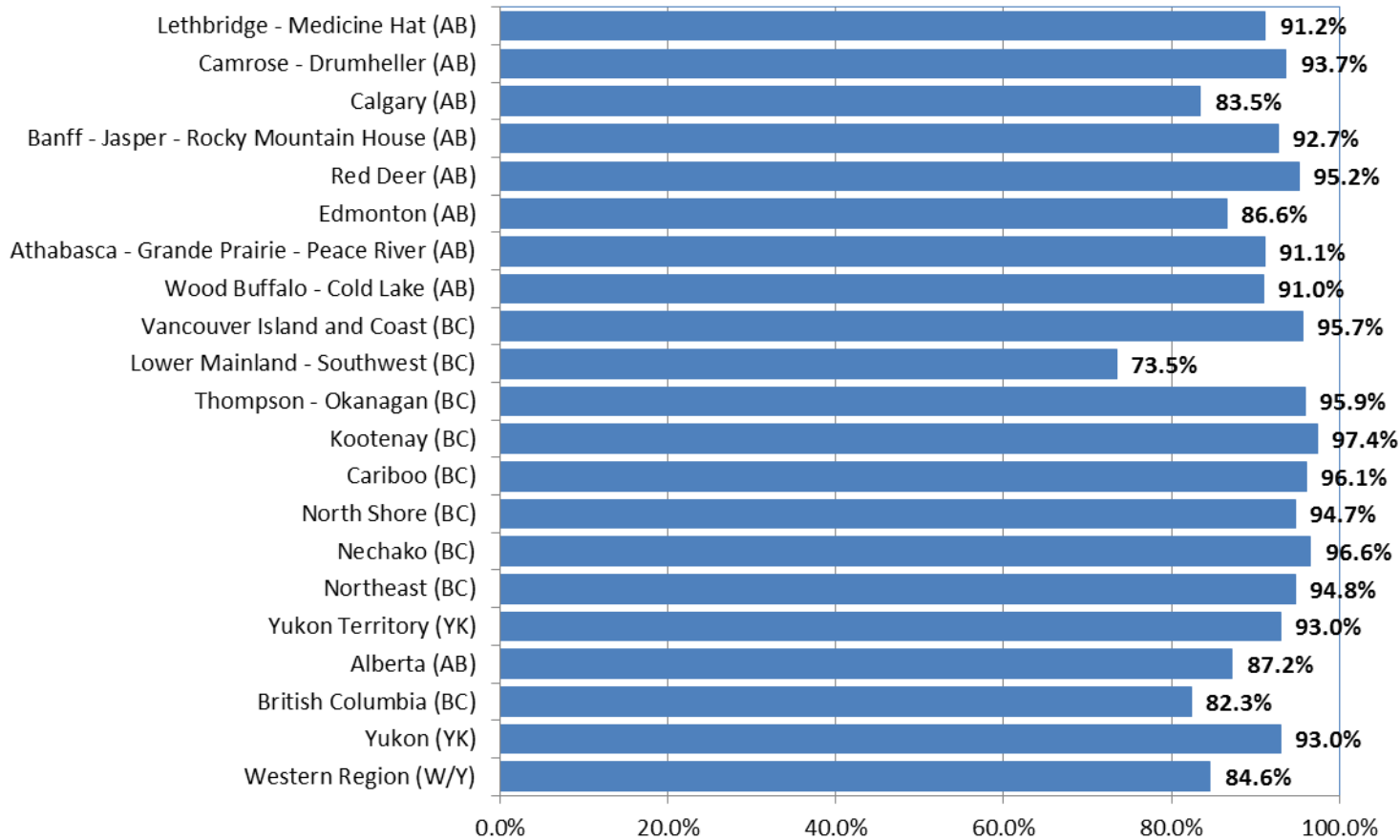
French spoken as Home Language

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (12,098), Edmonton (10,575) and Calgary (9,087) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at home while Nechako (165), Northeast (202) and North Shore (368) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at home.

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (685,805), Calgary (206,224) and Edmonton (148,953) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at home in Western Region. In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (26.1%), Calgary (15.9%) and Edmonton (12.5%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages most often at home across Western Region.

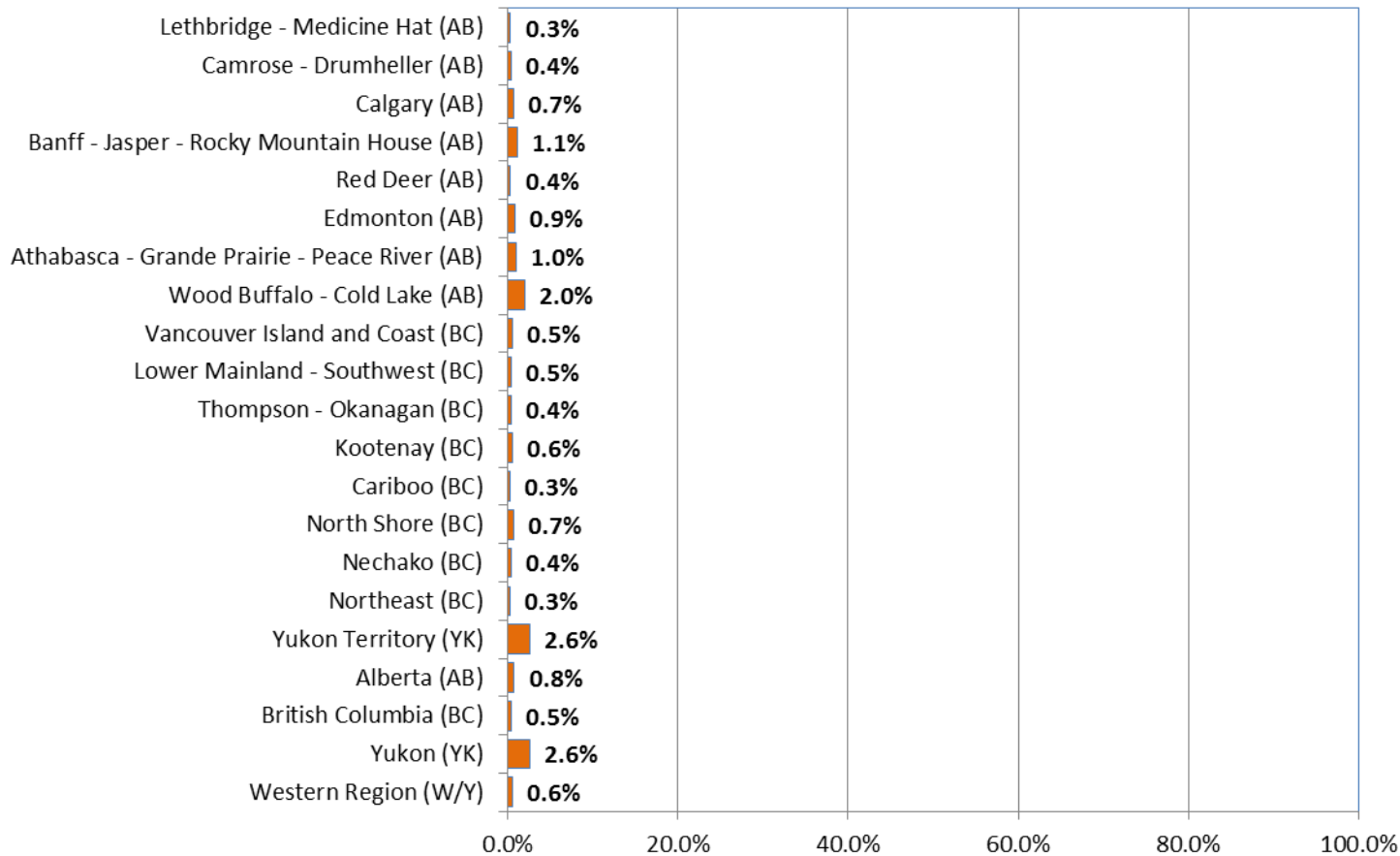
**English Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



✓ *In terms of weight, Kootenay (97.4%), Nechako (96.6%) and Cariboo (96.1%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at home while Lower Mainland - Southwest (73.5%), Calgary (83.4%) and Edmonton (86.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

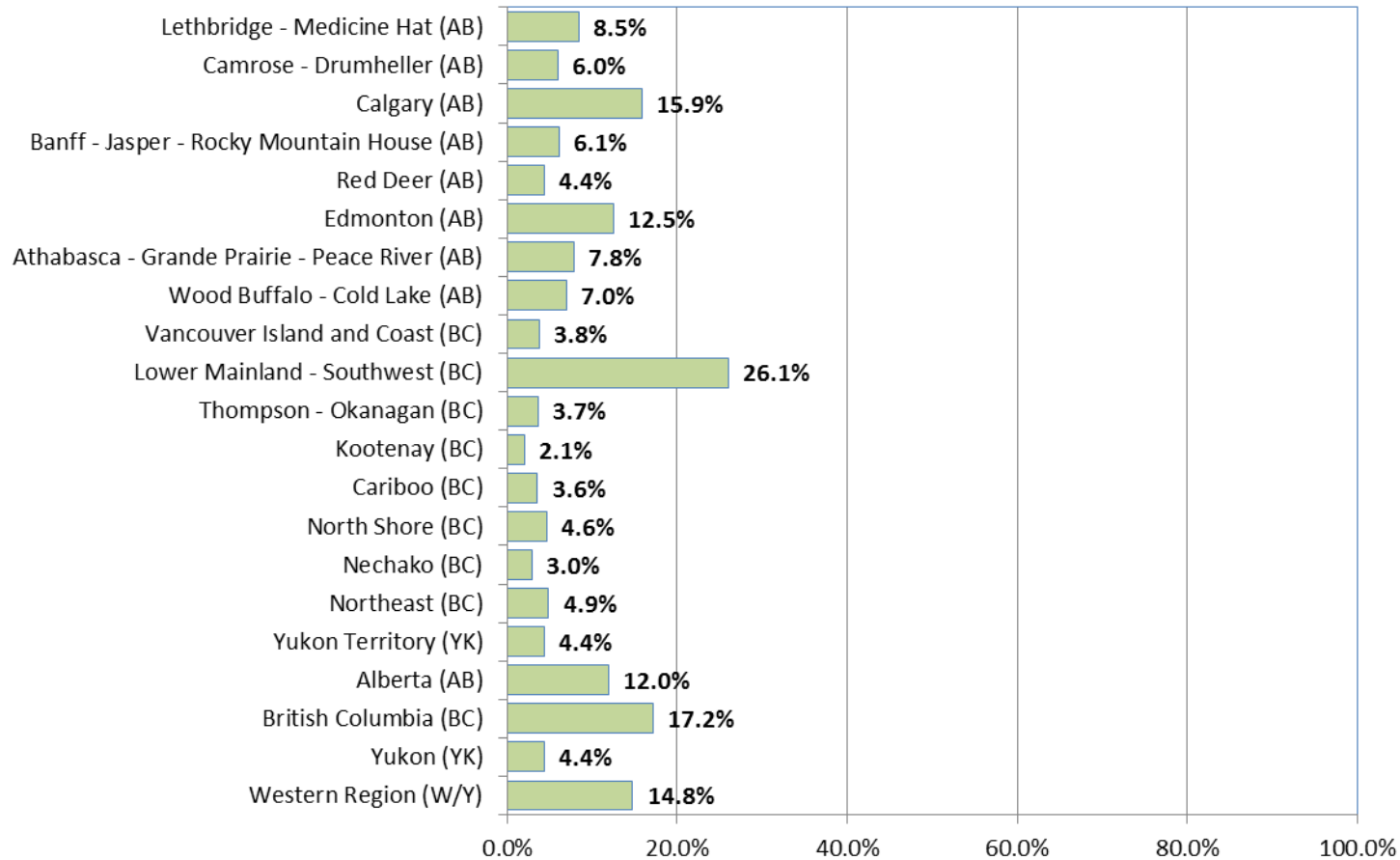
**French Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



✓ *In terms of weight, Yukon Territory (2.6%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (2.0%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (1.1%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at home while Northeast (0.3%), Cariboo (0.3%) and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

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



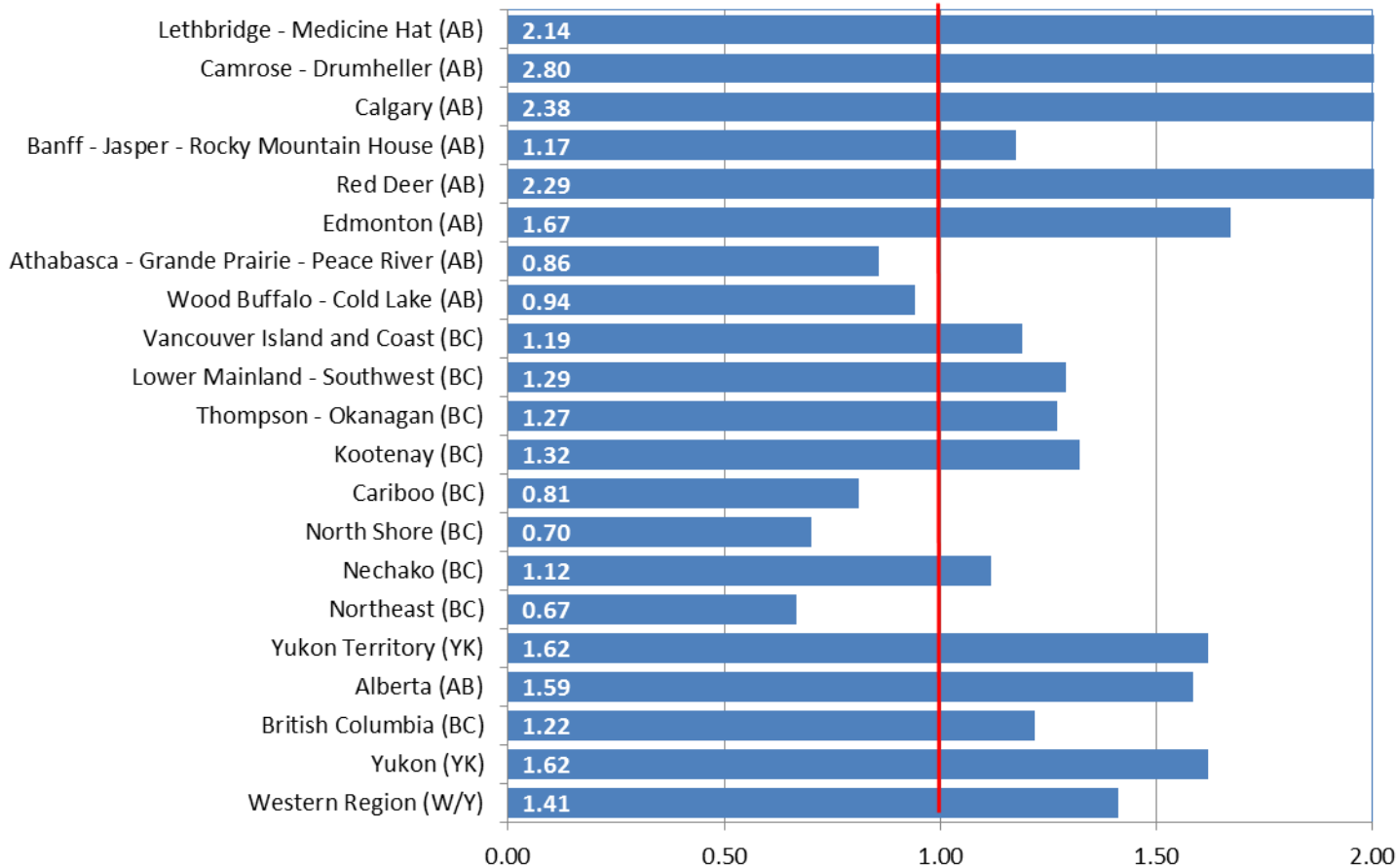
✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (26.1%), Calgary (15.9%) and Edmonton (12.5%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at home while Kootenay (2.1%), Nechako (3.0%) and Cariboo (3.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

British Columbia – Demolinguistic Profile

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

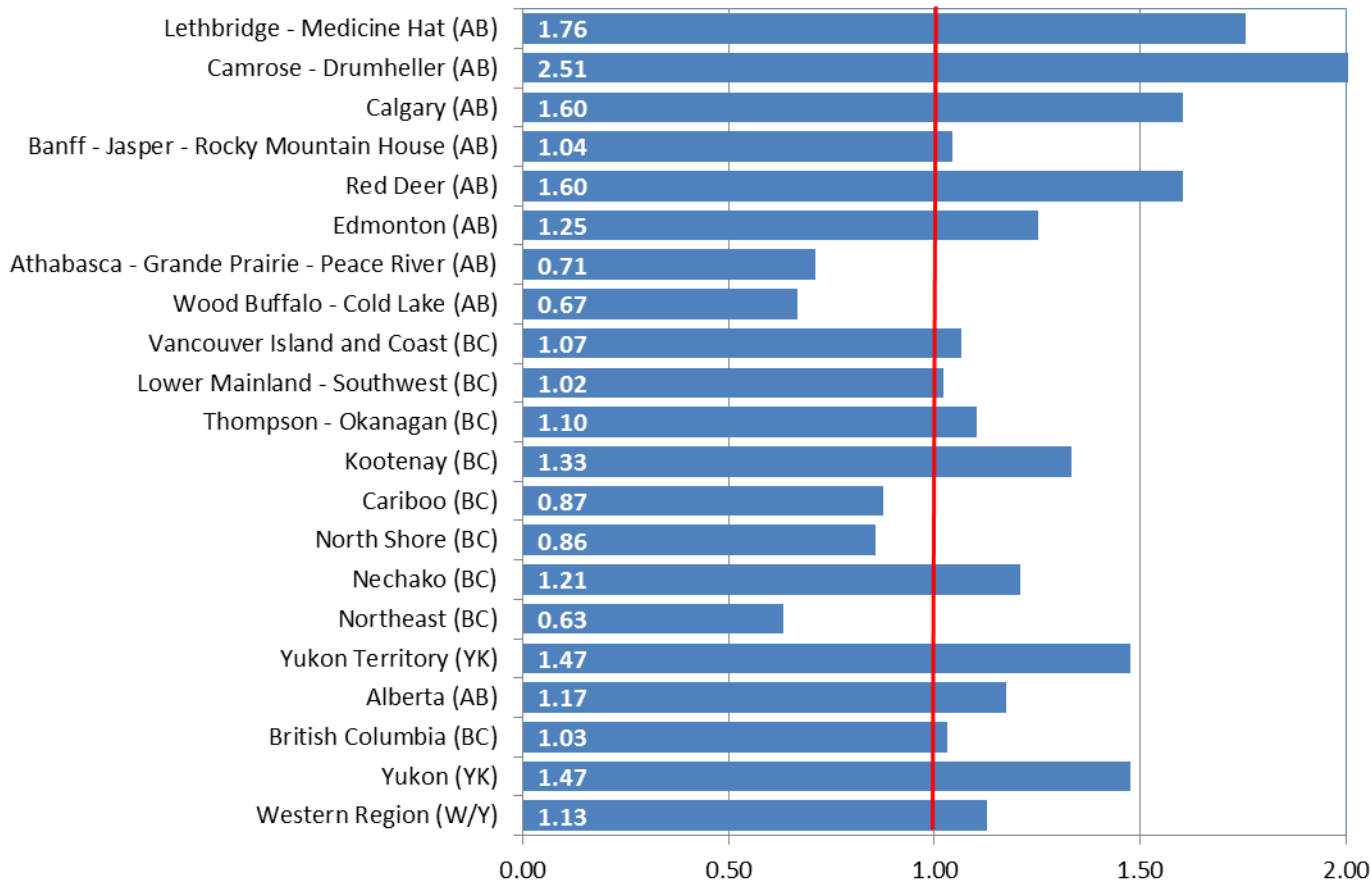


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at home of Camrose - Drumheller (2.80), Calgary (2.38) and Red Deer (2.29) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while Northeast (0.67), North Shore (0.70) and Cariboo (0.81) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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
Western 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 Camrose - Drumheller (2.51), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.76) and Red Deer (1.60) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Western Region while Northeast (0.63), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.67) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.71) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

- 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 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
British Columbia, 2001-2011**

| Size and Proportion | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Population who spoke English at least regularly at home | 3,486,393 | 3,617,473 | 3,839,791 |
| Population who spoke French at least regularly at home | 47,838 | 52,073 | 61,831 |
| Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home | 777,463 | 909,368 | 1,070,533 |
| Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (%) | 90.1% | 88.8% | 88.1% |
| Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (%) | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (%) | 20.1% | 22.3% | 24.6% |
| Change in Size and Proportion | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 2001-2011 |
| Population who spoke English at least regularly at home | 131,080 | 222,318 | 353,398 |
| Population who spoke French at least regularly at home | 4,235 | 9,758 | 13,993 |
| Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home | 131,905 | 161,165 | 293,070 |
| Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (growth rate) | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.10 |
| Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (growth rate) | 1.09 | 1.19 | 1.29 |
| Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (growth rate) | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.38 |
| 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) | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1.15 |
| Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (RPG) | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.22 |

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 British Columbia consisted of 3,839,791 individuals who comprised 88.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home grew by 353,398 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 British Columbia grew by 222,318 from 3,617,473 to 3,839,791.

French Spoken as Home Language

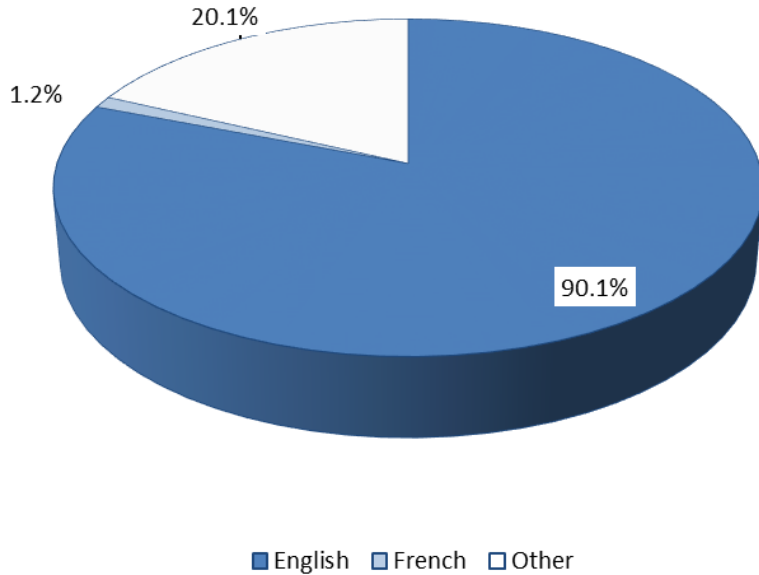
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in British Columbia consisted of 61,831 individuals who comprised 1.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home grew by 13,993 which represents a growth rate of 1.29 and a relative population growth rate of 1.15.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in British Columbia grew by 9,758 from 52,073 to 61,831.

Other Languages Spoken as Home Language

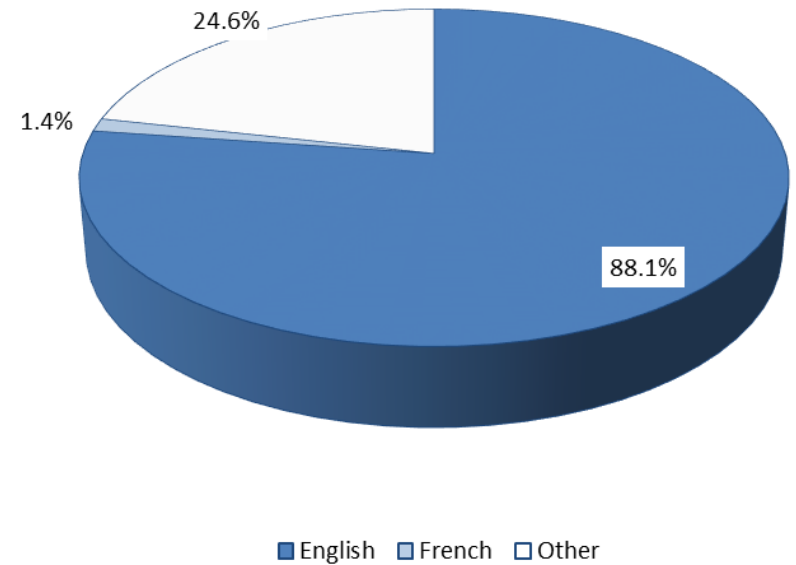
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in British Columbia consisted of 1,070,533 individuals who comprised 24.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home grew by 293,070 which represents a growth rate of 1.38 and a relative population growth rate of 1.22.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in British Columbia grew by 161,165 from 909,368 to 1,070,533.

- 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
British Columbia, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home
British Columbia, 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, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

| Region | number | | | | proportion | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Total | English | French | Other | English | French | Other |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 271,055 | 257,353 | 2,590 | 33,243 | 94.9% | 1.0% | 12.3% |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 193,435 | 186,272 | 1,797 | 15,992 | 96.3% | 0.9% | 8.3% |
| Calgary (AB) | 1,300,925 | 1,164,058 | 22,748 | 300,258 | 89.5% | 1.7% | 23.1% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 85,365 | 82,373 | 2,403 | 8,320 | 96.5% | 2.8% | 9.7% |
| Red Deer (AB) | 186,660 | 181,440 | 2,275 | 13,645 | 97.2% | 1.2% | 7.3% |
| Edmonton (AB) | 1,189,405 | 1,089,593 | 24,485 | 231,233 | 91.6% | 2.1% | 19.4% |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 253,045 | 241,877 | 5,834 | 31,854 | 95.6% | 2.3% | 12.6% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 130,295 | 124,002 | 5,534 | 15,934 | 95.2% | 4.2% | 12.2% |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 750,765 | 730,397 | 12,619 | 56,744 | 97.3% | 1.7% | 7.6% |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 2,632,105 | 2,160,209 | 36,424 | 945,117 | 82.1% | 1.4% | 35.9% |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 514,625 | 501,304 | 6,817 | 36,569 | 97.4% | 1.3% | 7.1% |
| Kootenay (BC) | 144,925 | 142,566 | 2,173 | 7,751 | 98.4% | 1.5% | 5.3% |
| Cariboo (BC) | 152,930 | 149,154 | 1,749 | 10,422 | 97.5% | 1.1% | 6.8% |
| North Shore (BC) | 55,840 | 54,141 | 858 | 5,656 | 97.0% | 1.5% | 10.1% |
| Nechako (BC) | 39,670 | 38,813 | 500 | 2,863 | 97.8% | 1.3% | 7.2% |
| Northeast (BC) | 65,345 | 63,177 | 692 | 5,392 | 96.7% | 1.1% | 8.3% |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 33,655 | 32,248 | 1,623 | 3,048 | 95.8% | 4.8% | 9.1% |
| Alberta (AB) | 3,610,180 | 3,326,985 | 67,663 | 650,493 | 92.2% | 1.9% | 18.0% |
| British Columbia (BC) | 4,356,200 | 3,839,791 | 61,831 | 1,070,533 | 88.1% | 1.4% | 24.6% |
| Yukon (YK) | 33,655 | 32,256 | 1,628 | 3,051 | 95.8% | 4.8% | 9.1% |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 8,000,035 | 7,199,032 | 131,122 | 1,724,077 | 90.0% | 1.6% | 21.6% |

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

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (2,160,209), Calgary (1,164,058) and Edmonton (1,089,593) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Yukon Territory (32,248), Nechako (38,813) and North Shore (54,141) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at home.

French spoken as Home Language

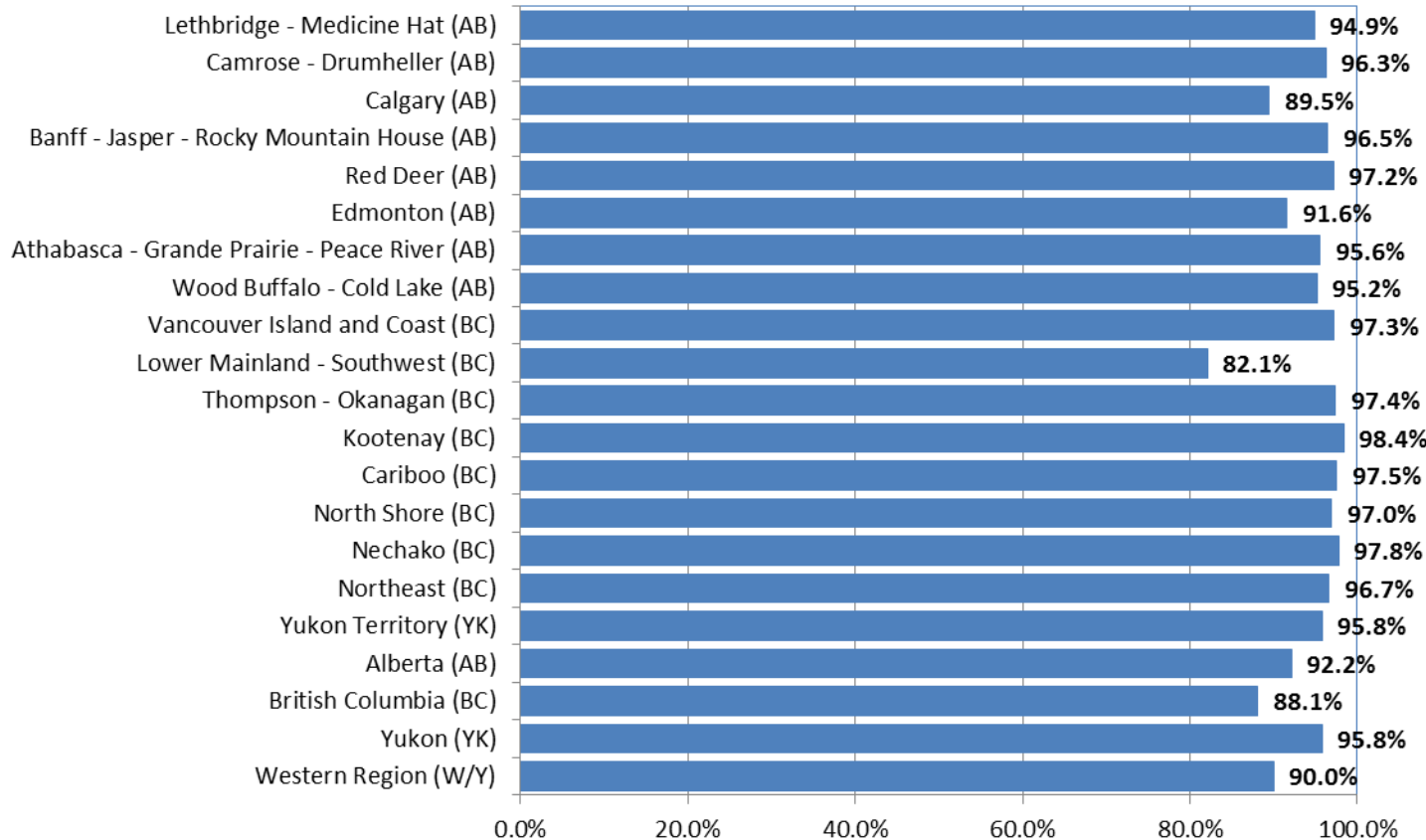
✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (36,424), Edmonton (24,485) and Calgary (22,748) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Nechako (500), Northeast (692) and North Shore (858) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at home.

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (945,117), Calgary (300,258) and Edmonton (231,233) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home in Western Region. In terms of weight, Nechako (2,863), Yukon Territory (3,048) and Northeast (5,392) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home across Western 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, Western Region, 2011**

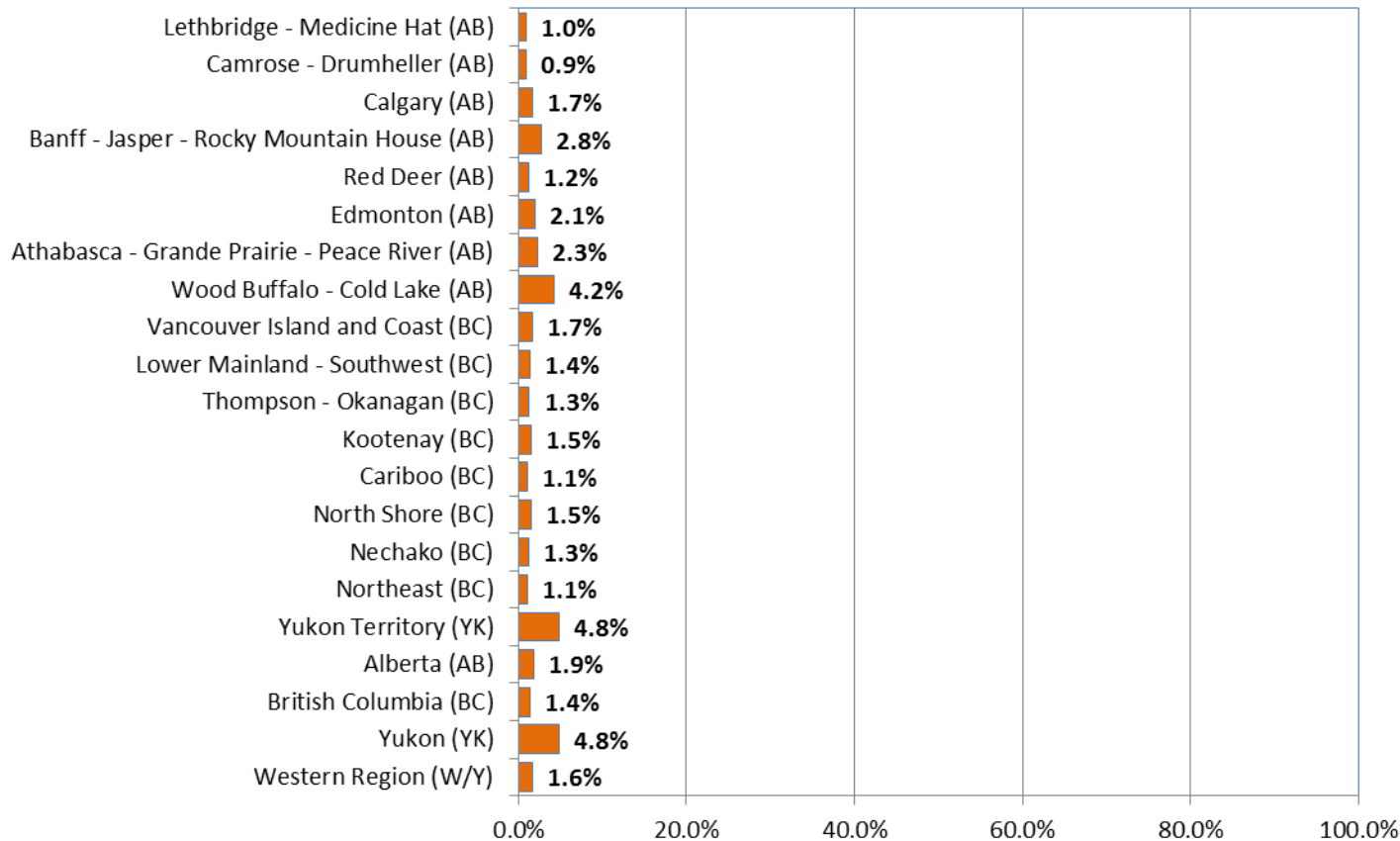


✓ *In terms of weight, Kootenay (98.4%), Nechako (97.8%) and Cariboo (97.5%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Lower Mainland - Southwest (82.1%), Calgary (89.5%) and Edmonton (91.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

**French Spoken at Least Regularly at Home,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**

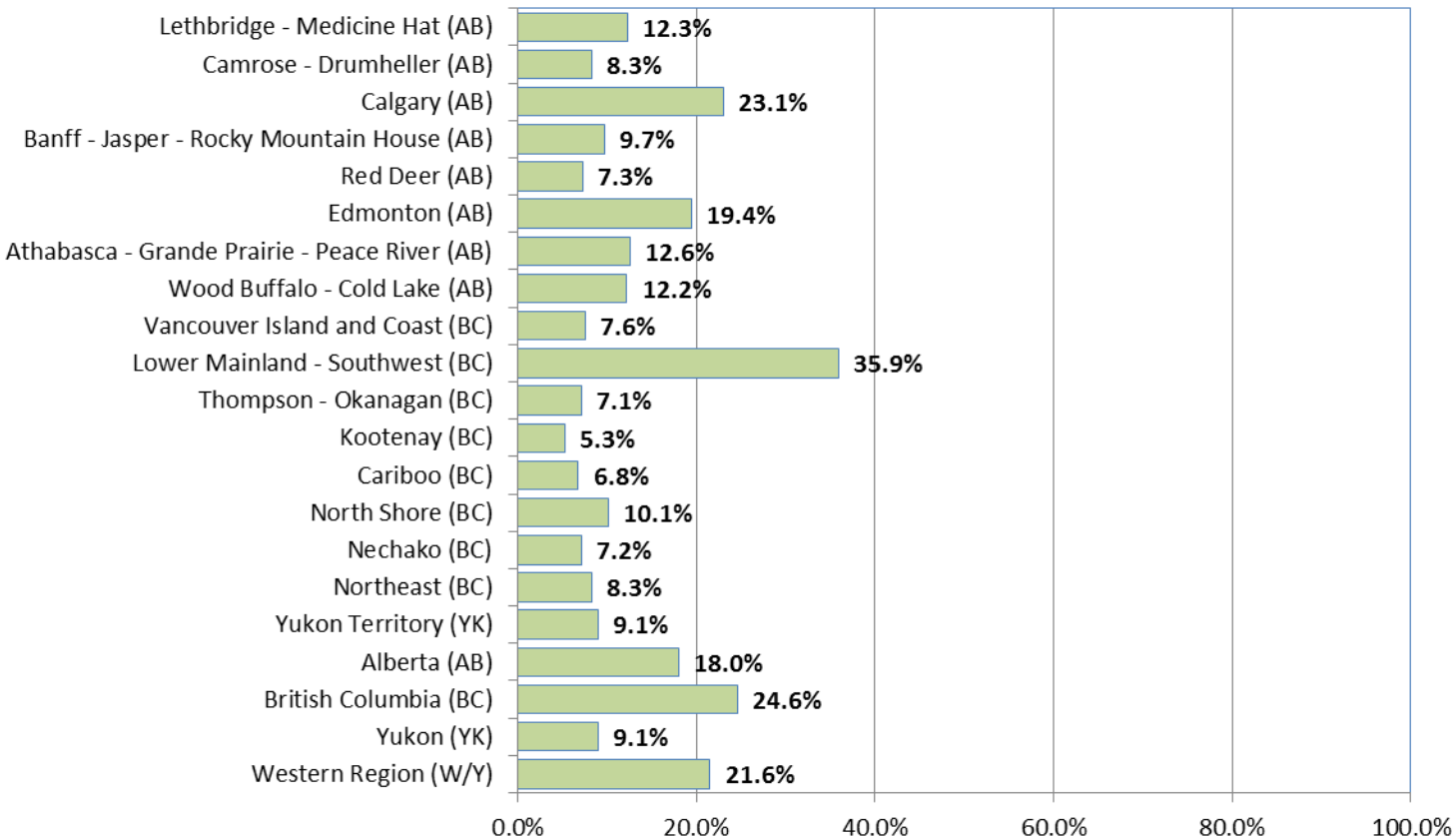


✓ *In terms of weight, Yukon Territory (4.8%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (4.2%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Camrose - Drumheller (0.9%), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.0%) and Northeast (1.1%) 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.

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



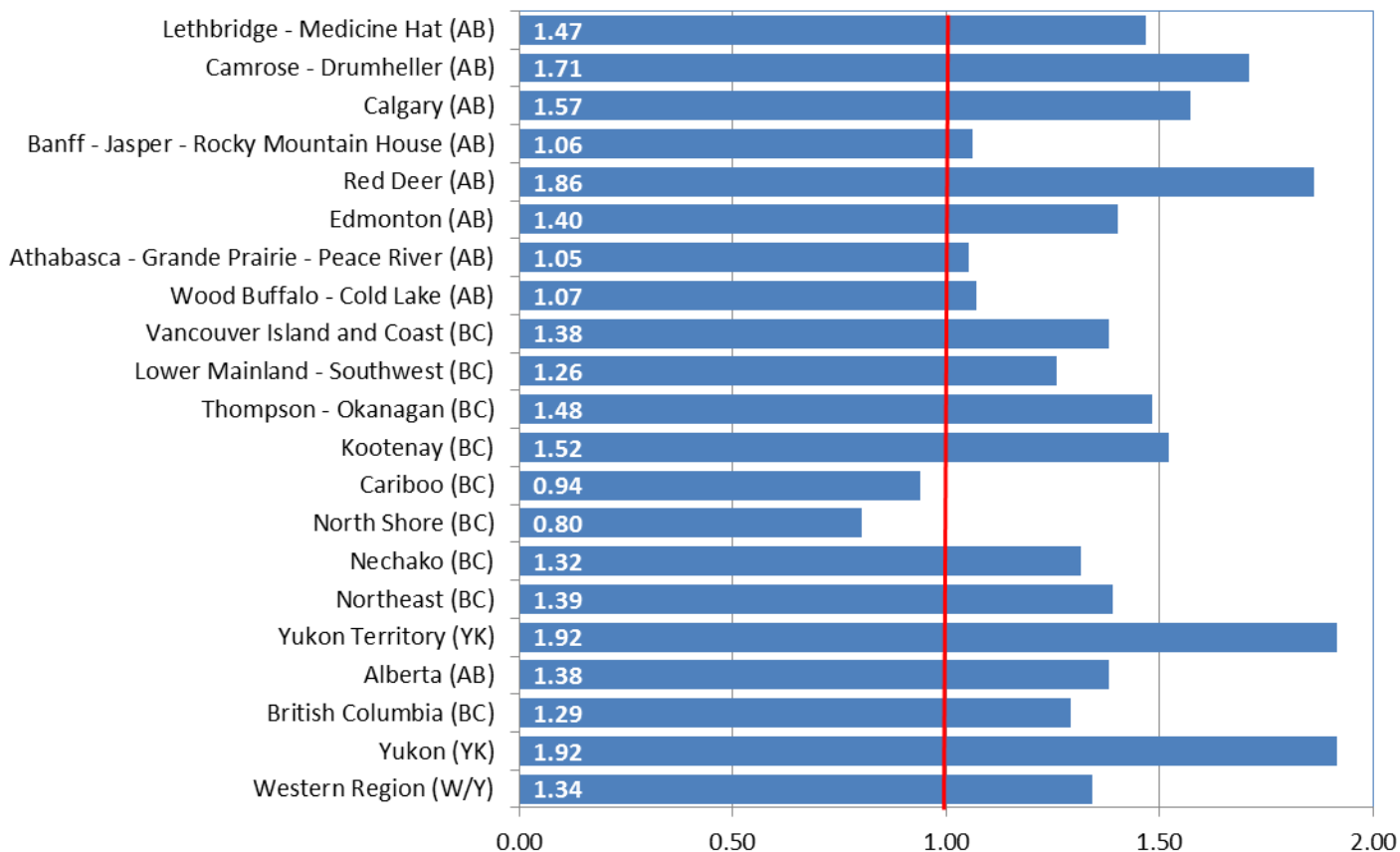
✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (35.9%), Calgary (23.1%) and Edmonton (19.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home while Kootenay (5.3%), Cariboo (6.8%) and Thompson - Okanagan (7.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

British Columbia – Demolinguistic Profile

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

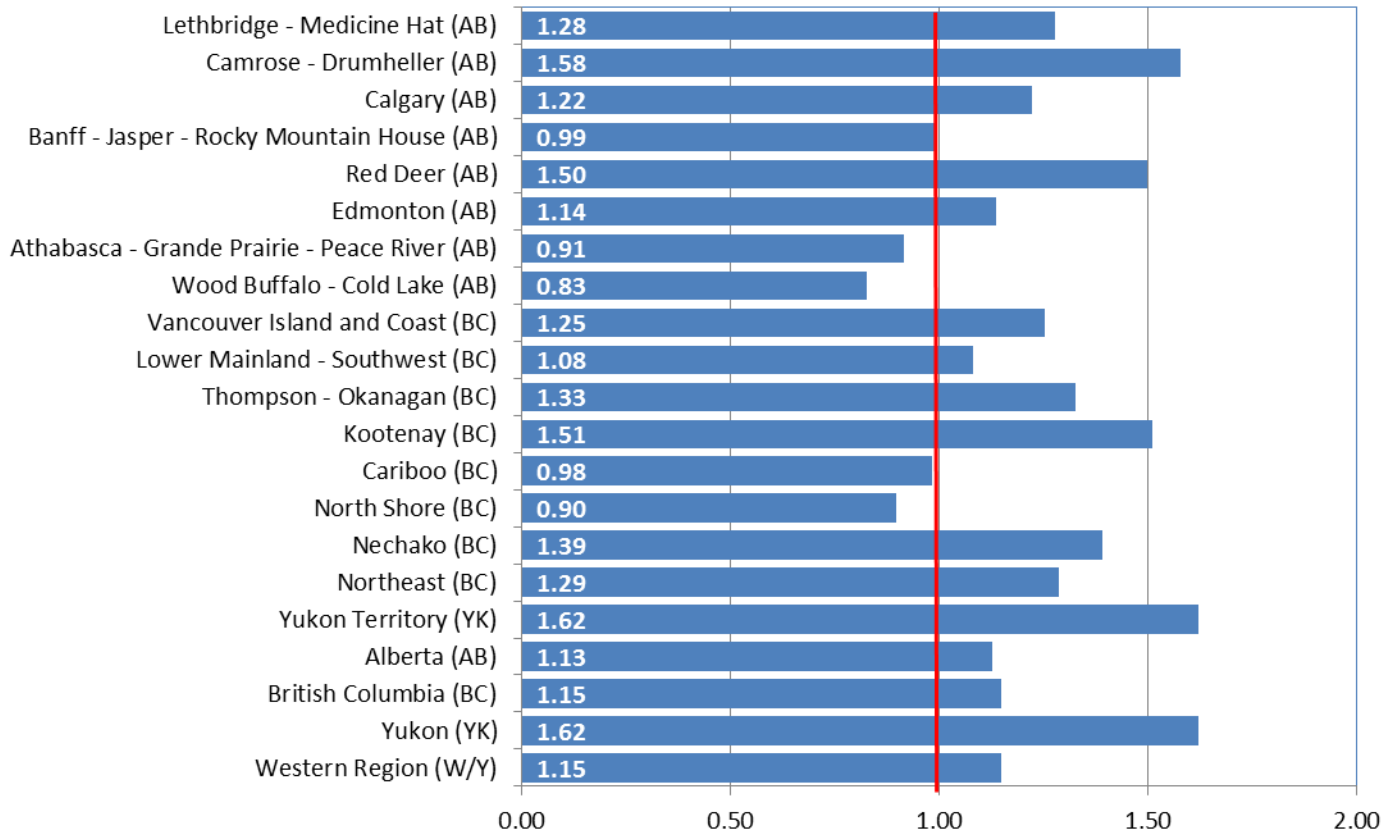


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home in the regions of Yukon Territory (1.92), Red Deer (1.86) and Camrose - Drumheller (1.71) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while North Shore (0.80), Cariboo (0.94) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.05) 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home of Yukon Territory (1.62), Camrose - Drumheller (1.58) and Kootenay (1.51) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Western Region while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.83), North Shore (0.90) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.91) 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 British Columbia, 1996-2011

| based on language spoken most often at home | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| French Mother tongue population | 56,759 | 58,887 | 58,888 | 63,759 |
| population who spoke French most often at home | 16,582 | 16,907 | 17,556 | 20,210 |
| LCI for French based on language spoken most often at home | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home | | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| French Mother tongue population | | 58,887 | 58,888 | 63,759 |
| population speaking French most often or regularly at home | | 47,838 | 52,073 | 61,831 |
| LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at home | | 0.81 | 0.88 | 0.97 |

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 British Columbia in 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index for French spoken most often at home was 0.32 which was higher than that of 1996 (0.29).*
- ✓ *When we consider French spoken at least regularly at home, we find an LCI of 0.97 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, Western 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 |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 0.31 | 0.78 | 0.33 | 0.90 | 1.06 | 1.16 |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 0.21 | 0.55 | 0.29 | 0.69 | 1.37 | 1.26 |
| Calgary (AB) | 0.31 | 0.87 | 0.41 | 1.03 | 1.34 | 1.18 |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 0.43 | 0.82 | 0.38 | 0.93 | 0.87 | 1.13 |
| Red Deer (AB) | 0.17 | 0.63 | 0.26 | 0.89 | 1.50 | 1.42 |
| Edmonton (AB) | 0.32 | 0.76 | 0.38 | 0.88 | 1.21 | 1.17 |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 0.40 | 0.74 | 0.34 | 0.76 | 0.86 | 1.02 |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 0.43 | 0.82 | 0.41 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 1.05 |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 0.24 | 0.78 | 0.29 | 0.92 | 1.23 | 1.18 |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 0.33 | 0.92 | 0.36 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.18 |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 0.23 | 0.57 | 0.24 | 0.77 | 1.07 | 1.35 |
| Kootenay (BC) | 0.24 | 0.63 | 0.30 | 0.81 | 1.26 | 1.28 |
| Cariboo (BC) | 0.21 | 0.66 | 0.20 | 0.71 | 0.97 | 1.06 |
| North Shore (BC) | 0.39 | 0.90 | 0.37 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 0.96 |
| Nechako (BC) | 0.21 | 0.66 | 0.31 | 0.95 | 1.46 | 1.43 |
| Northeast (BC) | 0.15 | 0.65 | 0.23 | 0.80 | 1.55 | 1.23 |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 0.46 | 0.91 | 0.57 | 1.05 | 1.23 | 1.16 |
| Alberta (AB) | 0.33 | 0.79 | 0.38 | 0.91 | 1.14 | 1.15 |
| British Columbia (BC) | 0.29 | 0.81 | 0.32 | 0.97 | 1.10 | 1.19 |
| Yukon (YK) | 0.47 | 0.91 | 0.57 | 1.06 | 1.22 | 1.16 |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 0.31 | 0.80 | 0.35 | 0.94 | 1.13 | 1.17 |

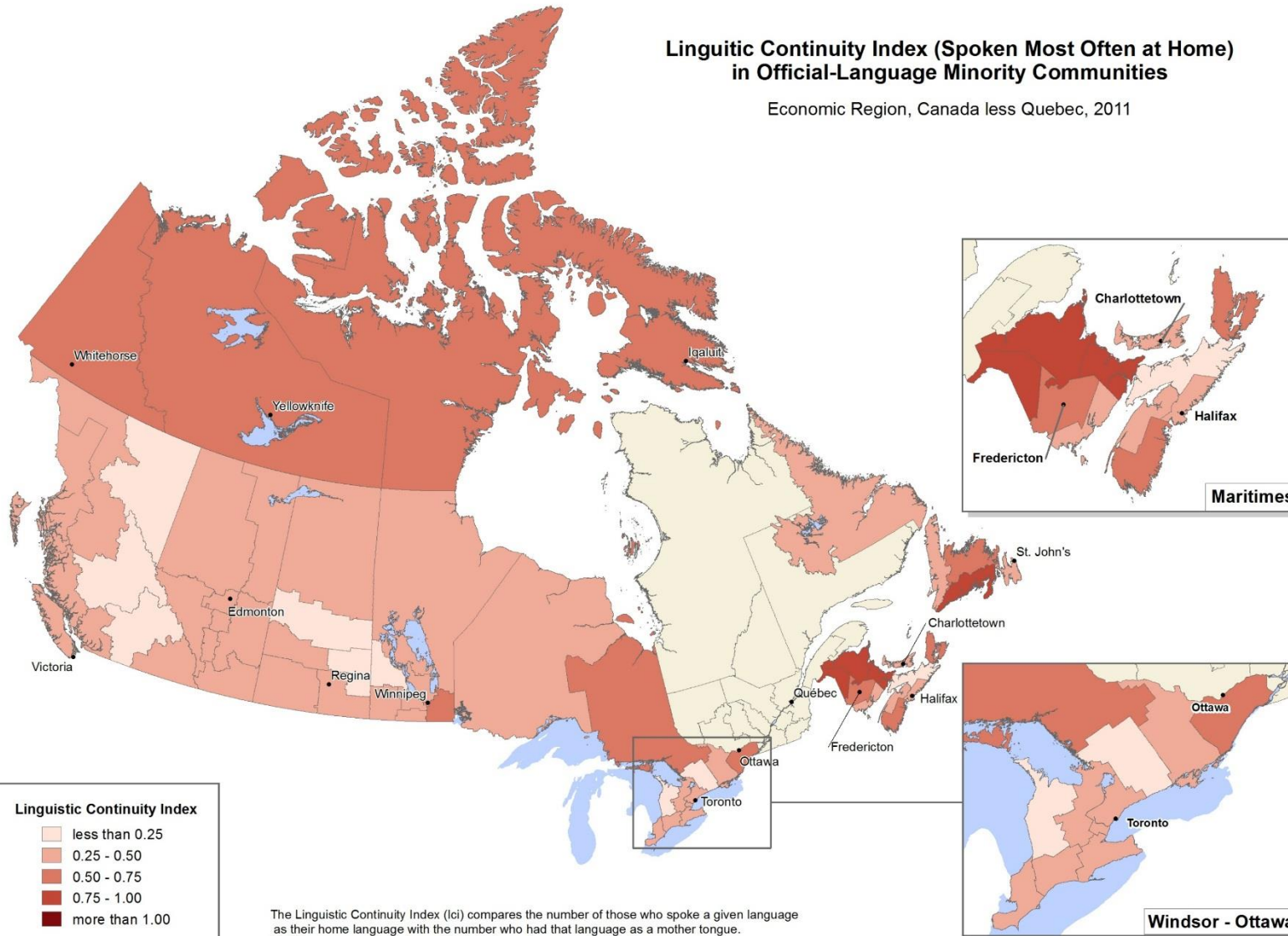
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of French across Western Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at home, Yukon Territory (0.57), Calgary (0.41) and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.41) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices for French across Région de l'Ouest while Cariboo (0.20), Northeast (0.23) and Thompson - Okanagan (0.24) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken at least regularly at home, Lower Mainland - Southwest (1.08), Yukon Territory (1.05) and Calgary (1.03) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région de l'Ouest while Camrose - Drumheller (0.69), Cariboo (0.71) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.76) 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.

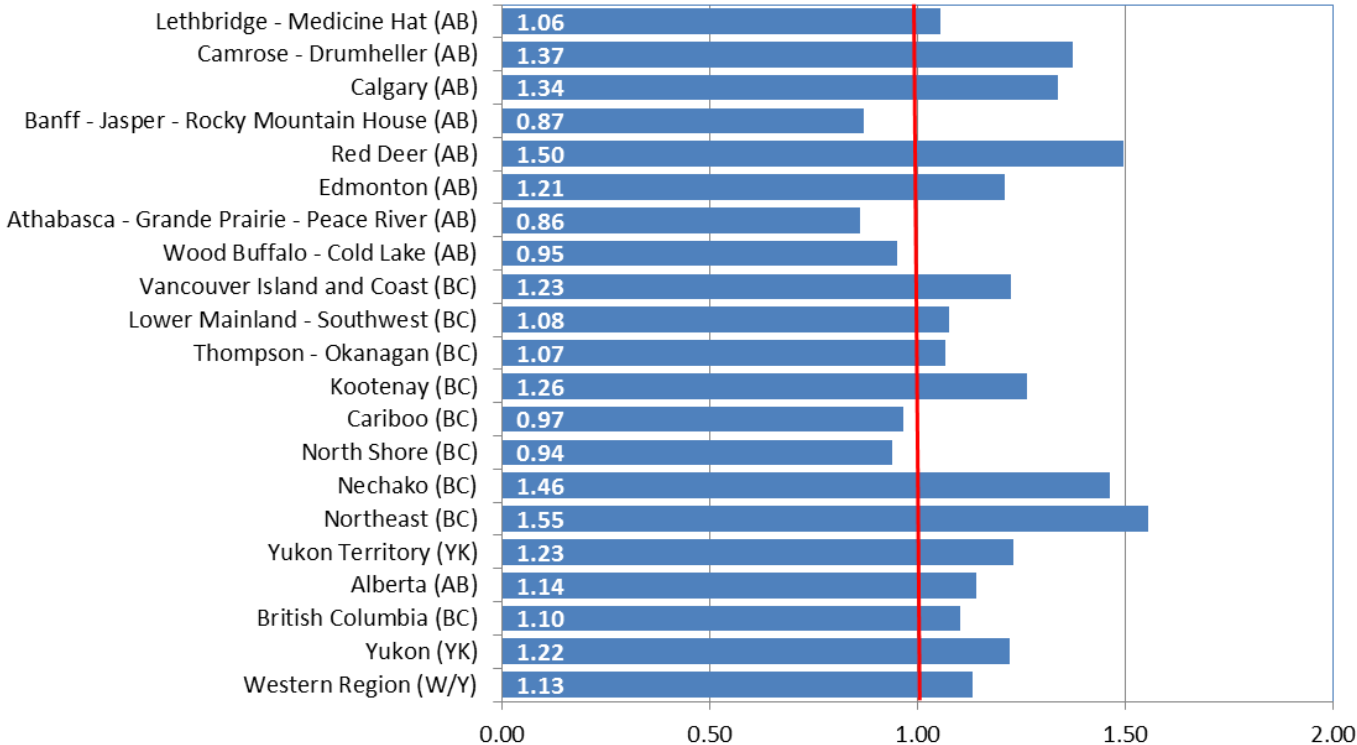
Linguistic Continuity Index (Spoken Most Often at Home) in Official-Language Minority Communities

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



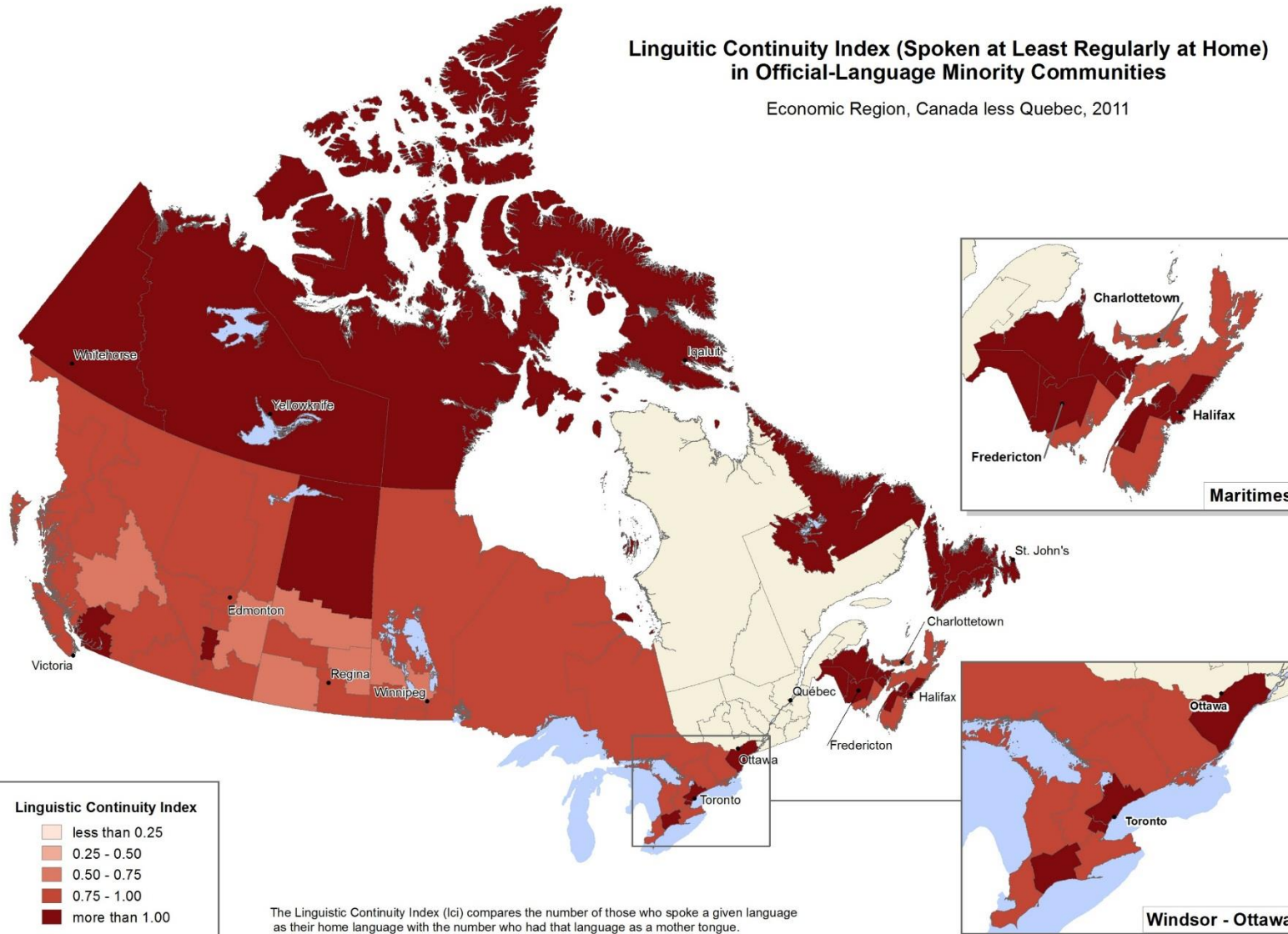
✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Northeast (1.55), Red Deer (1.50) and Nechako (1.46) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on home language spoken most often) for French across Western Region while Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.86), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.87) and North Shore (0.94) 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.

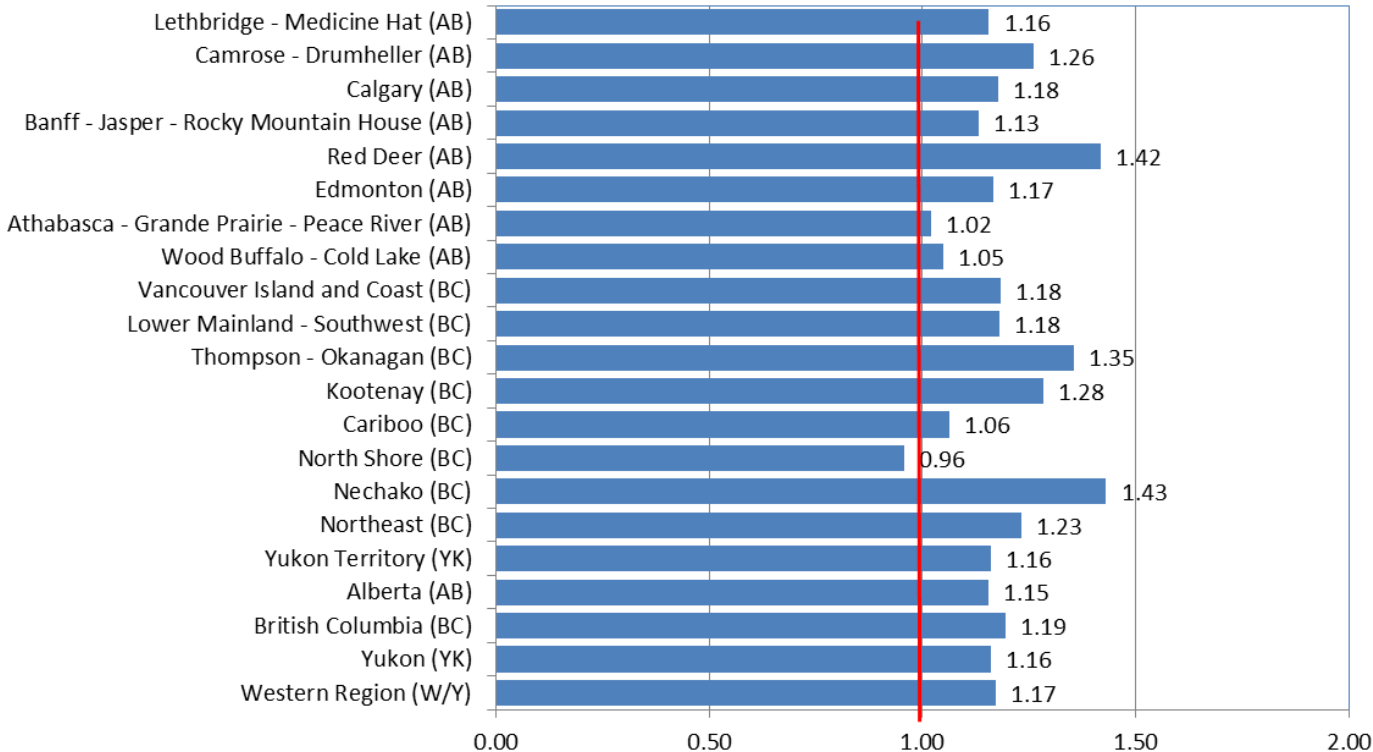
Linguistic Continuity Index (Spoken at Least Regularly at Home) in Official-Language Minority Communities

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011



The Linguistic Continuity Index (lci) compares the number of those who spoke a given language as their home language with the number who had that language as a mother tongue. Multiple responses have been distributed equally among declared languages.

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



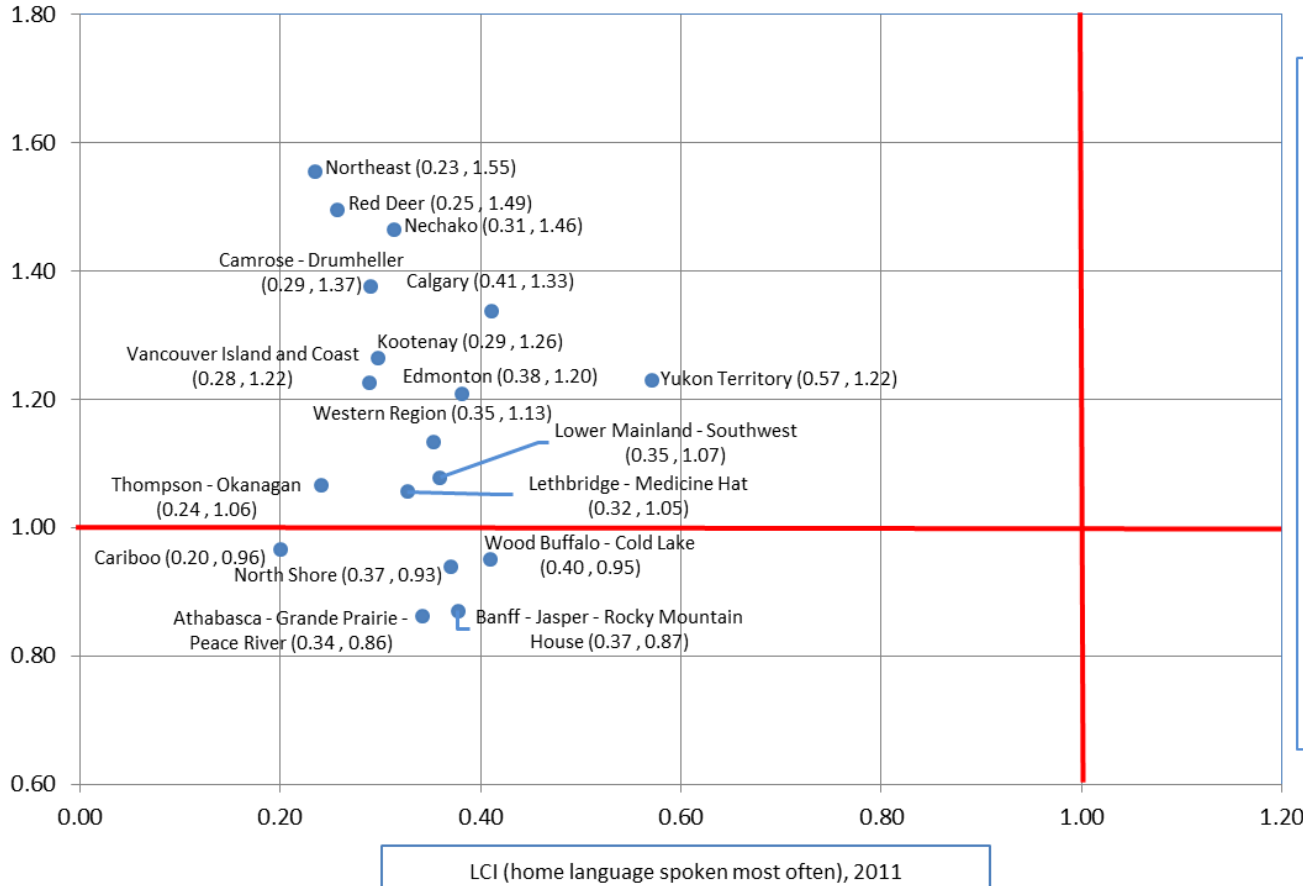
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Nechako (1.43), Red Deer (1.42) and Thompson - Okanagan (1.35) displayed the highest linguistic continuity index (based on home language spoken at least regularly) for French in Western Region while North Shore (0.96), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.02) and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (1.05) 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.

British Columbia – Demolinguistic Profile

**Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of French
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Western 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 British Columbia, 2001-2011

| Size and Proportion | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| English spoken most often at work | 2,126,483 | 2,321,193 | 2,432,055 |
| French spoken most often at work | 5,885 | 7,198 | 7,070 |
| Other languages spoken most often at work | 77,423 | 90,818 | 90,620 |
| English spoken most often at work (%) | 96.2% | 95.9% | 96.1% |
| French spoken most often at work (%) | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Other languages spoken most often at work (%) | 3.5% | 3.8% | 3.6% |
| Change in Size and Proportion | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 2001-2011 |
| English spoken most often at work (growth) | 194,711 | 110,862 | 305,573 |
| French spoken most often at work (growth) | 1,313 | -128 | 1,185 |
| Other languages spoken most often at work (growth) | 13,396 | -198 | 13,198 |
| English spoken most often at work (growth rate) | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.14 |
| French spoken most often at work (growth rate) | 1.22 | 0.98 | 1.20 |
| Other languages spoken most often at work (growth rate) | 1.17 | 1.00 | 1.17 |
| English spoken most often at work (RPG) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| French spoken most often at work (RPG) | 1.12 | 0.94 | 1.05 |
| Other languages spoken most often at work (RPG) | 1.07 | 0.95 | 1.02 |

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 British Columbia consisted of 2,432,055 individuals who comprised 96.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at work grew by 305,573 which represents a growth rate of 1.14 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 British Columbia grew by 110 862 from 2,321,193 to 2,432,055.

French Spoken at Work

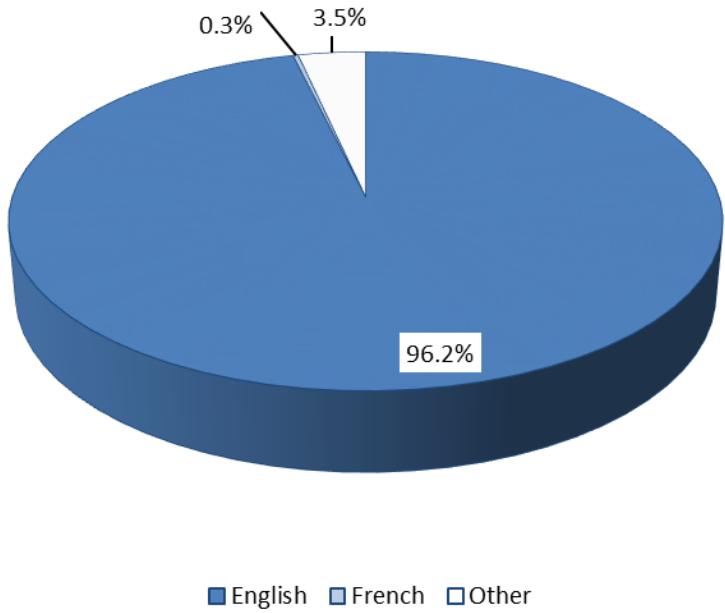
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at work in British Columbia consisted of 7,070 individuals who comprised 0.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at work grew by 1,185 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 and a relative population growth rate of 1.05.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at work in British Columbia decreased by 128 from 7,198 to 7,070.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

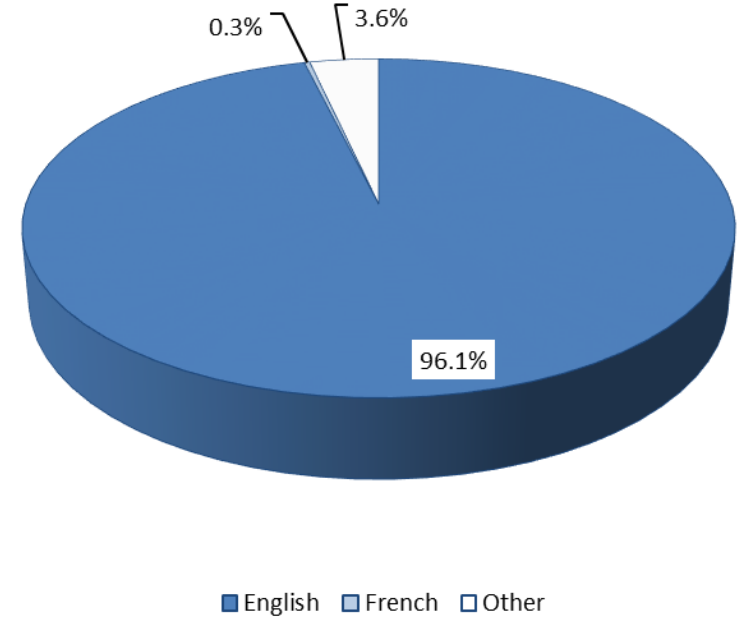
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work in British Columbia consisted of 90,620 individuals who comprised 3.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work grew by 13,198 which represents a growth rate of 1.17 and a relative population growth rate of 1.02.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at work in British Columbia decreased by 198 from 90,818 to 90,620.

- 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 British Columbia, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Work British Columbia, 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 Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

| Region | number | | | | proportion | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Total | English | French | Other | English | French | Other |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 156,855 | 155,735 | 255 | 865 | 99.3% | 0.2% | 0.6% |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 115,600 | 115,245 | 65 | 290 | 99.7% | 0.1% | 0.3% |
| Calgary (AB) | 832,095 | 818,757 | 2,742 | 10,597 | 98.4% | 0.3% | 1.3% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 51,895 | 51,285 | 173 | 438 | 98.8% | 0.3% | 0.8% |
| Red Deer (AB) | 115,075 | 114,408 | 333 | 335 | 99.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Edmonton (AB) | 752,450 | 742,729 | 3,167 | 6,554 | 98.7% | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 150,555 | 147,960 | 645 | 1,950 | 98.3% | 0.4% | 1.3% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 84,705 | 84,075 | 470 | 160 | 99.3% | 0.6% | 0.2% |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 425,740 | 422,693 | 1,320 | 1,728 | 99.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 1,549,160 | 1,458,338 | 4,538 | 86,283 | 94.1% | 0.3% | 5.6% |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 288,480 | 286,360 | 668 | 1,453 | 99.3% | 0.2% | 0.5% |
| Kootenay (BC) | 81,555 | 81,383 | 95 | 78 | 99.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Cariboo (BC) | 89,740 | 89,163 | 163 | 415 | 99.4% | 0.2% | 0.5% |
| North Shore (BC) | 30,645 | 30,330 | 105 | 210 | 99.0% | 0.3% | 0.7% |
| Nechako (BC) | 22,720 | 22,593 | 45 | 83 | 99.4% | 0.2% | 0.4% |
| Northeast (BC) | 41,380 | 41,080 | 50 | 250 | 99.3% | 0.1% | 0.6% |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 23,165 | 22,833 | 195 | 138 | 98.6% | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| Alberta (AB) | 2,259,385 | 2,230,234 | 7,897 | 21,254 | 98.7% | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| British Columbia (BC) | 2,529,745 | 2,432,055 | 7,070 | 90,620 | 96.1% | 0.3% | 3.6% |
| Yukon (YK) | 23,165 | 22,833 | 195 | 138 | 98.6% | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 4,812,295 | 4,685,122 | 15,162 | 112,012 | 97.4% | 0.3% | 2.3% |

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

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (1,458,338), Calgary (818,757) and Edmonton (742,729) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at work while Nechako (22,593), Yukon Territory (22,833) and North Shore (30,330) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at work.

French Spoken at Work

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (4,538), Edmonton (3,167) and Calgary (2,742) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at work while Nechako (45), Northeast (50) and Camrose - Drumheller (65) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at work.

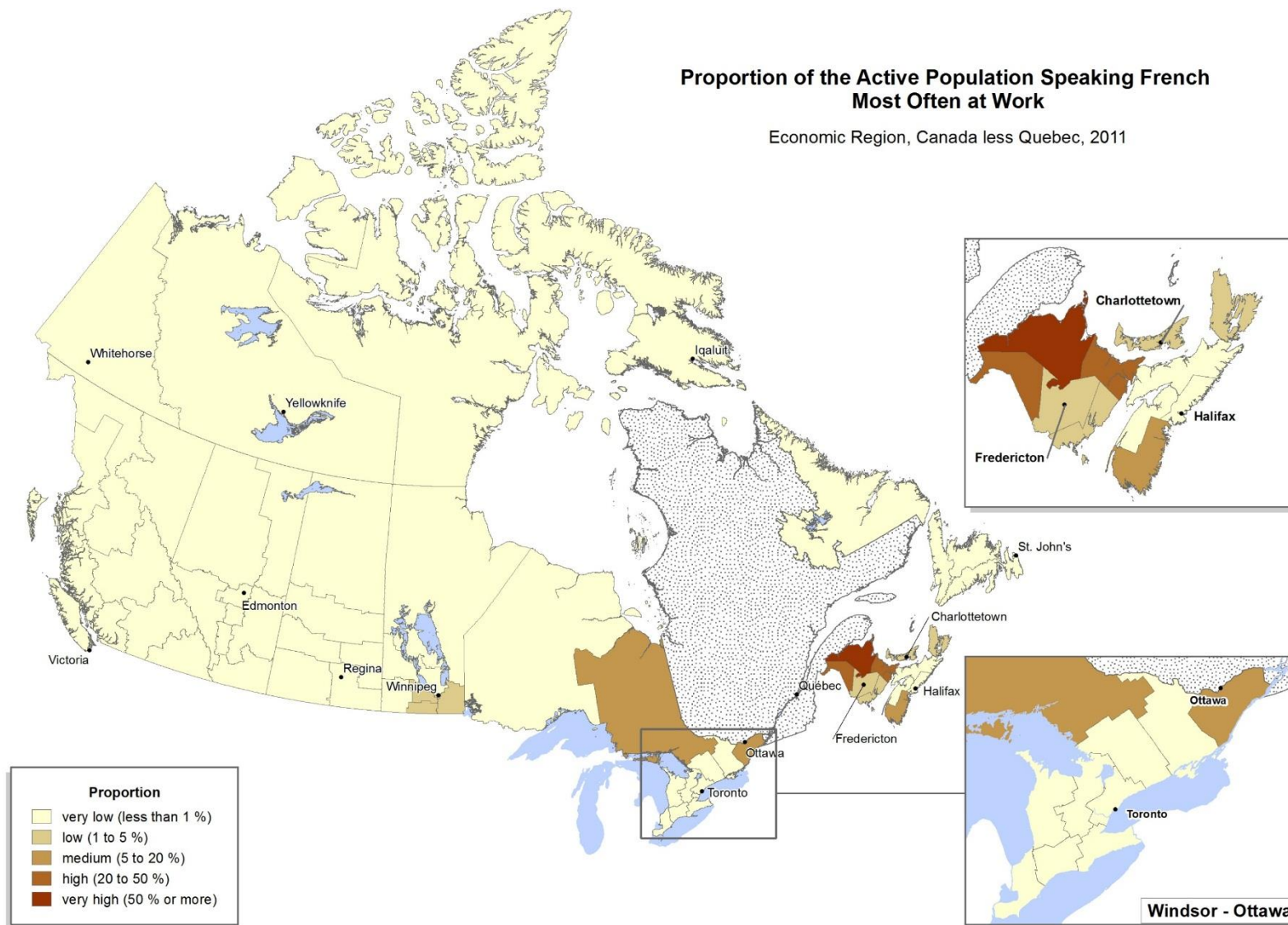
Other Languages Spoken at Work

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (86,283), Calgary (10,597) and Edmonton (6,554) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at work in Western Region. while Kootenay (78), Nechako (83) and Yukon Territory (138) had the smallest populations speaking other languages most often at work.

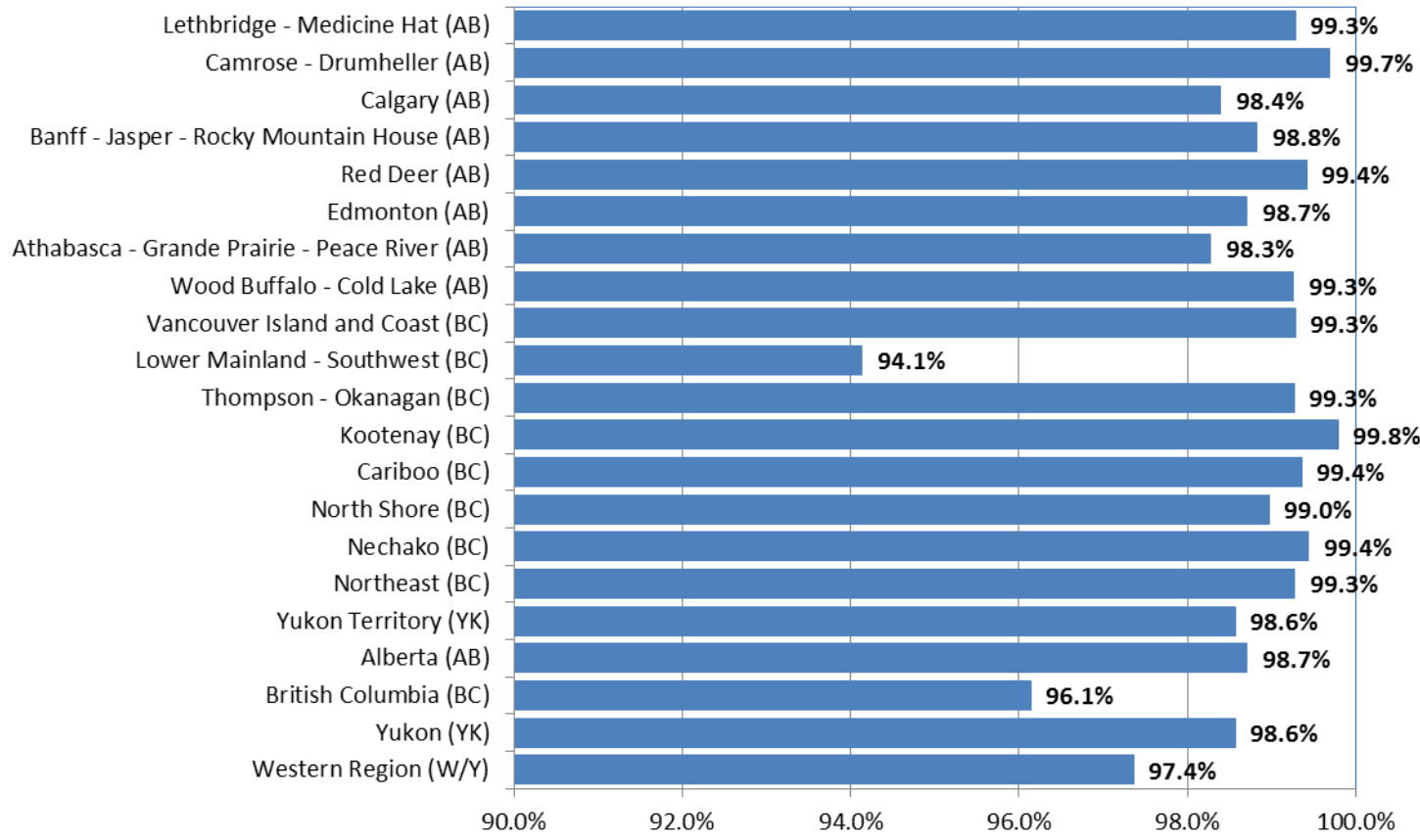
- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses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

Proportion of the Active Population Speaking French Most Often at Work

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011



**English Spoken Most Often at Work,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**

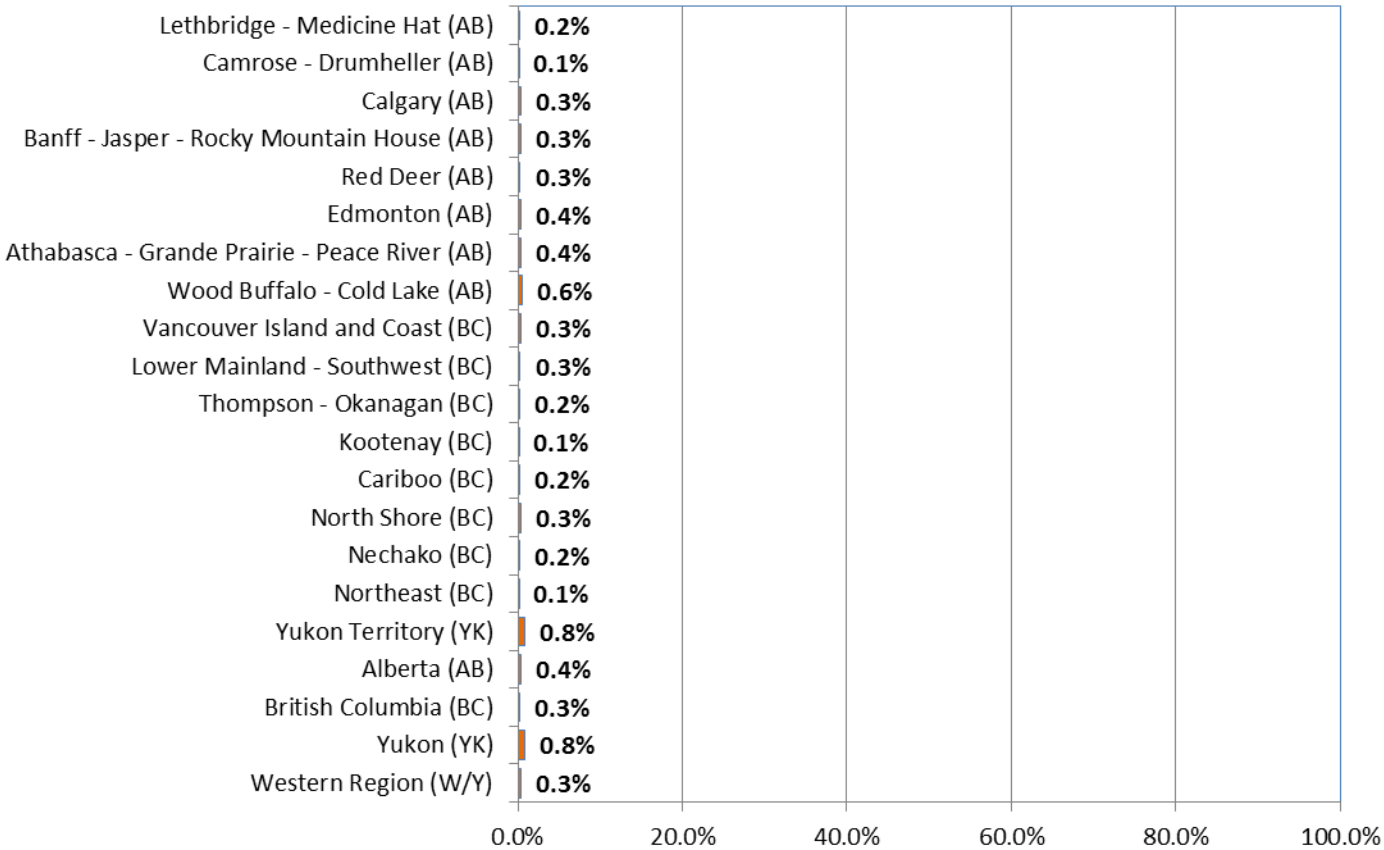


✓ *In terms of weight, Kootenay (99.8%), Camrose - Drumheller (99.7%) and Nechako (99.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at work while Lower Mainland - Southwest (94.1%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (98.3%) and Calgary (98.4%) displayed the lowest 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.

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

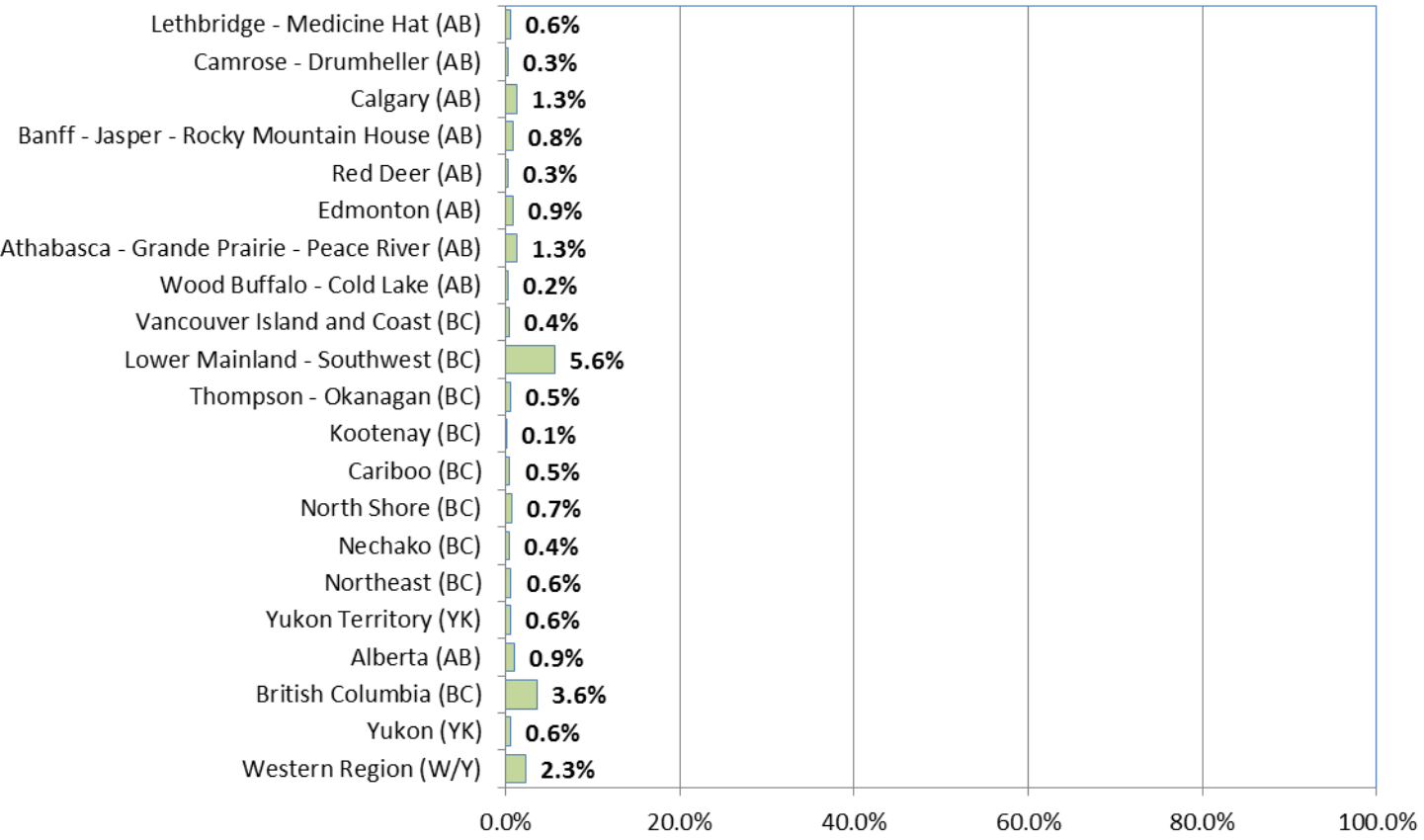


✓ *In terms of weight, Yukon Territory (0.8%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.6%) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at work while Camrose - Drumheller (0.1%), Kootenay (0.1%) and Northeast (0.1%) displayed the lowest 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, Western Region, 2011

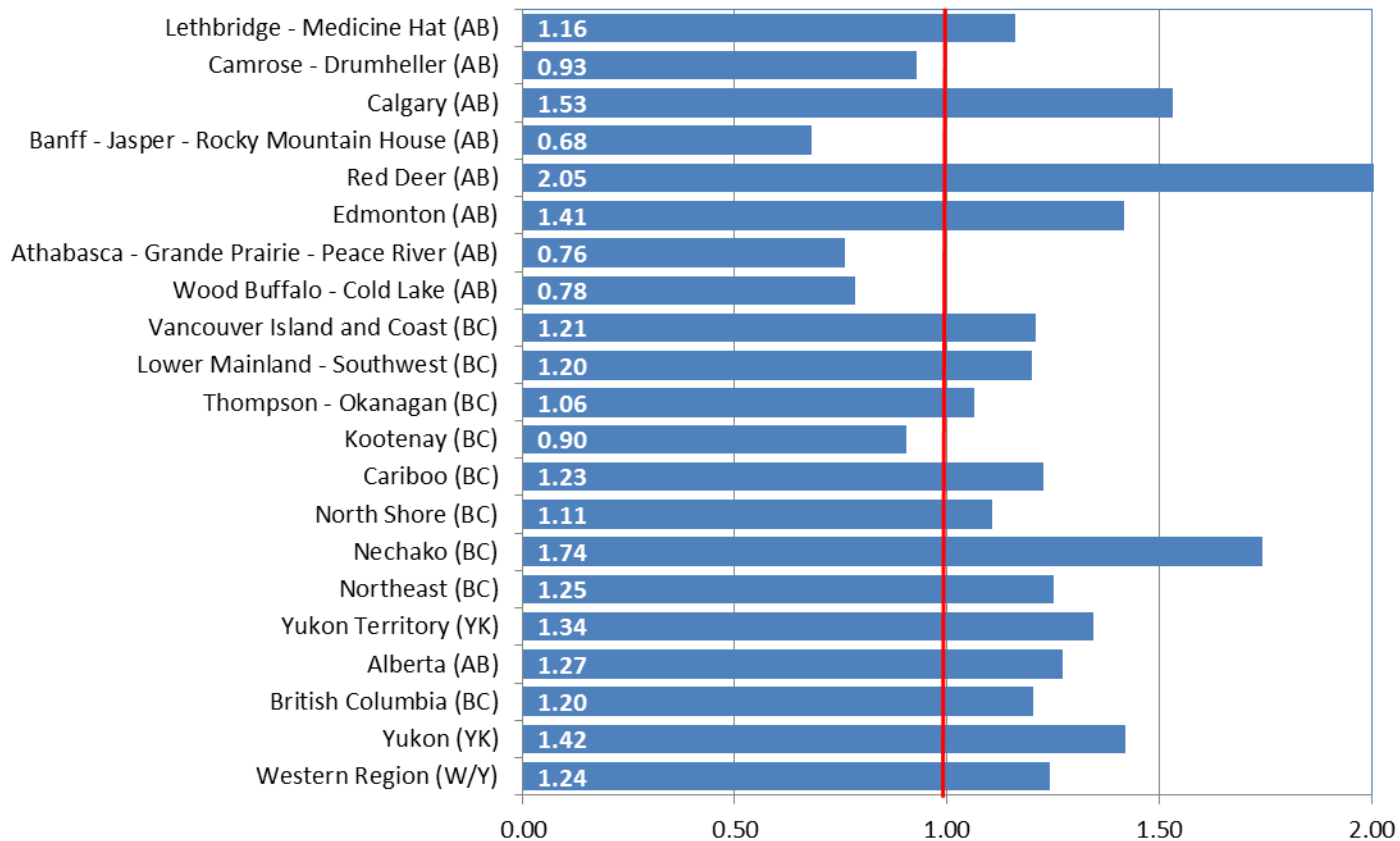


✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (5.6%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.3%) and Calgary (1.3%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at work while Kootenay (0.1%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.2%) and Camrose - Drumheller (0.3%) 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 (LW_a) 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



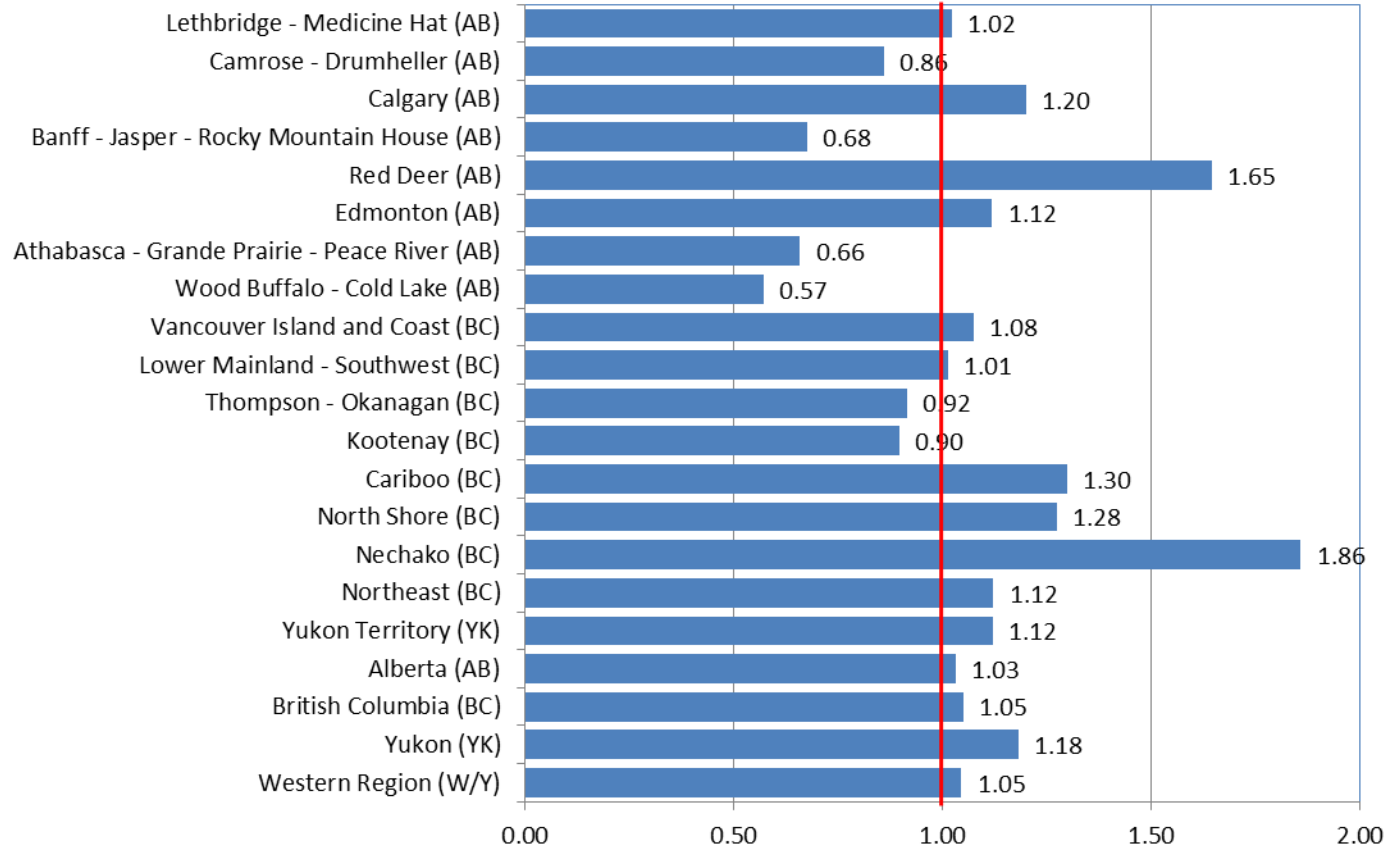
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Red Deer (2.05), Nechako (1.74) and Calgary (1.53) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.68), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.76) and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.78) showed the lowest growth rates.*

- 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.

British Columbia – Demolinguistic Profile

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



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Nechako (1.86), Red Deer (1.65) and Cariboo (1.30) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Western Region while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.57), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.66) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.68) 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
British Columbia, 2001-2011**

| Size and Proportion | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| English spoken at least regularly at work | 2,156,551 | 2,356,842 | 2,461,340 |
| French spoken at least regularly at work | 77,011 | 92,470 | 82,005 |
| Other languages spoken at least regularly at work | 98,981 | 115,095 | 113,270 |
| English spoken at least regularly at work | 97.6% | 97.4% | 97.3% |
| French spoken at least regularly at work | 3.5% | 3.8% | 3.2% |
| Other languages spoken at least regularly at work | 4.5% | 4.8% | 4.5% |
| Change in Size and Proportion | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 2001-2011 |
| English spoken at least regularly at work | 200,291 | 104,498 | 304,789 |
| French spoken at least regularly at work | 15,459 | -10,465 | 4,994 |
| Other languages spoken at least regularly at work | 16,114 | -1,825 | 14,289 |
| English spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate) | 1.09 | 1.04 | 1.14 |
| French spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate) | 1.20 | 0.89 | 1.06 |
| Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate) | 1.16 | 0.98 | 1.14 |
| English spoken at least regularly at work (RPG) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| French spoken at least regularly at work (RPG) | 1.10 | 0.85 | 0.93 |
| Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (RPG) | 1.06 | 0.94 | 1.00 |

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 British Columbia consisted of 2,461,340 individuals who comprised 97.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work grew by 304,789 which represents a growth rate of 1.14 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 British Columbia grew by 104,498 from 2,356,842 to 2,461,340.

French Spoken at Work

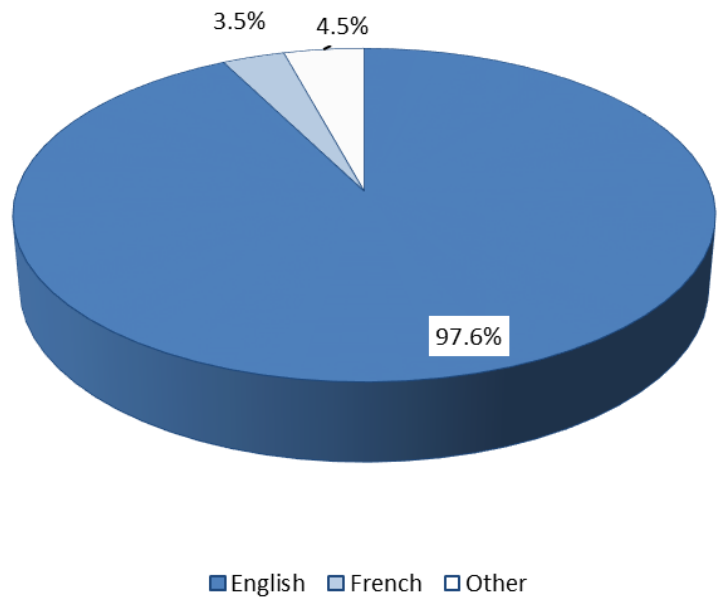
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work in British Columbia consisted of 82,005 individuals who comprised 3.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work grew by 4,994 which represents a growth rate of 1.06 and a relative population growth rate of 0.93.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French at least regularly at work in British Columbia decreased by 10 465 from 92,470 to 82,005.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

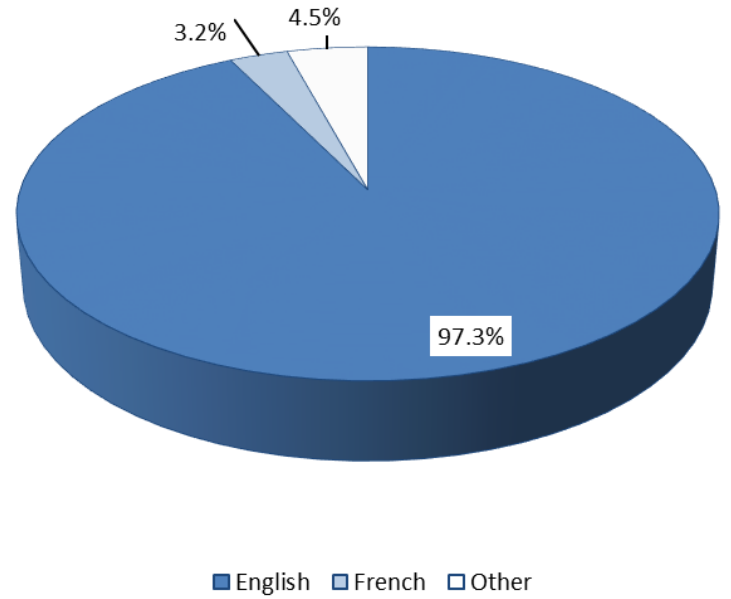
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in British Columbia consisted of 113,270 individuals who comprised 4.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work grew by 14,289 which represents a growth rate of 1.14 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in British Columbia decreased by 1 825 from 115,095 to 113,270.

- 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
British Columbia, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work
British Columbia, 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, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

| Region | number | | | | proportion | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Total | English | French | Other | English | French | Other |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 156,855 | 156,220 | 2,001 | 1,558 | 99.6% | 1.3% | 1.0% |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 115,600 | 115,420 | 775 | 840 | 99.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| Calgary (AB) | 832,095 | 822,989 | 16,263 | 17,966 | 98.9% | 2.0% | 2.2% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 51,895 | 51,765 | 1,068 | 1,401 | 99.8% | 2.1% | 2.7% |
| Red Deer (AB) | 115,075 | 114,718 | 1,259 | 852 | 99.7% | 1.1% | 0.7% |
| Edmonton (AB) | 752,450 | 746,389 | 14,362 | 13,739 | 99.2% | 1.9% | 1.8% |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 150,555 | 149,450 | 4,031 | 3,663 | 99.3% | 2.7% | 2.4% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 84,705 | 84,350 | 1,362 | 1,842 | 99.6% | 1.6% | 2.2% |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 425,740 | 423,938 | 4,855 | 6,283 | 99.6% | 1.1% | 1.5% |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 1,549,160 | 1,484,866 | 71,848 | 100,608 | 95.9% | 4.6% | 6.5% |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 288,480 | 287,120 | 2,803 | 3,663 | 99.5% | 1.0% | 1.3% |
| Kootenay (BC) | 81,555 | 81,423 | 423 | 563 | 99.8% | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| Cariboo (BC) | 89,740 | 89,413 | 855 | 840 | 99.6% | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| North Shore (BC) | 30,645 | 30,520 | 473 | 480 | 99.6% | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| Nechako (BC) | 22,720 | 22,678 | 273 | 271 | 99.8% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| Northeast (BC) | 41,380 | 41,255 | 373 | 395 | 99.7% | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 23,165 | 23,008 | 553 | 928 | 99.3% | 2.4% | 4.0% |
| Alberta (AB) | 2,259,385 | 2,241,359 | 41,210 | 41,963 | 99.2% | 1.8% | 1.9% |
| British Columbia (BC) | 2,529,745 | 2,461,340 | 82,005 | 113,270 | 97.3% | 3.2% | 4.5% |
| Yukon (YK) | 23,165 | 23,003 | 548 | 928 | 99.3% | 2.4% | 4.0% |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 4,812,295 | 4,725,702 | 123,763 | 156,160 | 98.2% | 2.6% | 3.2% |

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

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (1,484,866), Calgary (822,989) and Edmonton (746,389) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Nechako (22,678), Yukon Territory (23,008) and North Shore (30,520) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at work.

French Spoken at Work

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (71,848), Calgary (16,263) and Edmonton (14,362) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at work while Nechako (273), Northeast (373) and Kootenay (423) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at work.

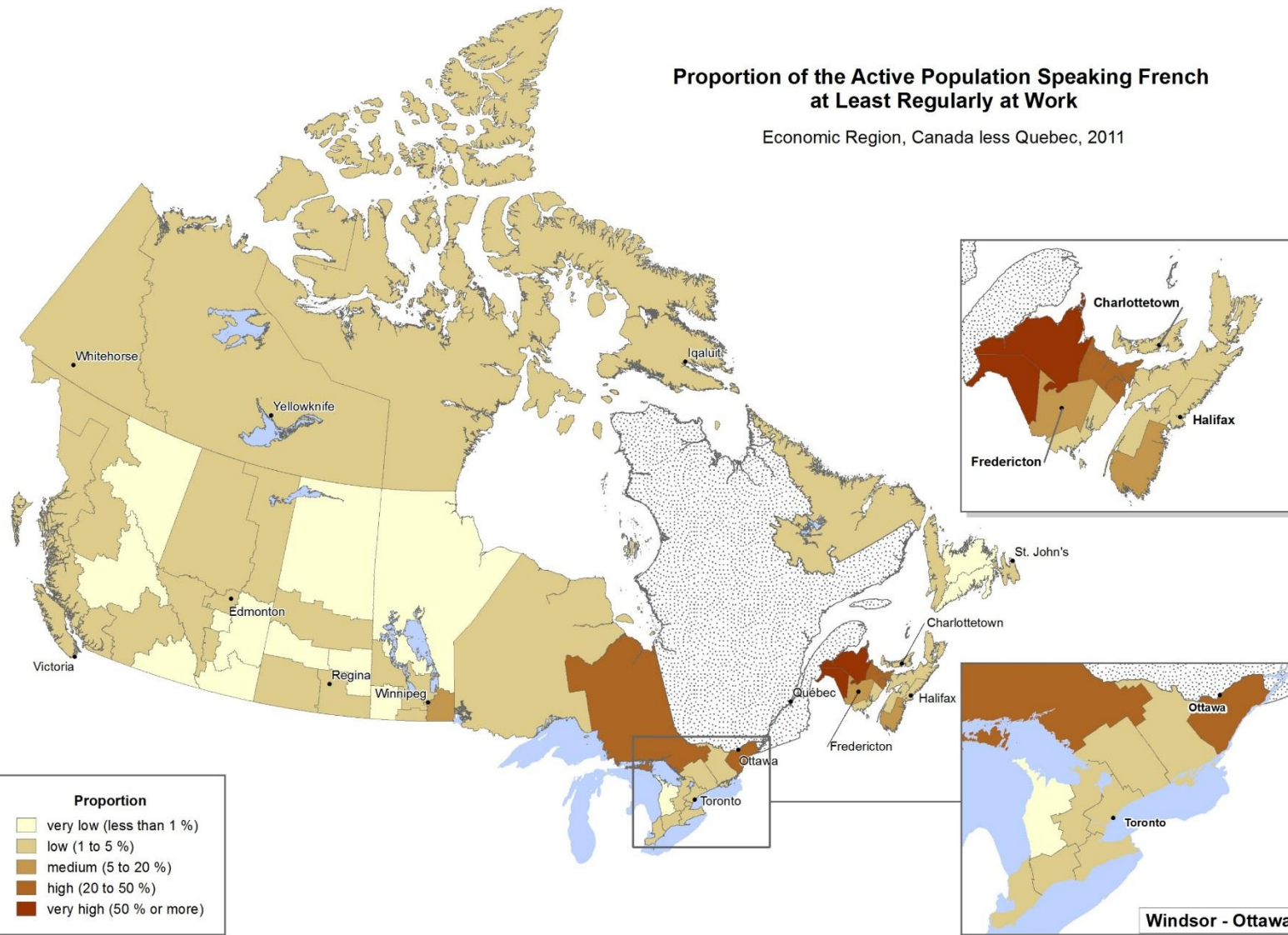
Other Languages Spoken at Work

- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (100,608), Calgary (17,966) and Edmonton (13,739) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Western Region. In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (6.5%), Yukon Territory (4.0%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.7%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work across Western Region.

- 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.

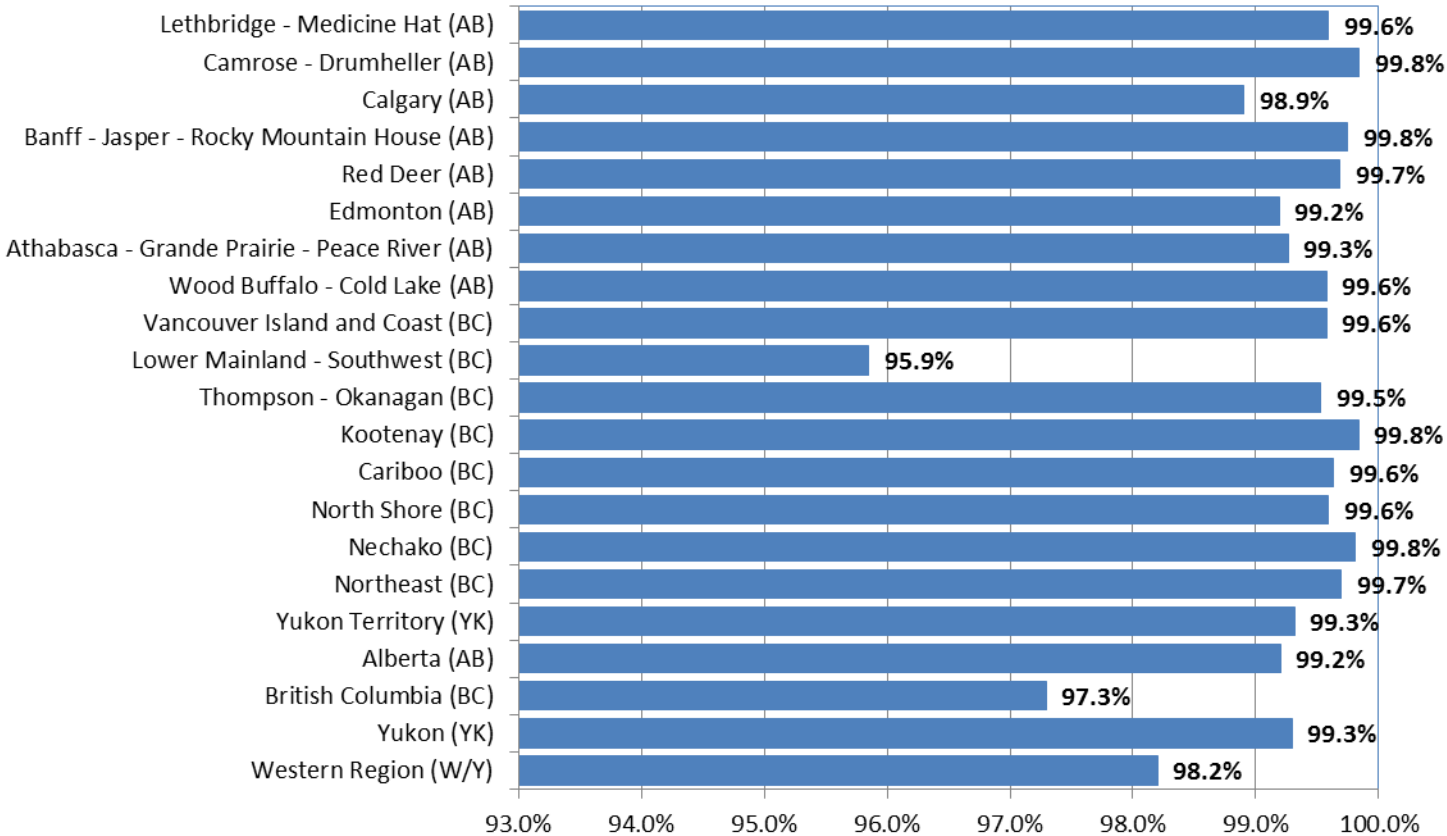
Proportion of the Active Population Speaking French at Least Regularly at Work

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 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.

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

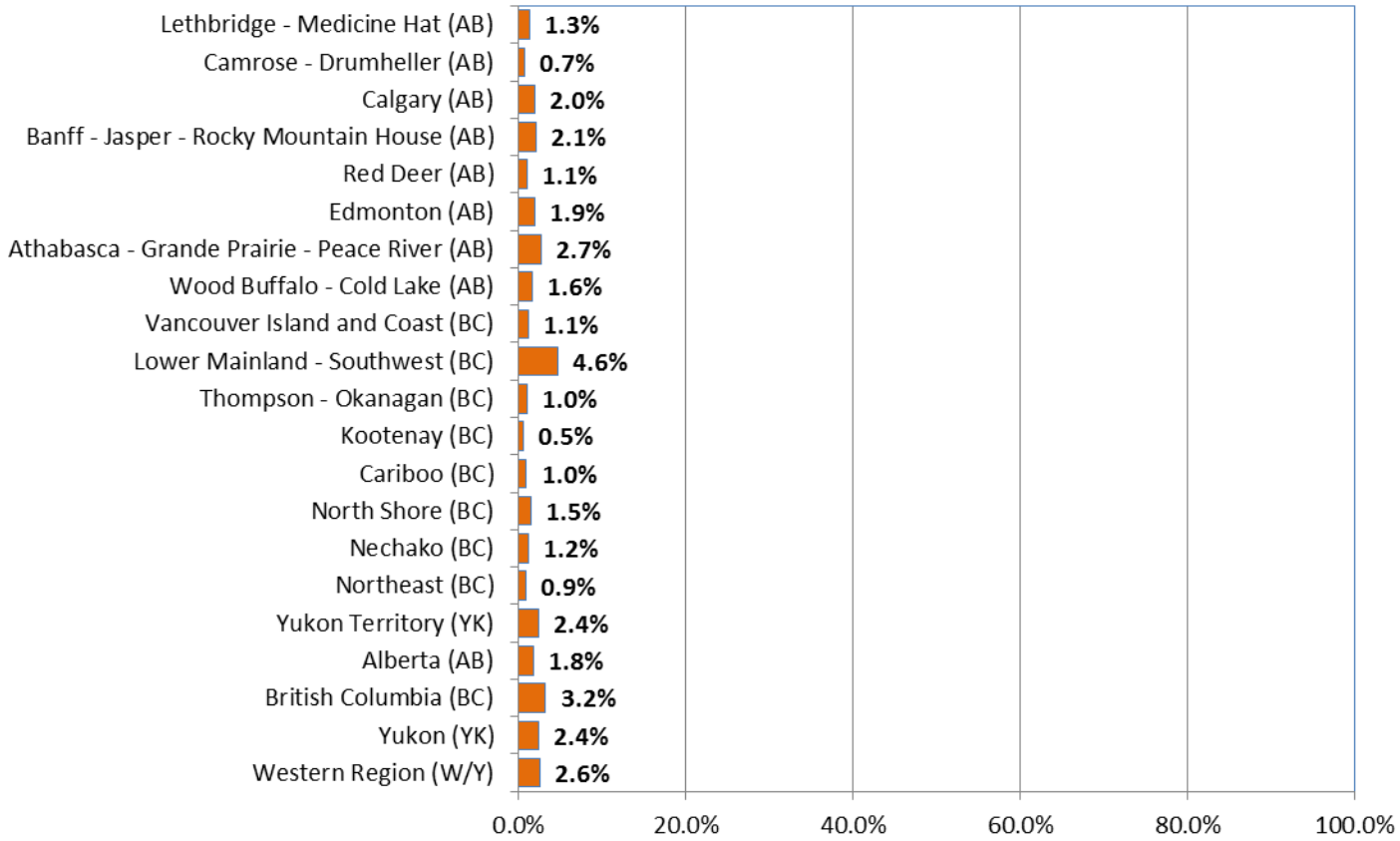


✓ *In terms of weight, Camrose - Drumheller (99.8%), Kootenay (99.8%) and Nechako (99.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Lower Mainland - Southwest (95.9%), Calgary (98.9%) and Edmonton (99.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Western Region, 2011

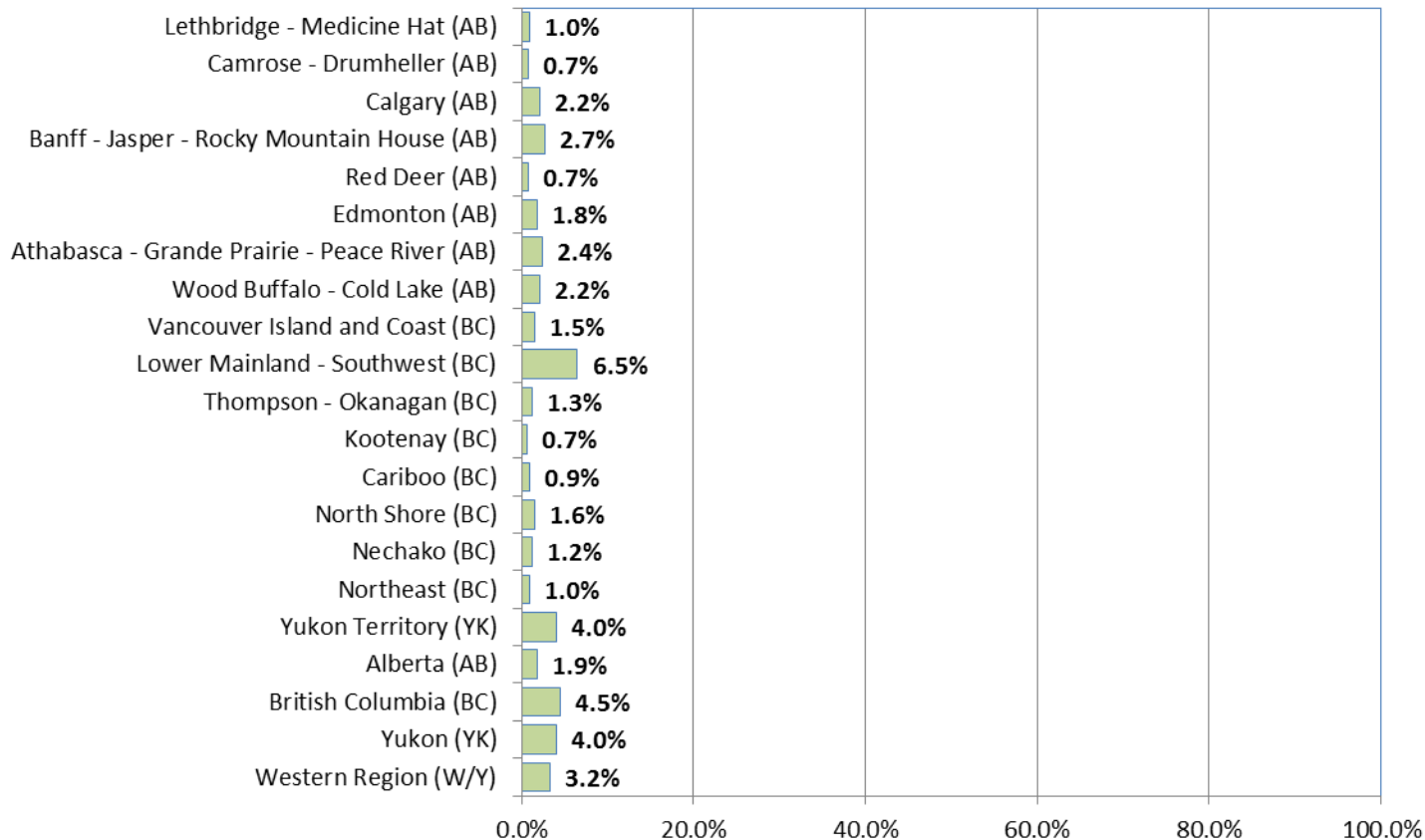


✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (4.6%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (2.7%) and Yukon Territory (2.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at work while Kootenay (0.5%), Camrose - Drumheller (0.7%) and Northeast (0.9%) displayed 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, Western Region, 2011**

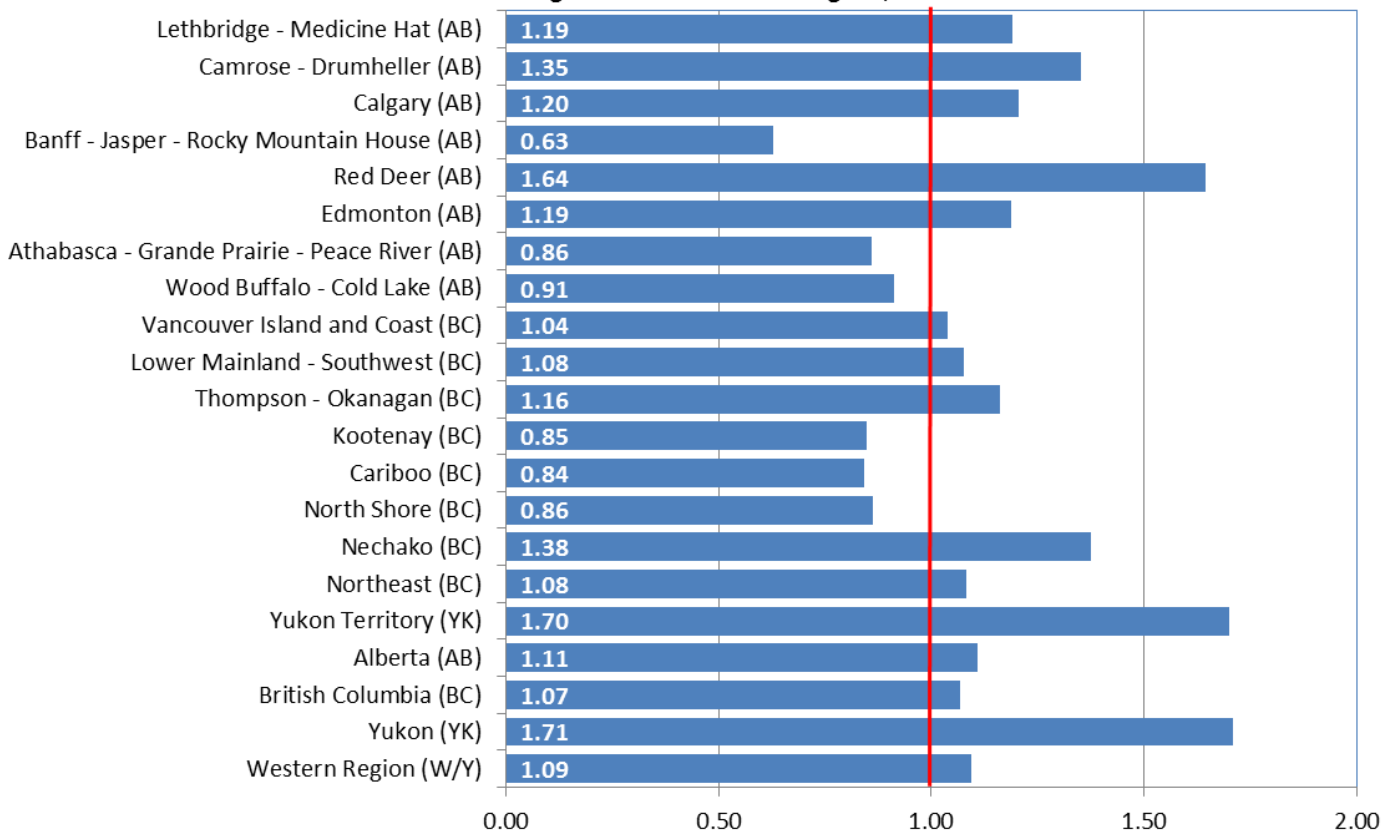


✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (6.5%), Yukon Territory (4.0%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.7%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work while Kootenay (0.7%), Camrose - Drumheller (0.7%) and Red Deer (0.7%) displayed 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

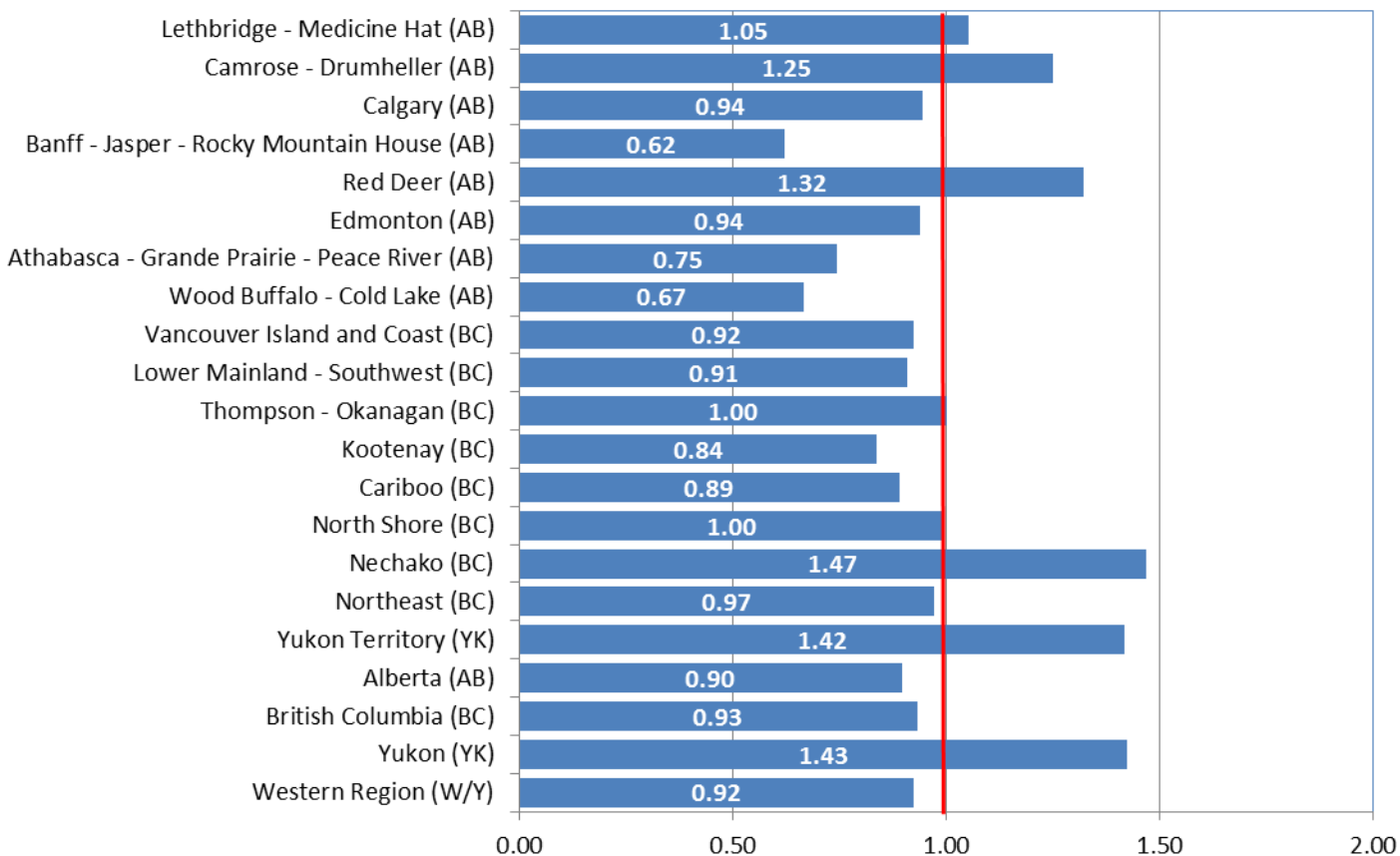


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at work of Yukon Territory (1.70), Red Deer (1.64) and Nechako (1.38) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.63), Cariboo (0.84) and Kootenay (0.85) showed the lowest growth rates.*

- 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
Western Region and the economic regions, 2001-2011**



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at work of Nechako (1.47), Yukon Territory (1.42) and Red Deer (1.32) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Western Region while Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.62), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.67) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.75) 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 British Columbia, 2001-2011

| based on language spoken most often at work | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| French Mother tongue population in the labour force | 35,668 | 35,125 | 33,460 |
| population speaking French most often at work | 5,885 | 7,198 | 7,070 |
| LCI for French based on language spoken most often at work | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.21 |
| based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at work | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| French Mother tongue population in the labour force | 35,668 | 35,125 | 33,460 |
| population speaking French most often or regularly at work | 27,816 | 31,657 | 29,715 |
| LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at work | 0.78 | 0.90 | 0.89 |

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 British Columbia for French spoken most often at work was 0.21 which was higher than that of 2001 (0.16).
- ✓ When we consider French spoken at least regularly at work, we find an LCI of 0.89 which means that there are somewhat fewer 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, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011

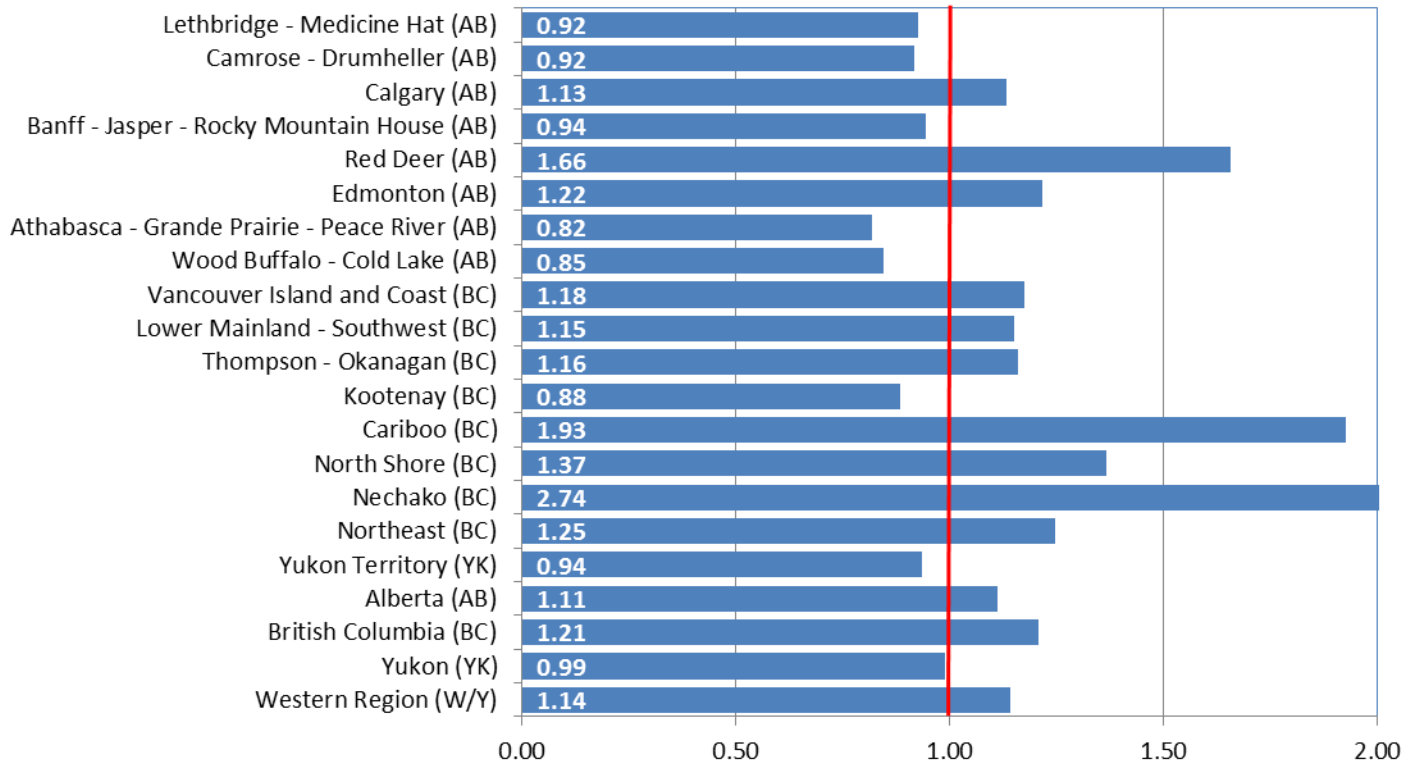
| Region | 2001 | | 2011 | | 2001-2011 change | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | based on LW spoken most often | based on LW spoken most often or regularly | based on LW spoken most often | based on LW spoken most often or regularly | based on LW spoken most often | based on LW spoken most often or regularly |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 0.16 | 0.61 | 0.15 | 0.58 | 0.92 | 0.95 |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 0.06 | 0.39 | 0.06 | 0.53 | 0.92 | 1.33 |
| Calgary (AB) | 0.17 | 0.79 | 0.19 | 0.71 | 1.13 | 0.89 |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 0.14 | 1.02 | 0.13 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.87 |
| Red Deer (AB) | 0.14 | 0.43 | 0.22 | 0.58 | 1.66 | 1.33 |
| Edmonton (AB) | 0.16 | 0.62 | 0.19 | 0.63 | 1.22 | 1.02 |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 0.19 | 0.62 | 0.16 | 0.58 | 0.82 | 0.92 |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 0.15 | 0.61 | 0.13 | 0.60 | 0.85 | 0.99 |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 0.17 | 0.88 | 0.20 | 0.89 | 1.18 | 1.01 |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 0.21 | 0.95 | 0.24 | 0.98 | 1.15 | 1.03 |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 0.14 | 0.57 | 0.17 | 0.72 | 1.16 | 1.27 |
| Kootenay (BC) | 0.08 | 0.55 | 0.07 | 0.46 | 0.88 | 0.83 |
| Cariboo (BC) | 0.08 | 0.43 | 0.15 | 0.56 | 1.93 | 1.32 |
| North Shore (BC) | 0.14 | 0.65 | 0.19 | 0.69 | 1.37 | 1.07 |
| Nechako (BC) | 0.08 | 0.52 | 0.21 | 1.12 | 2.74 | 2.17 |
| Northeast (BC) | 0.09 | 0.38 | 0.11 | 0.41 | 1.25 | 1.08 |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 0.23 | 0.93 | 0.21 | 1.10 | 0.94 | 1.18 |
| Alberta (AB) | 0.16 | 0.67 | 0.18 | 0.65 | 1.11 | 0.97 |
| British Columbia (BC) | 0.17 | 0.83 | 0.21 | 0.89 | 1.21 | 1.07 |
| Yukon (YK) | 0.22 | 0.92 | 0.21 | 1.10 | 0.99 | 1.19 |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 0.17 | 0.75 | 0.19 | 0.76 | 1.14 | 1.01 |

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 Western Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at work, Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.24), Red Deer (0.22) and Yukon Territory (0.21) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région de l'Ouest while Camrose - Drumheller (0.06), Kootenay (0.07) and Northeast (0.11) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken at least regularly at work, Nechako (1.12), Yukon Territory (1.10) and Lower Mainland - Southwest (0.98) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région de l'Ouest while Northeast (0.41), Kootenay (0.46) and Camrose - Drumheller (0.53) 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

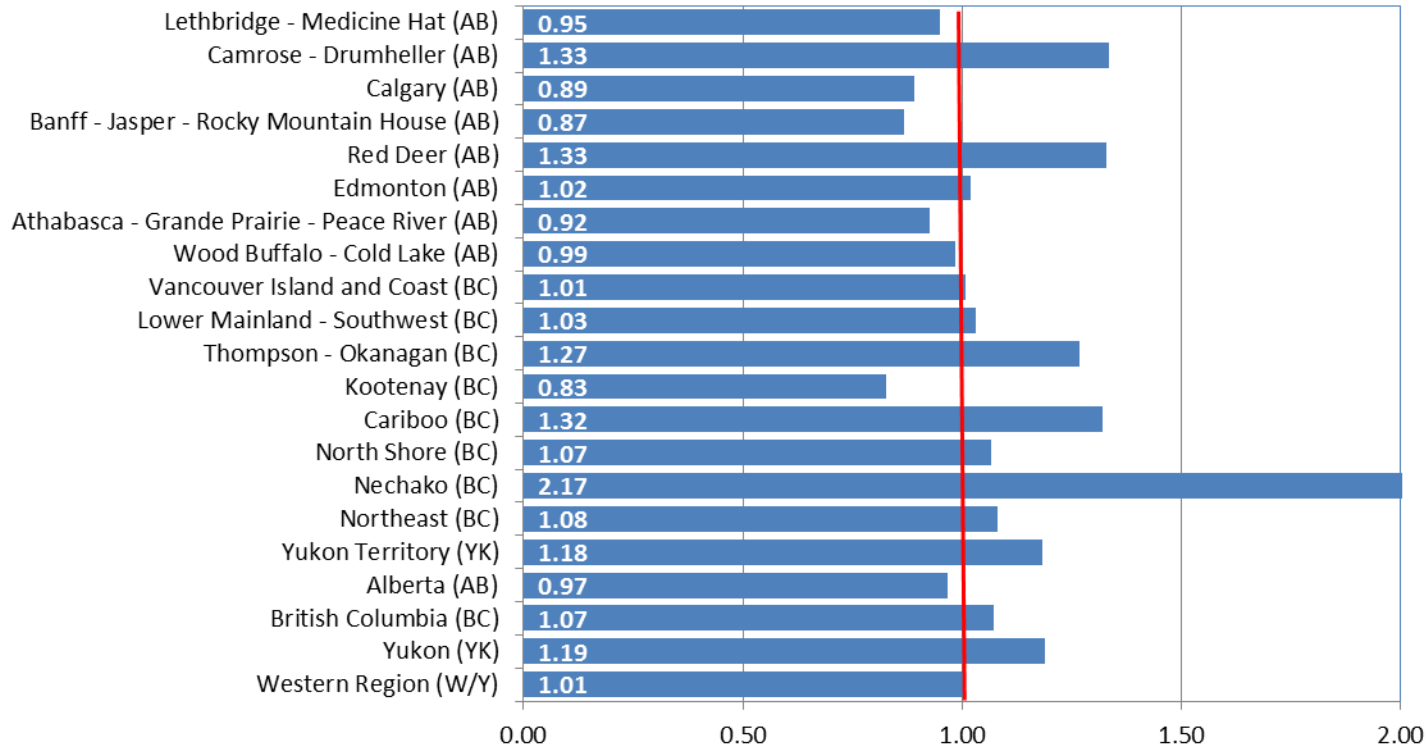


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the Francophone population of Nechako (2.74), Cariboo (1.93) and Red Deer (1.66) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on language spoken most often at work) across Western Region while Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.82), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.85) and Kootenay (0.88) 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the French-speaking populations of Nechako (2.17), Camrose - Drumheller (1.33) and Red Deer (1.33) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on work language spoken at least regularly) in Western Region while Kootenay (0.83), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.87) and Calgary (0.89) 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 British Columbia, 1996-2011 | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| English-French Bilingualism | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| British Columbia - total population | 3,689,760 | 3,868,875 | 4,074,385 | 4,356,205 |
| English-French bilingual | 248,585 | 269,360 | 295,645 | 296,645 |
| with a knowledge of English | 3,590,935 | 3,763,040 | 3,949,010 | 4,209,595 |
| with a knowledge of French | 250,365 | 271,170 | 297,715 | 298,695 |
| English-French bilingual (%) | 6.7% | 7.0% | 7.3% | 6.8% |
| with a knowledge of English (%) | 97.3% | 97.3% | 96.9% | 96.6% |
| with a knowledge of French (%) | 6.8% | 7.0% | 7.3% | 6.9% |
| Change in Size and Proportion | 1996-2001 | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 1996-2011 |
| English-French bilingual (growth) | 20,775 | 26,285 | 1,000 | 48,060 |
| with a knowledge of English (growth) | 172,105 | 185,970 | 260,585 | 618,660 |
| with a knowledge of French (growth) | 20,805 | 26,545 | 980 | 48,330 |
| English-French bilingual (growth rate) | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.19 |
| with a knowledge of English (growth rate) | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.17 |
| with a knowledge of French (growth rate) | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.19 |
| English-French bilingual (RPG) | 1.03 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 1.01 |
| with a knowledge of English (RPG) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 |
| with a knowledge of French (RPG) | 1.03 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 1.01 |

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 British Columbia consisted of 296,645 individuals who comprised 6.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual grew by 48,060 which represents a growth rate of 1.19 and a relative population growth rate of 1.01.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who were English-French bilingual in British Columbia grew by 1 000 from 295,645 to 296,645.

Knowledge of English

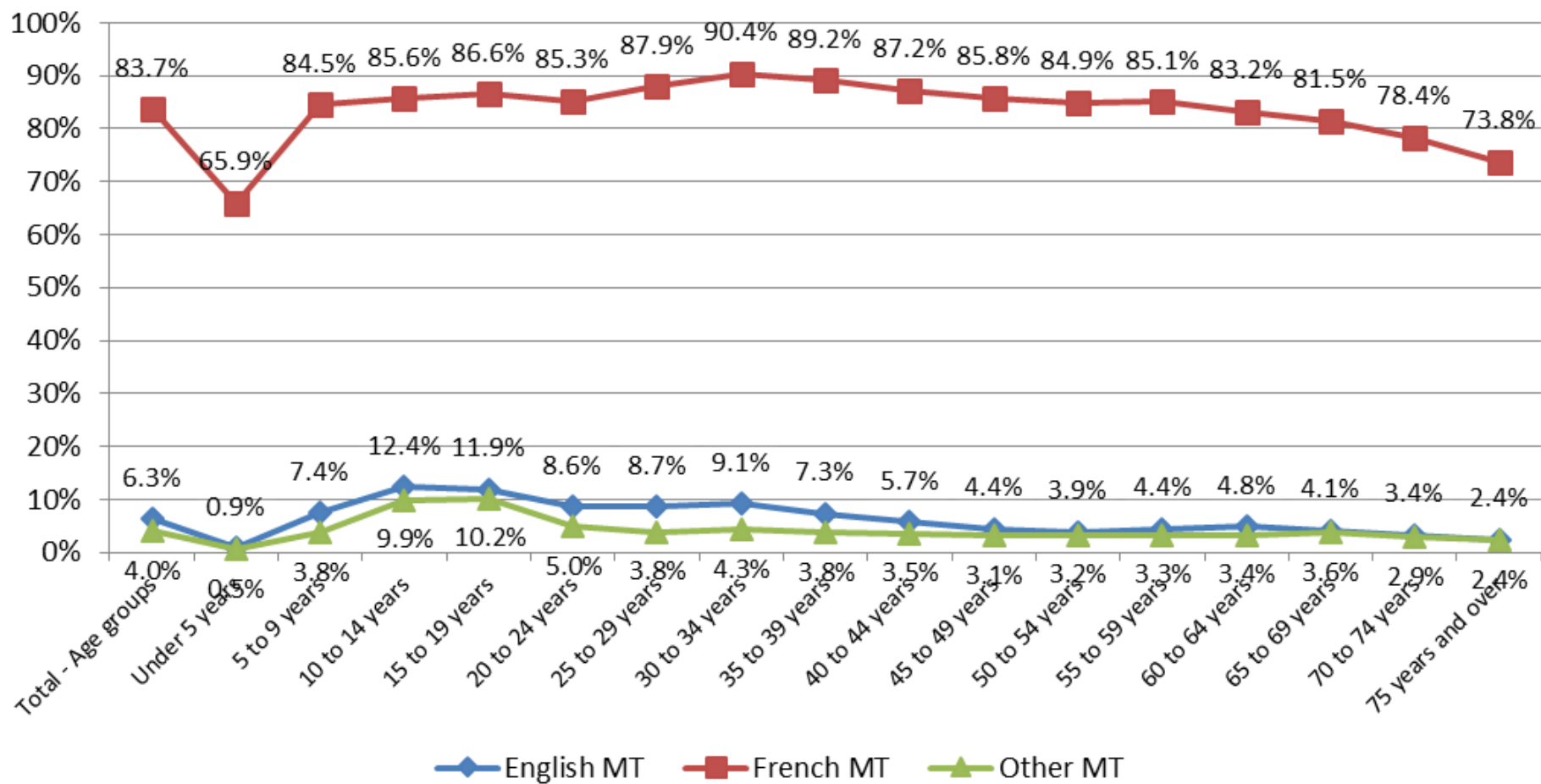
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of English in British Columbia consisted of 4,209,595 individuals who comprised 96.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of English grew by 618,660 which represents a growth rate of 1.17 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of English in British Columbia grew by 260 585 from 3,949,010 to 4,209,595.

Knowledge of French

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of French in British Columbia consisted of 298,695 individuals who comprised 6.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of French grew by 48,330 which represents a growth rate of 1.19 and a relative population growth rate of 1.01.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of French in British Columbia grew by 980 from 297,715 to 298,695.

■ 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, British Columbia, 2011**



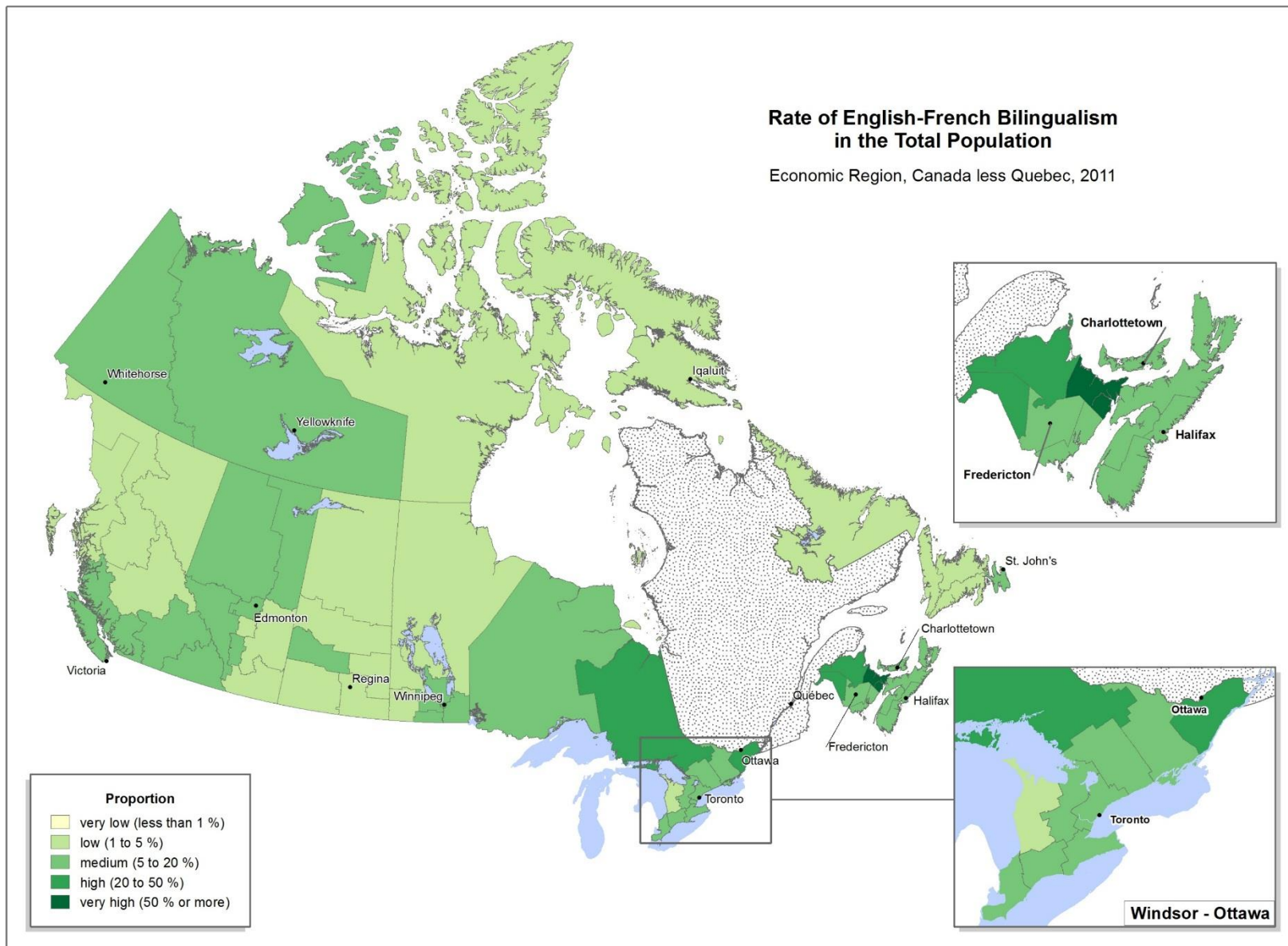
Population Who Are English-French Bilingual, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011

| Region | 1996 | | | 2011 | | |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | Total | English-French bilinguals | bilingualism rate | Total | English-French bilinguals | bilingualism rate |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 222,435 | 9,045 | 4.1% | 271,070 | 9,200 | 3.4% |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 173,230 | 5,225 | 3.0% | 193,430 | 5,630 | 2.9% |
| Calgary (AB) | 874,690 | 62,180 | 7.1% | 1,300,925 | 94,005 | 7.2% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 75,915 | 6,615 | 8.7% | 85,355 | 7,190 | 8.4% |
| Red Deer (AB) | 130,980 | 6,050 | 4.6% | 186,660 | 8,635 | 4.6% |
| Edmonton (AB) | 890,120 | 64,905 | 7.3% | 1,189,405 | 84,810 | 7.1% |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 209,575 | 13,380 | 6.4% | 253,050 | 13,915 | 5.5% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 92,240 | 11,100 | 12.0% | 130,290 | 12,185 | 9.4% |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 672,010 | 49,065 | 7.3% | 750,770 | 60,230 | 8.0% |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 2,086,785 | 149,290 | 7.2% | 2,632,105 | 183,770 | 7.0% |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 447,075 | 25,830 | 5.8% | 514,620 | 30,220 | 5.9% |
| Kootenay (BC) | 146,045 | 7,265 | 5.0% | 144,930 | 8,095 | 5.6% |
| Cariboo (BC) | 164,725 | 8,410 | 5.1% | 152,925 | 6,955 | 4.5% |
| North Shore (BC) | 68,155 | 3,790 | 5.6% | 55,845 | 2,765 | 5.0% |
| Nechako (BC) | 42,900 | 1,985 | 4.6% | 39,670 | 1,775 | 4.5% |
| Northeast (BC) | 62,055 | 2,965 | 4.8% | 65,350 | 2,840 | 4.3% |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 30,655 | 3,210 | 10.5% | 33,655 | 4,420 | 13.1% |
| Alberta (AB) | 2,669,195 | 178,505 | 6.7% | 3,610,180 | 235,565 | 6.5% |
| British Columbia (BC) | 3,689,755 | 248,585 | 6.7% | 4,356,205 | 296,645 | 6.8% |
| Yukon (YK) | 30,650 | 3,210 | 10.5% | 33,655 | 4,420 | 13.1% |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 6,389,600 | 430,300 | 6.7% | 8,000,040 | 536,630 | 6.7% |

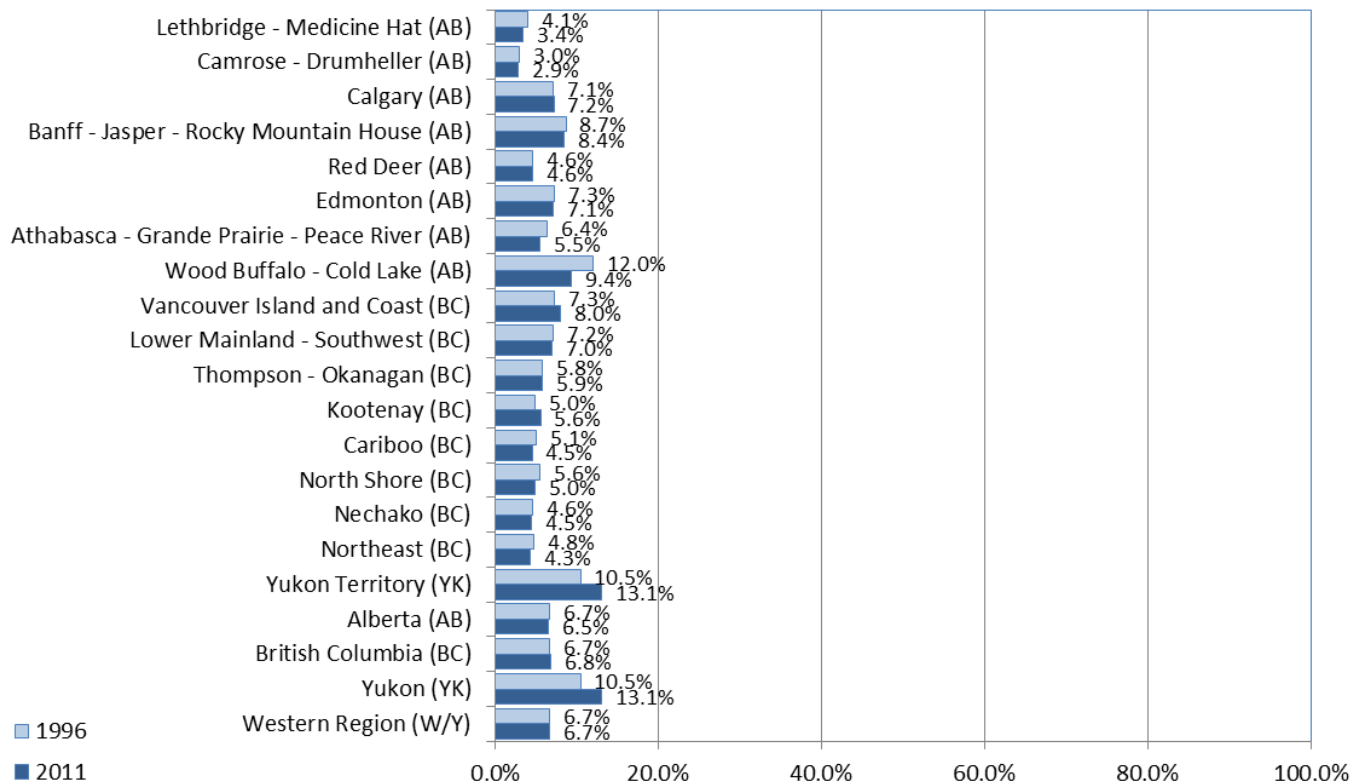
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the size and weight of the English-French bilingual populations across Western Region in 2011.
- ✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (183,770), Calgary (94,005) and Edmonton (84,810) were the three regions which reported the largest English-French bilingual populations while Nechako (1,775), North Shore (2,765) and Northeast (2,840) had the smallest English-French bilingual populations.
- ✓ With respect to English-French bilingualism, Yukon Territory (13.1%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (9.4%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (8.4%) showed the highest rates, while Camrose - Drumheller (2.9%), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (3.4%) and Northeast (4.3%) 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).



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

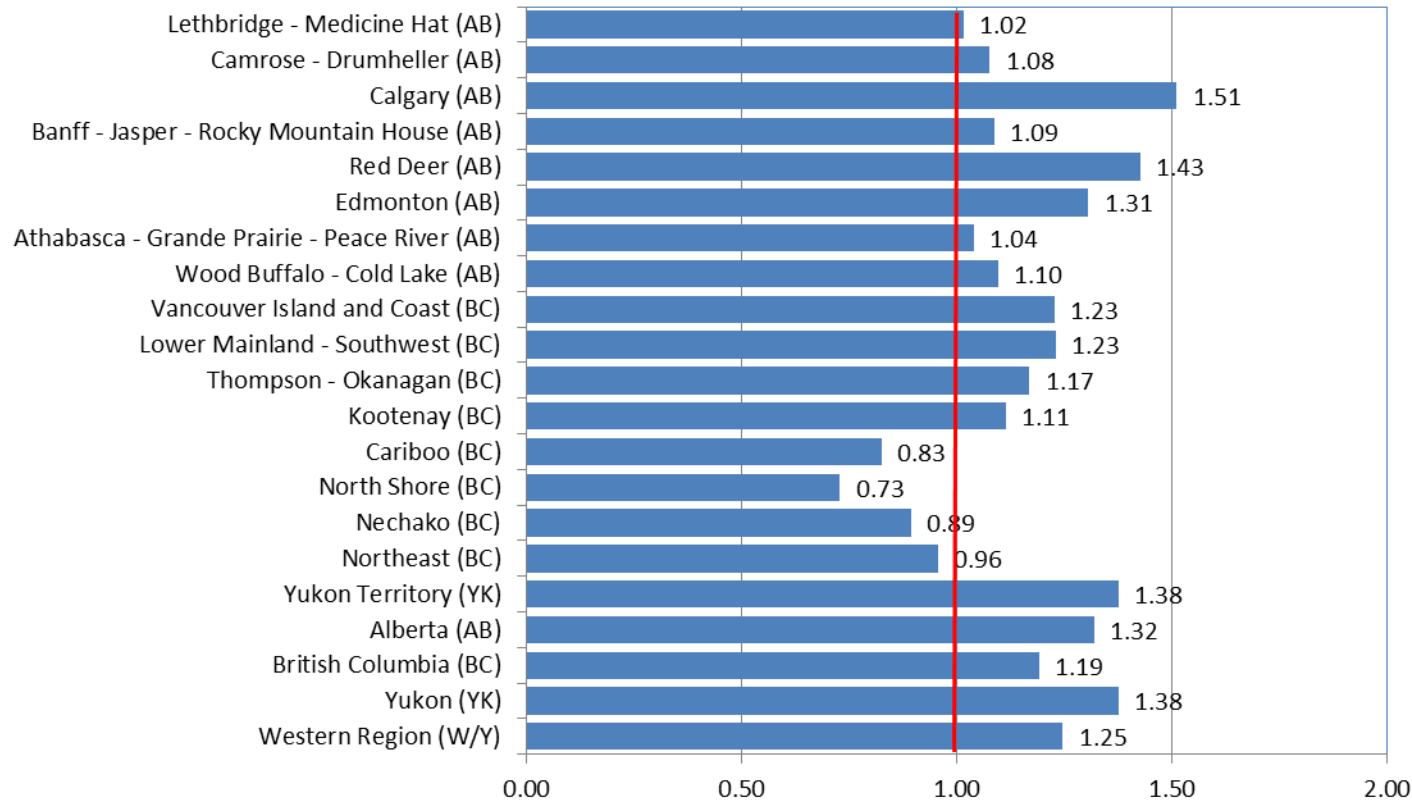


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ With respect to English-French bilingualism, Yukon Territory (13.1%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (9.4%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (8.4%) showed the highest rates, while Camrose - Drumheller (2.9%), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (3.4%) and Northeast (4.3%) 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

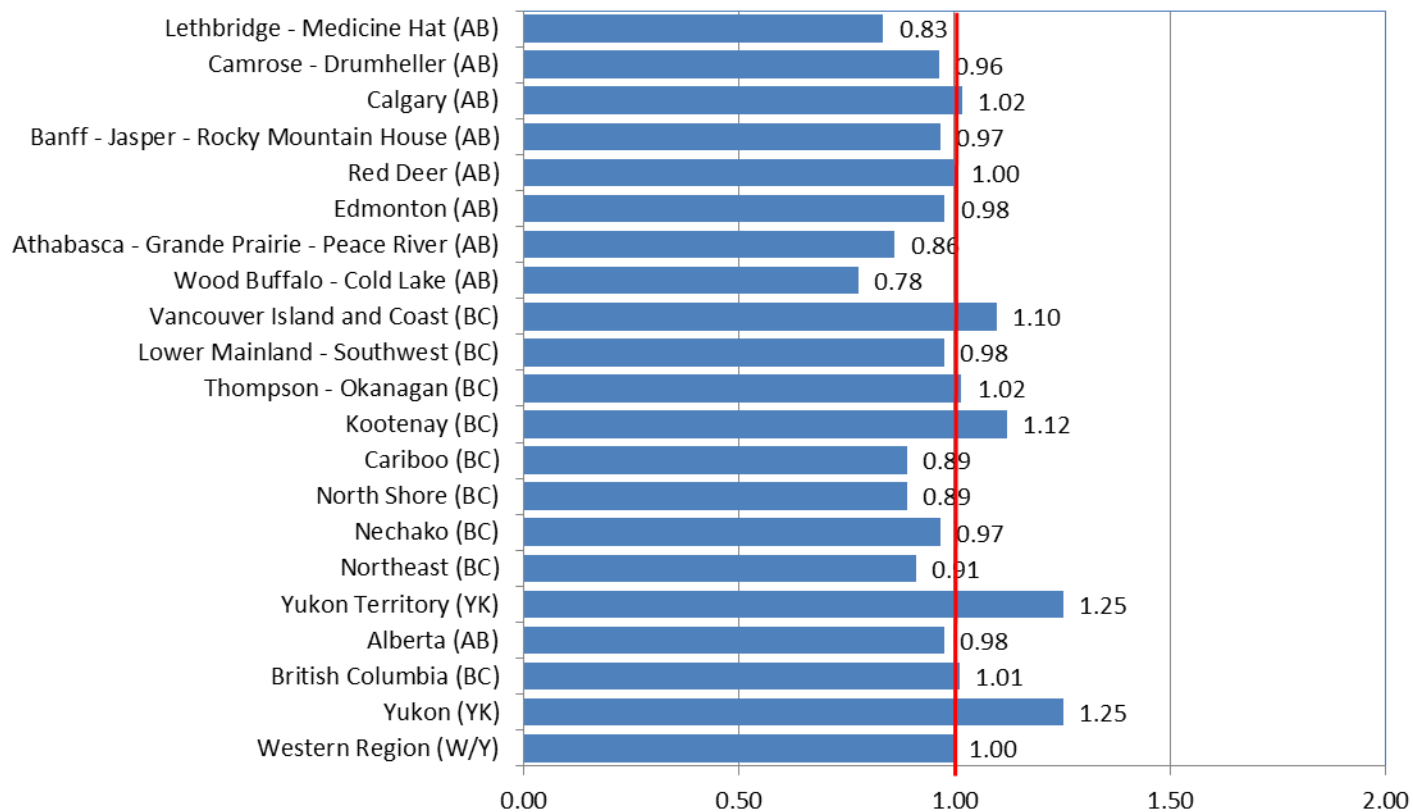


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the English-French bilingual populations of Calgary (1.51), Red Deer (1.43) and Yukon Territory (1.38) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while North Shore (0.73), Cariboo (0.83) and Nechako (0.89) showed the lowest growth rates.*

- 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
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



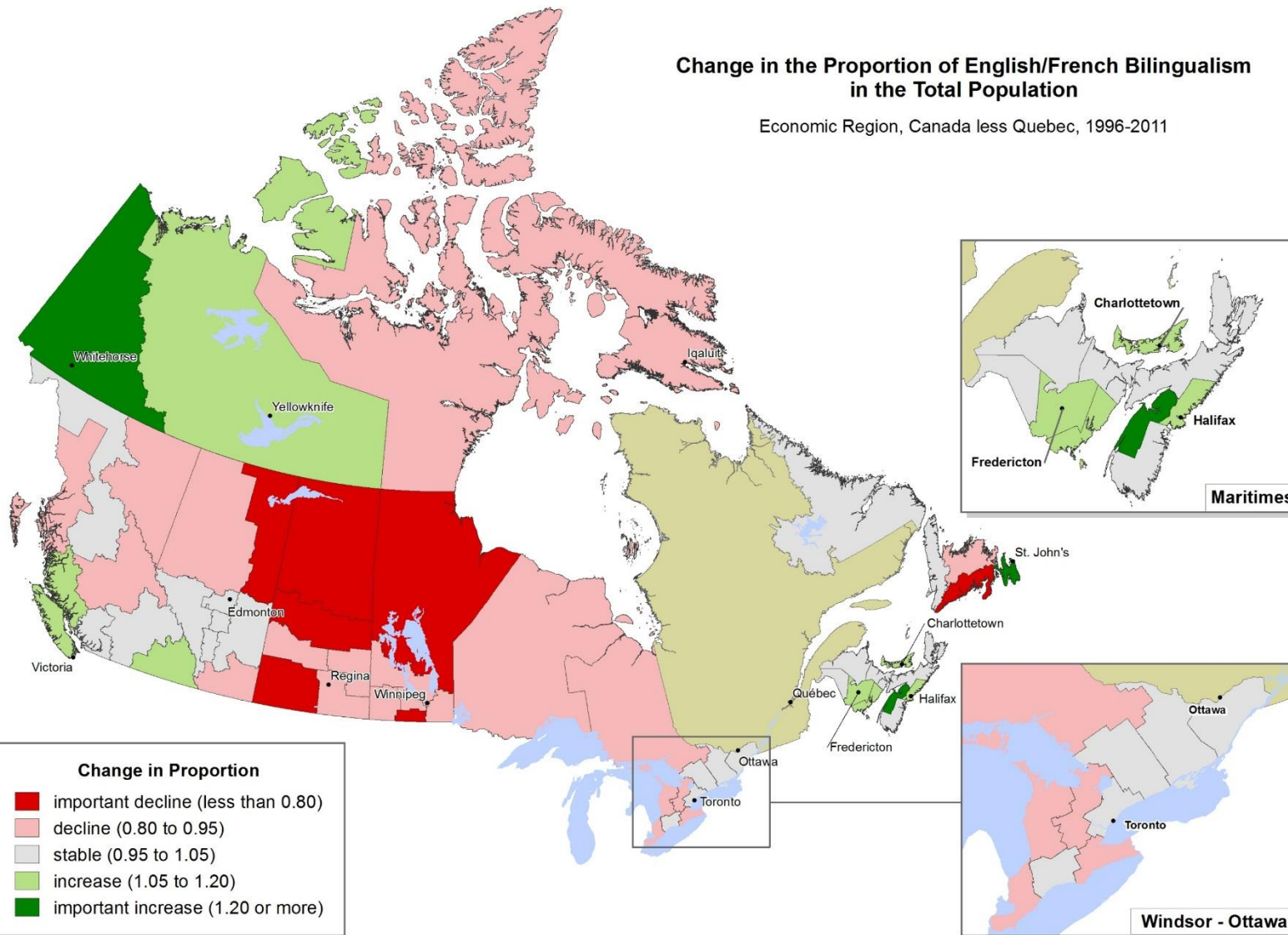
✓ Over the period 1996-2011, Yukon Territory (1.25), Kootenay (1.12) and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.10) reported the highest relative population growth rates for English-French bilingualism across Western Region while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.78), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.83) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.86) 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.

- 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.

Change in the Proportion of English/French Bilingualism in the Total Population

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 1996-2011





First Official Language Spoken

Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)
British Columbia, 1996-2011

| Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| English FOLS | 3,538,508 | 3,707,778 | 3,891,890 | 4,151,710 |
| French FOLS | 56,308 | 59,373 | 61,735 | 62,190 |
| without a FOLS | 94,945 | 101,725 | 120,755 | 142,300 |
| English FOLS | 95.9% | 95.8% | 95.5% | 95.3% |
| French FOLS | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| without a FOLS | 2.6% | 2.6% | 3.0% | 3.3% |
| Change in Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) | 1996-2001 | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 1996-2011 |
| English FOLS | 169,270 | 184,113 | 259,820 | 613,203 |
| French FOLS | 3,065 | 2,363 | 455 | 5,883 |
| without a FOLS | 6,780 | 19,030 | 21,545 | 47,355 |
| English FOLS - growth rate | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.17 |
| French FOLS - growth rate | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.10 |
| without a FOLS - growth rate | 1.07 | 1.19 | 1.18 | 1.50 |
| English FOLS - relative population growth | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 |
| French FOLS - relative population growth | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.94 |
| without a FOLS - relative population growth | 1.02 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.27 |

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 British Columbia consisted of 4,151,710 individuals who comprised 95.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with English as their FOLS grew by 613,203 which represents a growth rate of 1.17 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with English as their FOLS in British Columbia grew by 259,820 from 3,891,890 to 4,151,710.

French FOLS

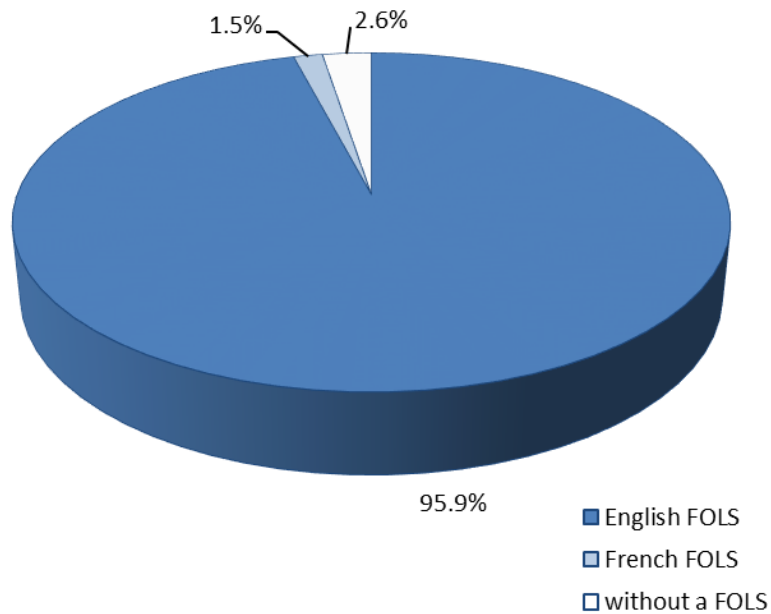
- ✓ In 2011, the population with French as their FOLS in British Columbia consisted of 62,190 individuals who comprised 1.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with French as their FOLS grew by 5,883 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.94.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with French as their FOLS in British Columbia grew by 455 from 61,735 to 62,190.

No FOLS

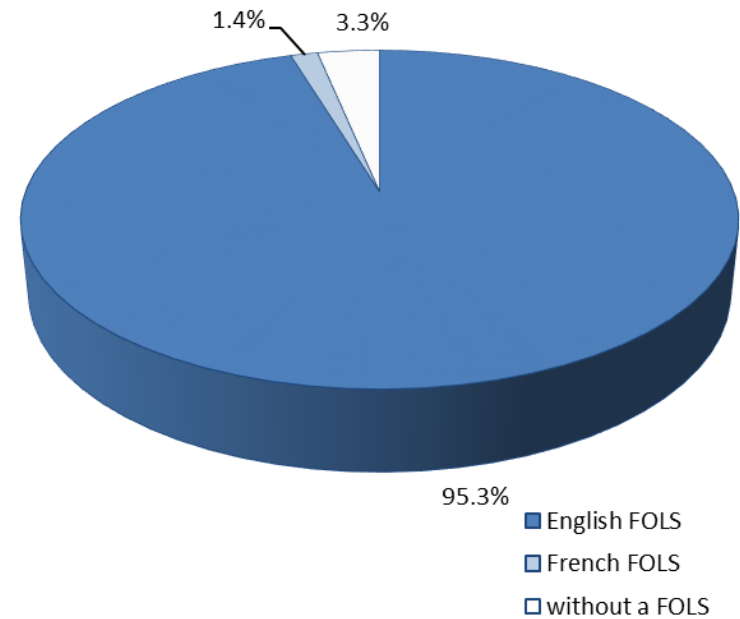
- ✓ In 2011, the population with no FOLS in British Columbia consisted of 142,300 individuals who comprised 3.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with no FOLS grew by 47,355 which represents a growth rate of 1.50 and a relative population growth rate of 1.27.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with no FOLS in British Columbia grew by 21,545 from 120,755 to 142,300.

- 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 British Columbia, 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) British Columbia, 2011



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

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

| Region | number | | | | proportion | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| | Total | English | French | No FOLS | English | French | No FOLS |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB) | 271,055 | 265,810 | 2,425 | 2,820 | 98.1% | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| Camrose - Drumheller (AB) | 193,435 | 190,480 | 1,945 | 1,010 | 98.5% | 1.0% | 0.5% |
| Calgary (AB) | 1,300,925 | 1,252,273 | 23,078 | 25,575 | 96.3% | 1.8% | 2.0% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (AB) | 85,365 | 82,833 | 2,318 | 215 | 97.0% | 2.7% | 0.3% |
| Red Deer (AB) | 186,660 | 183,853 | 2,148 | 660 | 98.5% | 1.2% | 0.4% |
| Edmonton (AB) | 1,189,405 | 1,146,435 | 26,835 | 16,135 | 96.4% | 2.3% | 1.4% |
| Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (AB) | 253,045 | 244,980 | 6,615 | 1,450 | 96.8% | 2.6% | 0.6% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (AB) | 130,295 | 123,838 | 6,013 | 445 | 95.0% | 4.6% | 0.3% |
| Vancouver Island and Coast (BC) | 750,765 | 735,245 | 12,095 | 3,425 | 97.9% | 1.6% | 0.5% |
| Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) | 2,632,105 | 2,460,043 | 36,548 | 135,515 | 93.5% | 1.4% | 5.1% |
| Thompson - Okanagan (BC) | 514,625 | 505,128 | 7,443 | 2,055 | 98.2% | 1.4% | 0.4% |
| Kootenay (BC) | 144,925 | 142,555 | 2,195 | 175 | 98.4% | 1.5% | 0.1% |
| Cariboo (BC) | 152,930 | 150,490 | 1,940 | 500 | 98.4% | 1.3% | 0.3% |
| North Shore (BC) | 55,840 | 54,750 | 860 | 230 | 98.0% | 1.5% | 0.4% |
| Nechako (BC) | 39,670 | 39,195 | 410 | 65 | 98.8% | 1.0% | 0.2% |
| Northeast (BC) | 65,345 | 64,310 | 695 | 340 | 98.4% | 1.1% | 0.5% |
| Yukon Territory (YK) | 33,655 | 32,078 | 1,483 | 95 | 95.3% | 4.4% | 0.3% |
| Alberta (AB) | 3,610,180 | 3,490,503 | 71,368 | 48,310 | 96.7% | 2.0% | 1.3% |
| British Columbia (BC) | 4,356,200 | 4,151,710 | 62,190 | 142,300 | 95.3% | 1.4% | 3.3% |
| Yukon (YK) | 33,655 | 32,078 | 1,483 | 95 | 95.3% | 4.4% | 0.3% |
| Western Region (W/Y) | 8,000,035 | 7,674,290 | 135,040 | 190,705 | 95.9% | 1.7% | 2.4% |

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 Western Region in 2011.

English FOLS

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (2,460,043), Calgary (1,252,273) and Edmonton (1,146,435) were the three regions which reported the largest English first official language spoken while Yukon Territory (32,078), Nechako (39,195) and North Shore (54,750) had the smallest English first official language spoken.

French FOLS

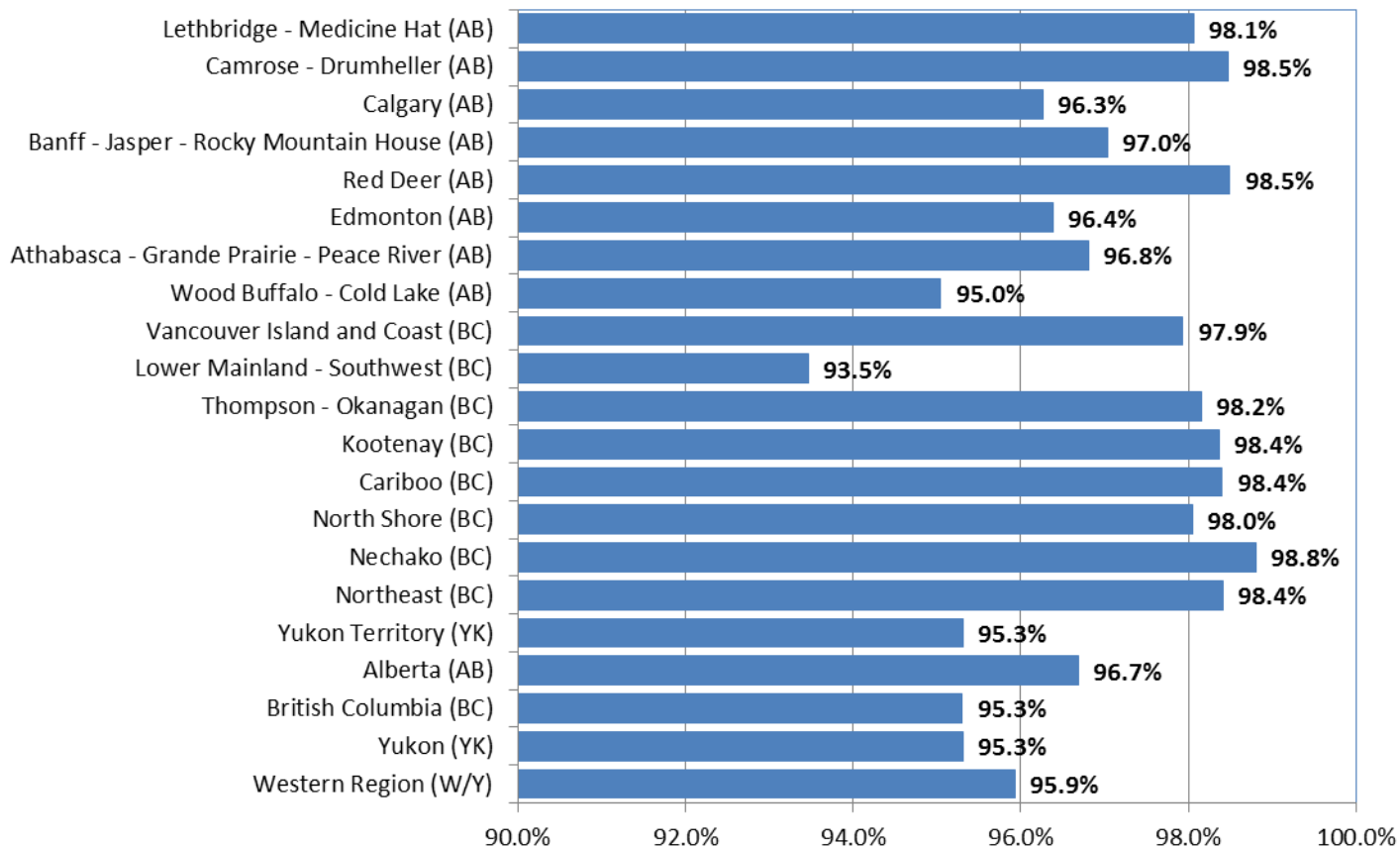
✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (36,548), Edmonton (26,835) and Calgary (23,078) were the three regions which reported the largest French first official language spoken while Nechako (410), Northeast (695) and North Shore (860) had the smallest French first official language spoken.

Other FOLS

✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (135,515), Calgary (25,575) and Edmonton (16,135) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while Nechako (65), Yukon Territory (95) and Kootenay (175) 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, Western Region, 2011

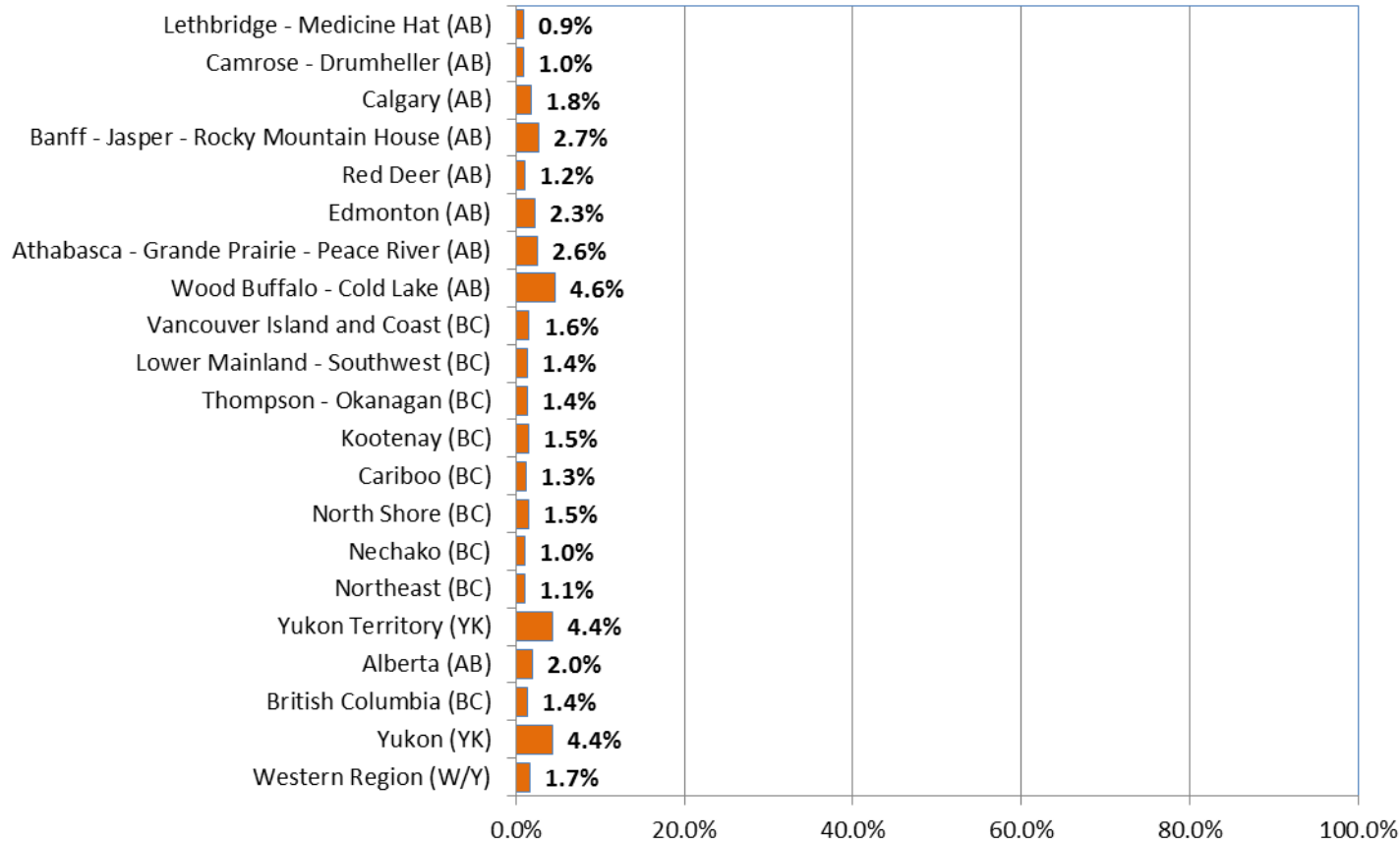


✓ *In terms of weight, Nechako (98.8%), Red Deer (98.5%) and Camrose - Drumheller (98.5%) showed the highest proportions of English first official language spoken while Lower Mainland - Southwest (93.5%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (95.0%) and Yukon Territory (95.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Western Region, 2011**

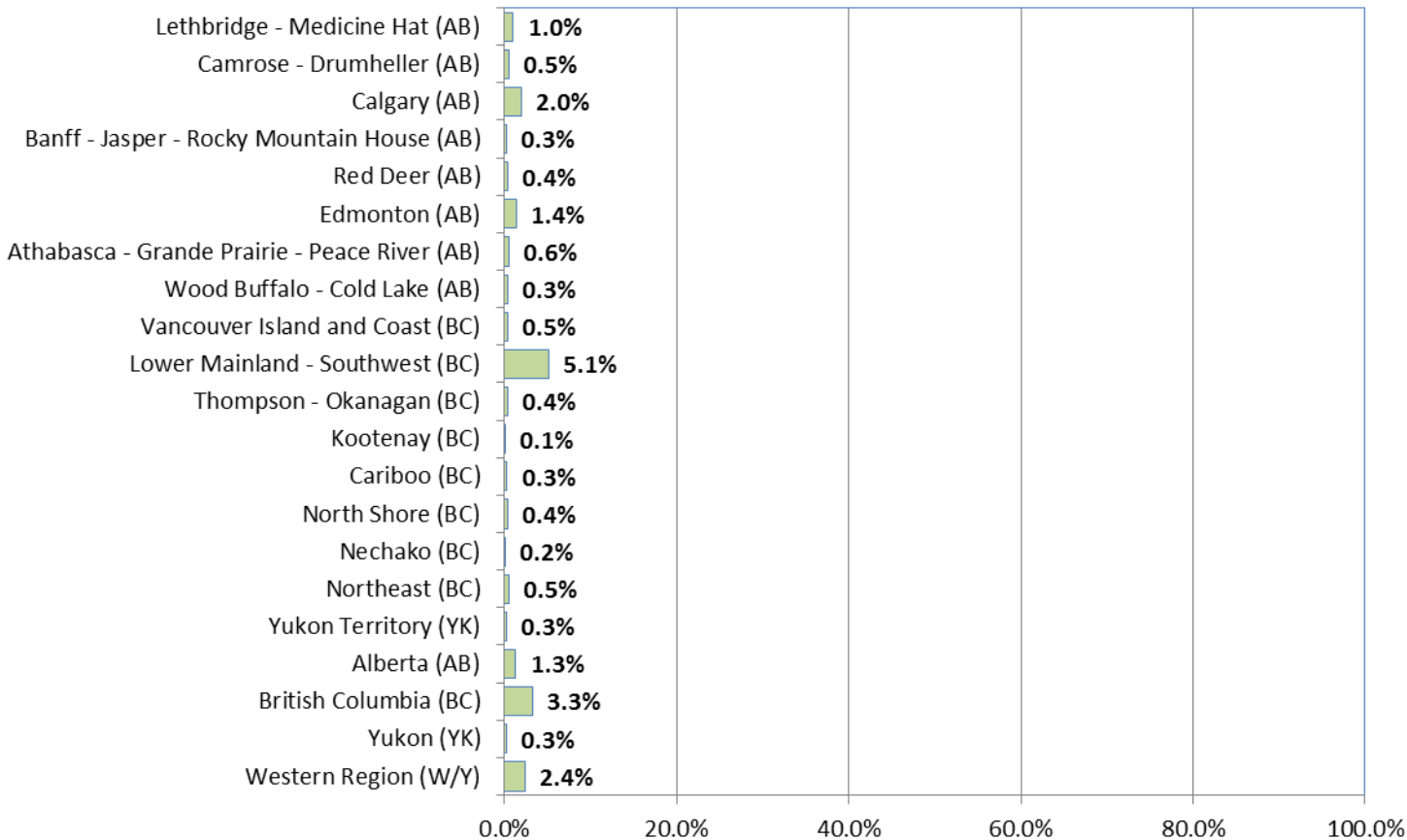


✓ *In terms of weight, Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (4.6%), Yukon Territory (4.4%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.7%) showed the highest proportions of French first official language spoken while Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.9%), Camrose - Drumheller (1.0%) and Nechako (1.0%) displayed the 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.

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

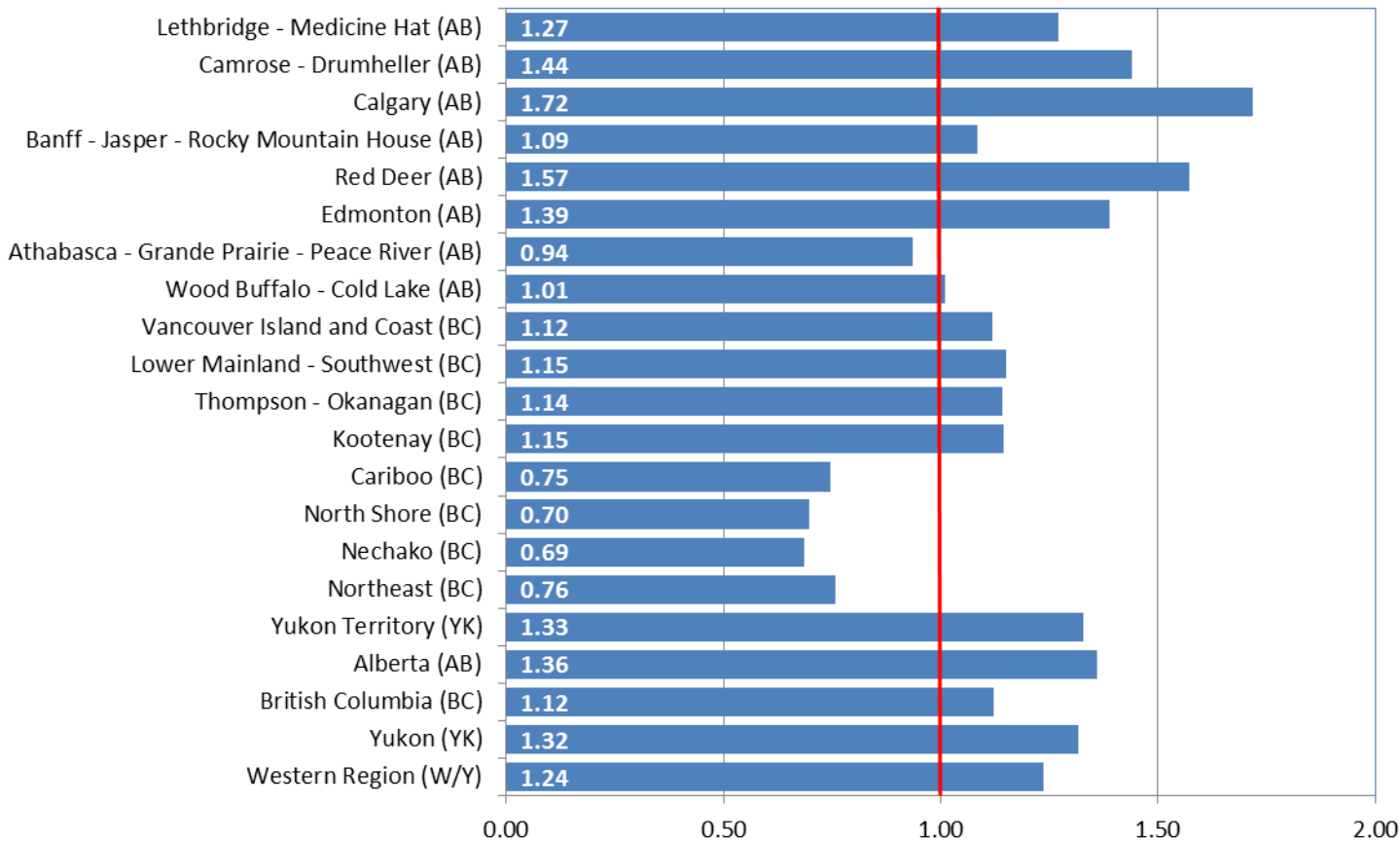


✓ In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (5.1%), Calgary (2.0%) and Edmonton (1.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while Kootenay (0.1%), Nechako (0.2%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.3%) displayed the 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.

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

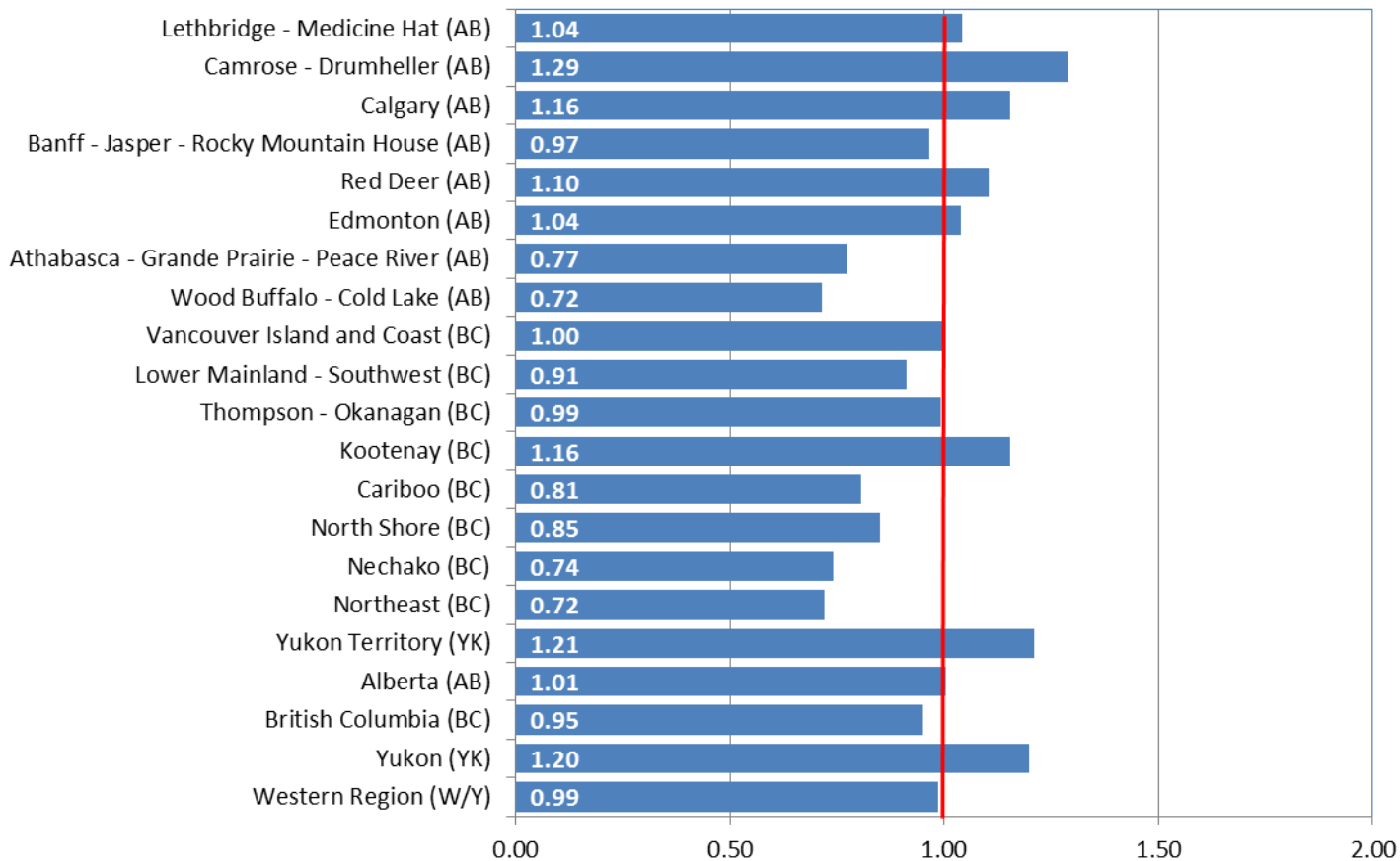


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French first official language spoken of Calgary (1.72), Red Deer (1.57) and Camrose - Drumheller (1.44) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while Nechako (0.69), North Shore (0.70) and Cariboo (0.75) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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

- 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.

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



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the French first official language spoken of Camrose - Drumheller (1.29), Yukon Territory (1.21) and Calgary (1.16) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Western Region while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.72), Northeast (0.72) and Nechako (0.74) 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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