



Demolinguistic Profile Yukon, 1996-2011

**William Floch, Martin Durand and Elias Abou-Rejili
Research Team
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
December, 2017**

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, 2018

Catalogue No. CH14-34/11-2011E-PDF

ISBN: 978-0-660-24873-8

- ✓ *The Communities in Context* research initiative
- ✓ *Overview of demolinguistic concepts (page 5)*
 - Definitions from the Census and National Household Survey (page 6)
 - Methods of counting populations (page 8)
- ✓ *Language Practices*
 - Mother tongue (page 11)
 - Languages spoken at home
 - Most often (page 22)
 - At least regularly (page 31)
 - Retention rates (page 41)
 - Languages spoken at work
 - Most often (page 50)
 - At least regularly (page 59)
 - Retention rates (page 69)
 - Knowledge of official languages (page 75)
 - First official language spoken (page 85)

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

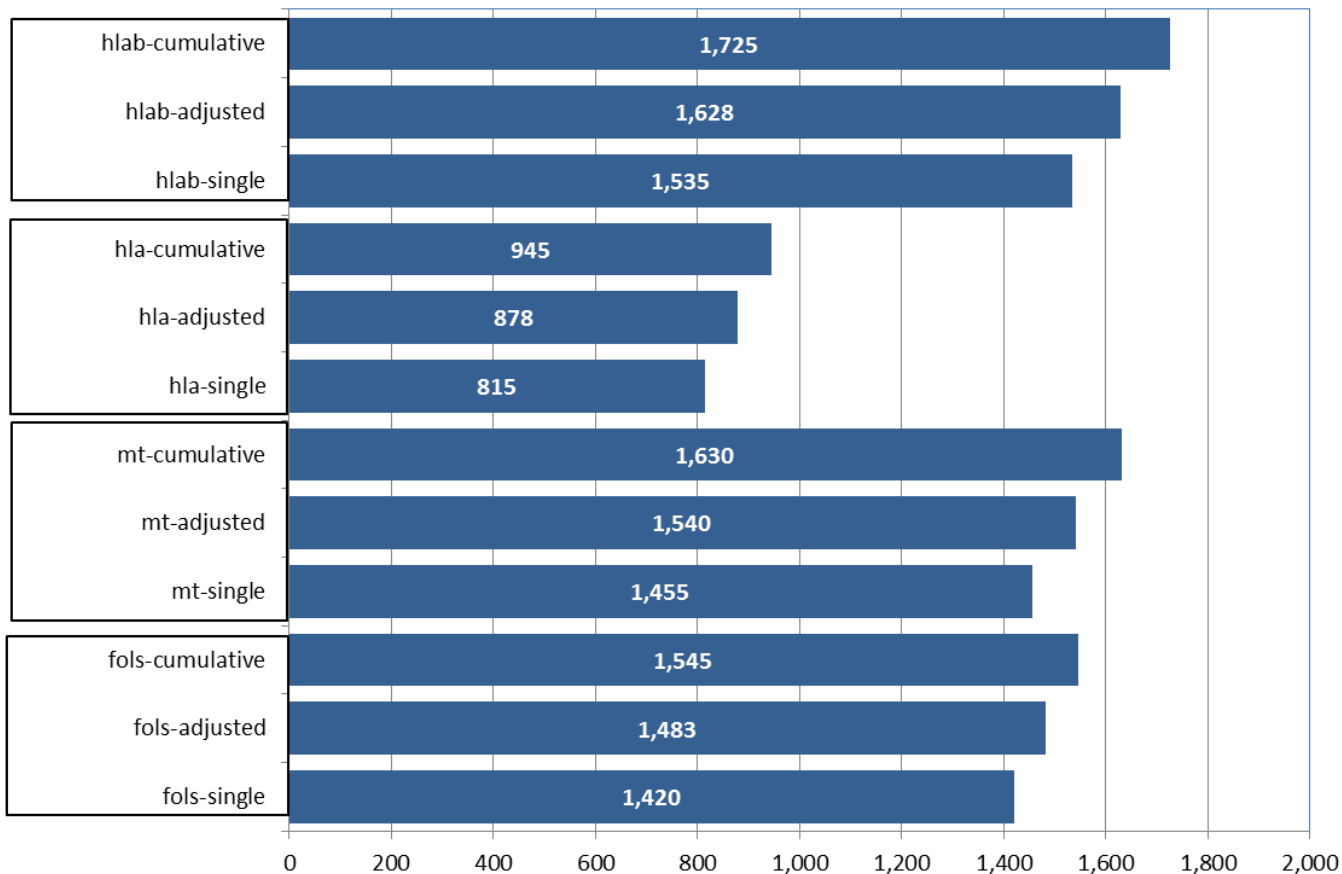
Overview of Demolinguistic Concepts

Demolinguistic Concepts

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

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

**Count of Official-Language Minority Populations
Using Various Language Concepts and Methods
Yukon, 2011**

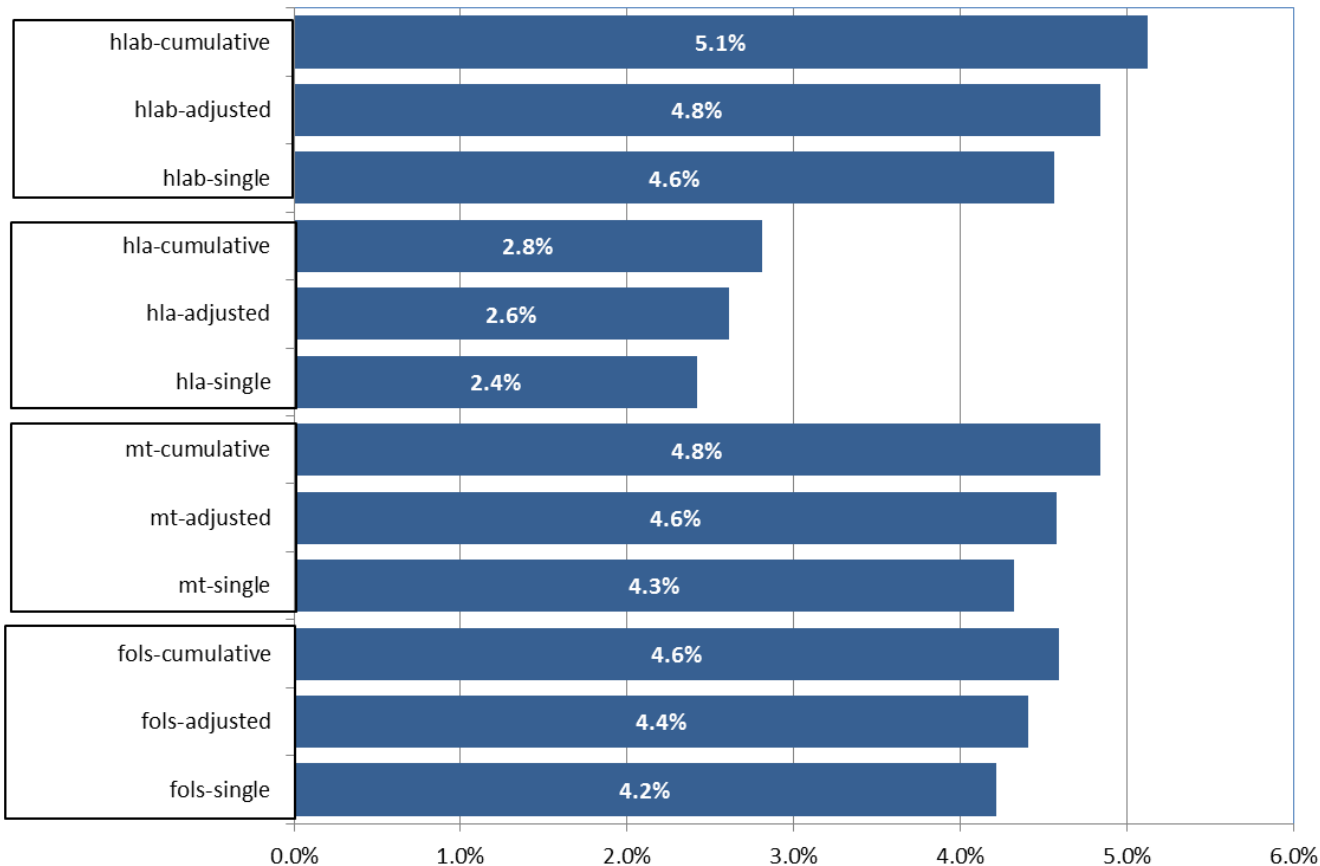


fols = first official language spoken
 mt = mother tongue
 hla = language spoken most often at home
 hlab = language spoken most often or regularly at home

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 Yukon could be seen to comprise as many as 1,725 individuals when all those with French spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 815 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 1,483 and a population share of 4.4%.

Proportion of Official-Language Minority Populations
Using Various Language Concepts and Methods
Yukon, 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 Yukon could be seen to comprise as much as 5.1% of the population when all those with French spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 2.4% 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 1,483 and a population share of 4.4%.



Mother Tongue

Population by Mother Tongue Yukon, 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
English mother tongue	26,610	24,755	25,770	28,308
French mother tongue	1,170	933	1,165	1,540
mother tongue other than English or French	2,865	2,823	3,255	3,803
English mother tongue (%)	86.8%	86.8%	85.4%	84.1%
French mother tongue (%)	3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	4.6%
mother tongue other than English or French (%)	9.3%	9.9%	10.8%	11.3%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English mother tongue (growth)	-1,855	1,015	2,538	1,698
French mother tongue (growth)	-238	233	375	370
mother tongue other than English or French (growth)	-43	433	548	938
English mother tongue (growth rate)	0.93	1.04	1.10	1.06
French mother tongue (growth rate)	0.80	1.25	1.32	1.32
mother tongue other than English or French (growth rate)	0.99	1.15	1.17	1.33
English mother tongue (RPG)	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.97
French mother tongue (RPG)	0.86	1.18	1.19	1.20
mother tongue other than English or French (RPG)	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.21

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 Yukon consisted of 28,308 individuals who comprised 84.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the English mother tongue population grew by 1,698 which represents a growth rate of 1.06 and a relative population growth rate of 0.97.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the English mother tongue population of Yukon grew by 2,538 from 25,770 to 28,308.

French Mother Tongue

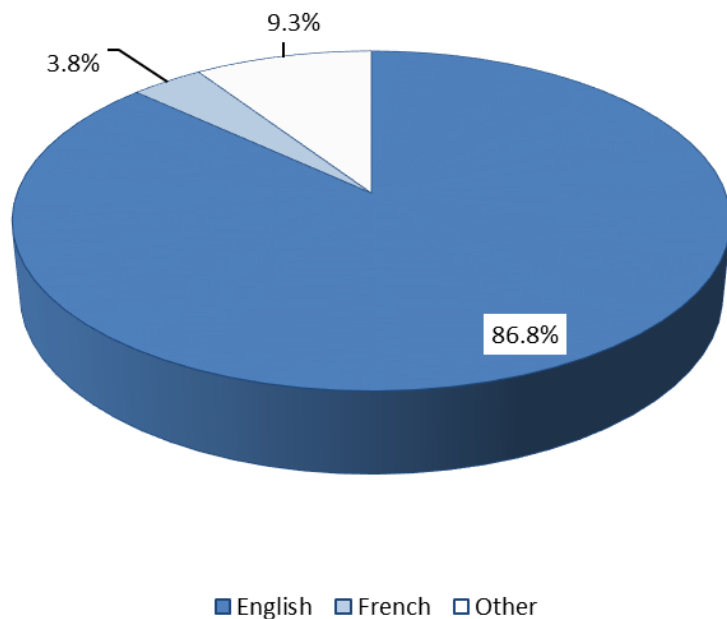
- ✓ In 2011, the French mother tongue population of Yukon consisted of 1,540 individuals who comprised 4.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue population grew by 370 which represents a growth rate of 1.32 and a relative population growth rate of 1.20.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the French mother tongue population of Yukon grew by 375 from 1,165 to 1,540.

Other Mother Tongue

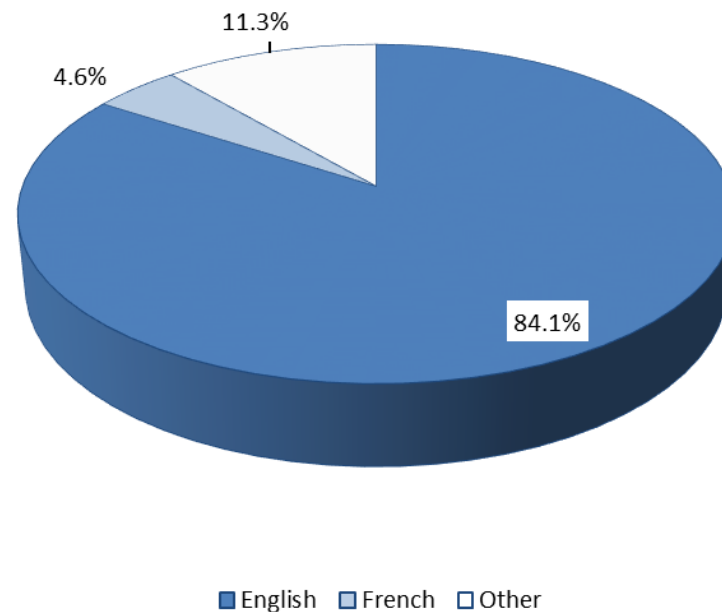
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Yukon consisted of 3,803 individuals who comprised 11.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French grew by 938 which represents a growth rate of 1.33 and a relative population growth rate of 1.21.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Yukon grew by 548 from 3,255 to 3,803.

- 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 Yukon, 1996

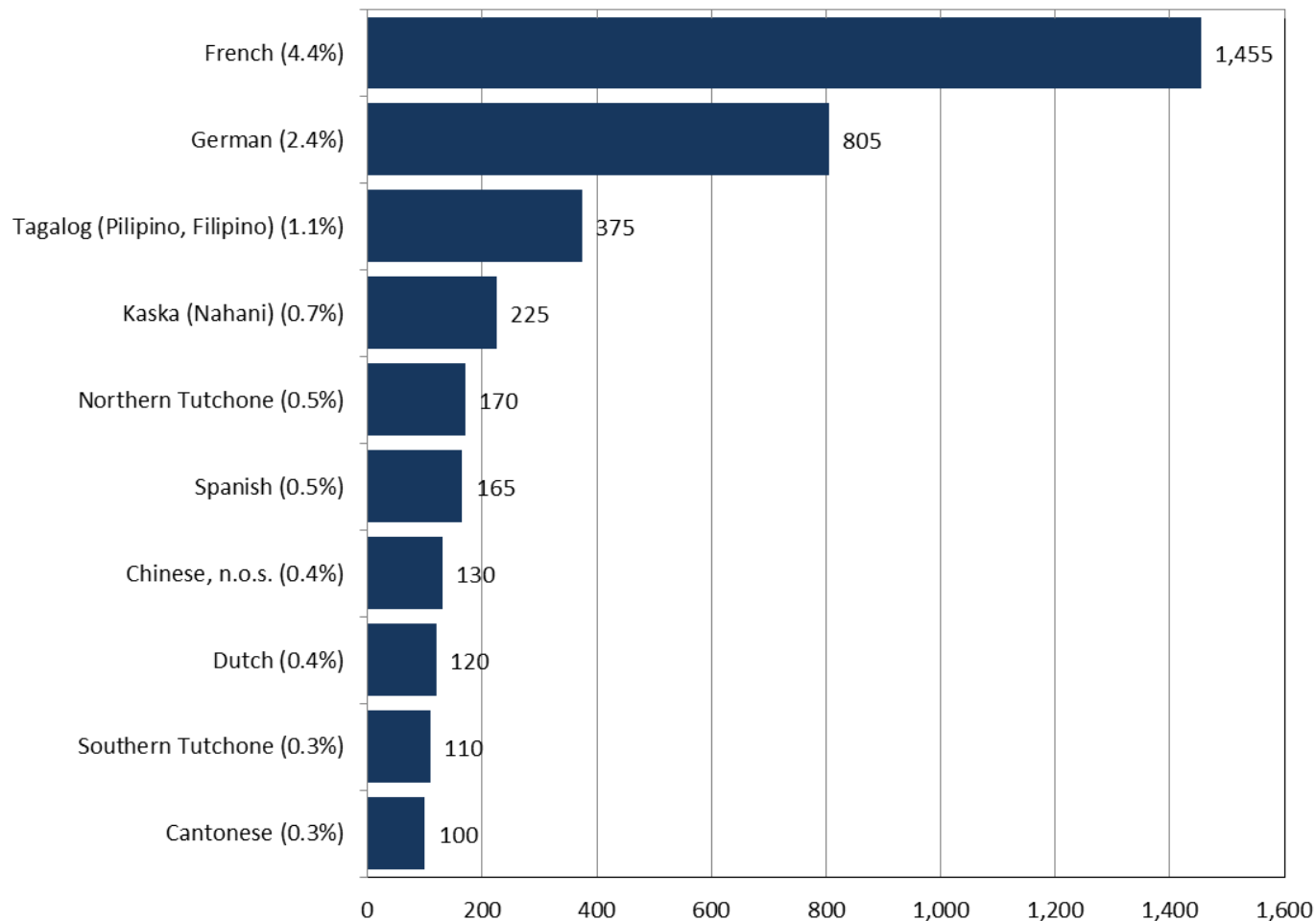


Population by Mother Tongue Yukon, 2011



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

**Top 10 Mother Tongues (Other Than English)
Yukon, 2011**



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

✓ *After English, French (1,455), German (805), and Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) (375) 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.

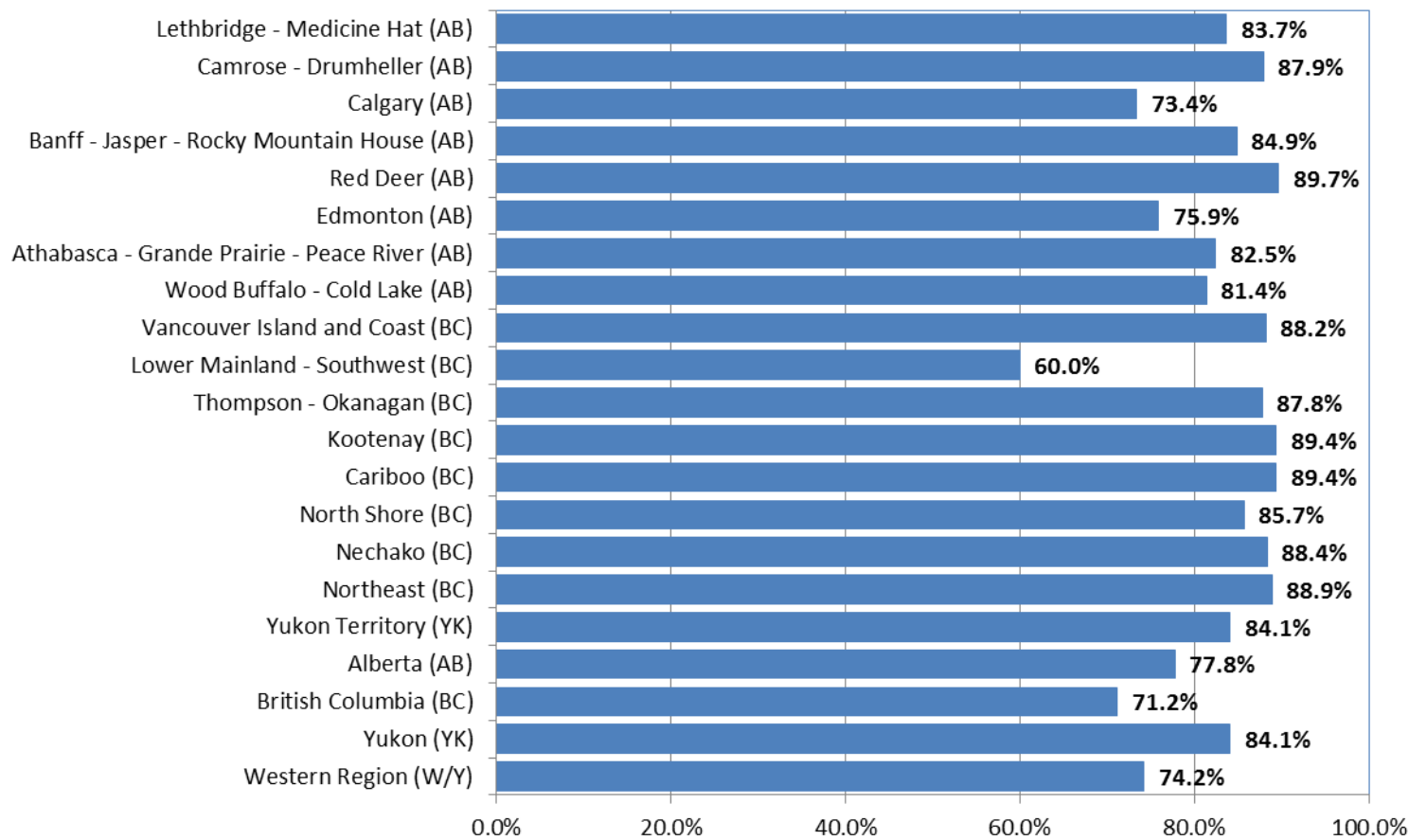
French Mother Tongue

✓ 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.

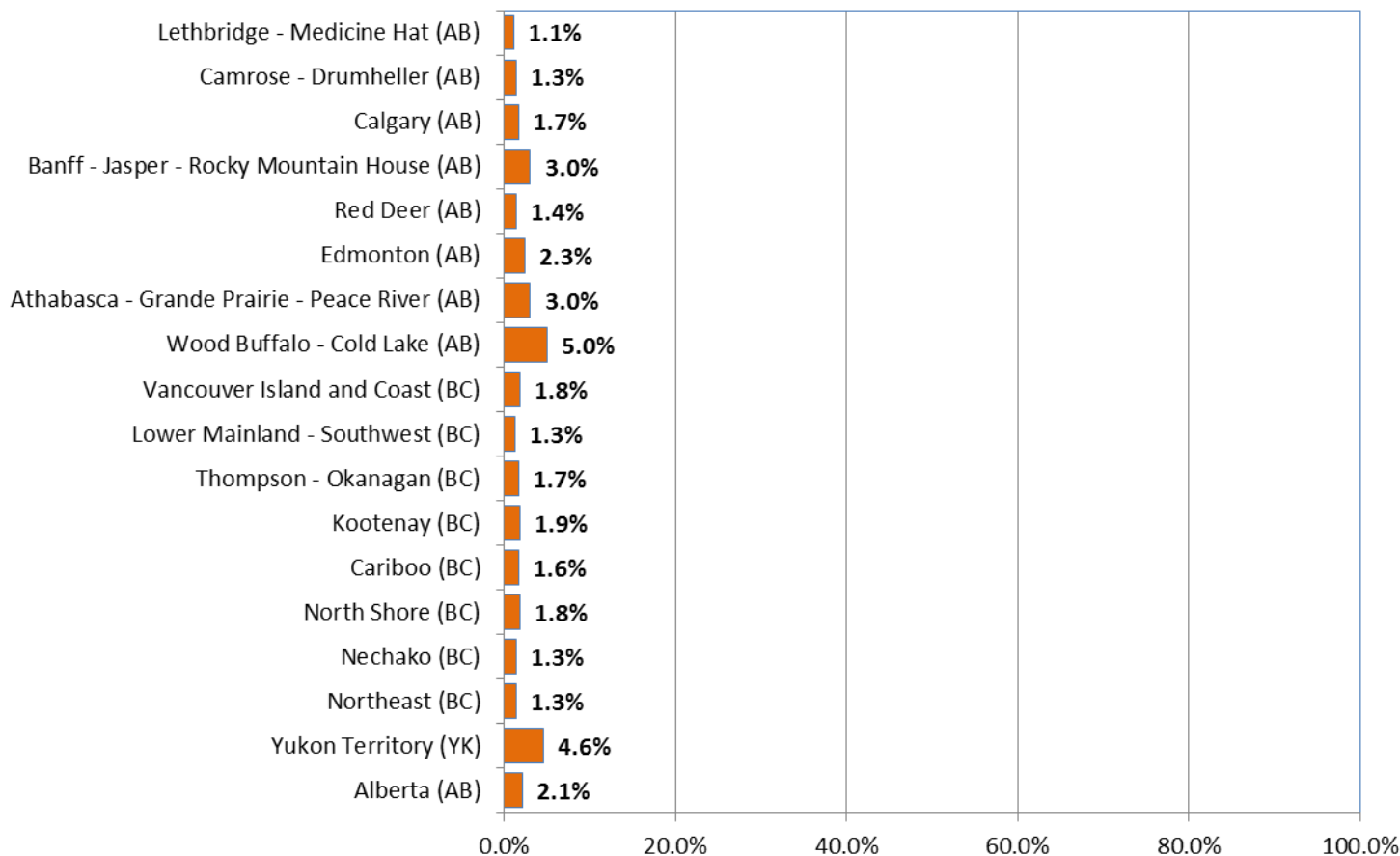
**English Mother Tongue Population,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



✓ *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.

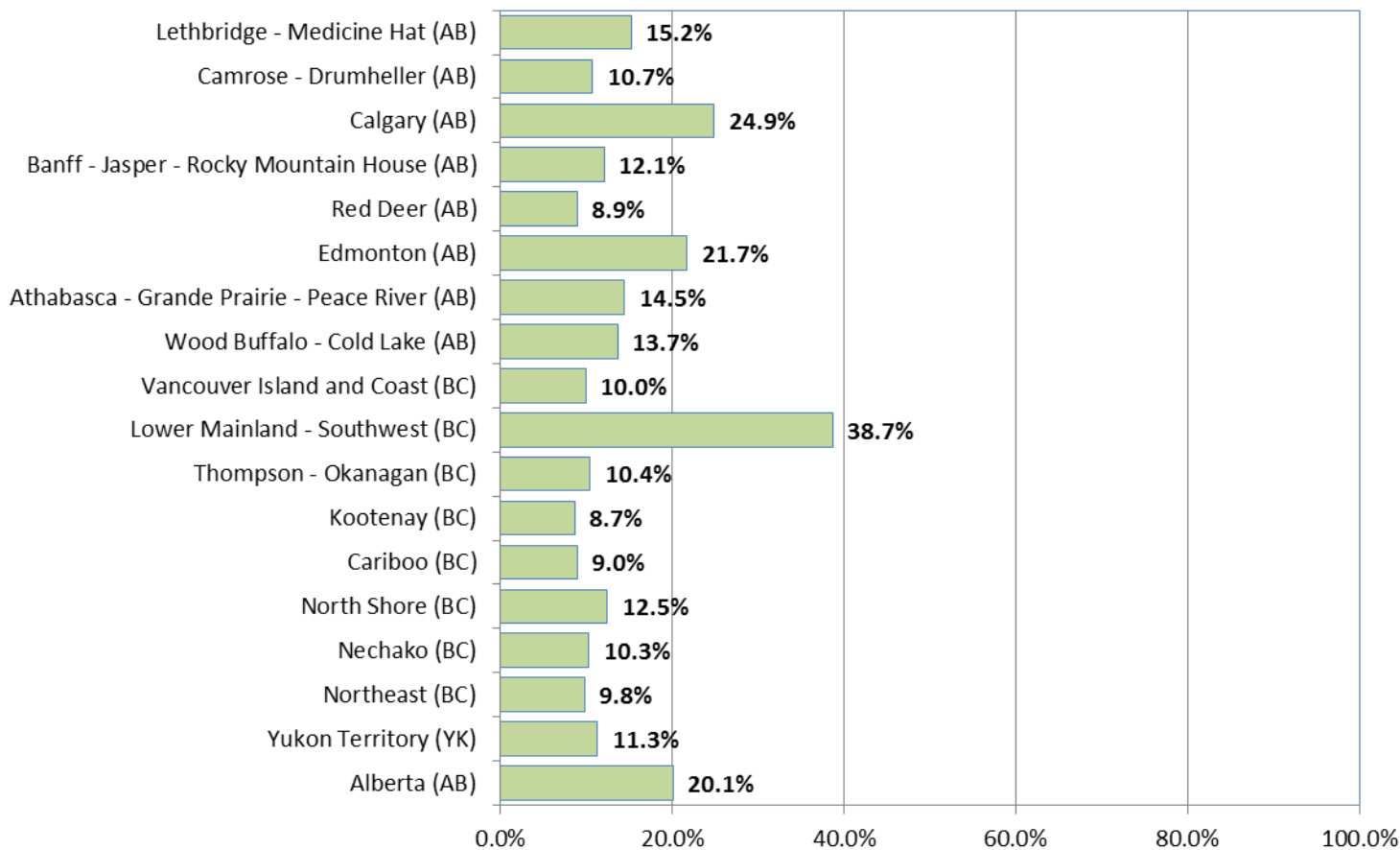
French Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



✓ *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.

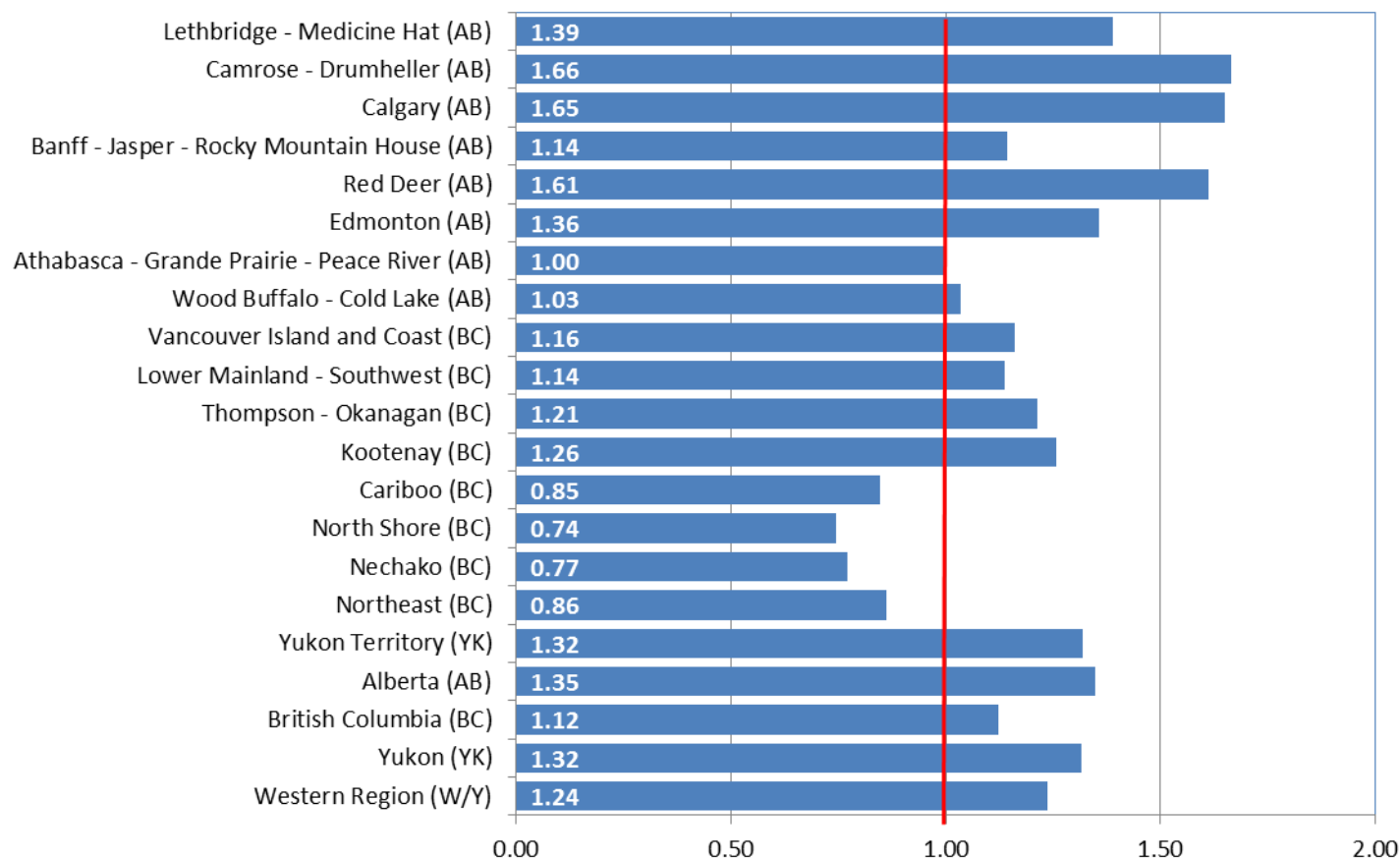
Other Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011



✓ *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**

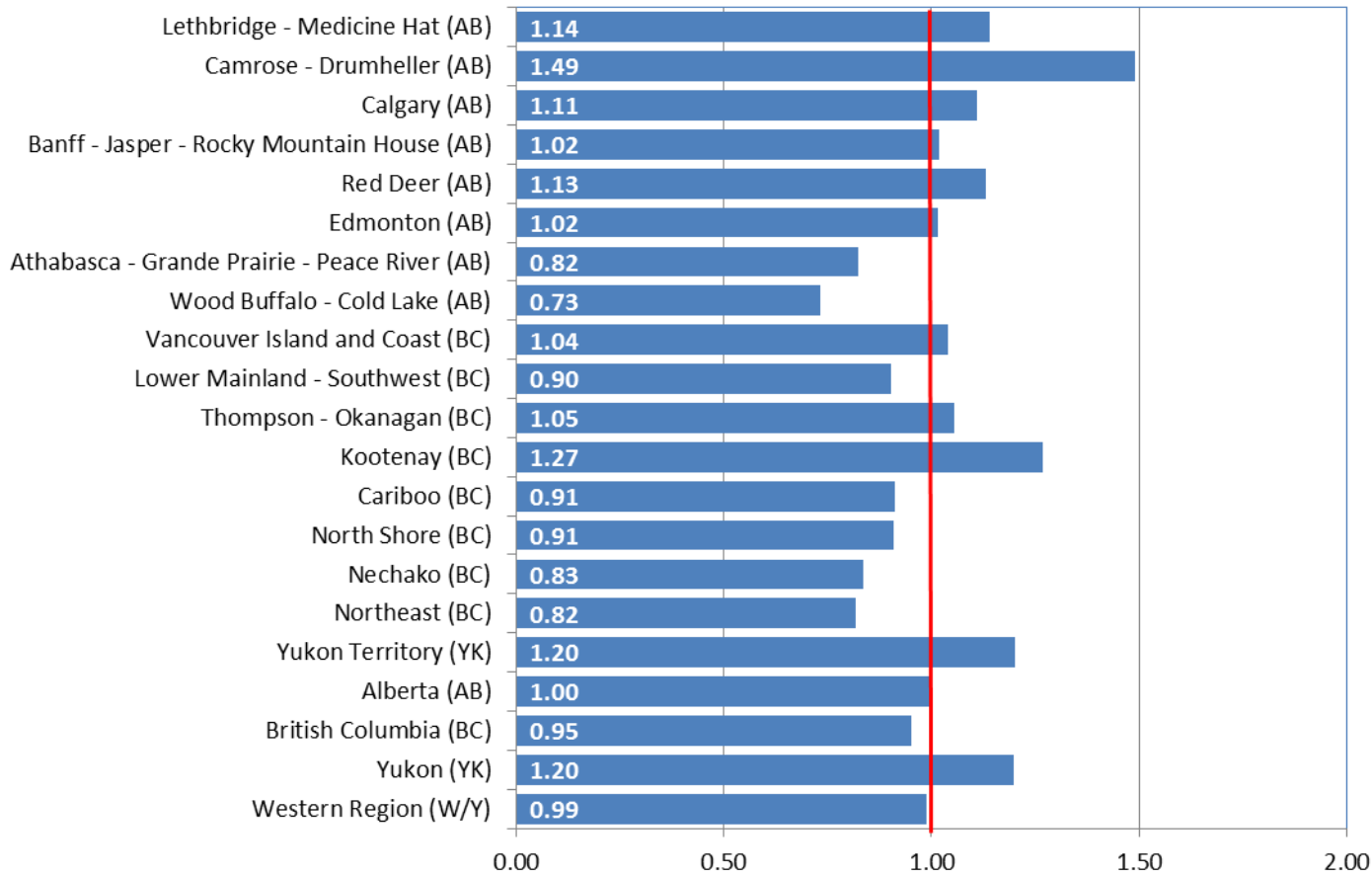


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue populations of Camrose - Drumheller (1.66), Calgary (1.65) and Red Deer (1.61) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while North Shore (0.74), Nechako (0.77) and Cariboo (0.85) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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
Yukon, 1996-2011**

Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Population speaking English most often at home	29,238	27,315	28,630	31,306
Population speaking French most often at home	543	435	573	878
Population speaking other languages most often at home	865	775	993	1,471
Population speaking English most often at home (%)	95.4%	95.8%	94.8%	93.0%
Population speaking French most often at home (%)	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%	2.6%
Population speaking other languages most often at home (%)	2.8%	2.7%	3.3%	4.4%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Population speaking English most often at home (growth)	-1,923	1,315	2,676	2,068
Population speaking French most often at home (growth)	-108	138	306	336
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth)	-90	218	478	606
Population speaking English most often at home (growth rate)	0.93	1.05	1.09	1.07
Population speaking French most often at home (growth rate)	0.80	1.32	1.53	1.62
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth rate)	0.90	1.28	1.48	1.70
Population speaking English most often at home (RPG)	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98
Population speaking French most often at home (RPG)	0.86	1.24	1.38	1.47
Population speaking other languages most often at home (RPG)	0.96	1.21	1.33	1.55

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 Yukon consisted of 31,306 individuals who comprised 93.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at home grew by 2,068 which represents a growth rate of 1.07 and a relative population growth rate of 0.98.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at home in Yukon grew by 2,676 from 28,630 to 31,306.

French Mother Tongue

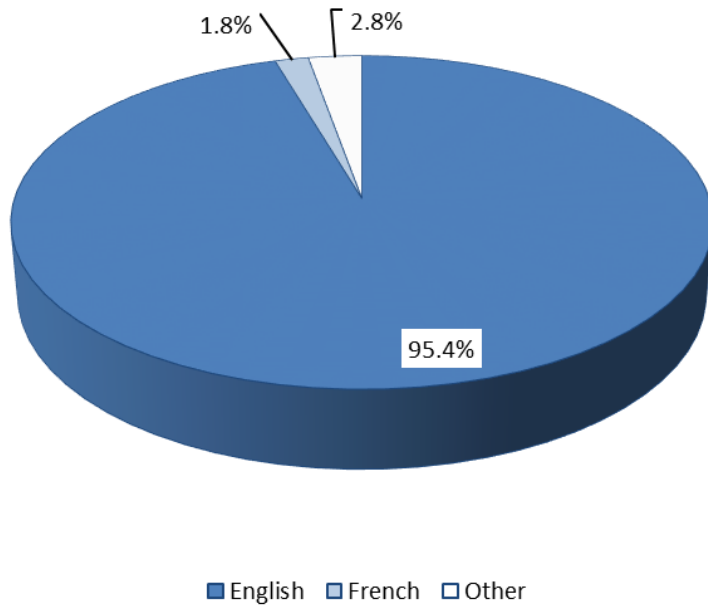
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at home in Yukon consisted of 878 individuals who comprised 2.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at home grew by 336 which represents a growth rate of 1.62 and a relative population growth rate of 1.47.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at home in Yukon grew by 306 from 573 to 878.

Other Mother Tongue

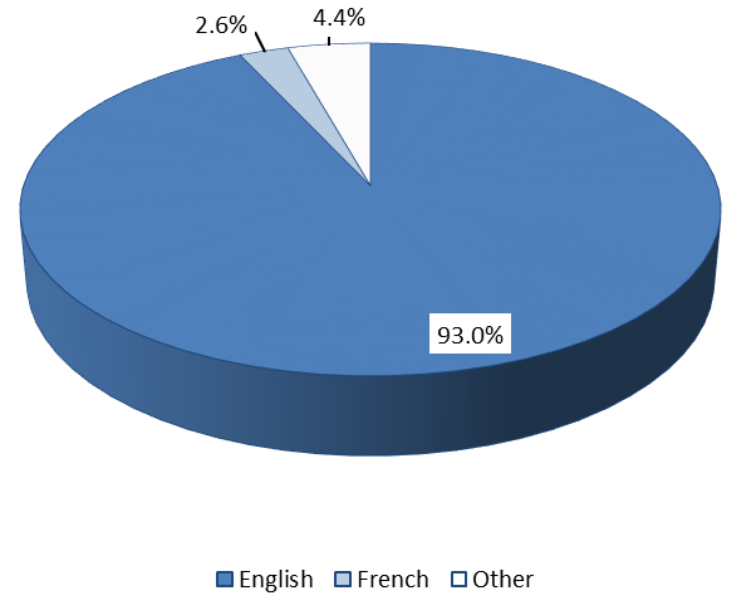
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home in Yukon consisted of 1,471 individuals who comprised 4.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home grew by 606 which represents a growth rate of 1.70 and a relative population growth rate of 1.55.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at home in Yukon grew by 478 from 993 to 1,471.

- 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.
- 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.

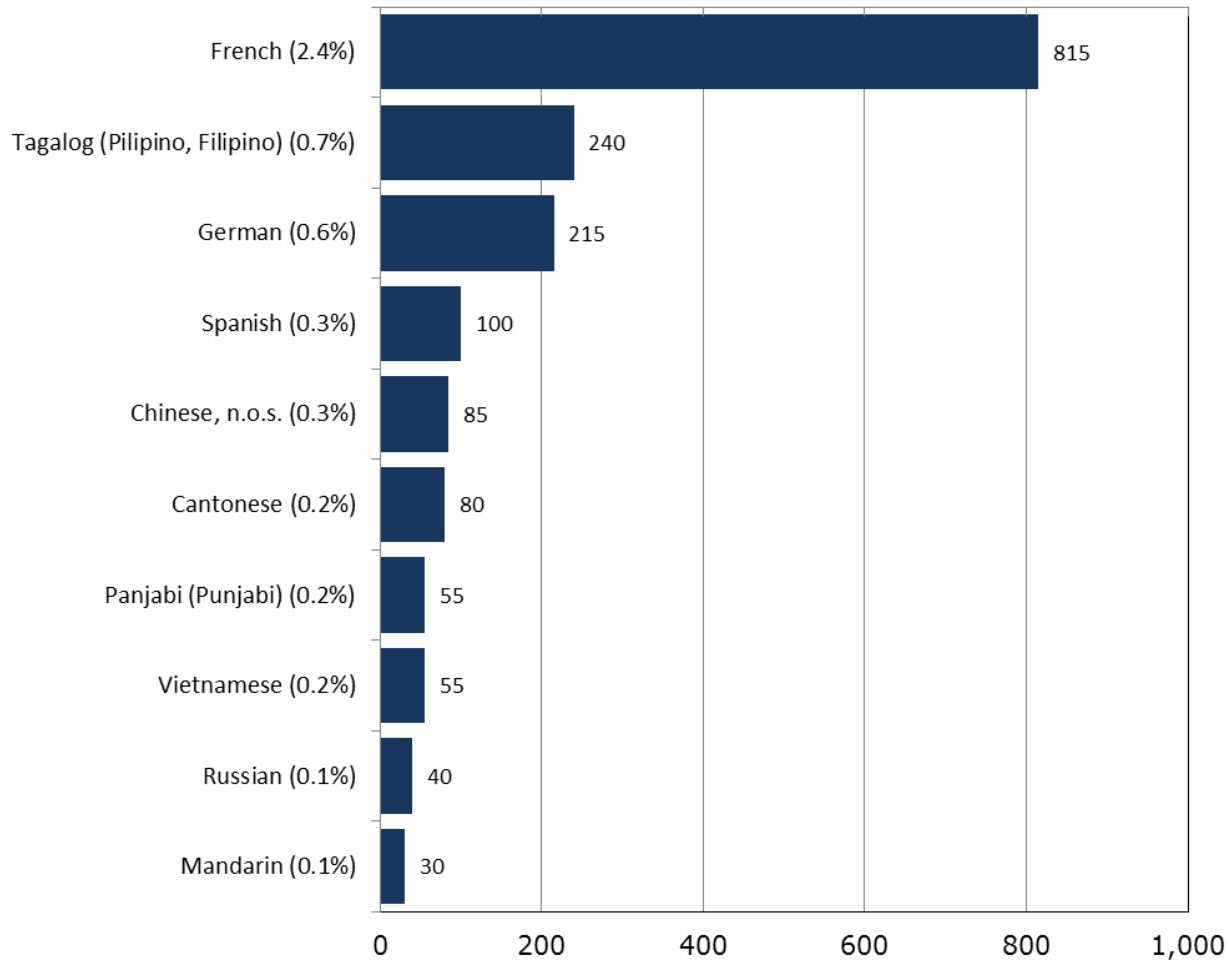
Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home Yukon, 1996



Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home Yukon, 2011



**Top 10 Languages Used at Home (Other Than English)
Yukon, 2011**



✓ After English, French (815), Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) (240) and German (215) were the three most common languages used solely at home.

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

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

Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Home, 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

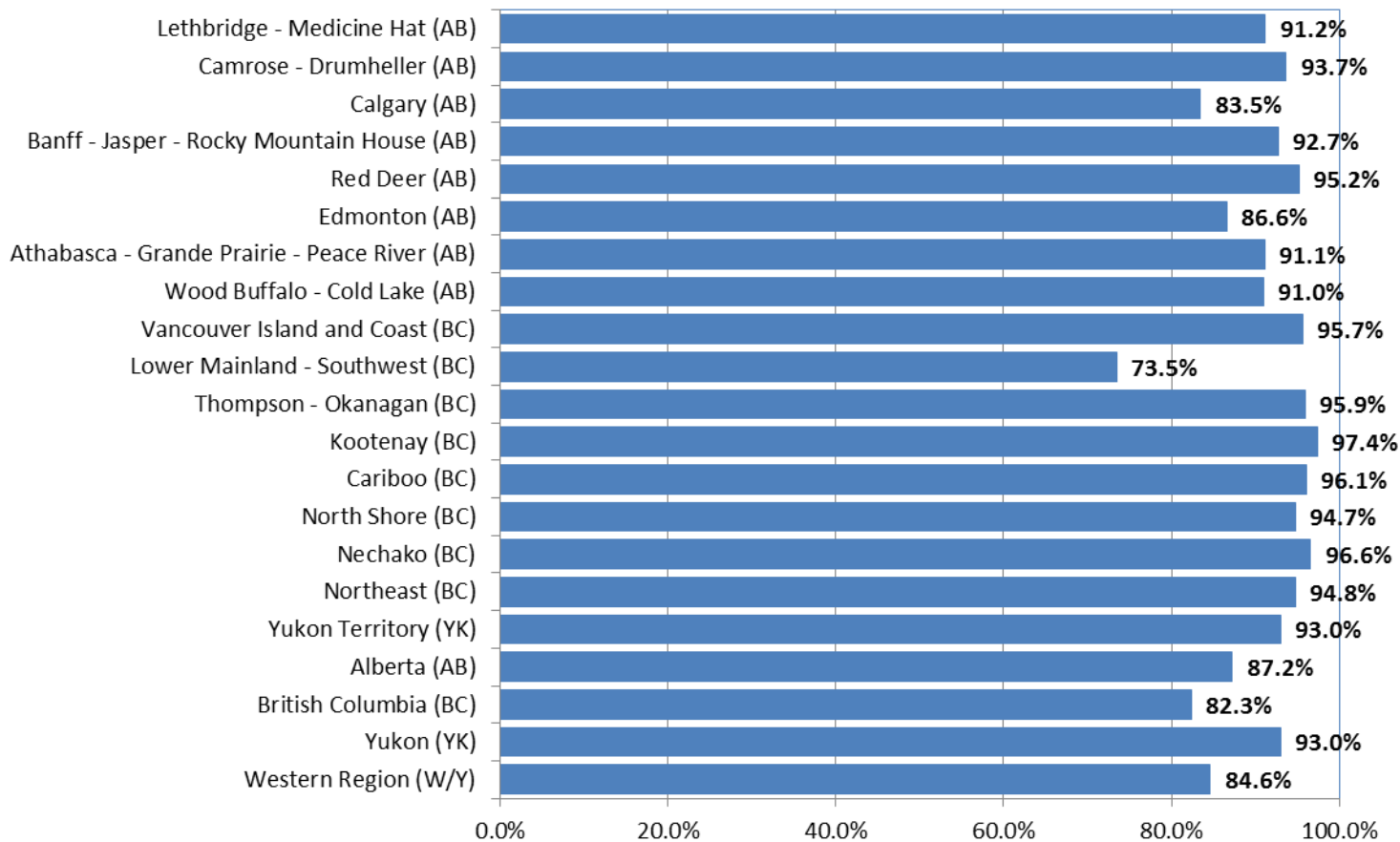
✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (12,098), Edmonton (10,575) and Calgary (9,087) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at home while Nechako (165), Northeast (202) and North Shore (368) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at home.

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.

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

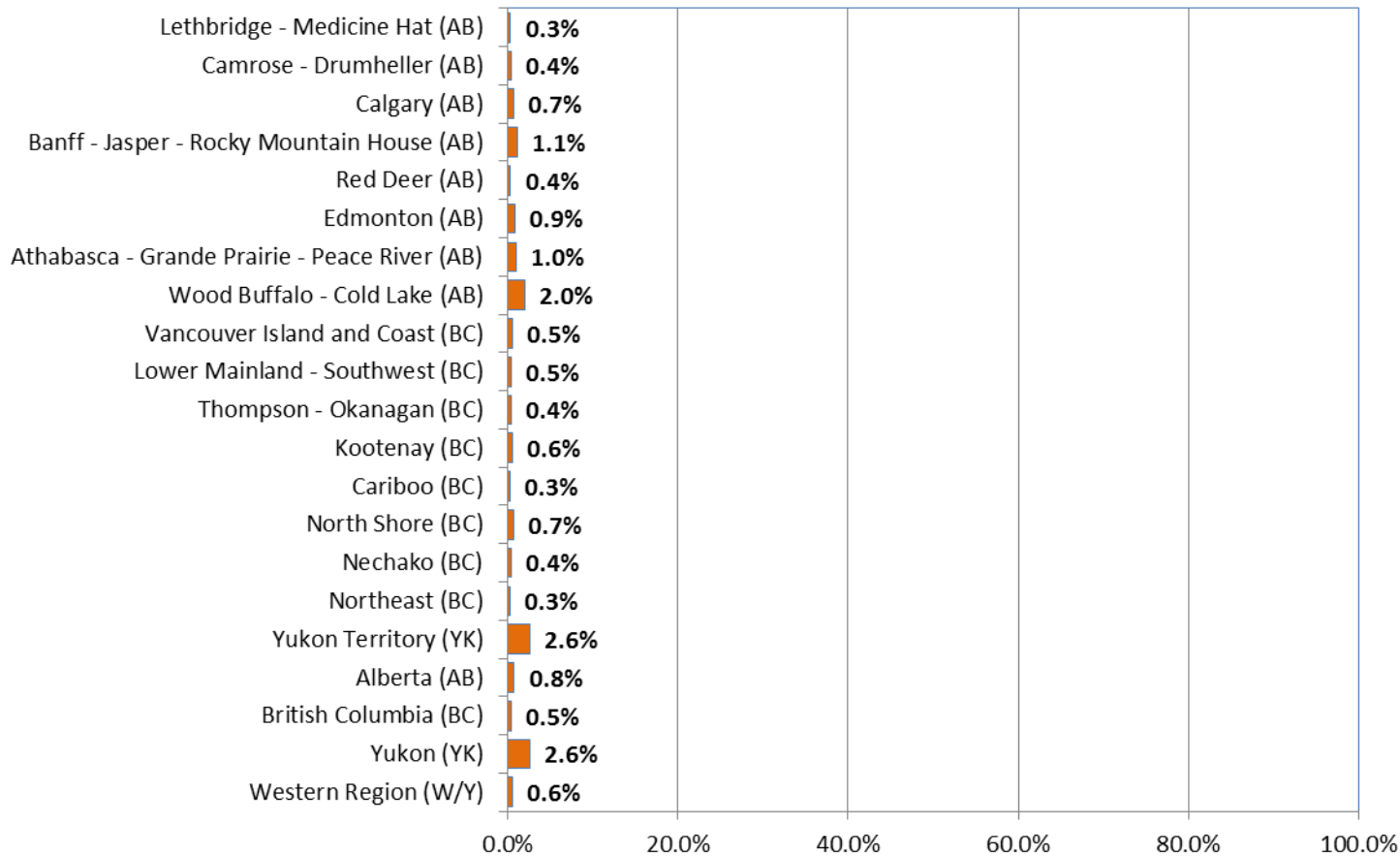
**English Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



✓ *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.

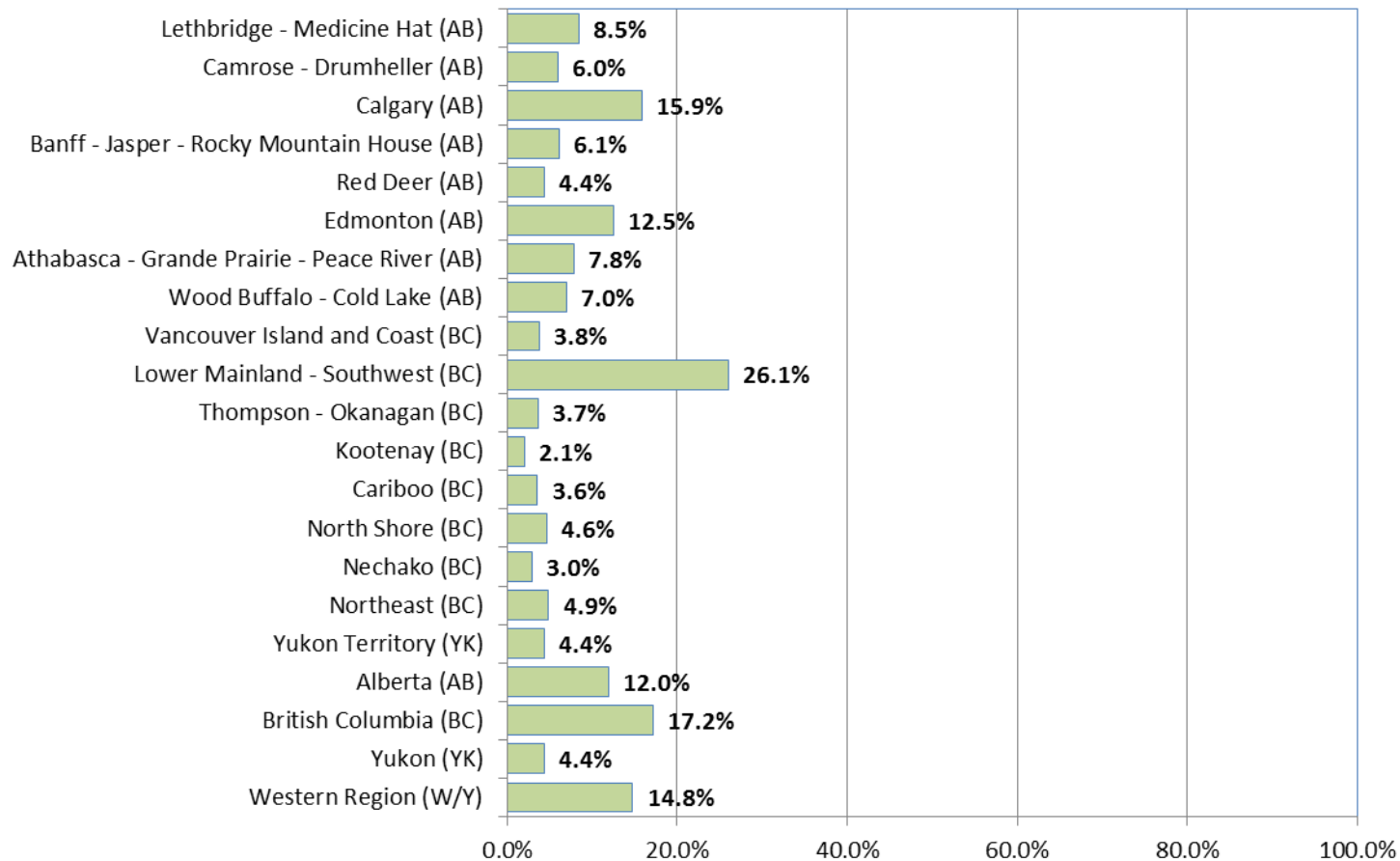
**French Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Western Region, 2011**



✓ *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**



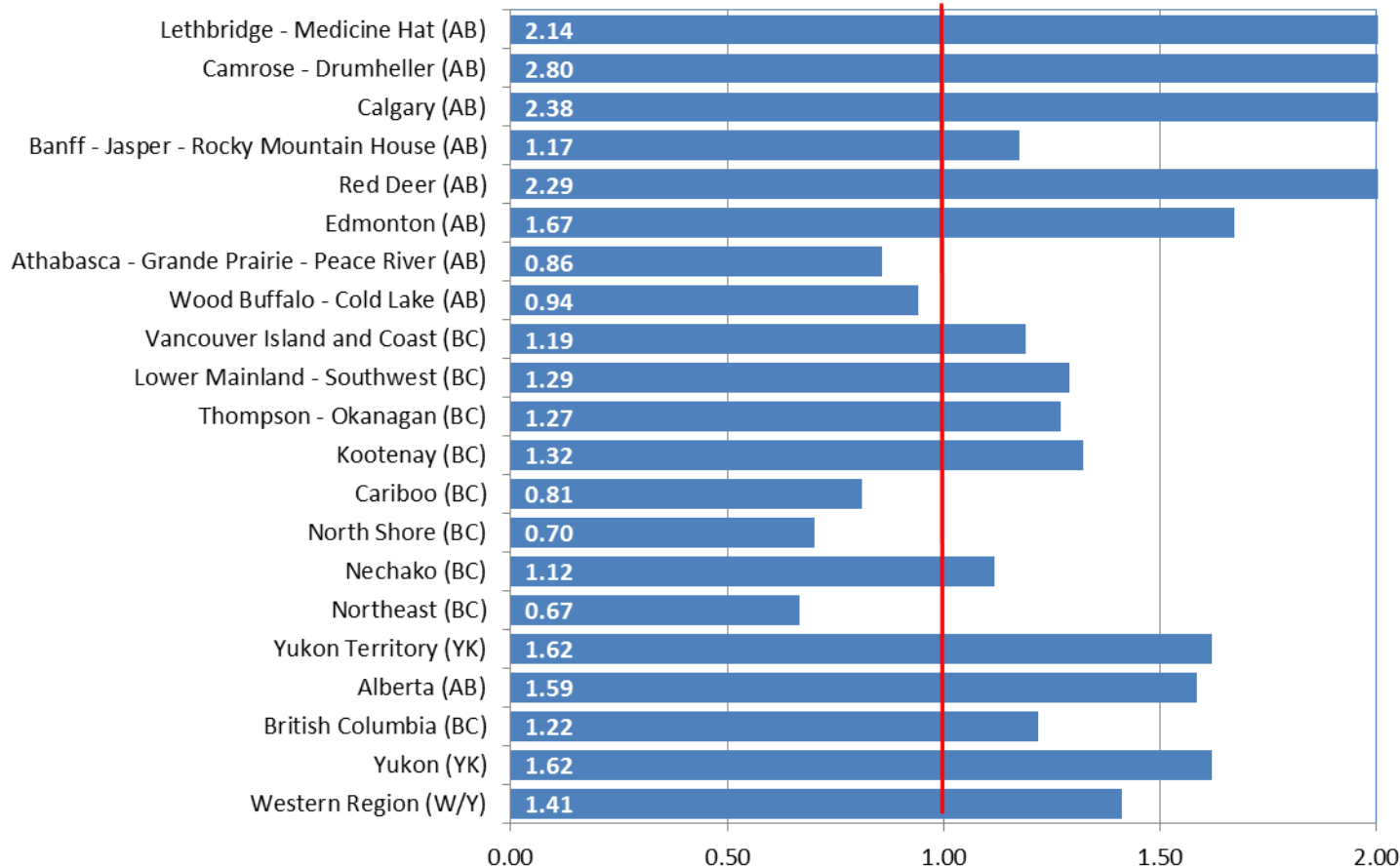
✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (26.1%), Calgary (15.9%) and Edmonton (12.5%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at home while Kootenay (2.1%), Nechako (3.0%) and Cariboo (3.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

Yukon – Demolinguistic Profile

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

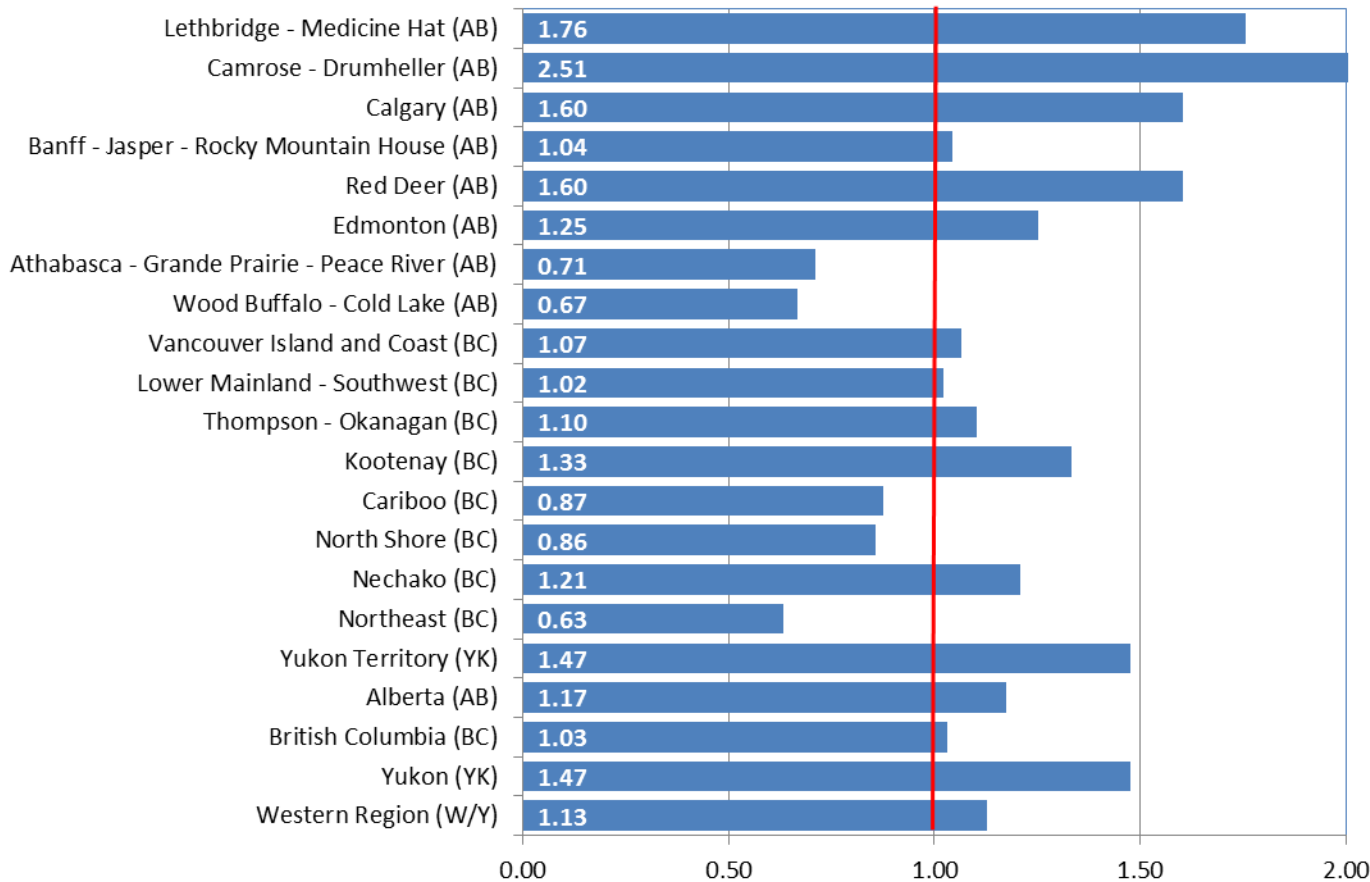


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at home of Camrose - Drumheller (2.80), Calgary (2.38) and Red Deer (2.29) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while Northeast (0.67), North Shore (0.70) and Cariboo (0.81) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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**



✓ 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.

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 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
Yukon, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	27,925	29,175	32,256
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	850	1,218	1,628
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	1,525	1,818	3,051
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (%)	97.9%	96.6%	95.9%
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (%)	3.0%	4.0%	4.8%
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (%)	5.3%	6.0%	9.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	1,250	3,081	4,331
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	368	411	778
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	293	1,233	1,526
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.04	1.11	1.16
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.43	1.34	1.92
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.19	1.68	2.00
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)	1.35	1.20	1.62
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (RPG)	1.13	1.51	1.69

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 Yukon consisted of 32,256 individuals who comprised 95.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home grew by 4,331 which represents a growth rate of 1.16 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 Yukon grew by 3,081 from 29,175 to 32,256.

French Spoken as Home Language

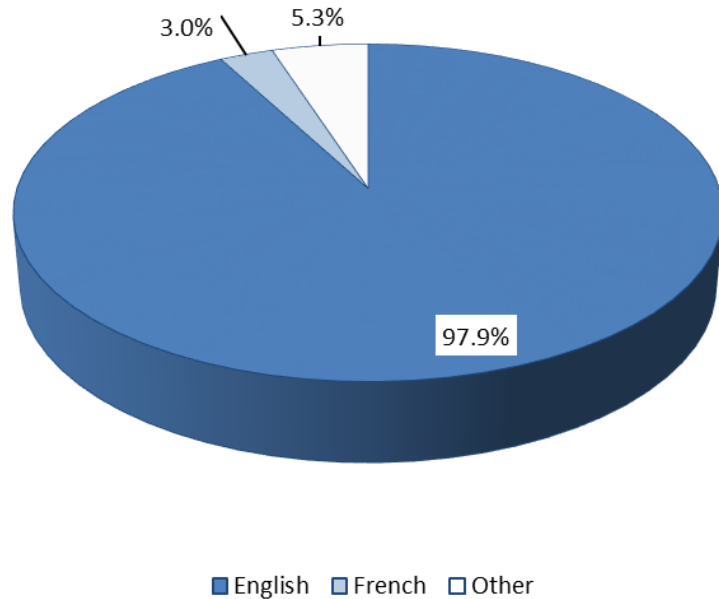
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Yukon consisted of 1,628 individuals who comprised 4.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home grew by 778 which represents a growth rate of 1.92 and a relative population growth rate of 1.62.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Yukon grew by 411 from 1,218 to 1,628.

Other Languages Spoken as Home Language

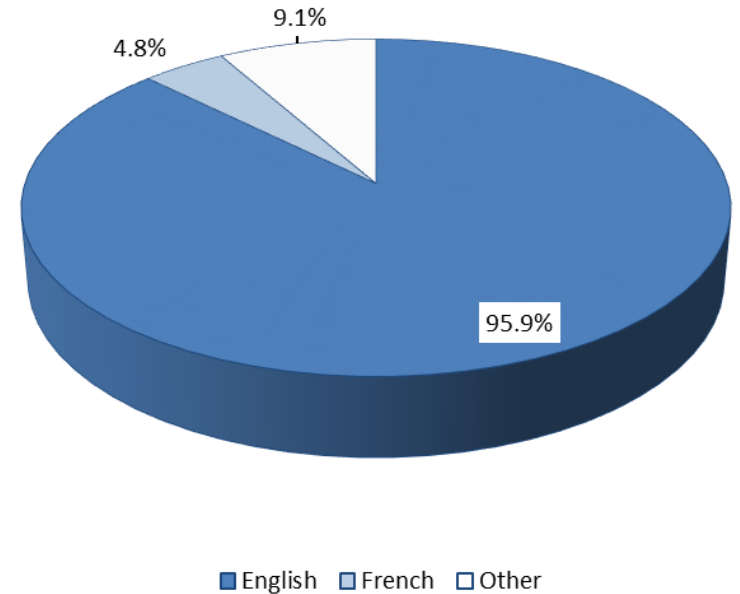
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Yukon consisted of 3,051 individuals who comprised 9.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home grew by 1,526 which represents a growth rate of 2.00 and a relative population growth rate of 1.69.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Yukon grew by 1,233 from 1,818 to 3,051.

- 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 Yukon, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home Yukon, 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

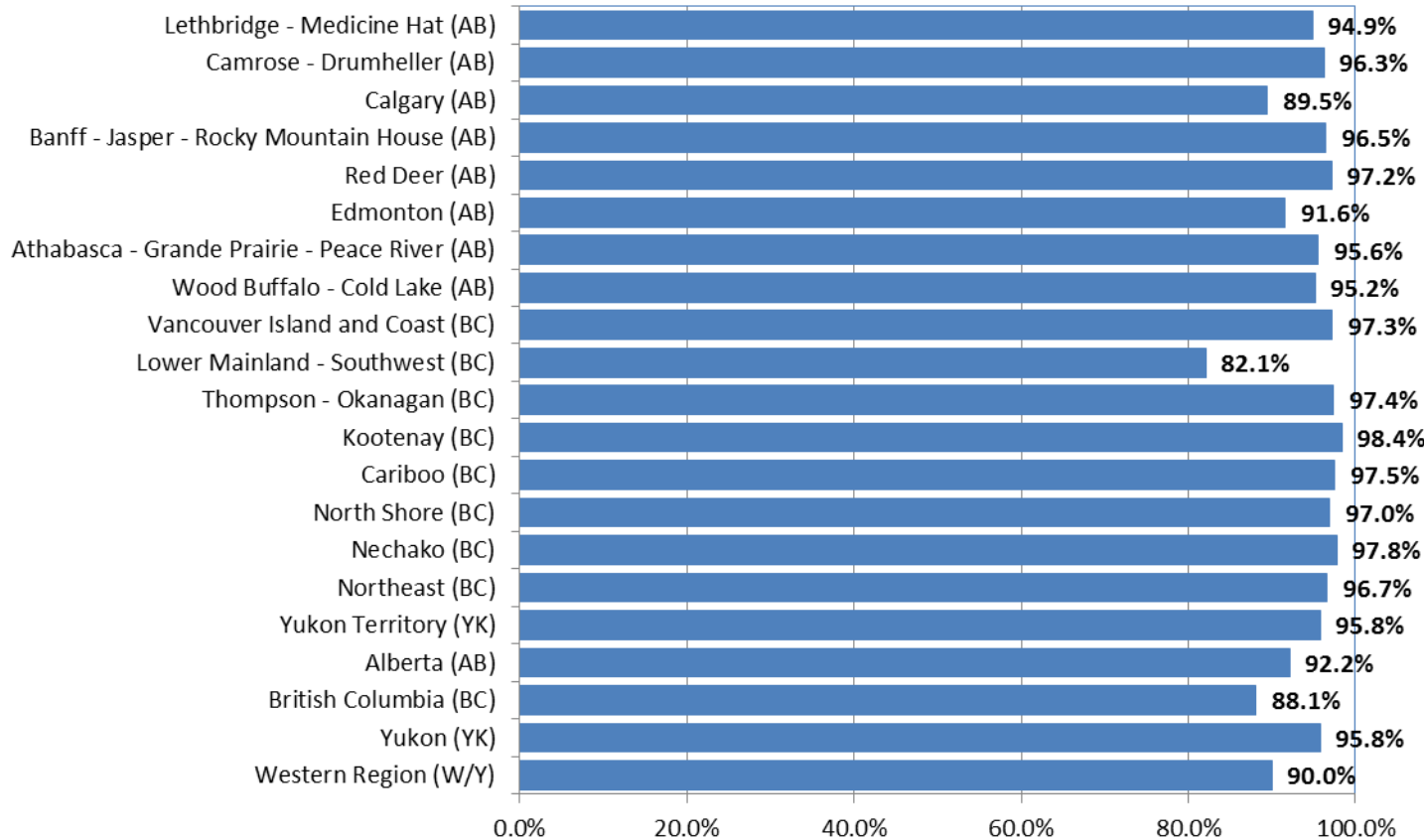
✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (36,424), Edmonton (24,485) and Calgary (22,748) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Nechako (500), Northeast (692) and North Shore (858) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly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

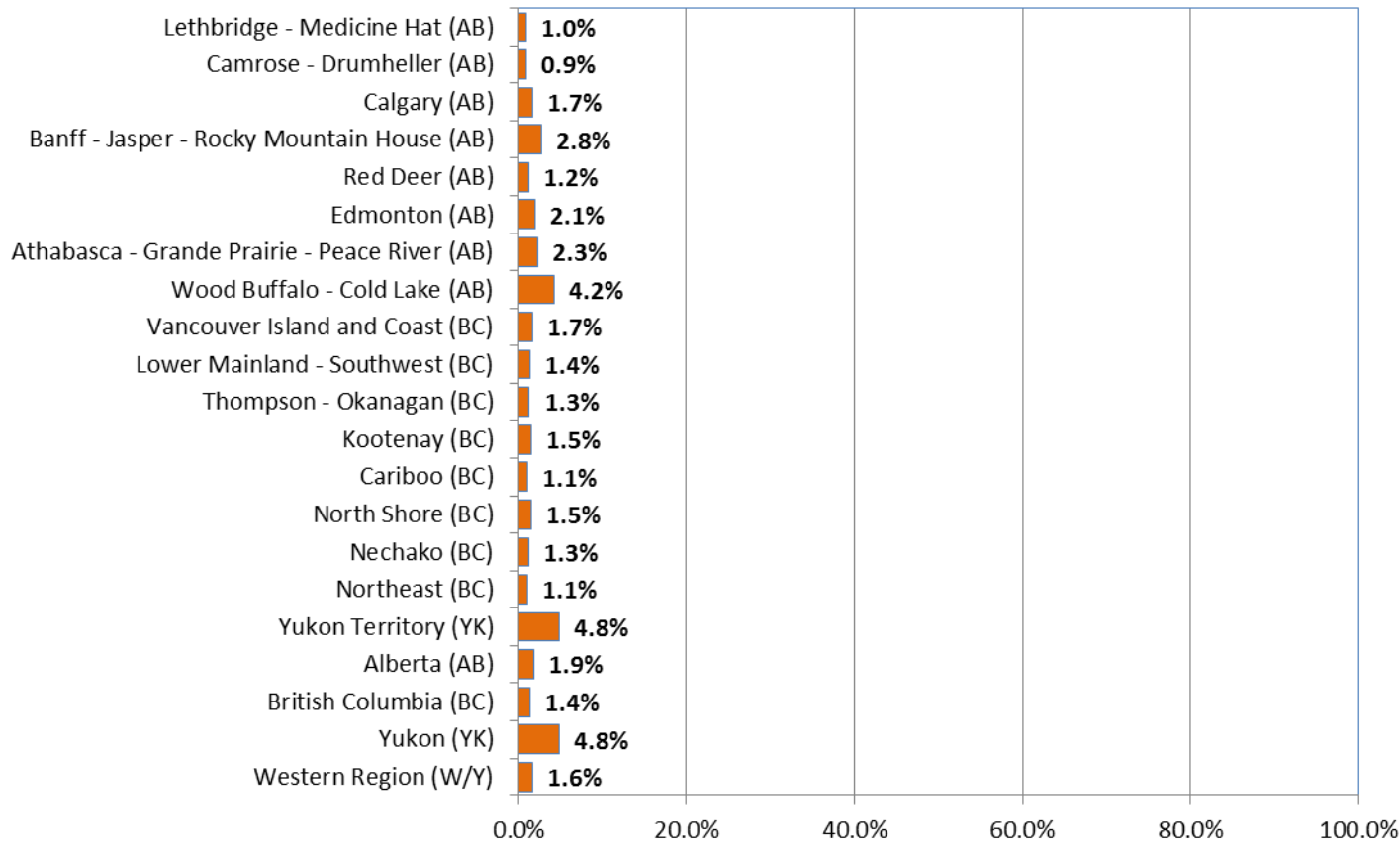


✓ *In terms of weight, Kootenay (98.4%), Nechako (97.8%) and Cariboo (97.5%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Lower Mainland - Southwest (82.1%), Calgary (89.5%) and Edmonton (91.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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**

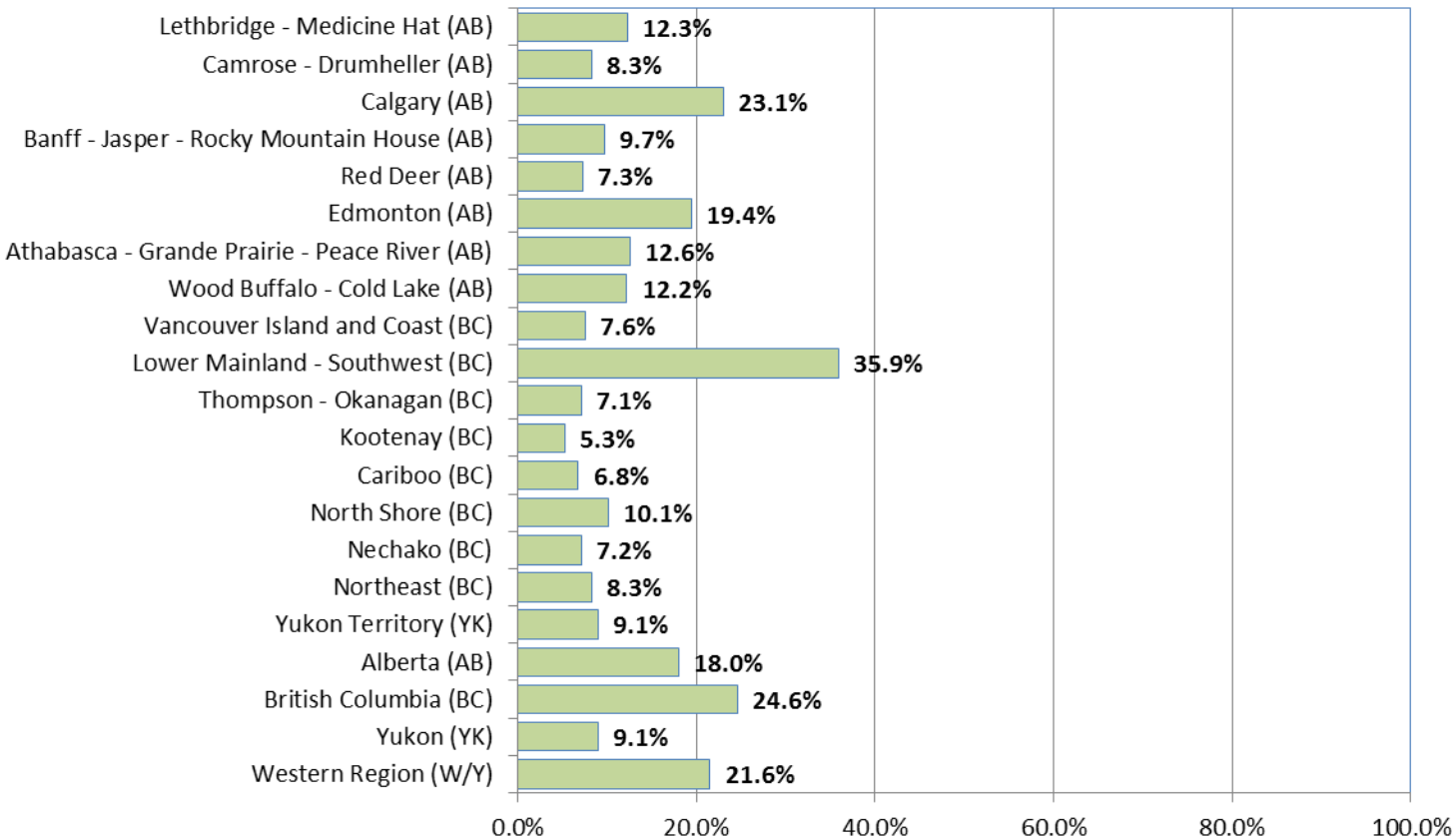


✓ *In terms of weight, Yukon Territory (4.8%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (4.2%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Camrose - Drumheller (0.9%), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (1.0%) and Northeast (1.1%)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



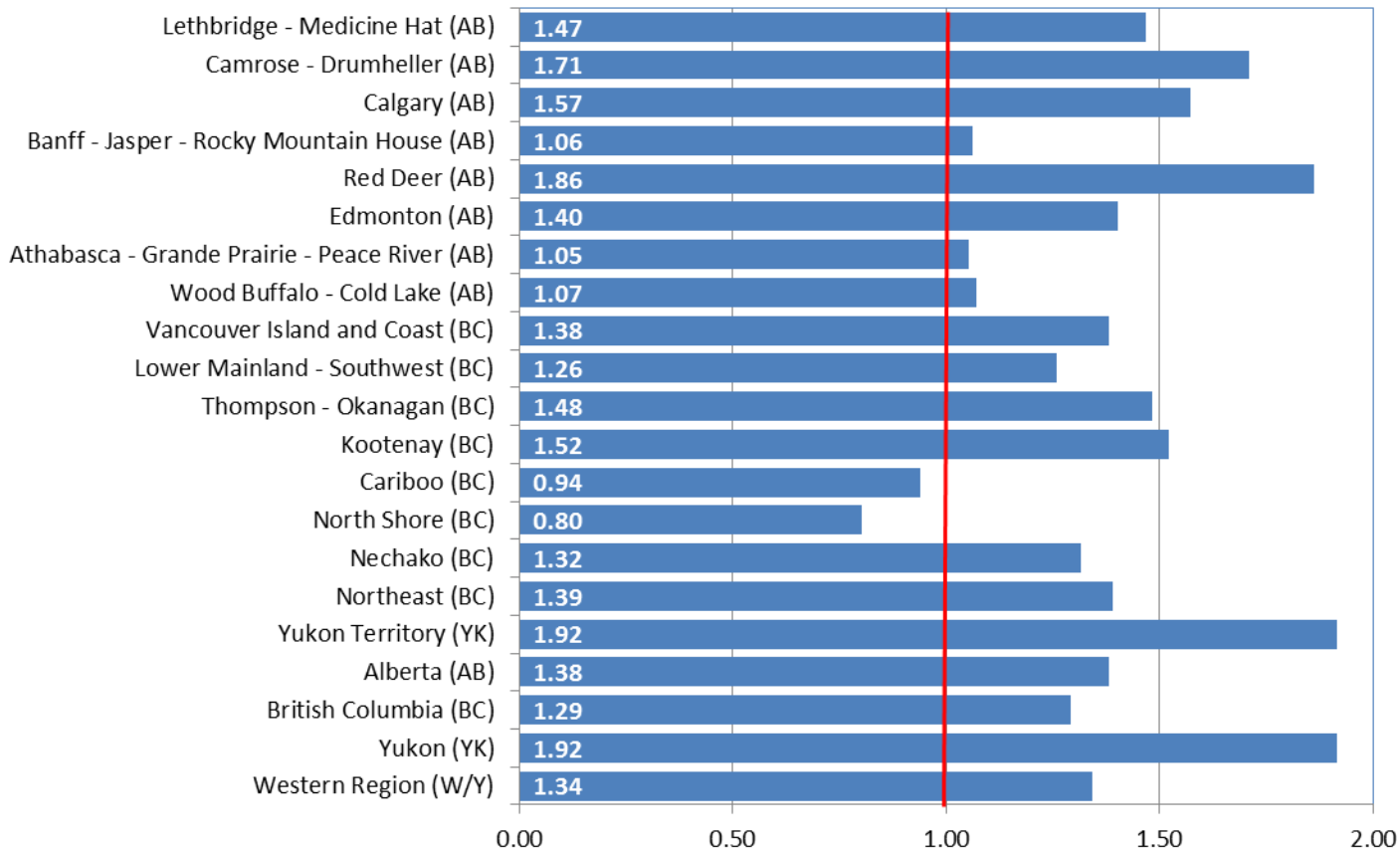
✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (35.9%), Calgary (23.1%) and Edmonton (19.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home while Kootenay (5.3%), Cariboo (6.8%) and Thompson - Okanagan (7.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

Yukon – Demolinguistic Profile

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

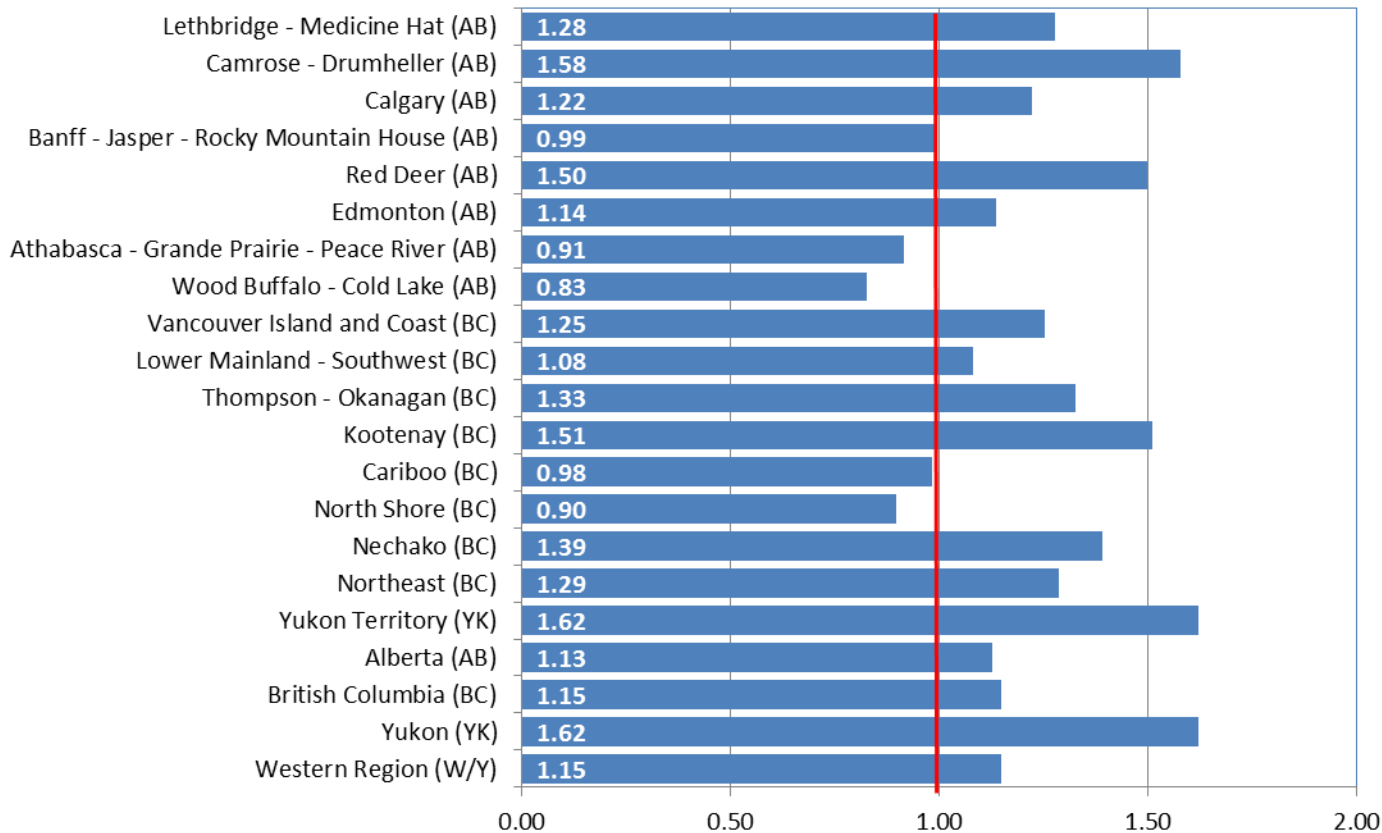


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home in the regions of Yukon Territory (1.92), Red Deer (1.86) and Camrose - Drumheller (1.71) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while North Shore (0.80), Cariboo (0.94) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - 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 Yukon, 1996-2011

based on language spoken most often at home	1996	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population	1,170	933	1,165	1,540
population who spoke French most often at home	543	435	573	878
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at home	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.57
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home		2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population		933	1,165	1,540
population speaking French most often or regularly at home		850	1,218	1,628
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at home		0.91	1.05	1.06

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 Yukon in 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index for French spoken most often at home was 0.57 which was higher than that of 1996 (0.46).
- ✓ When we consider French spoken at least regularly at home, we find an LCI of 1.06 which means that there are more 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.

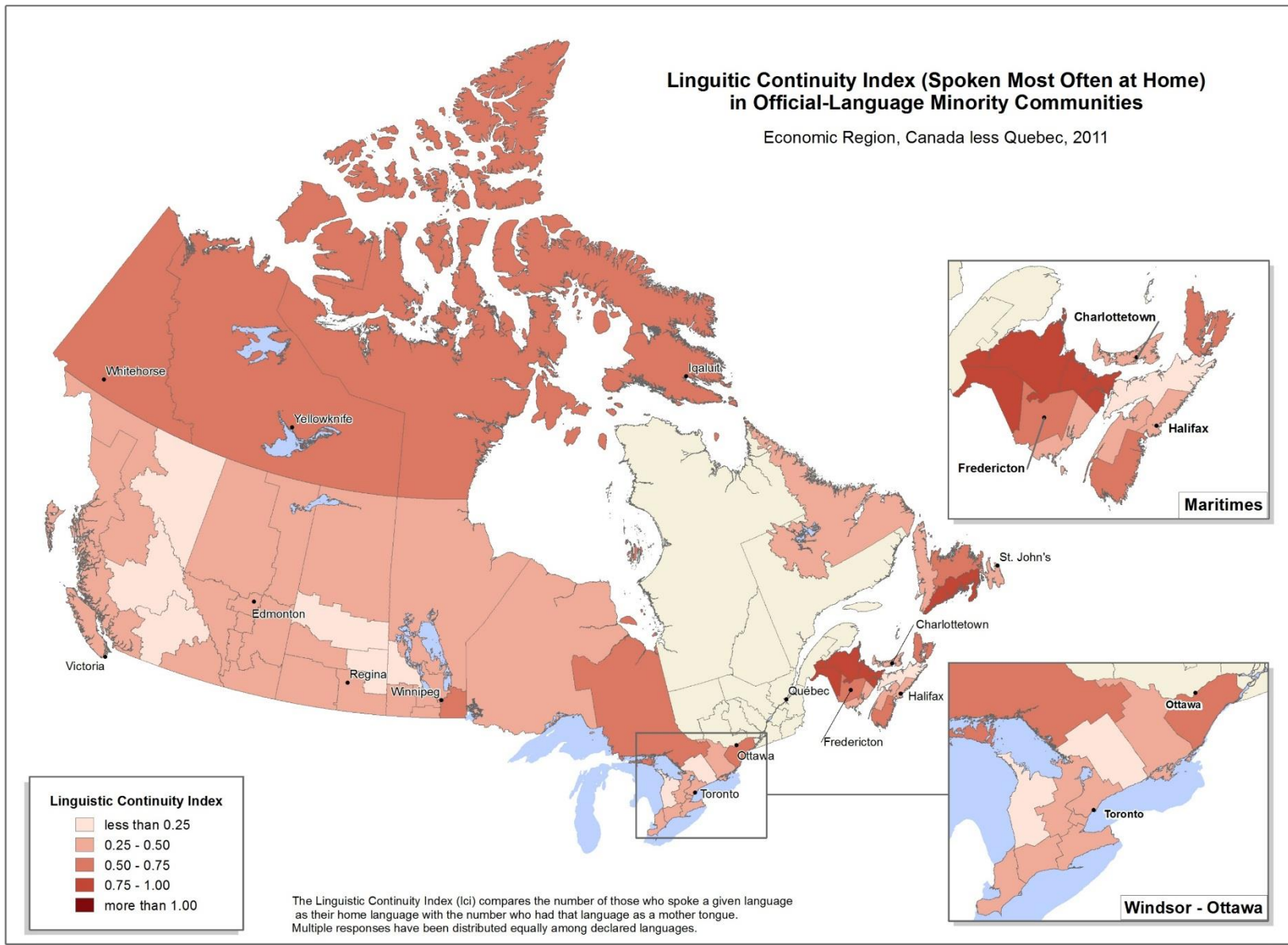
**Linguistic Continuity Index of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC),
Based on Home Language,
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

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.

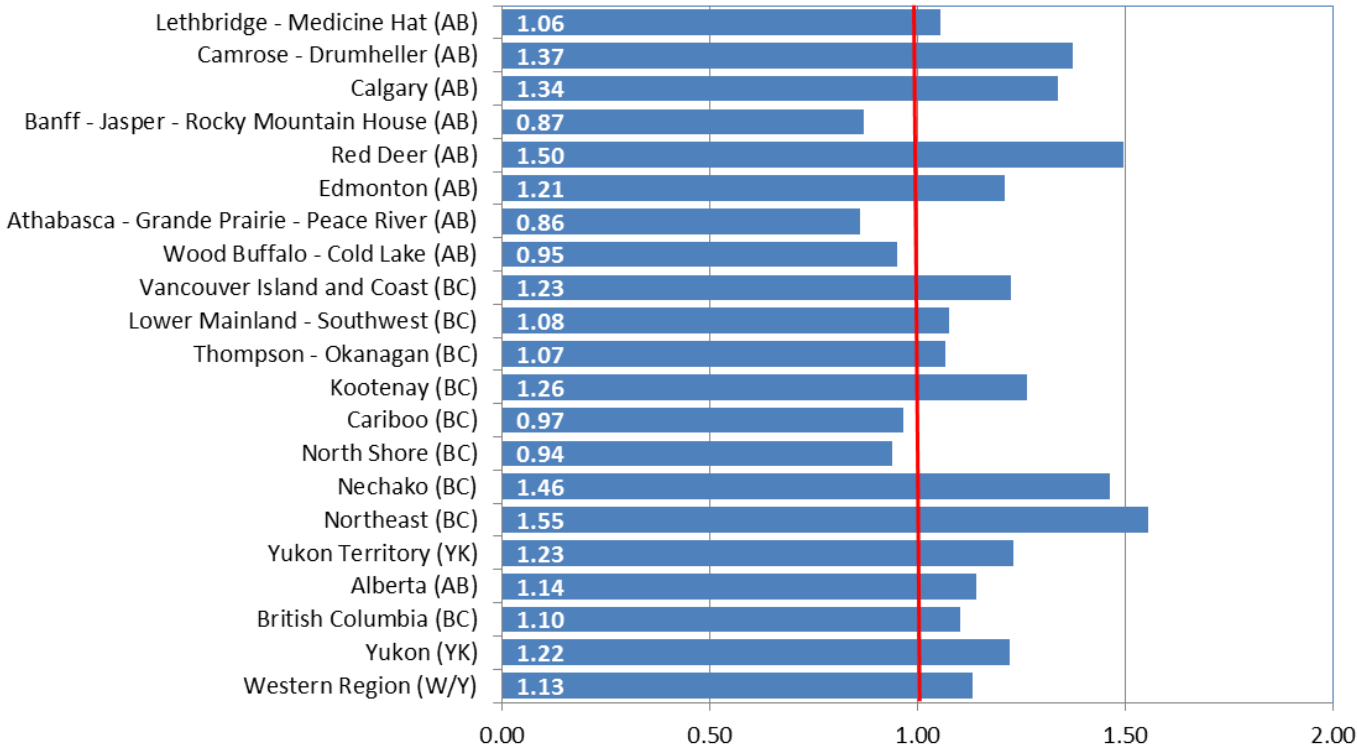
- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of French across Western Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at home, Yukon Territory (0.57), Calgary (0.41) and Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.41) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic 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.



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.

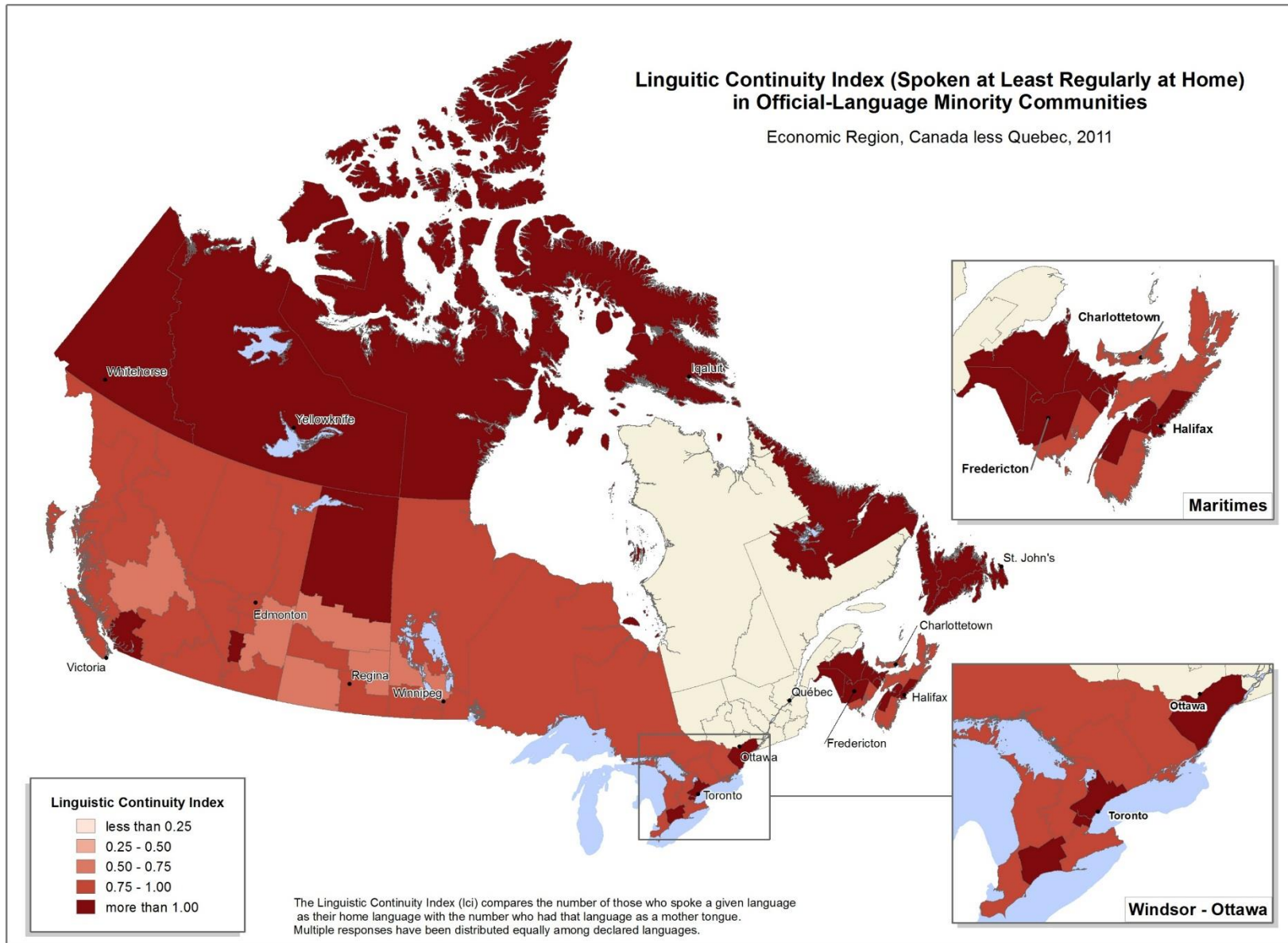
**Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of the Minority Official Language
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Western Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



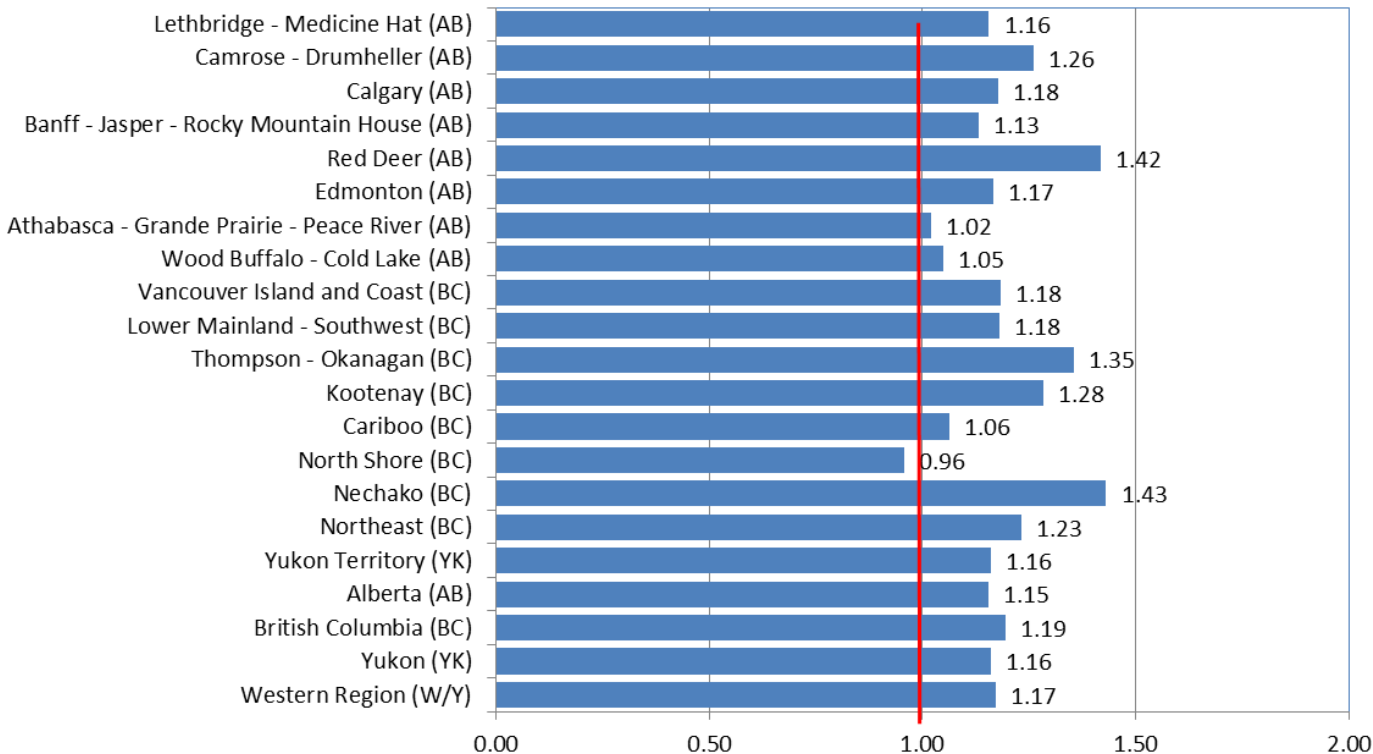
✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Northeast (1.55), Red Deer (1.50) and Nechako (1.46) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on home language spoken most often) for French across Western Region while Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.86), Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.87)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



**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**



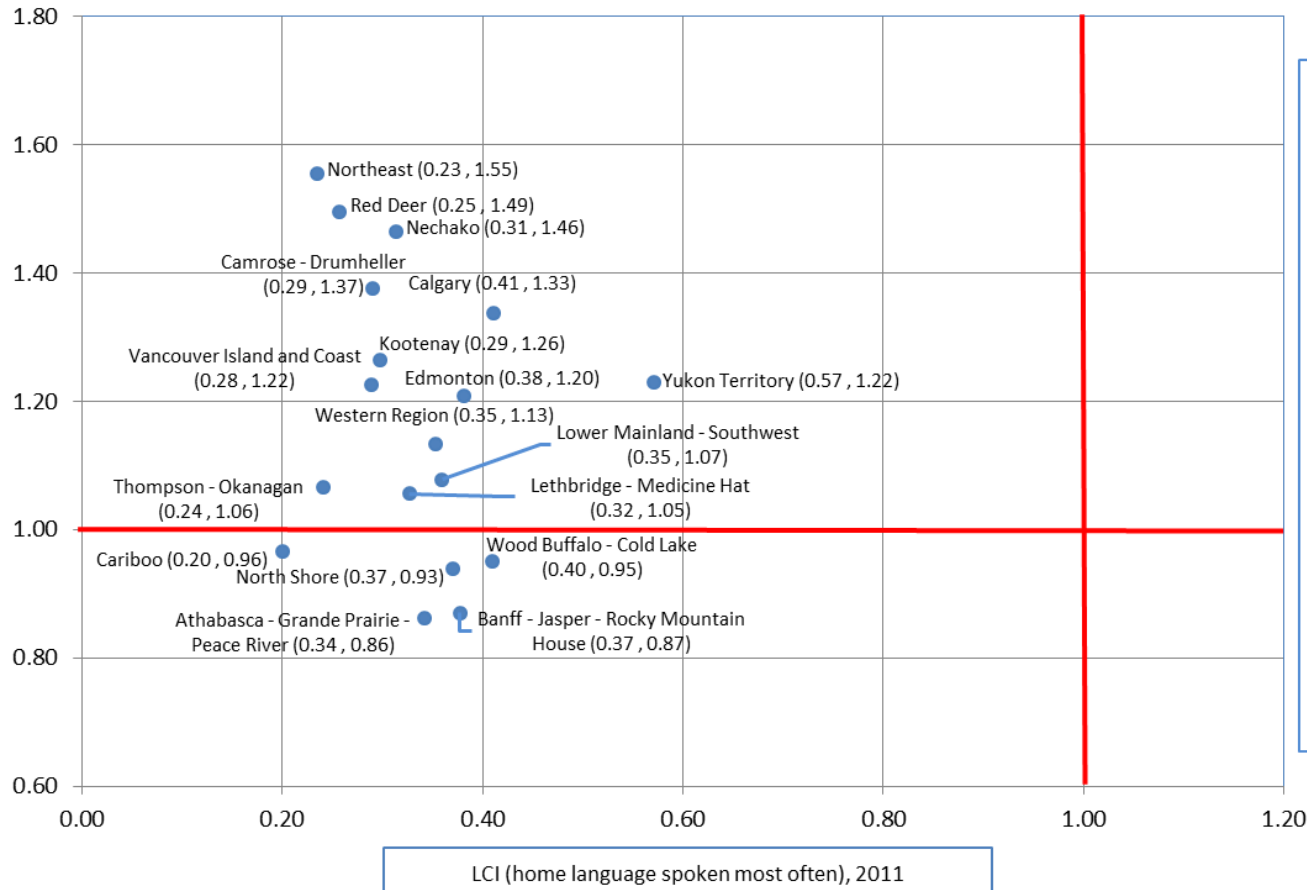
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *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.

Yukon – 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
Yukon, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken most often at work	19,048	20,415	22,833
French spoken most often at work	138	203	195
Other languages spoken most often at work	135	143	138
English spoken most often at work (%)	98.6%	98.3%	98.6%
French spoken most often at work (%)	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
Other languages spoken most often at work (%)	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken most often at work (growth)	1,368	2,418	3,785
French spoken most often at work (growth)	65	-8	58
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth)	8	-5	3
English spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.07	1.12	1.20
French spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.47	0.96	1.42
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.06	0.96	1.02
English spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
French spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.37	0.86	1.18
Other languages spoken most often at work (RPG)	0.98	0.86	0.85

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 Yukon consisted of 22,833 individuals who comprised 98.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at work grew by 3,785 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 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 Yukon grew by 2 418 from 20,415 to 22,833.

French Spoken at Work

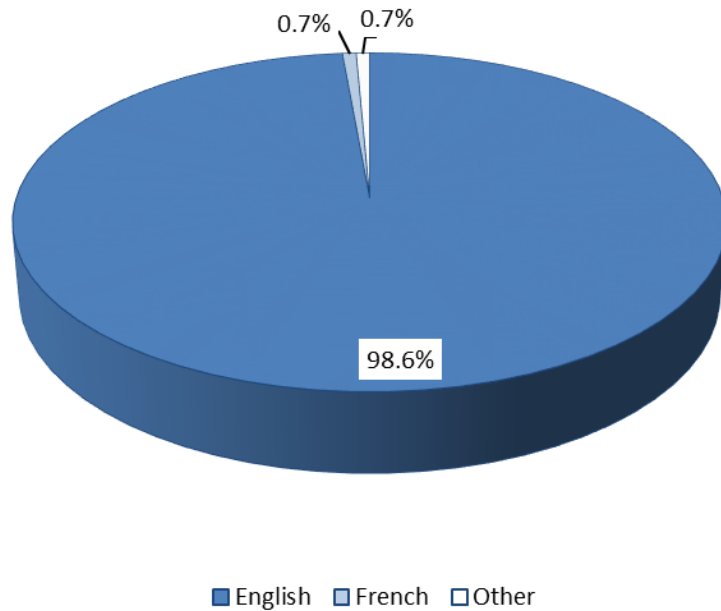
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at work in Yukon consisted of 195 individuals who comprised 0.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at work grew by 58 which represents a growth rate of 1.42 and a relative population growth rate of 1.18.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at work in Yukon decreased by 8 from 203 to 195.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

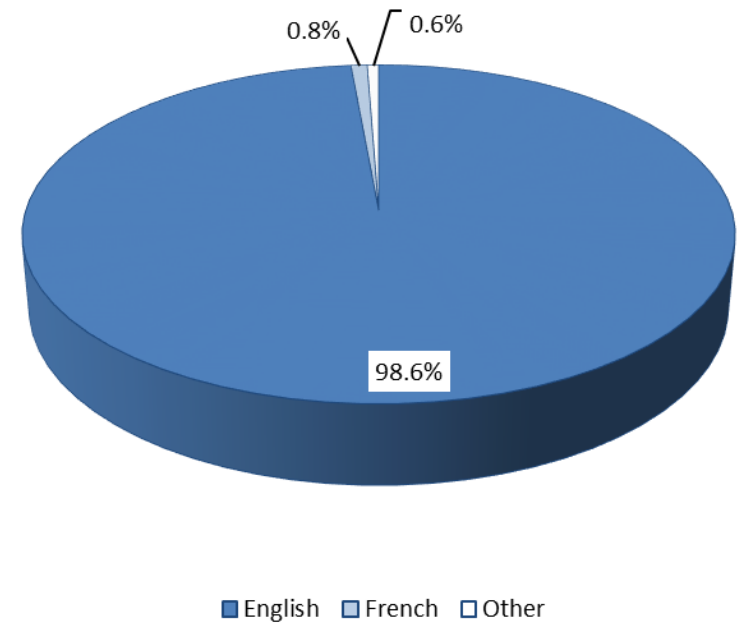
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work in Yukon consisted of 138 individuals who comprised 0.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work grew by 3 which represents a growth rate of 1.02 and a relative population growth rate of 0.85.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at work in Yukon decreased by 5 from 143 to 138.

- 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 Yukon, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Work Yukon, 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.

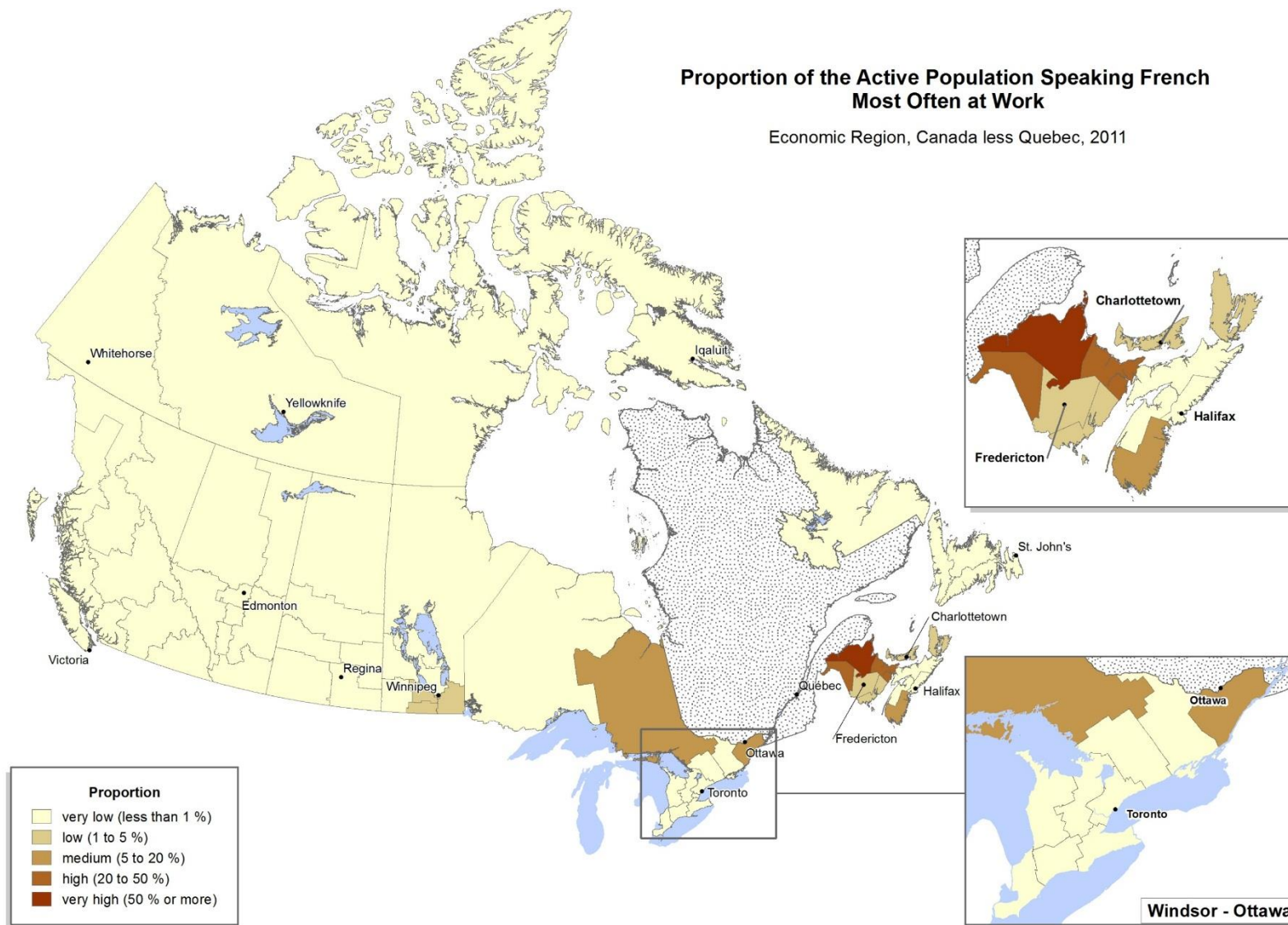
Other Languages Spoken at Work

- ✓ 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 (LW_a) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses distributed equally among declared languages.

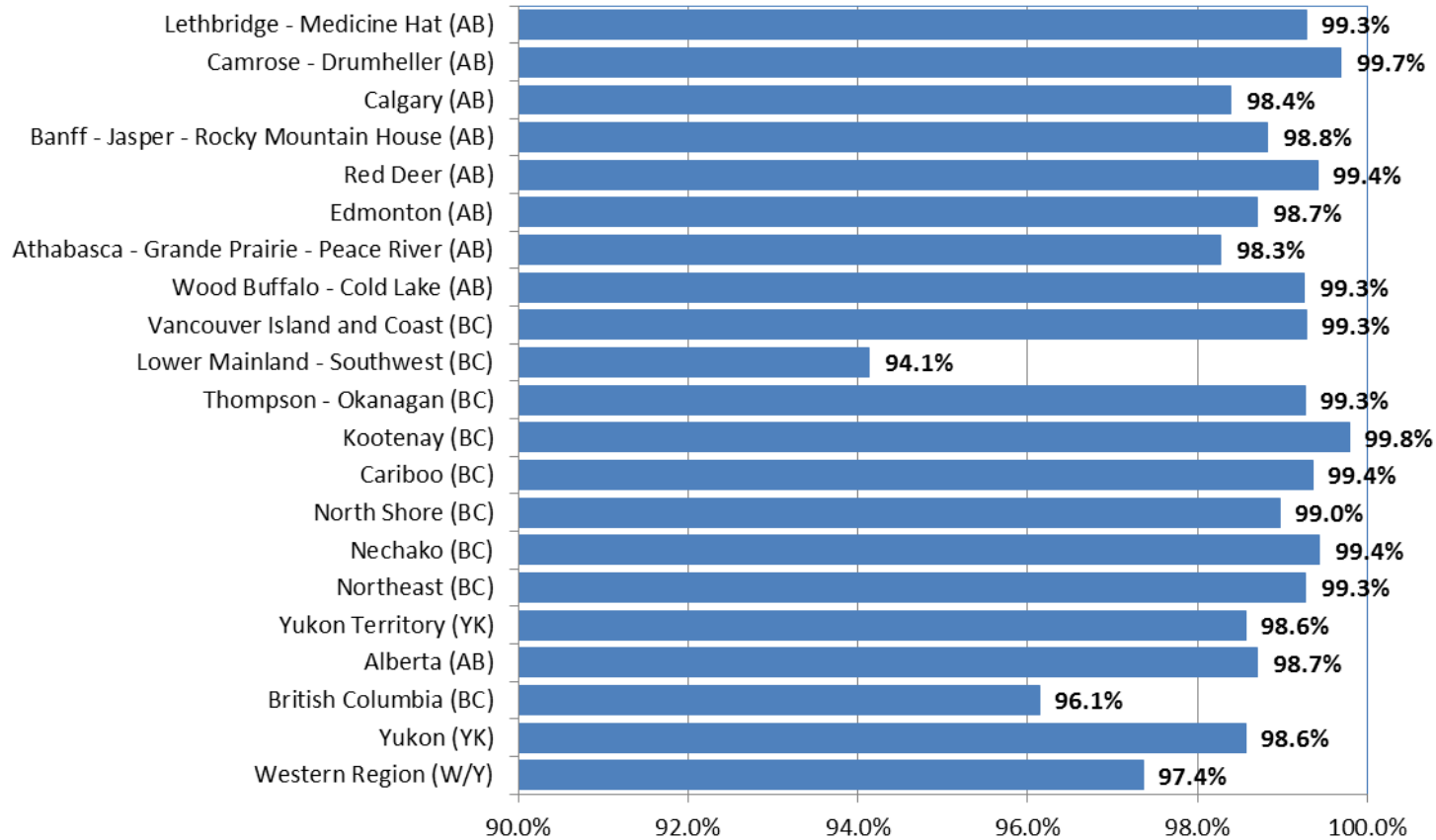
Proportion of the Active Population Speaking French Most Often at Work

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011



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

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

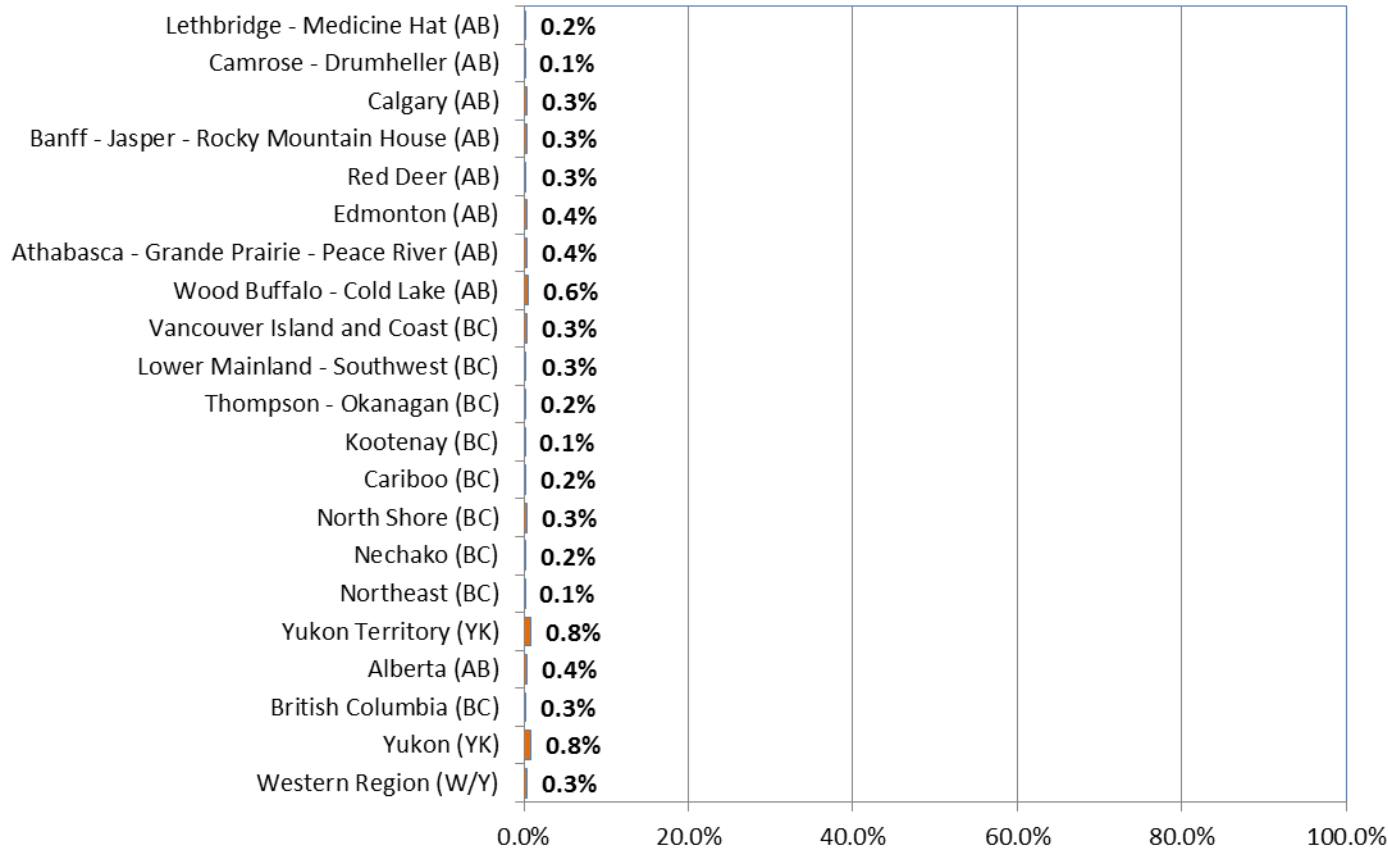


✓ *In terms of weight, Kootenay (99.8%), Camrose - Drumheller (99.7%) and Nechako (99.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at work while Lower Mainland - Southwest (94.1%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (98.3%) and Calgary (98.4%) displayed the lowest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

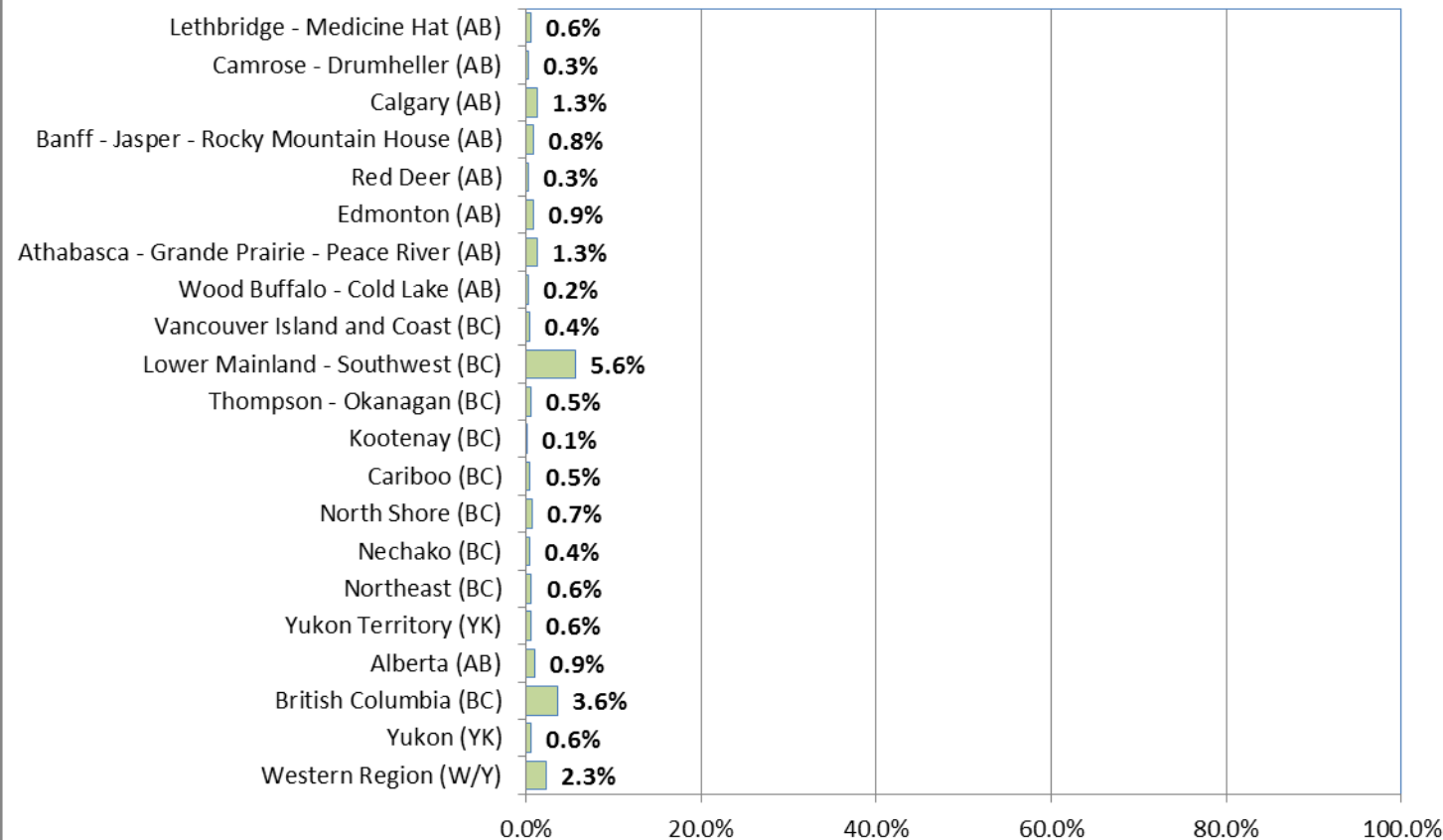


✓ *In terms of weight, Yukon Territory (0.8%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.6%) and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at work while Camrose - Drumheller (0.1%), Kootenay (0.1%) and Northeast (0.1%) displayed the lowest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

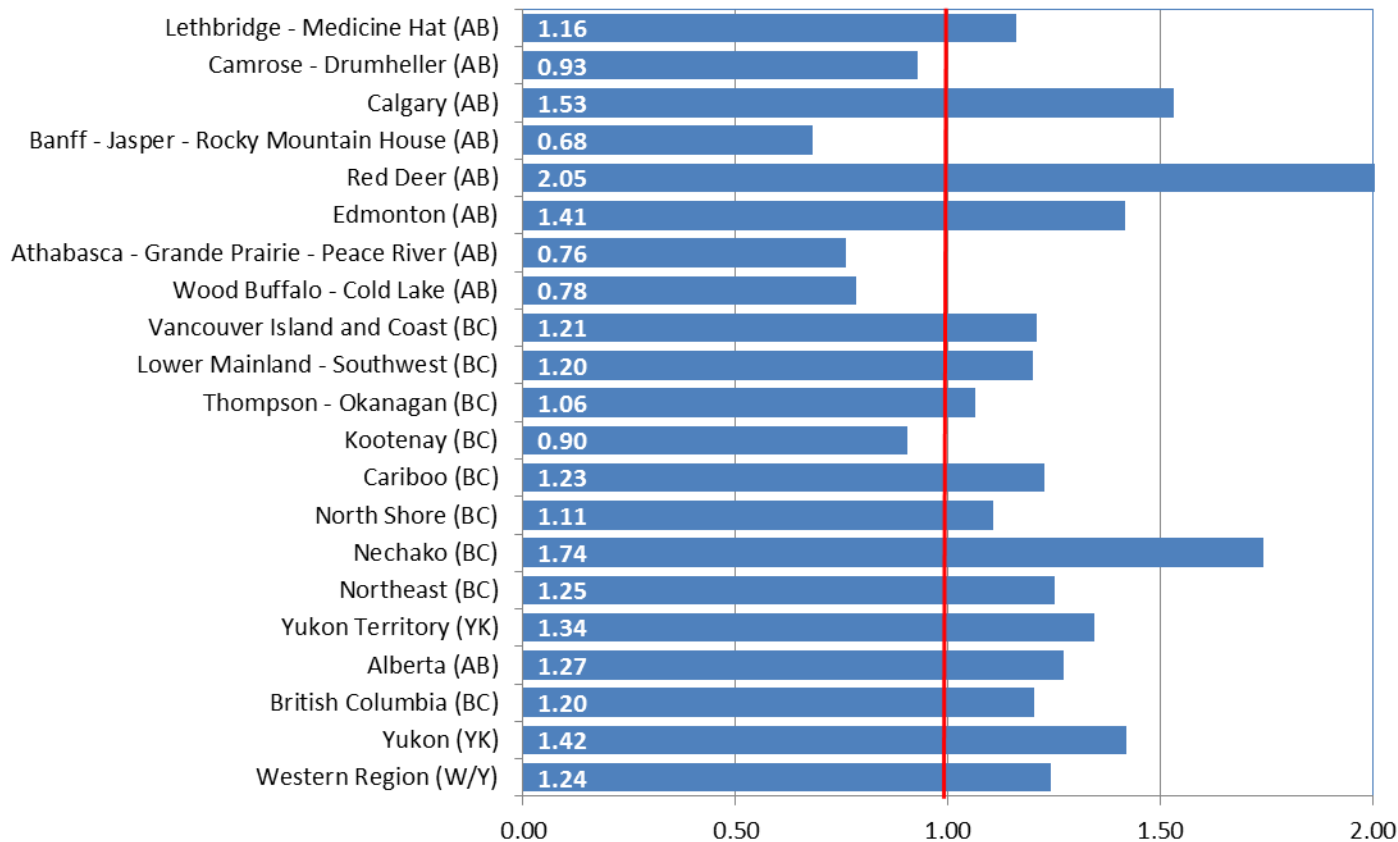


✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (5.6%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (1.3%) and Calgary (1.3%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at work while Kootenay (0.1%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.2%) and Camrose - Drumheller (0.3%)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

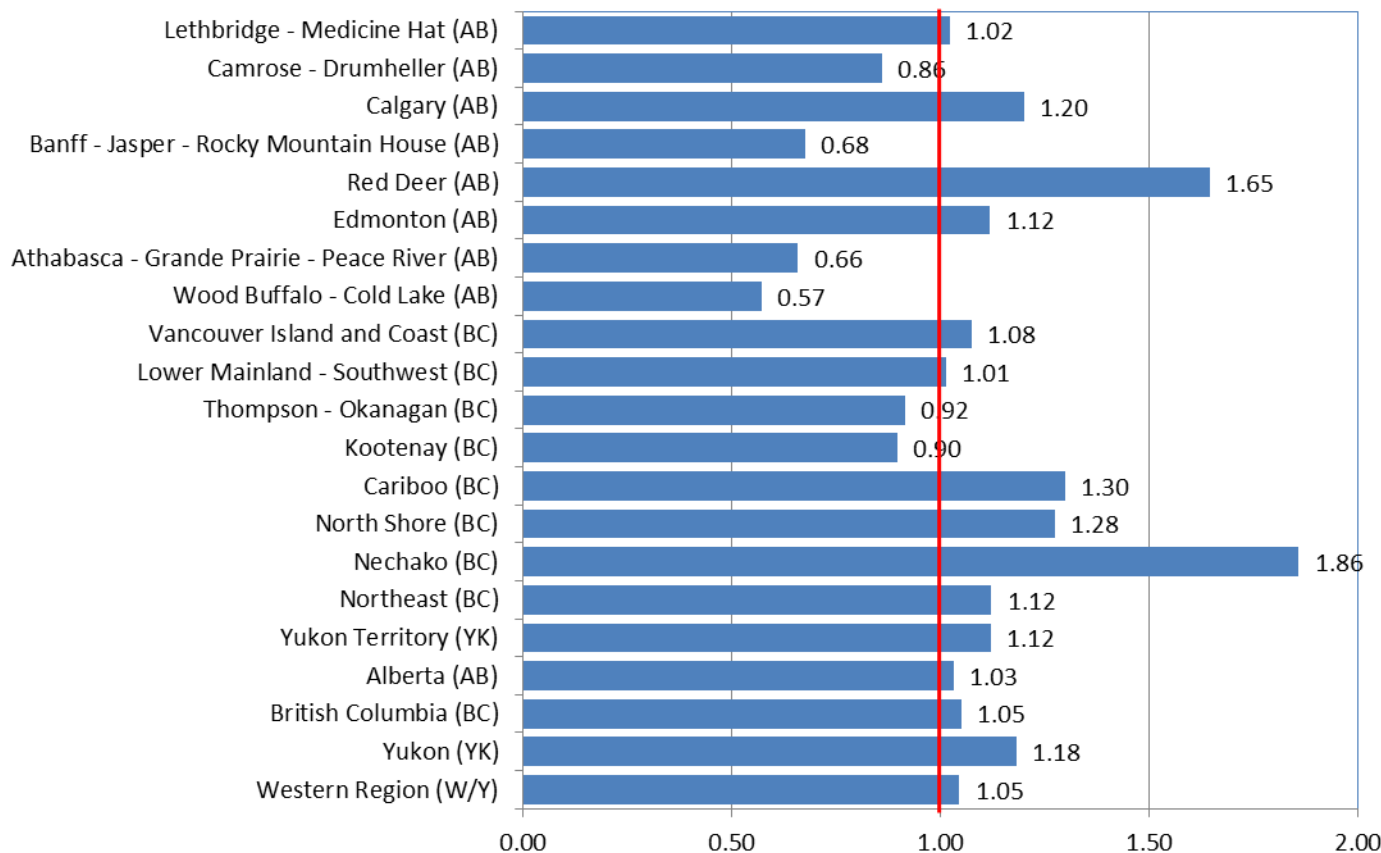


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Red Deer (2.05), Nechako (1.74) and Calgary (1.53) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.68), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.76) and Wood Buffalo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

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

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

**Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking French most often at work
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.

✓ 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.

- 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
Yukon, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	19,188	20,580	23,003
French spoken at least regularly at work	475	550	548
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	575	713	928
English spoken at least regularly at work	99.3%	99.1%	99.3%
French spoken at least regularly at work	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	1,393	2,423	3,815
French spoken at least regularly at work	75	-3	73
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	138	215	353
English spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.07	1.12	1.20
French spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.16	1.00	1.15
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.24	1.30	1.61
English spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
French spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.08	0.89	0.96
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.15	1.17	1.35

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 Yukon consisted of 23,003 individuals who comprised 99.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work grew by 3,815 which represents a growth rate of 1.20 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 Yukon grew by 2,423 from 20,580 to 23,003.

French Spoken at Work

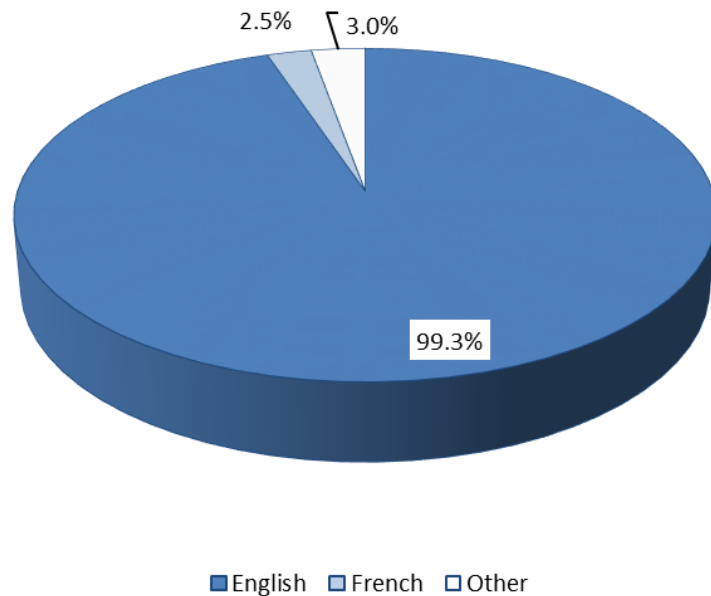
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Yukon consisted of 548 individuals who comprised 2.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work grew by 73 which represents a growth rate of 1.15 and a relative population growth rate of 0.96.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Yukon decreased by 3 from 550 to 548.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

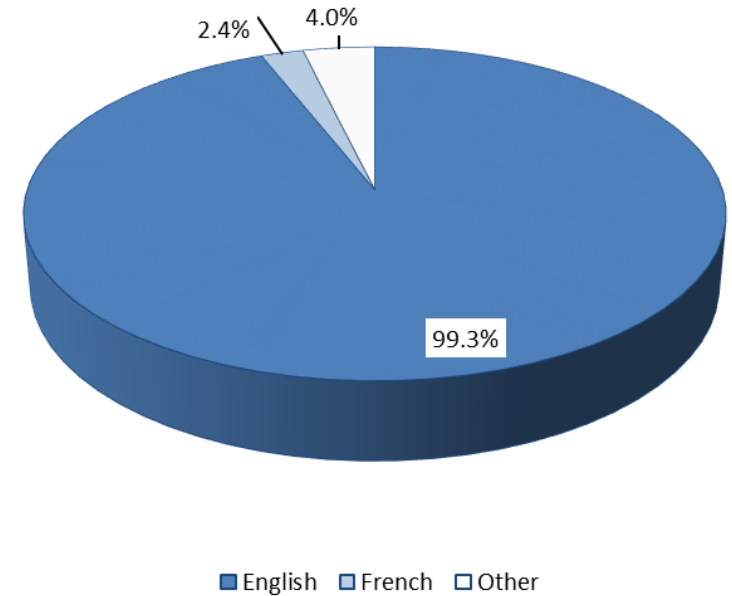
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Yukon consisted of 928 individuals who comprised 4.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work grew by 353 which represents a growth rate of 1.61 and a relative population growth rate of 1.35.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Yukon grew by 215 from 713 to 928.

- 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 Yukon, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work Yukon, 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.

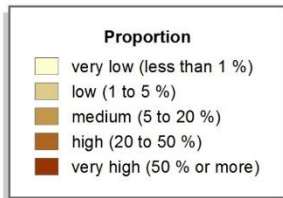
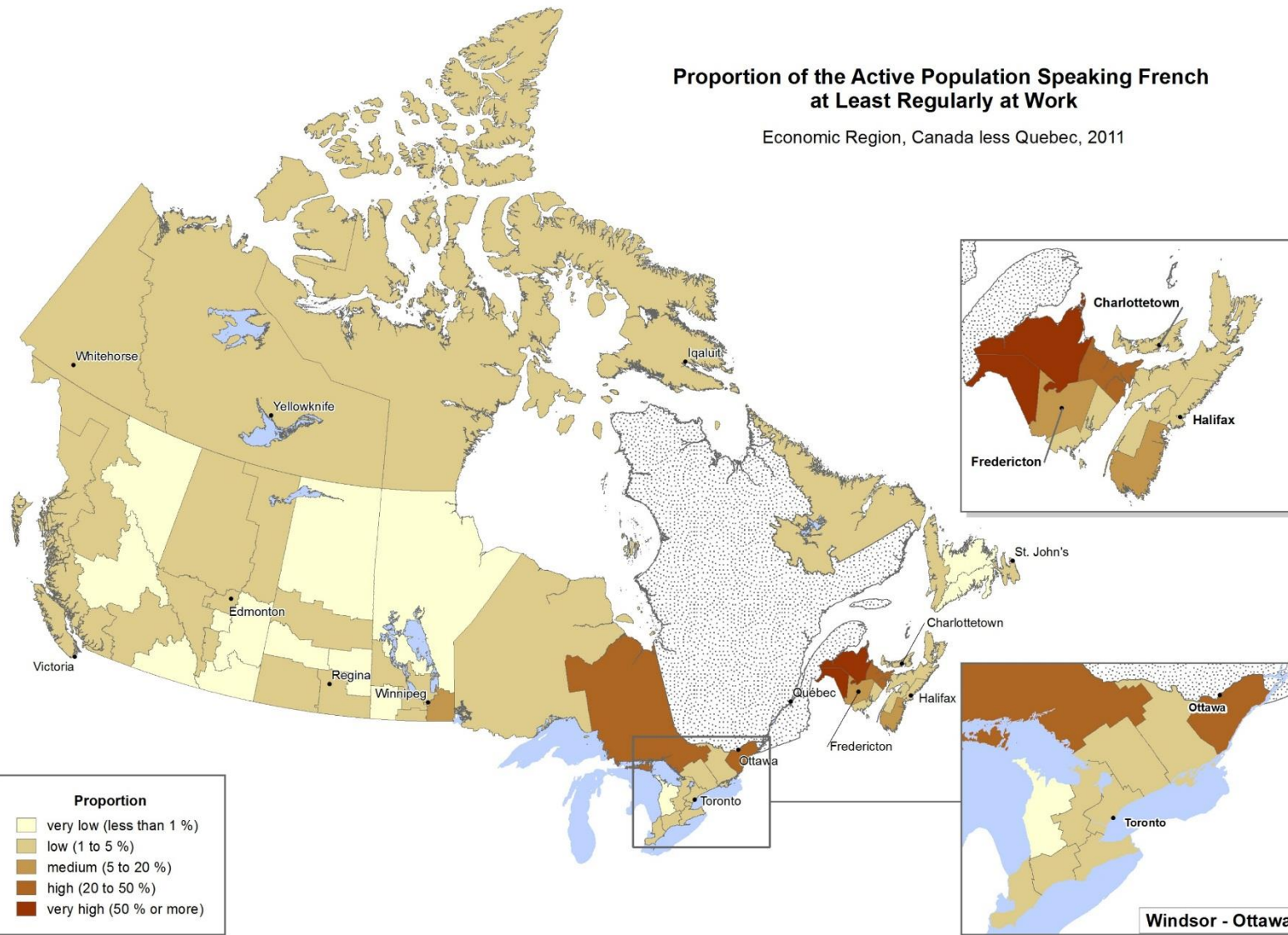
Other Languages Spoken at Work

- ✓ 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.

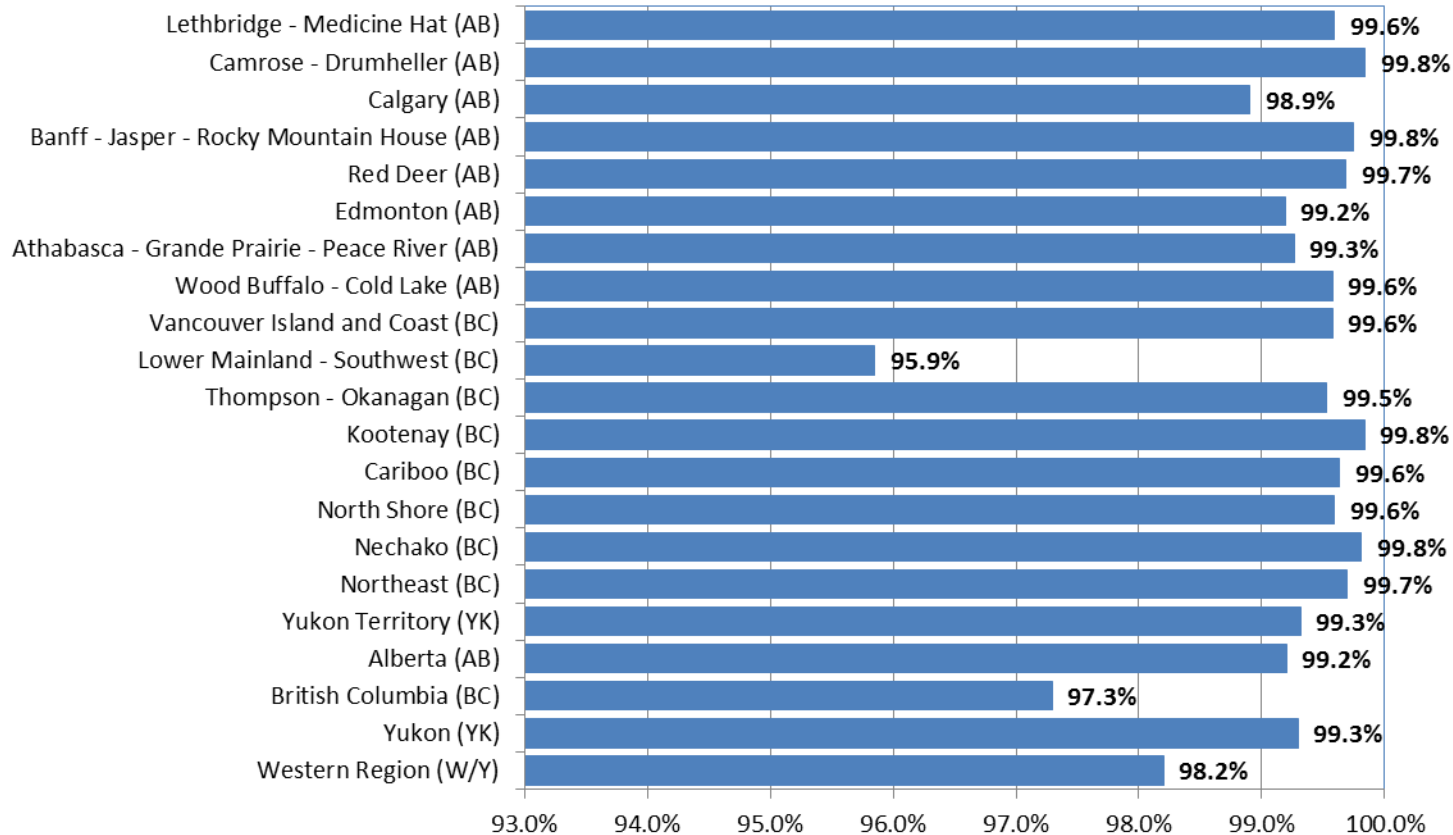
- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple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

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

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011



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

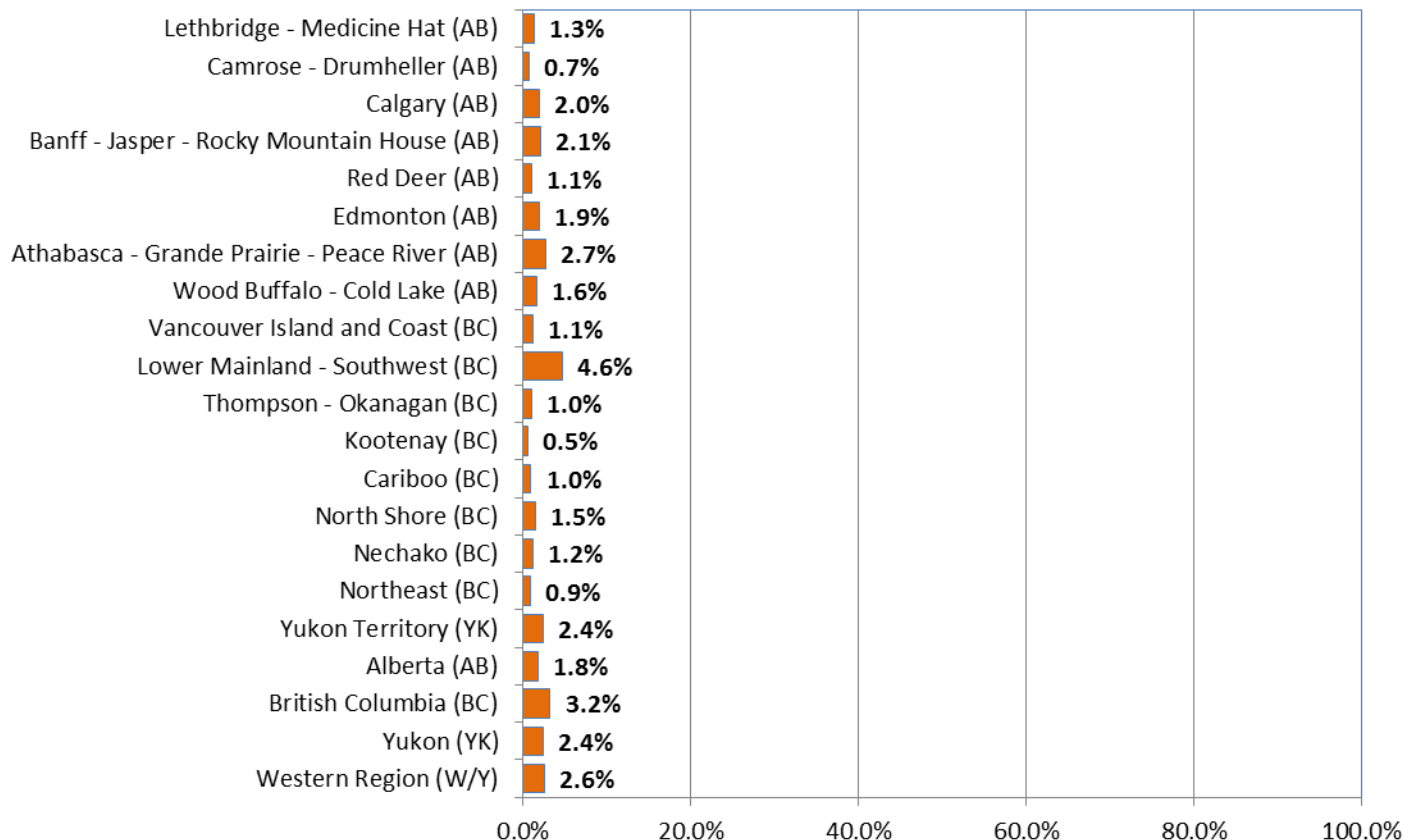


✓ *In terms of weight, Camrose - Drumheller (99.8%), Kootenay (99.8%) and Nechako (99.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Lower Mainland - Southwest (95.9%), Calgary (98.9%) and Edmonton (99.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

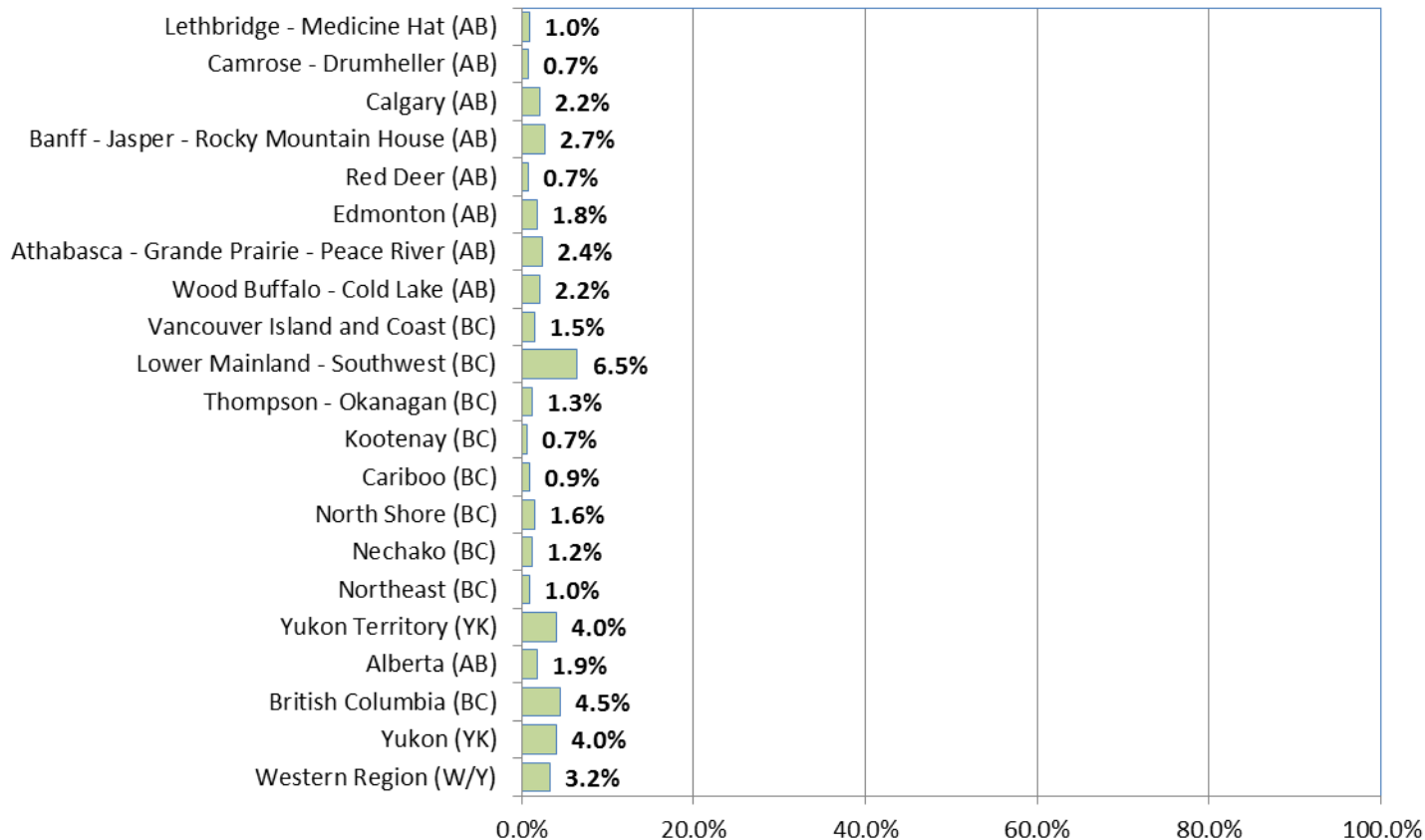


✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (4.6%), Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (2.7%) and Yukon Territory (2.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at work while Kootenay (0.5%), Camrose - Drumheller (0.7%) and Northeast (0.9%) displayed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

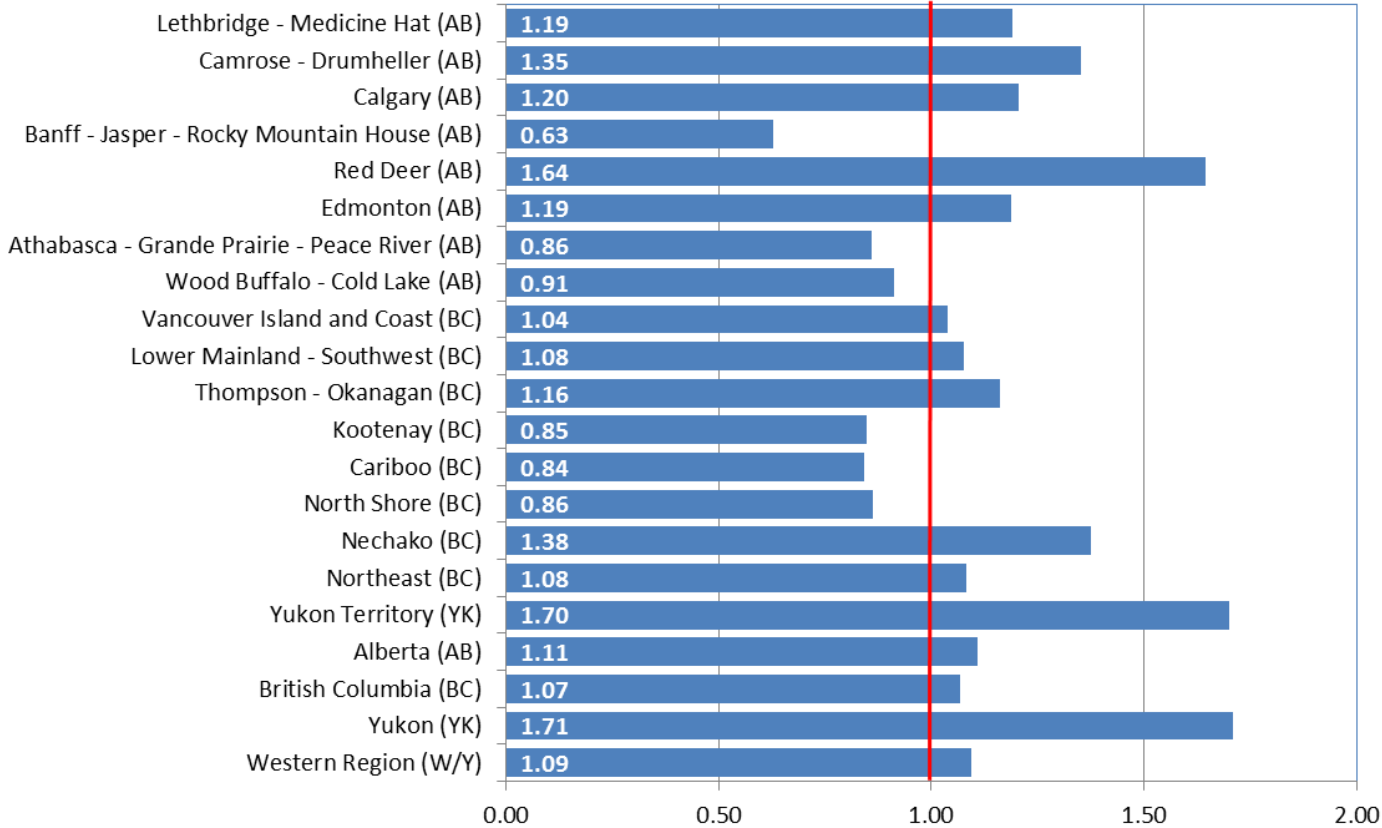


✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (6.5%), Yukon Territory (4.0%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.7%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work while Kootenay (0.7%), Camrose - Drumheller (0.7%) and Red Deer (0.7%) displayed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

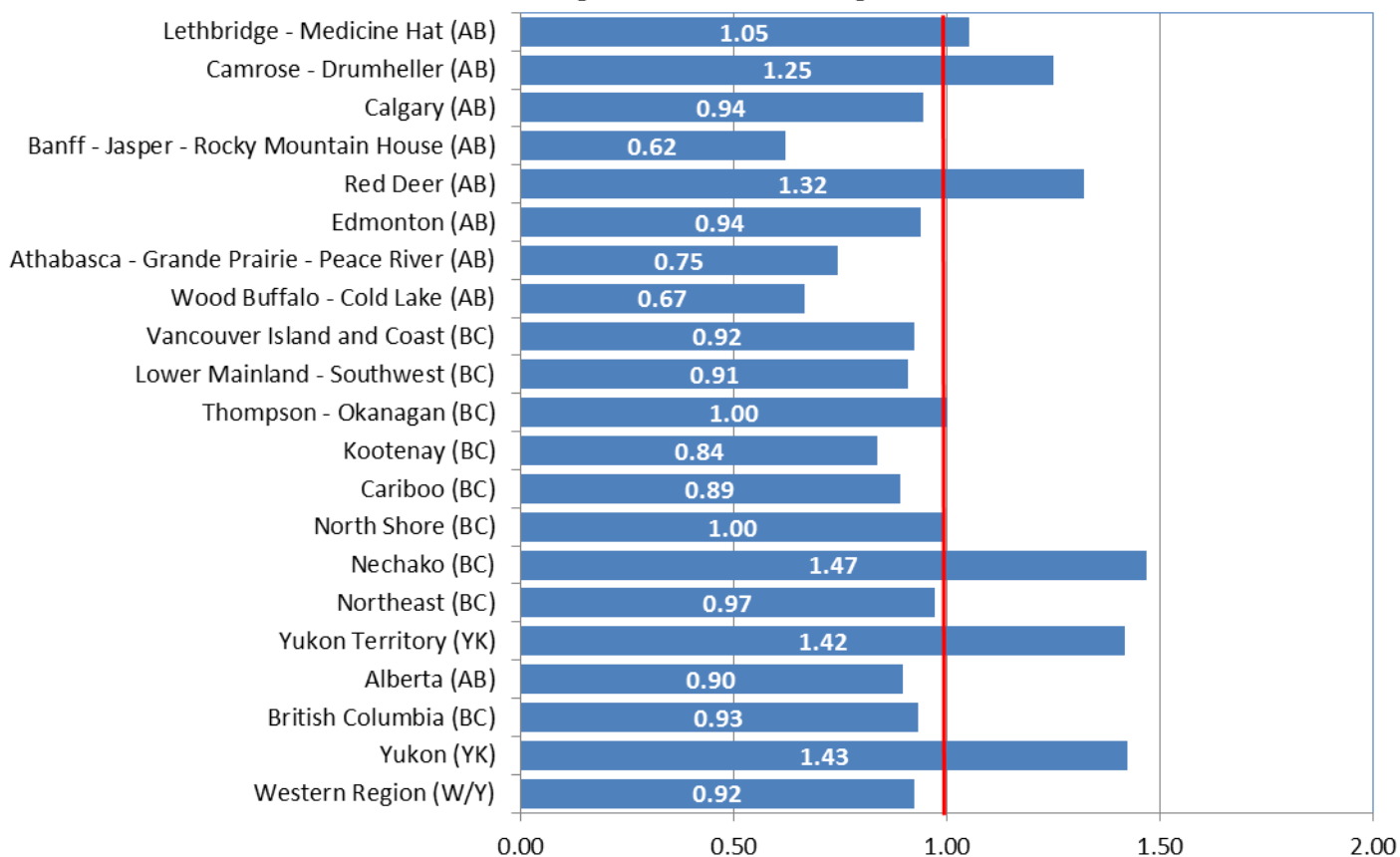


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *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 Yukon, 2001-2011

based on language spoken most often at work	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population in the labour force	706	850	908
population speaking French most often at work	138	203	195
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at work	0.19	0.24	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	706	850	908
population speaking French most often or regularly at work	583	780	995
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at work	0.83	0.92	1.10

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 Yukon for French spoken most often at work was 0.21 which was higher than that of 2001 (0.19).*
- ✓ *When we consider French spoken at least regularly at work, we find an LCI of 1.10 which means that there are more people speaking French at least regularly at work compared to the number of people with French as their mother tongue.*

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

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

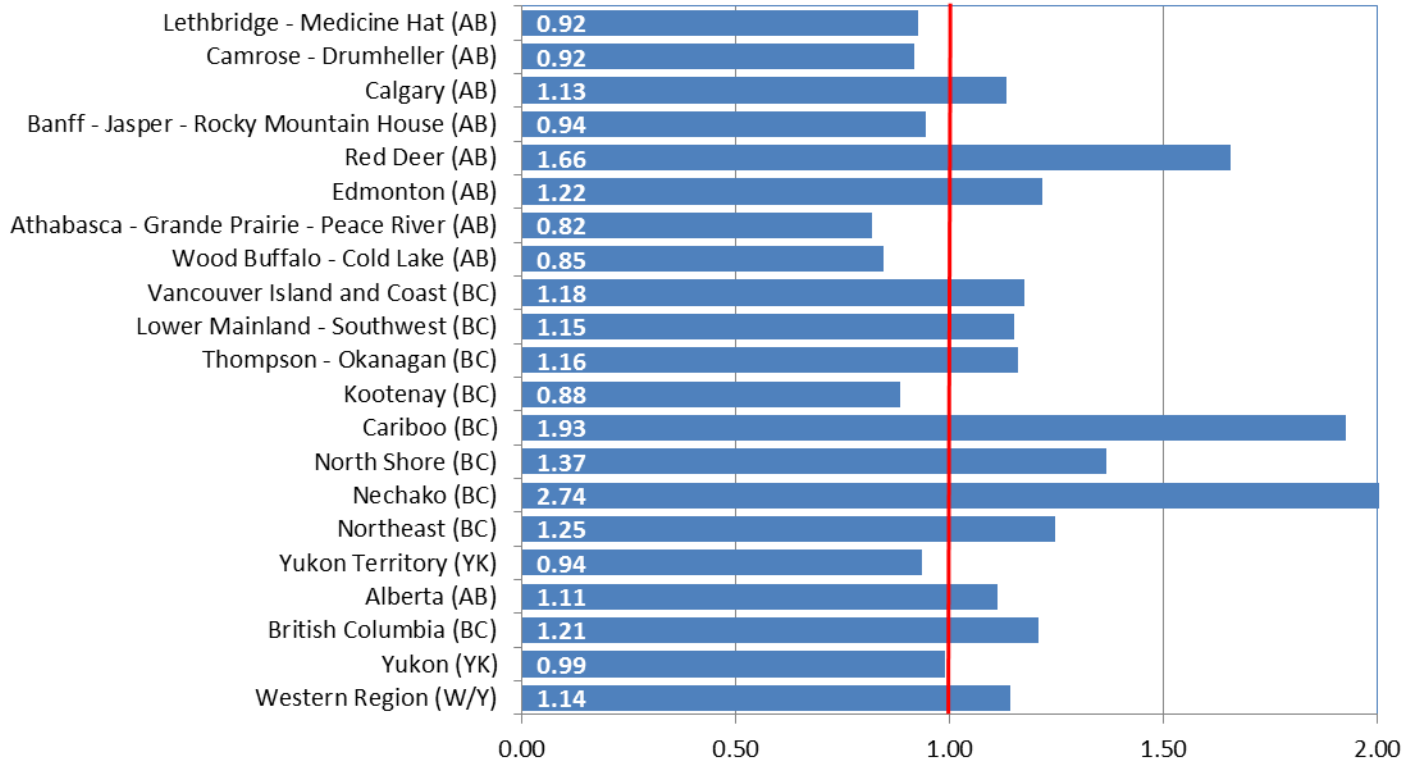
Region	2001		2011		2001-2011 change	
	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (AB)	0.16	0.61	0.15	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**

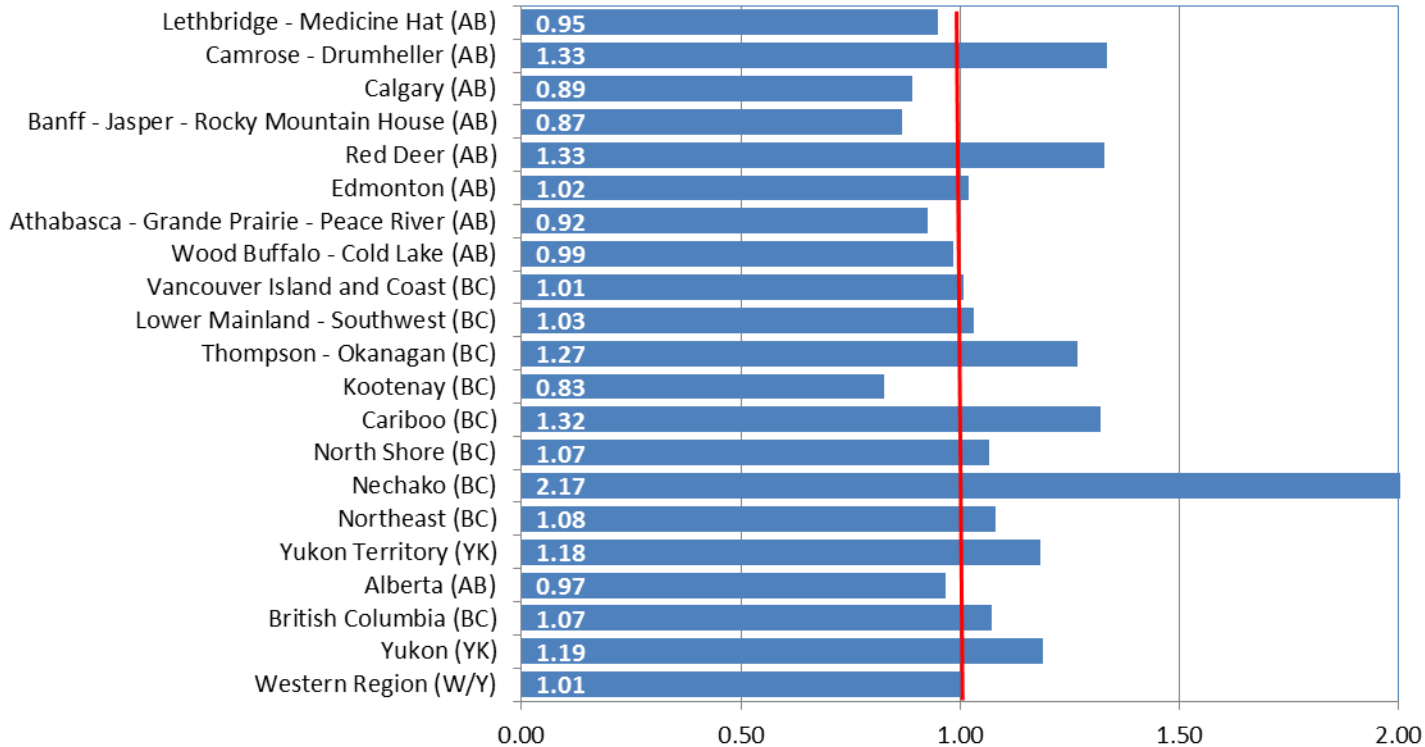


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the Francophone population of Nechako (2.74), Cariboo (1.93) and Red Deer (1.66) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on language spoken most often at work) across Western Region while Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River (0.82), Wood Buffalo - Cold 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
Yukon, 1996-2011**

English-French Bilingualism	1996	2001	2006	2011
Yukon - total population	30,650	28,520	30,195	33,655
English-French bilingual	3,210	2,895	3,440	4,420
with a knowledge of English	30,555	28,400	29,955	33,465
with a knowledge of French	3,255	2,945	3,545	4,510
English-French bilingual (%)	10.5%	10.2%	11.4%	13.1%
with a knowledge of English (%)	99.7%	99.6%	99.2%	99.4%
with a knowledge of French (%)	10.6%	10.3%	11.7%	13.4%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English-French bilingual (growth)	-315	545	980	1,210
with a knowledge of English (growth)	-2,155	1,555	3,510	2,910
with a knowledge of French (growth)	-310	600	965	1,255
English-French bilingual (growth rate)	0.90	1.19	1.28	1.38
with a knowledge of English (growth rate)	0.93	1.05	1.12	1.10
with a knowledge of French (growth rate)	0.90	1.20	1.27	1.39
English-French bilingual (RPG)	0.97	1.12	1.15	1.25
with a knowledge of English (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
with a knowledge of French (RPG)	0.97	1.14	1.14	1.26

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 Yukon consisted of 4,420 individuals who comprised 13.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual grew by 1,210 which represents a growth rate of 1.38 and a relative population growth rate of 1.25.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who were English-French bilingual in Yukon grew by 980 from 3,440 to 4,420.

Knowledge of English

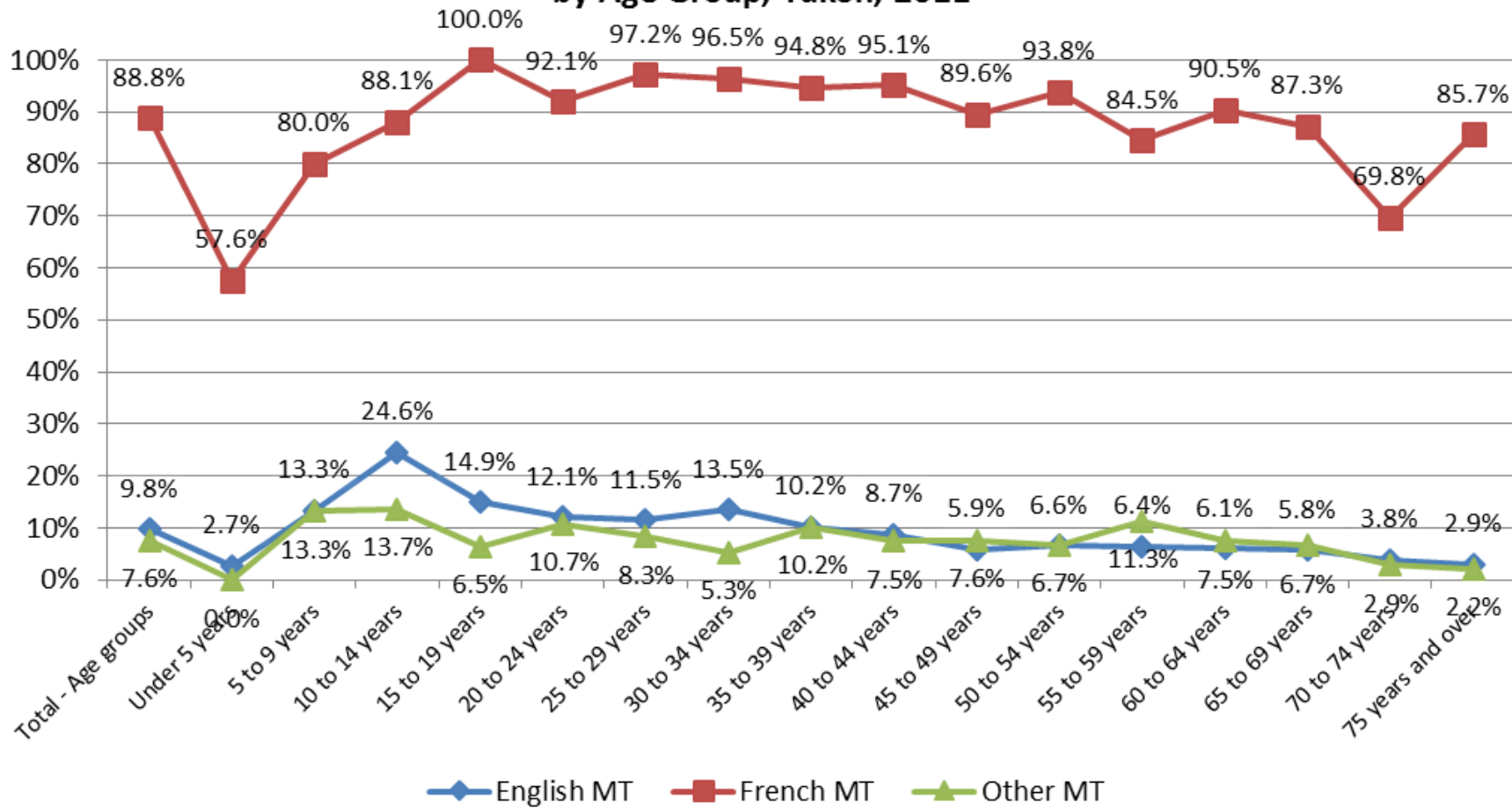
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of English in Yukon consisted of 33,465 individuals who comprised 99.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of English grew by 2,910 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of English in Yukon grew by 3 510 from 29,955 to 33,465.

Knowledge of French

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of French in Yukon consisted of 4,510 individuals who comprised 13.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of French grew by 1,255 which represents a growth rate of 1.39 and a relative population growth rate of 1.26.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of French in Yukon grew by 965 from 3,545 to 4,510.

■ 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, Yukon, 2011**



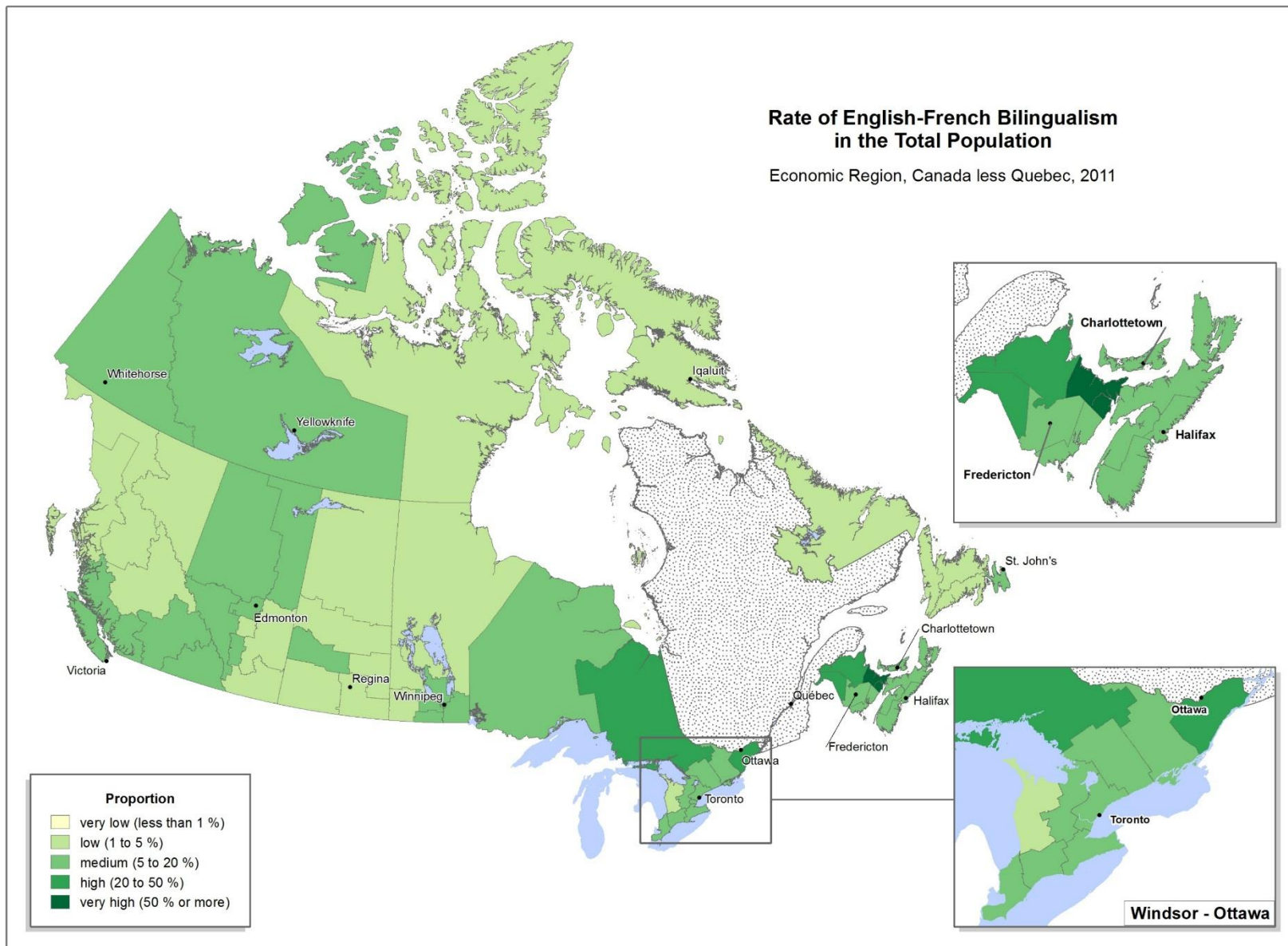
Population Who Are English-French Bilingual, Western Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011

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%

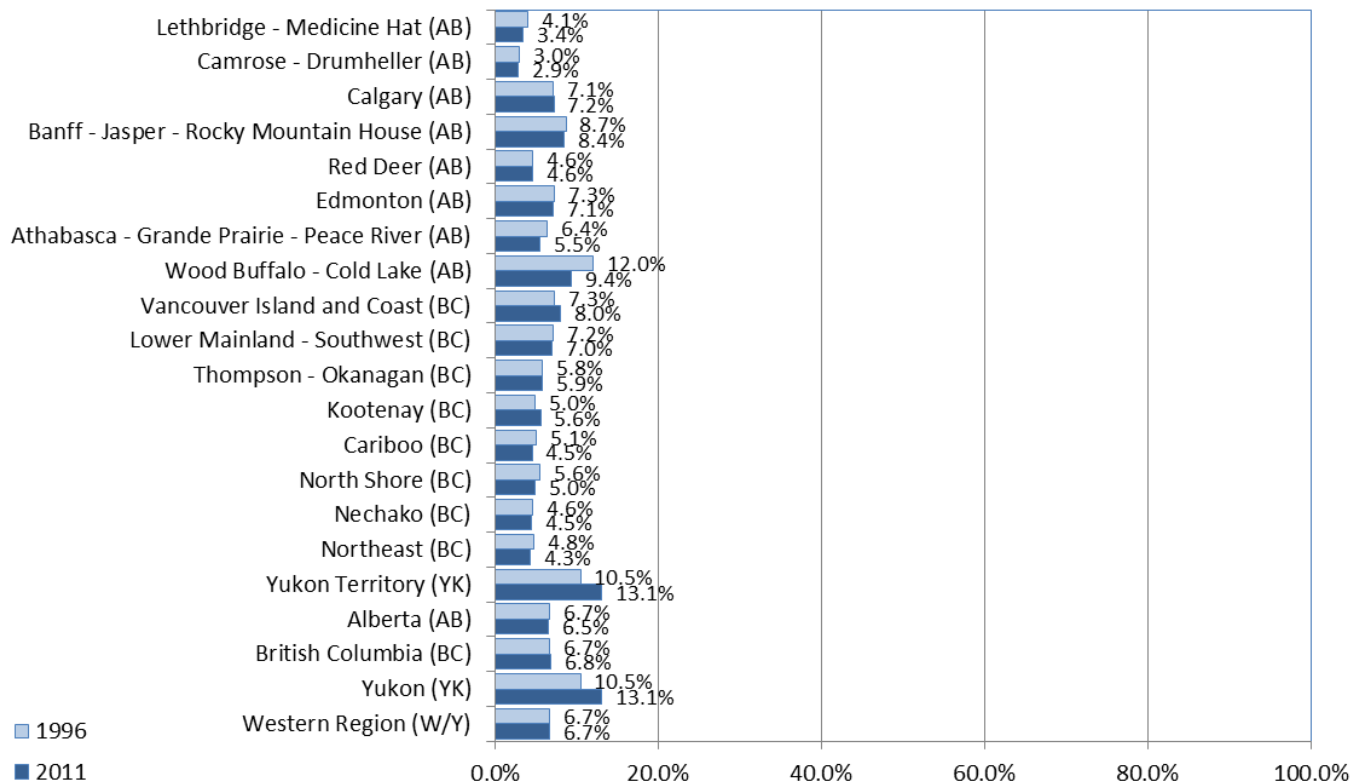
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ 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**



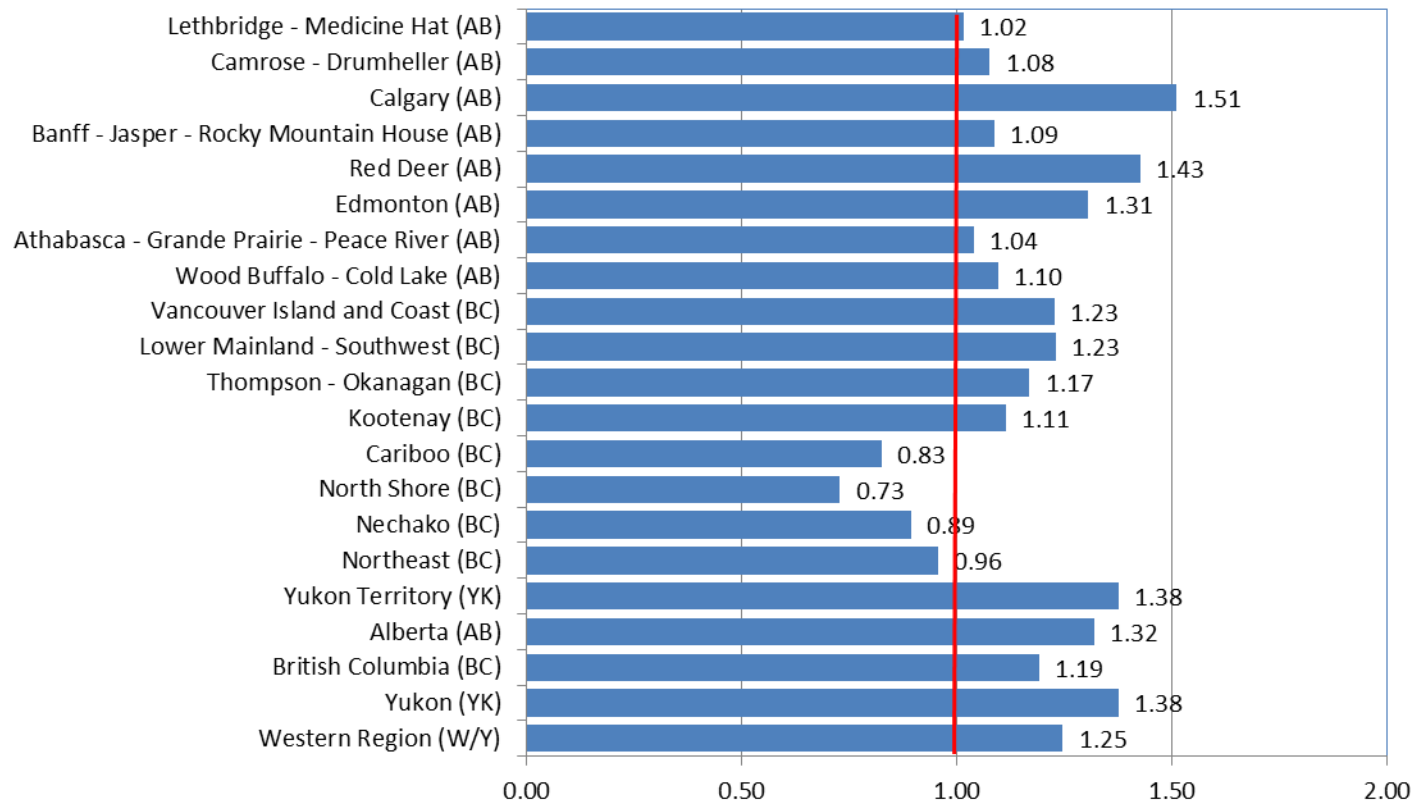
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *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).

Yukon – Demolinguistic Profile

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

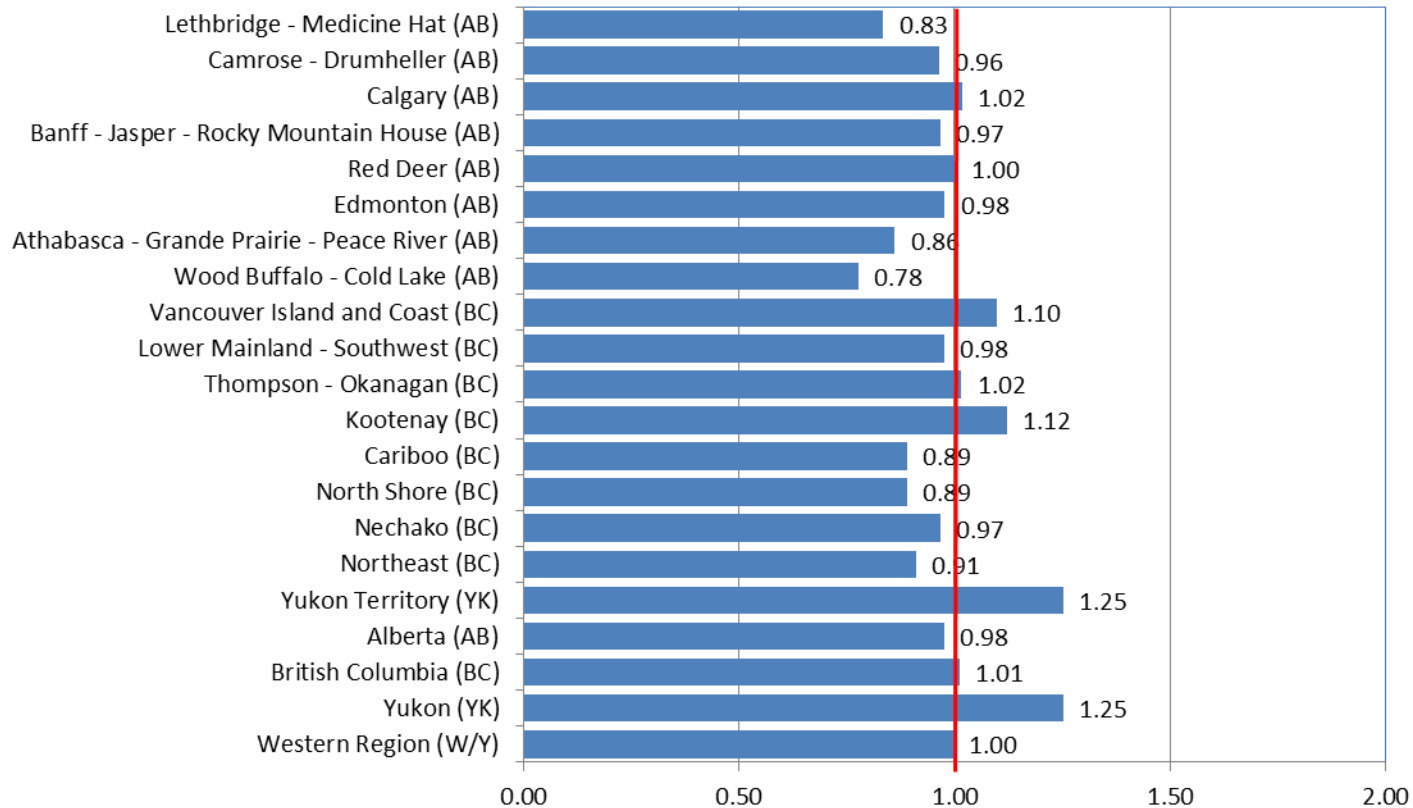


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *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**



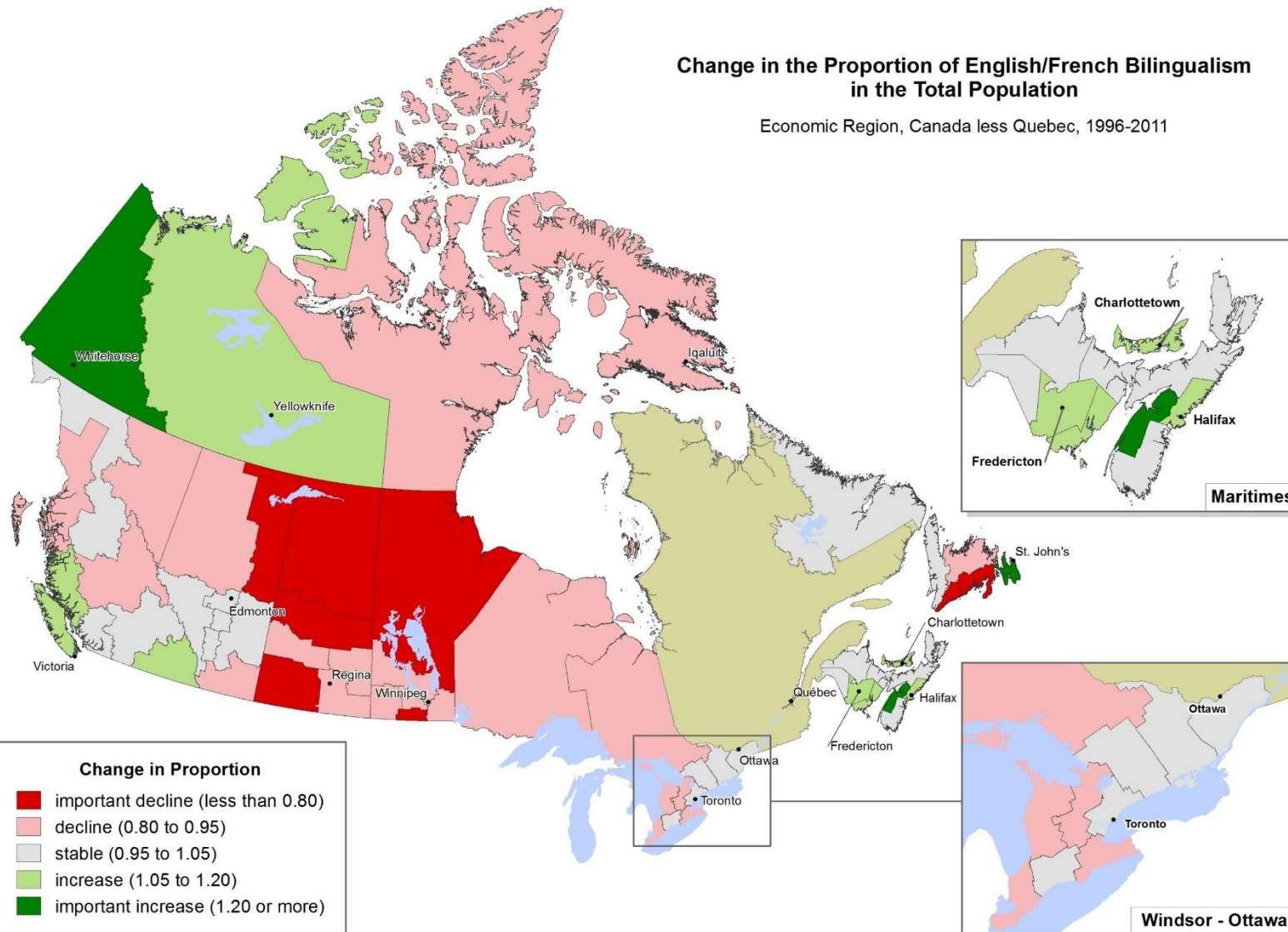
✓ Over the period 1996-2011, Yukon Territory (1.25), Kootenay (1.12) and Vancouver Island and Coast (1.10) reported the highest relative population growth rates for English-French bilingualism across Western Region while Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (0.78), Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.83) and Athabasca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

Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996	2001	2006	2011
English FOLS	29,490	27,568	28,890	32,078
French FOLS	1,115	883	1,185	1,483
without a FOLS	50	60	115	95
English FOLS	96.2%	96.7%	95.7%	95.3%
French FOLS	3.6%	3.1%	3.9%	4.4%
without a FOLS	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Change in Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English FOLS	-1,923	1,323	3,188	2,588
French FOLS	-233	303	298	368
without a FOLS	10	55	-20	45
English FOLS - growth rate	0.93	1.05	1.11	1.09
French FOLS - growth rate	0.79	1.34	1.25	1.33
without a FOLS - growth rate	1.20	1.92	0.83	1.90
English FOLS - relative population growth	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.99
French FOLS - relative population growth	0.85	1.27	1.12	1.21
without a FOLS - relative population growth	1.29	1.81	0.74	1.73

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 Yukon consisted of 32,078 individuals who comprised 95.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with English as their FOLS grew by 2,588 which represents a growth rate of 1.09 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 Yukon grew by 3,188 from 28,890 to 32,078.

French FOLS

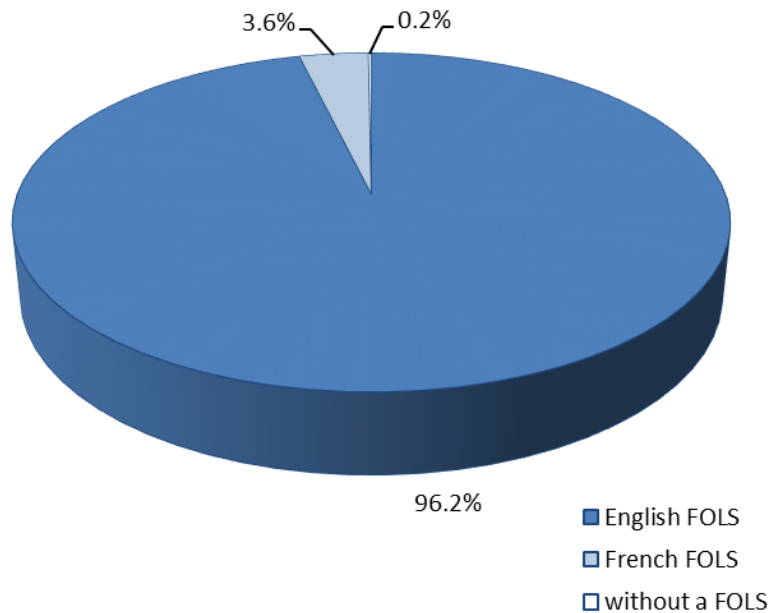
- ✓ In 2011, the population with French as their FOLS in Yukon consisted of 1,483 individuals who comprised 4.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with French as their FOLS grew by 368 which represents a growth rate of 1.33 and a relative population growth rate of 1.21.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with French as their FOLS in Yukon grew by 298 from 1,185 to 1,483.

No FOLS

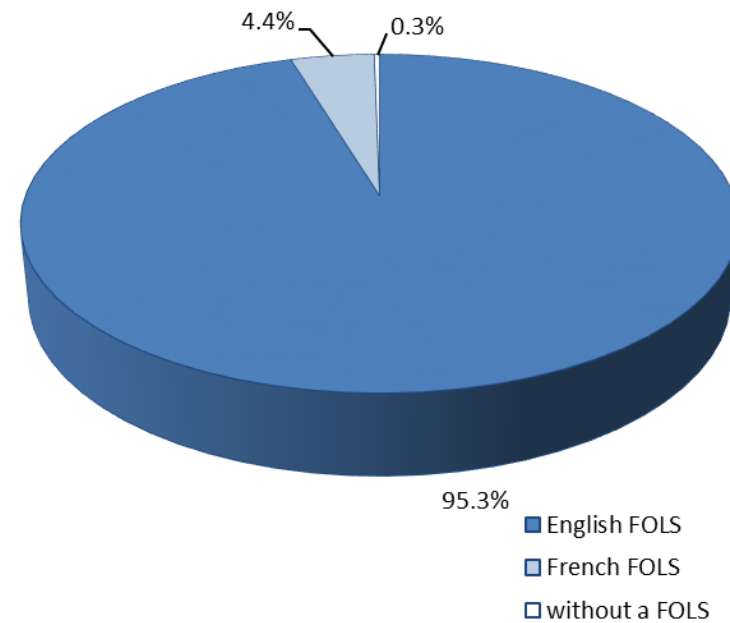
- ✓ In 2011, the population with no FOLS in Yukon consisted of 95 individuals who comprised 0.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with no FOLS grew by 45 which represents a growth rate of 1.90 and a relative population growth rate of 1.73.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with no FOLS in Yukon decreased by -20 from 115 to 95.

- 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 Yukon, 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Yukon, 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

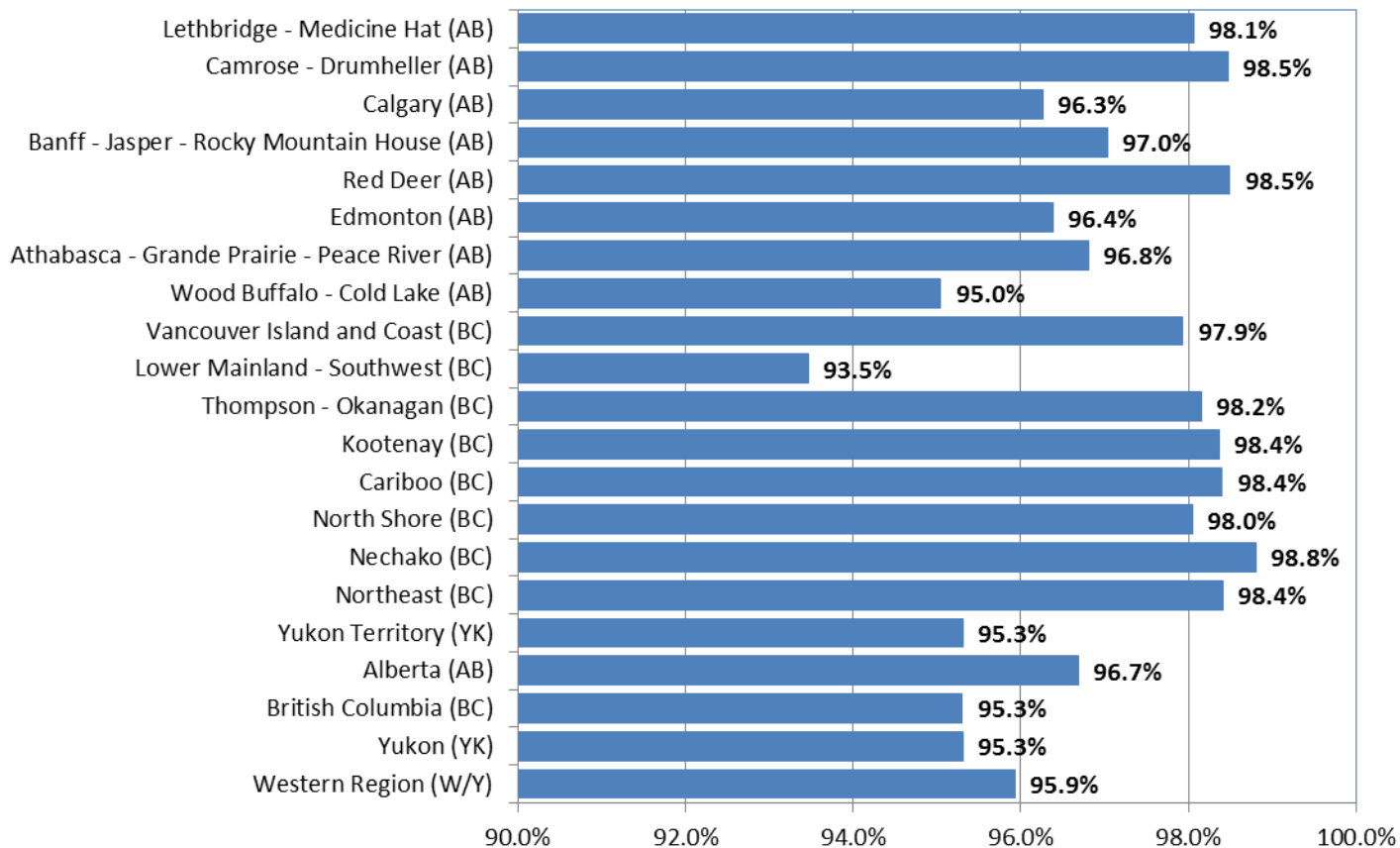
✓ Lower Mainland - Southwest (36,548), Edmonton (26,835) and Calgary (23,078) were the three regions which reported the largest French first official language spoken while Nechako (410), Northeast (695) and North Shore (860) had the smallest French first official language spoken.

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

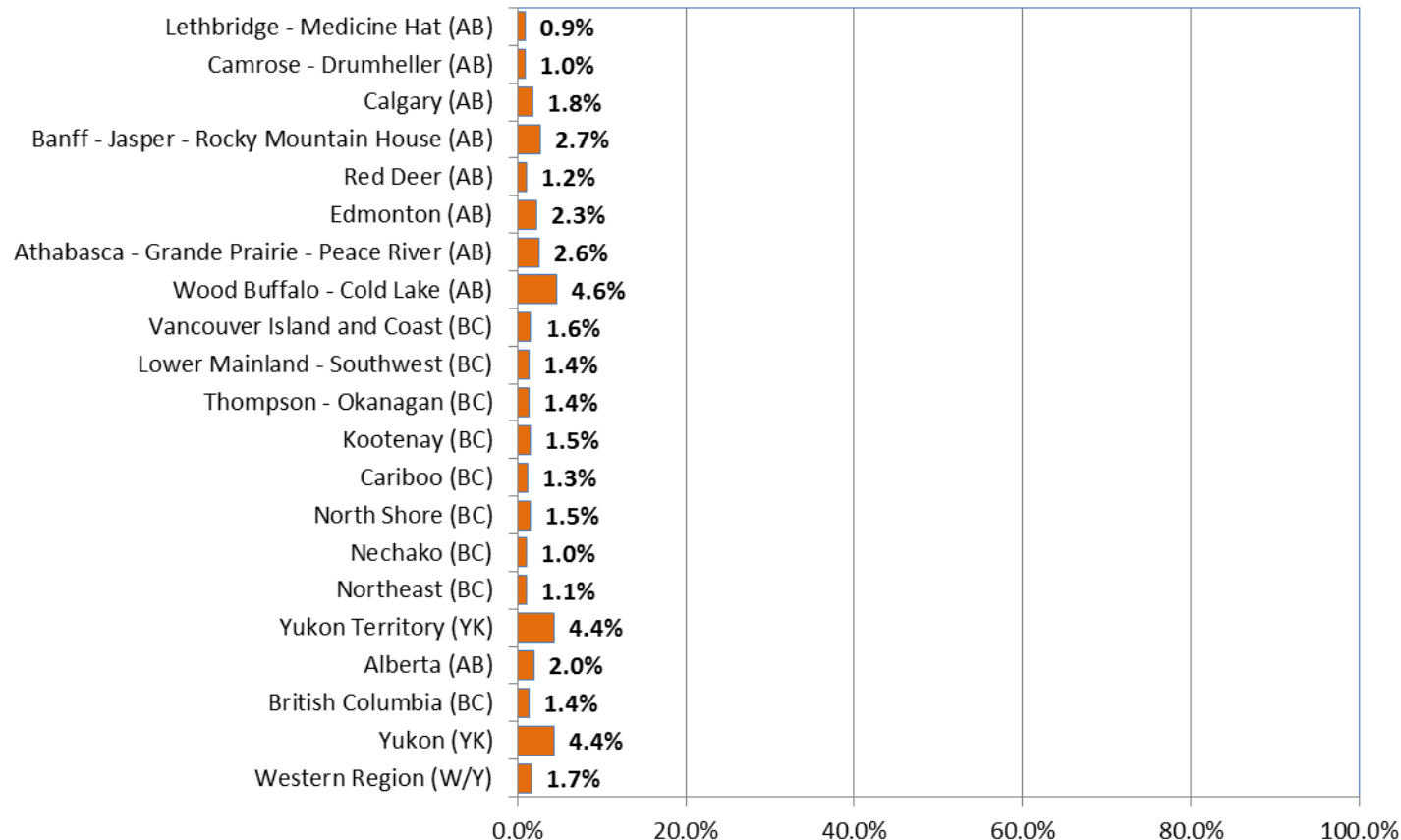


✓ *In terms of weight, Nechako (98.8%), Red Deer (98.5%) and Camrose - Drumheller (98.5%) showed the highest proportions of English first official language spoken while Lower Mainland - Southwest (93.5%), Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (95.0%) and Yukon Territory (95.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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



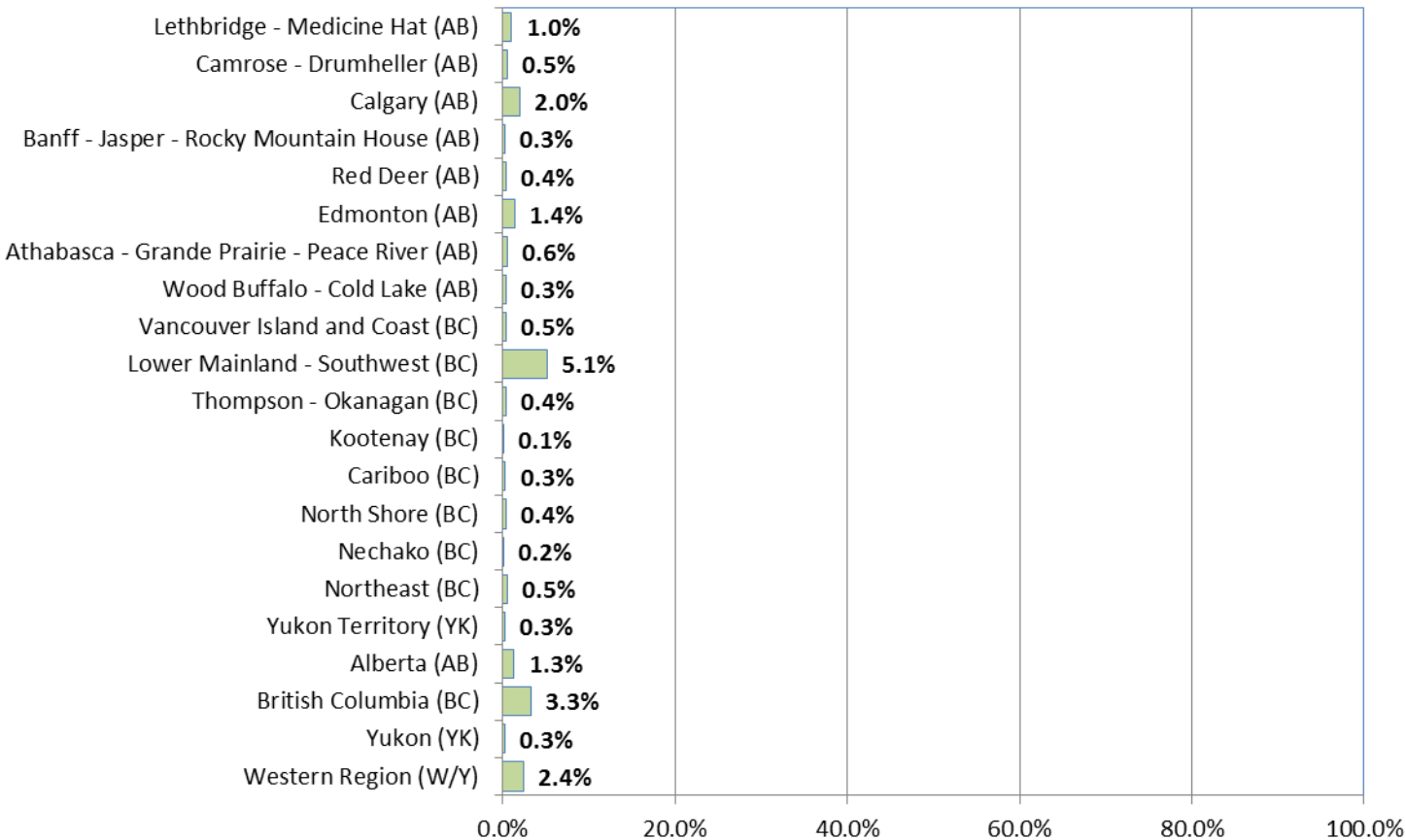
✓ *In terms of weight, Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake (4.6%), Yukon Territory (4.4%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (2.7%) showed the highest proportions of French first official language spoken while Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (0.9%), Camrose - Drumheller (1.0%) and Nechako (1.0%) displayed the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

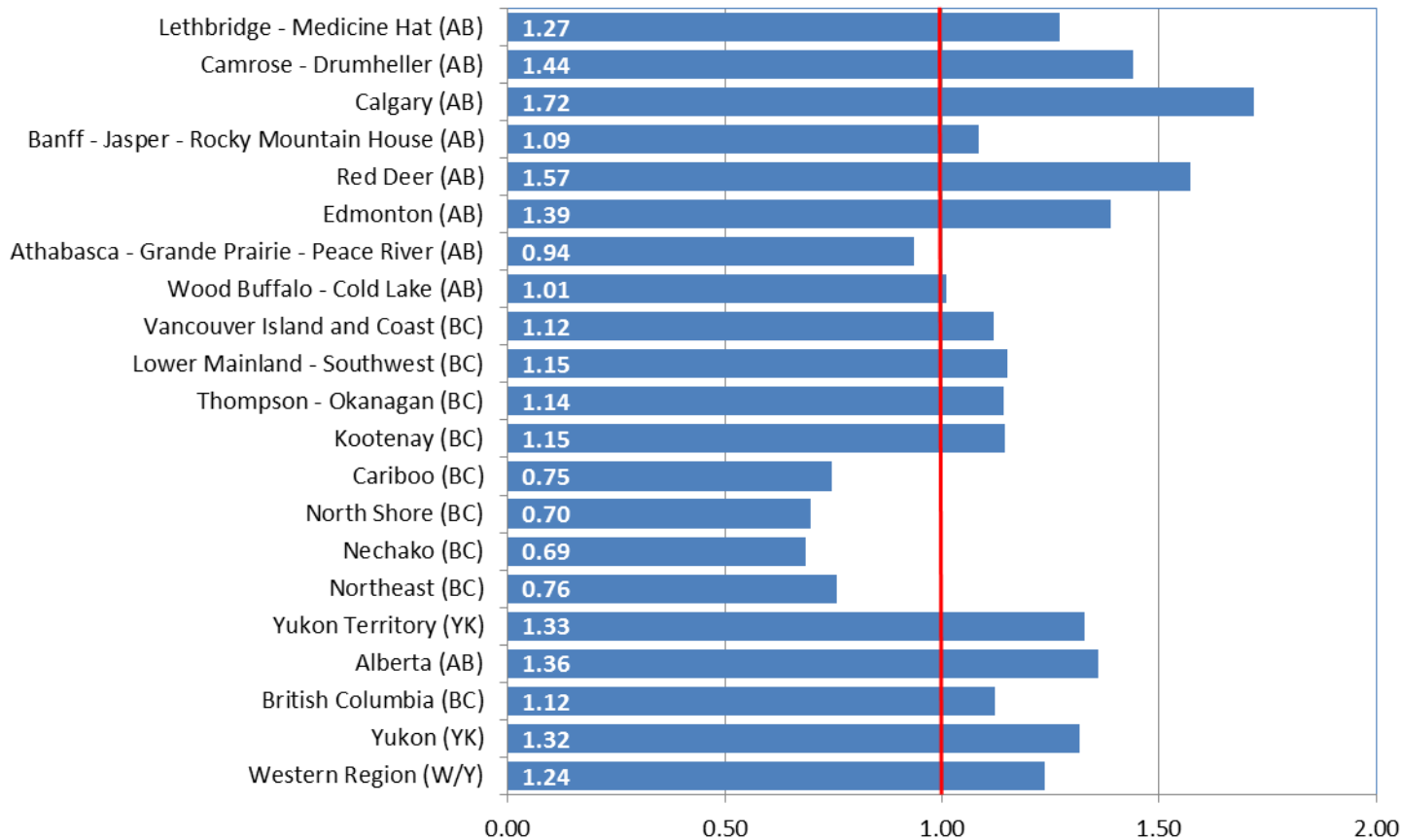
✓ *In terms of weight, Lower Mainland - Southwest (5.1%), Calgary (2.0%) and Edmonton (1.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while Kootenay (0.1%), Nechako (0.2%) and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House (0.3%) displayed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

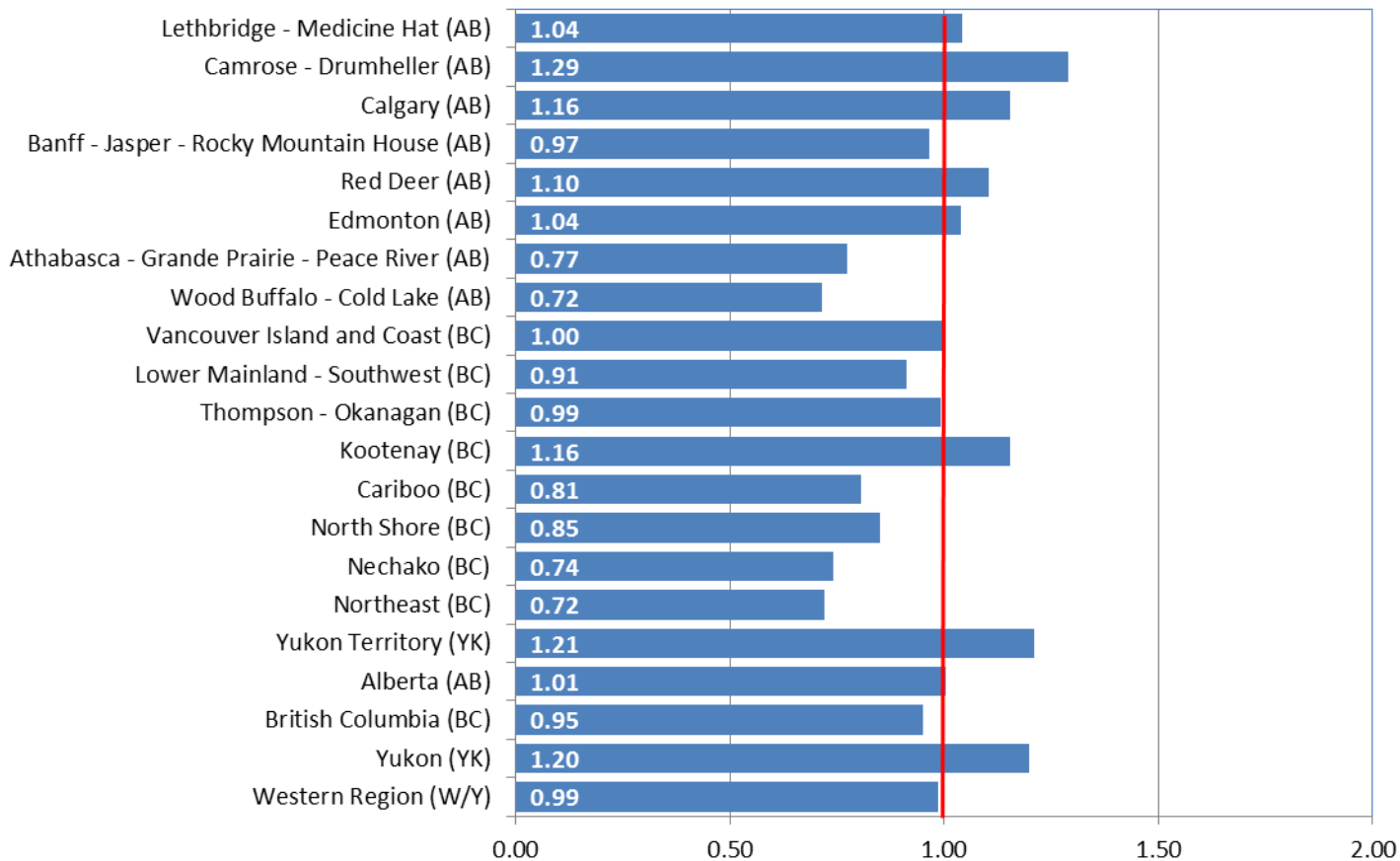


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French first official language spoken of Calgary (1.72), Red Deer (1.57) and Camrose - Drumheller (1.44) displayed the highest growth rate across Western Region while Nechako (0.69), North Shore (0.70) and Cariboo (0.75) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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.

William Floch
Martin Durand (martin.durand@canada.ca)
Elias Abou-Rjeili (elias.abou-rjeili@canada.ca)
*Research Team,
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage
15-7, Eddy, Gatineau (Québec) K1A 0M5*