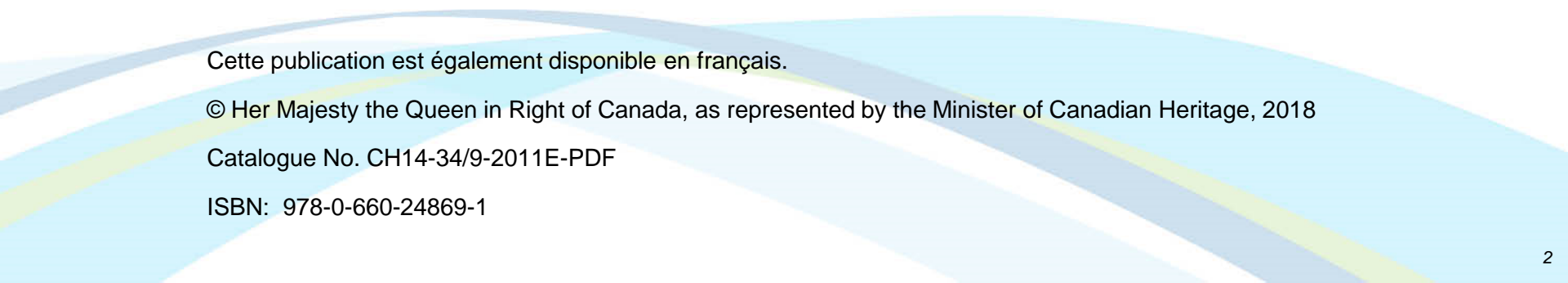




Demolinguistic Profile Nunavut, 1996-2011

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

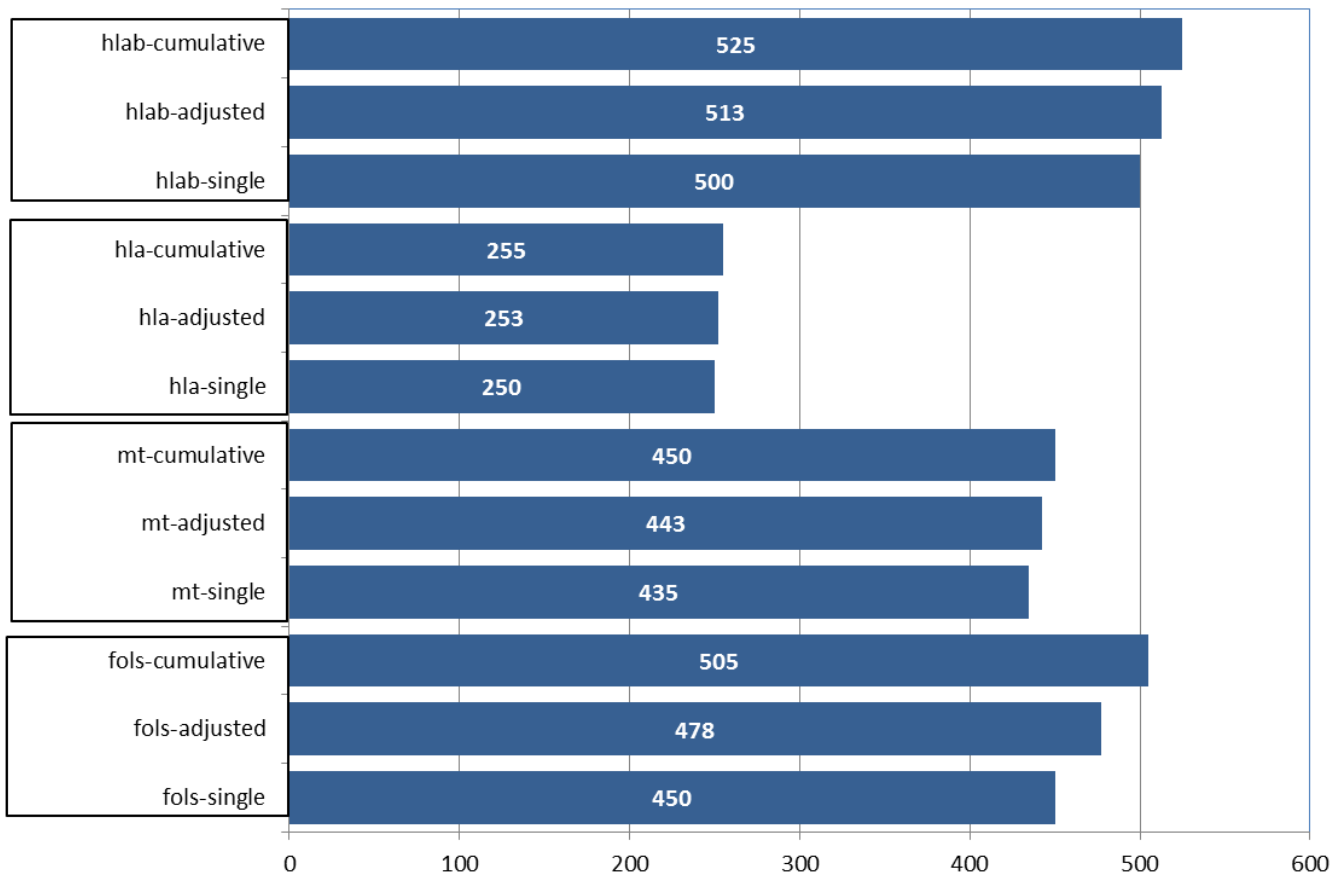
Overview of Demolinguistic Concepts

Demolinguistic Concepts

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

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

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

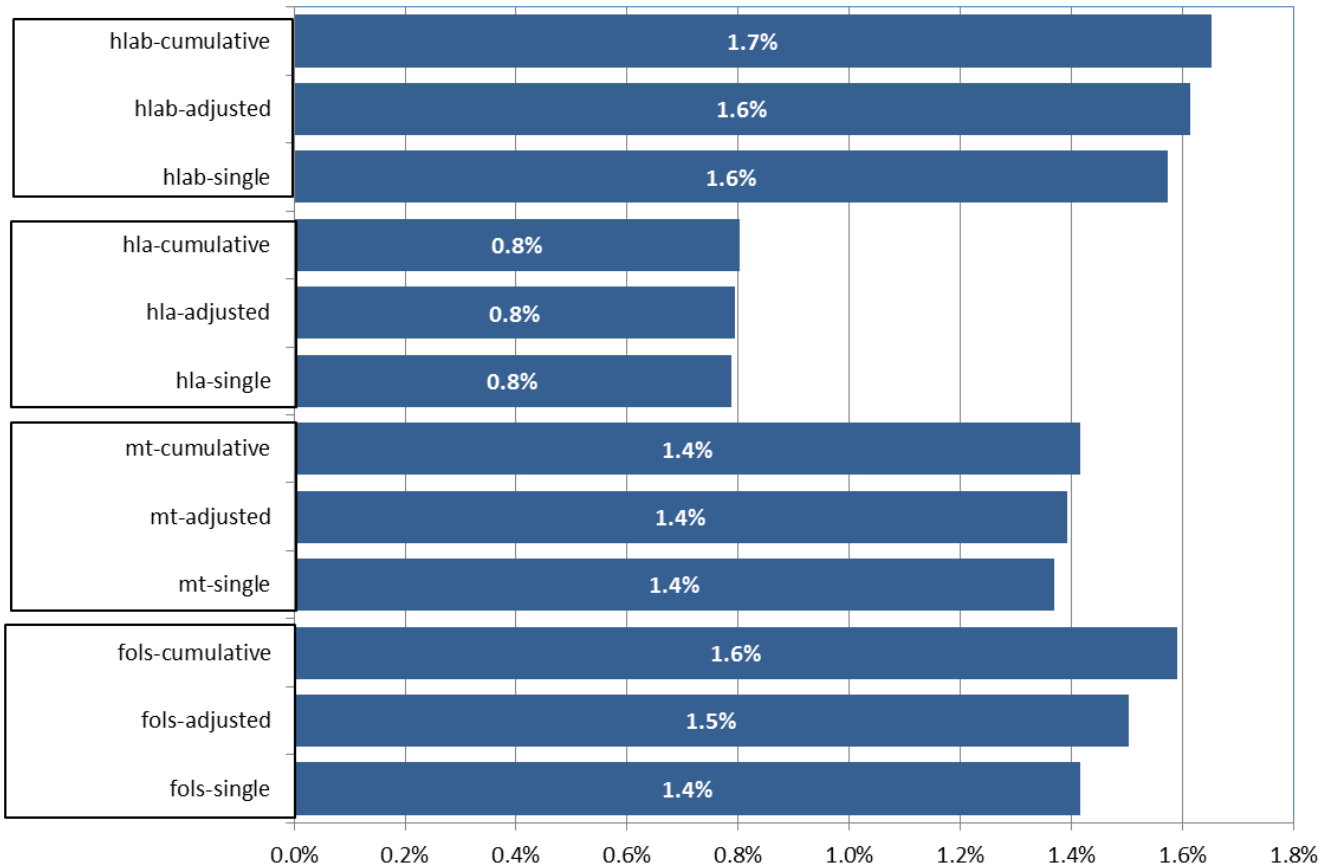


fols = first official language spoken
 mt = mother tongue
 hla = language spoken most often at home
 hlab = language spoken most often or regularly at home

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 Nunavut could be seen to comprise as many as 525 individuals when all those with French spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 250 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 478 and a population share of 1.5%.

Proportion of Official-Language Minority Populations
Using Various Language Concepts and Methods
Nunavut, 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 Nunavut could be seen to comprise as much as 1.7% of the population when all those with French spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 0.8% 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 478 and a population share of 1.5%.



Mother Tongue

Population by Mother Tongue Nunavut, 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
English mother tongue	6,355	7,173	7,910	9,093
French mother tongue	410	408	388	443
mother tongue other than English or French	18,320	19,093	21,028	22,240
English mother tongue (%)	25.3%	26.9%	27.0%	28.6%
French mother tongue (%)	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
mother tongue other than English or French (%)	73.0%	71.6%	71.7%	70.0%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English mother tongue (growth)	818	737	1,183	2,738
French mother tongue (growth)	-2	-21	55	33
mother tongue other than English or French (growth)	773	1,934	1,213	3,920
English mother tongue (growth rate)	1.13	1.10	1.15	1.43
French mother tongue (growth rate)	1.00	0.95	1.14	1.08
mother tongue other than English or French (growth rate)	1.04	1.10	1.06	1.21
English mother tongue (RPG)	1.06	1.00	1.06	1.13
French mother tongue (RPG)	0.94	0.86	1.05	0.85
mother tongue other than English or French (RPG)	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.96

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 Nunavut consisted of 9,093 individuals who comprised 28.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the English mother tongue population grew by 2,738 which represents a growth rate of 1.43 and a relative population growth rate of 1.13.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the English mother tongue population of Nunavut grew by 1,183 from 7,910 to 9,093.

French Mother Tongue

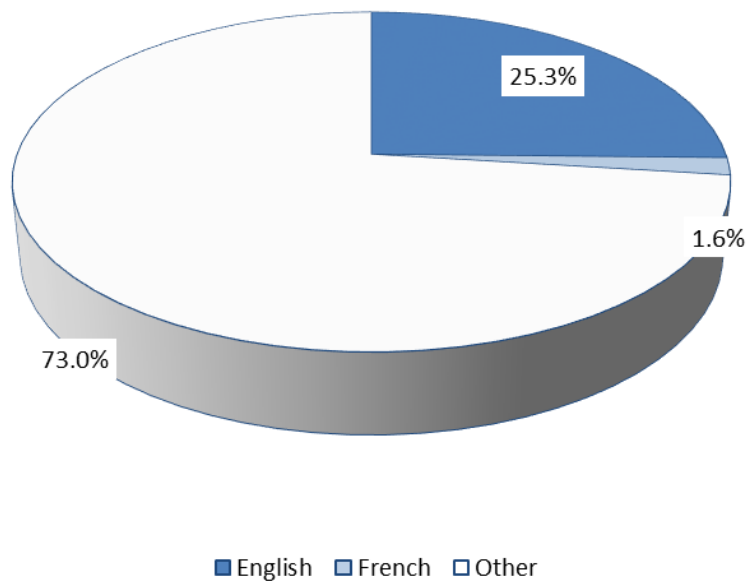
- ✓ In 2011, the French mother tongue population of Nunavut consisted of 443 individuals who comprised 1.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue population grew by 33 which represents a growth rate of 1.08 and a relative population growth rate of 0.85.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the French mother tongue population of Nunavut grew by 55 from 388 to 443.

Other Mother Tongue

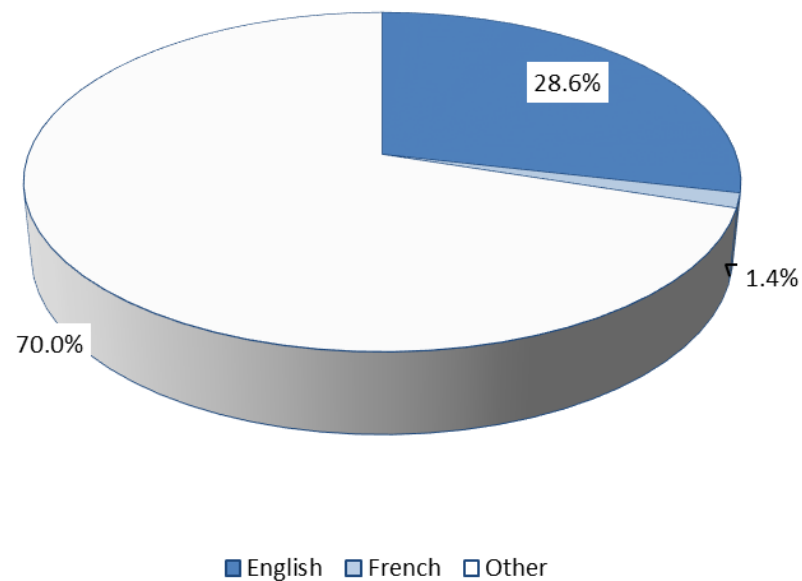
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Nunavut consisted of 22,240 individuals who comprised 70.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French grew by 3,920 which represents a growth rate of 1.21 and a relative population growth rate of 0.96.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Nunavut grew by 1,213 from 21,028 to 22,240.

- 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.

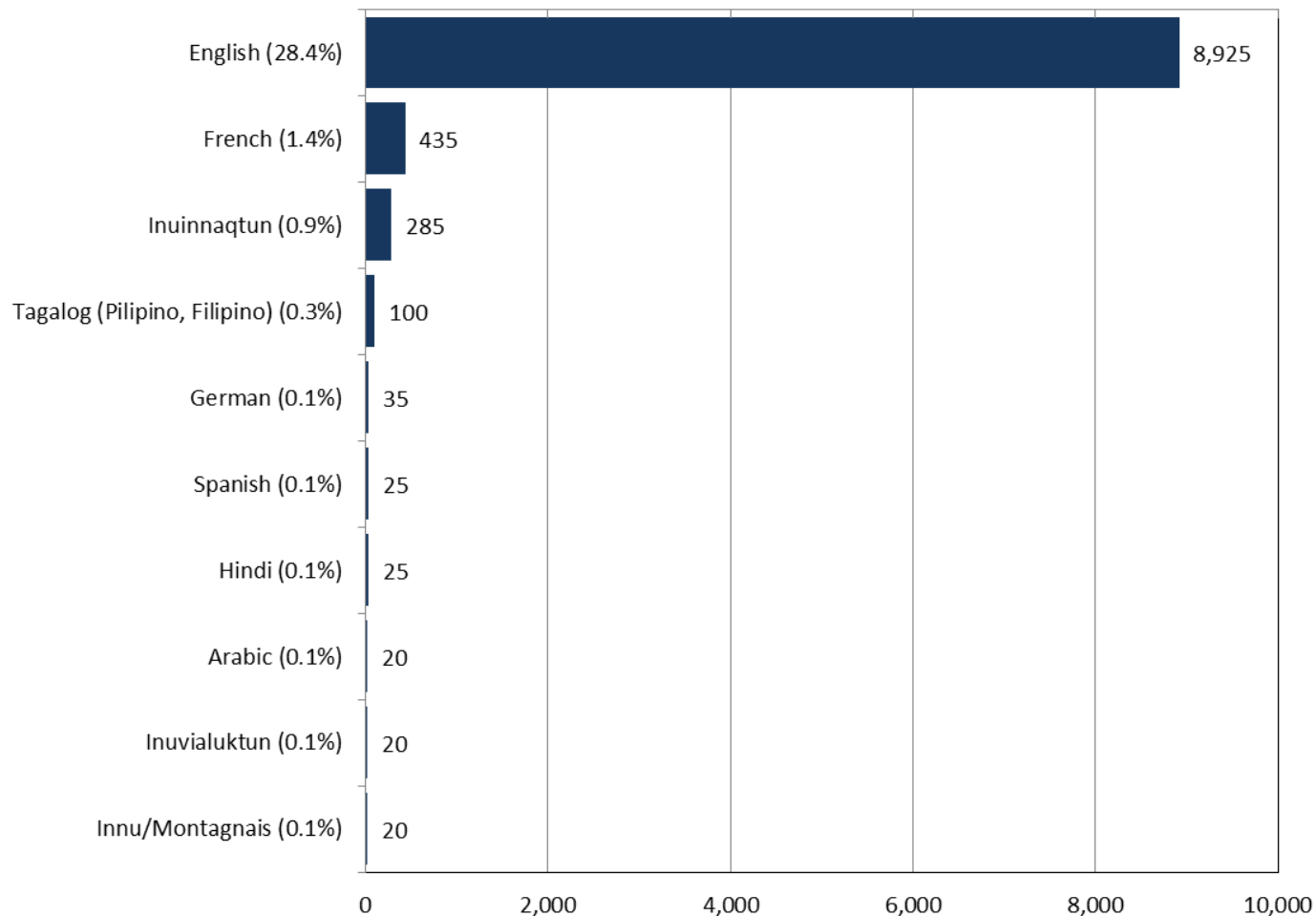
Population by Mother Tongue Nunavut, 1996



Population by Mother Tongue Nunavut, 2011



**Top 10 Mother Tongues (Other Than Inuktitut)
Nunavut, 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 Inuktitut (21,225), English (8,925), French (435), and Inuinnaqtun (285) were the three most common mother tongues.*

Population by Mother Tongue, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Southeast (MB)	103,805	71,918	9,445	22,443	69.3%	9.1%	21.6%
South Central (MB)	59,975	36,039	2,097	21,839	60.1%	3.5%	36.4%
Southwest (MB)	107,220	91,688	1,811	13,721	85.5%	1.7%	12.8%
North Central (MB)	47,470	36,652	2,642	8,177	77.2%	5.6%	17.2%
Winnipeg (MB)	658,200	478,873	25,353	153,973	72.8%	3.9%	23.4%
Interlake (MB)	87,310	74,493	1,746	11,071	85.3%	2.0%	12.7%
Parklands (MB)	41,365	35,271	1,051	5,043	85.3%	2.5%	12.2%
North (MB)	87,750	56,547	669	30,534	64.4%	0.8%	34.8%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	287,690	254,217	4,154	29,319	88.4%	1.4%	10.2%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	98,420	86,168	2,541	9,711	87.5%	2.6%	9.9%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	313,040	264,355	4,745	43,940	84.4%	1.5%	14.0%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	83,260	73,418	763	9,078	88.2%	0.9%	10.9%
Prince Albert (SK)	199,405	170,167	5,254	23,984	85.3%	2.6%	12.0%
Northern (SK)	36,495	18,012	124	18,359	49.3%	0.3%	50.3%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,040	31,640	1,123	8,278	77.1%	2.7%	20.2%
Nunavut (NU)	31,780	9,098	443	22,240	28.6%	1.4%	70.0%
Manitoba (MB)	1,193,095	881,479	44,817	266,799	73.9%	3.8%	22.4%
Saskatchewan (SK)	1,018,310	866,346	17,578	134,386	85.1%	1.7%	13.2%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,035	31,640	1,118	8,278	77.1%	2.7%	20.2%
Nunavut (NU)	31,775	9,093	443	22,240	28.6%	1.4%	70.0%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	2,284,215	1,788,558	63,955	431,703	78.3%	2.8%	18.9%

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

English Mother Tongue

✓ Winnipeg (478,873), Saskatoon - Biggar (264,355) and Regina - Moose Mountain (254,217) were the three regions which reported the largest English mother tongue populations while Nunavut (9,098), Northern (18,012) and Northwest Territories (31,640) had the smallest English mother tongue populations.

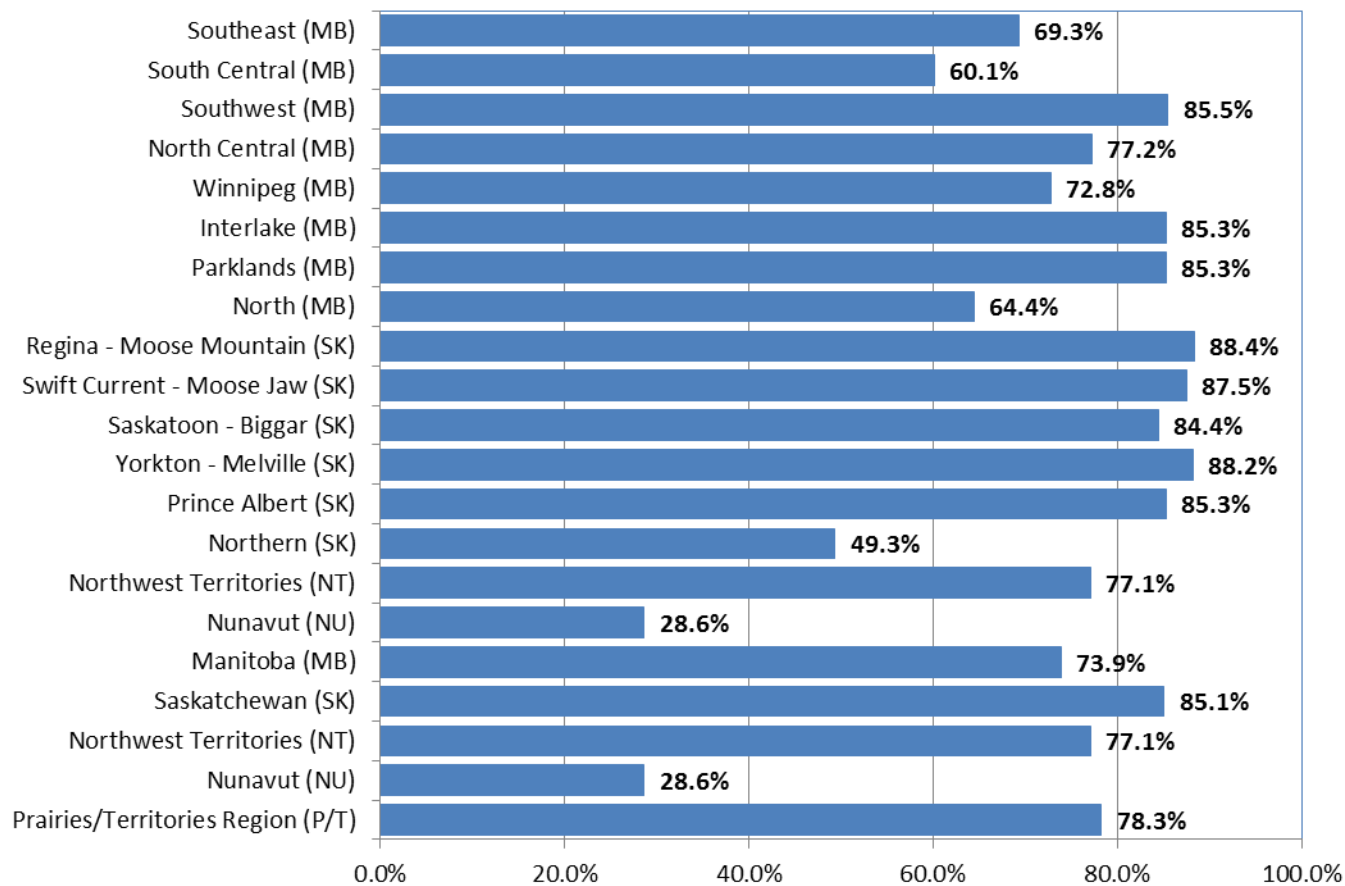
French Mother Tongue

✓ Winnipeg (25,353), Southeast (9,445) and Prince Albert (5,254) were the three regions which reported the largest French mother tongue populations while Northern (124), Nunavut (443) and North (669) had the smallest French mother tongue populations.

Other Mother Tongue

✓ Winnipeg (153,973), Saskatoon - Biggar (43,940) and North (30,534) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with mother tongues other than English or French while Parklands (5,043), North Central (8,177) and Northwest Territories (8,278) had the smallest populations with mother tongues other than English or French.

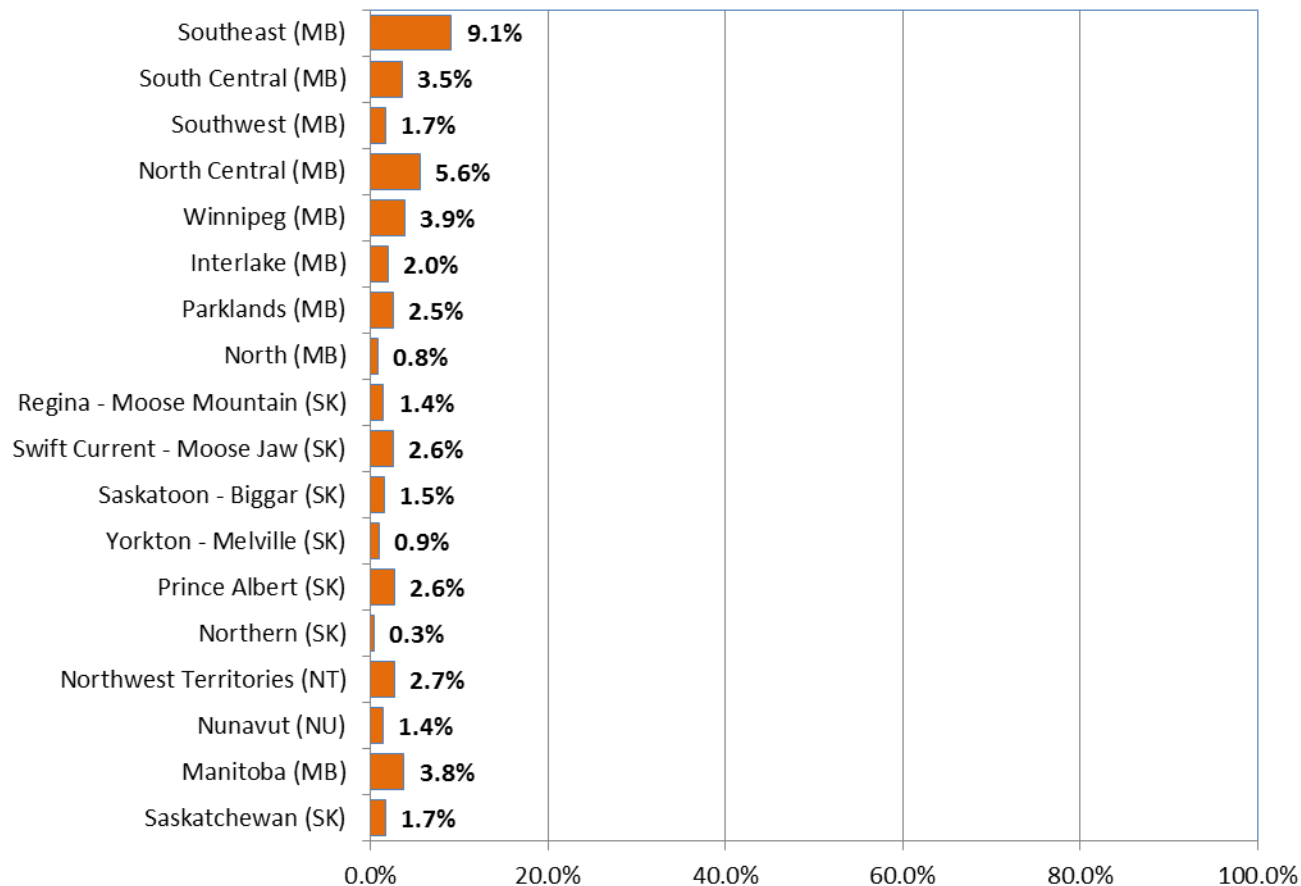
English Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



✓ *In terms of weight, Regina - Moose Mountain (88.4%), Yorkton - Melville (88.2%) and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (87.5%) showed the highest proportions of English mother tongue populations while Nunavut (28.6%), Northern (49.3%) and South Central (60.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

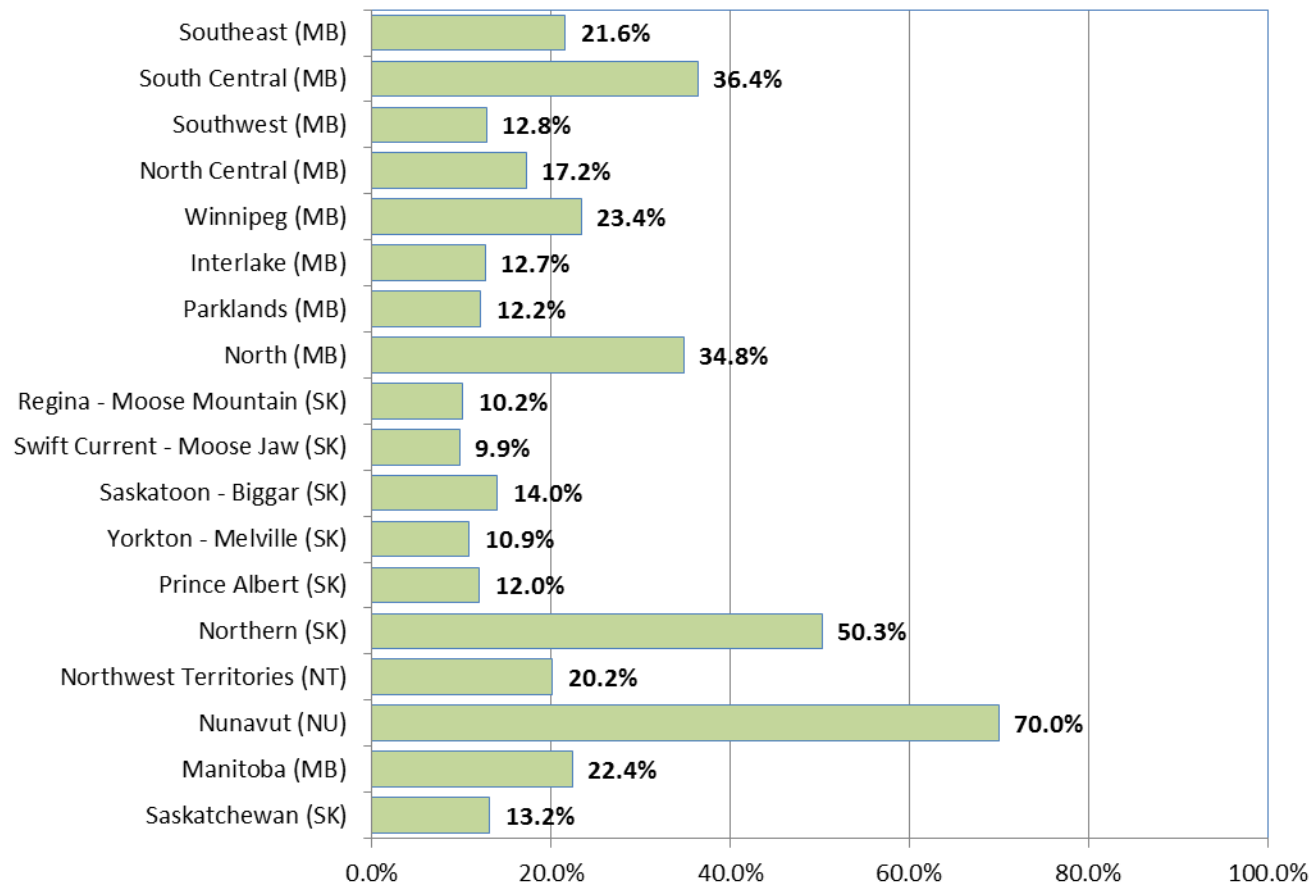
French Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011



✓ *In terms of weight, Southeast (9.1%), North Central (5.6%) and Winnipeg (3.9%) showed the highest proportions of French mother tongue populations while Northern (0.3%), North (0.8%) and Yorkton - Melville (0.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

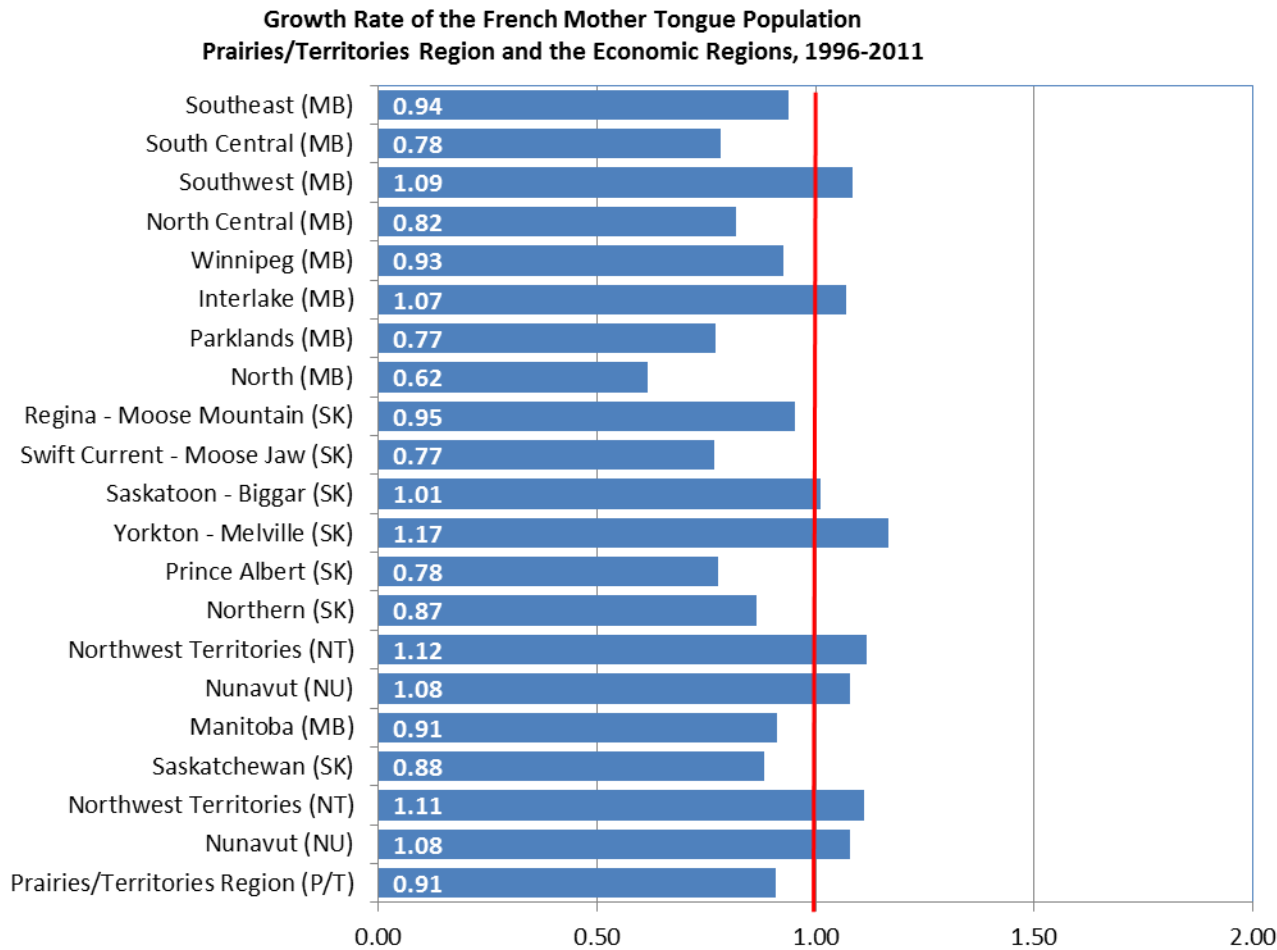
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

**Other Mother Tongue Population,
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



✓ *In terms of weight, Nunavut (70.0%), Northern (50.3%) and South Central (36.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations with mother tongues other than English or French while Swift Current - Moose Jaw (9.9%), Regina - Moose Mountain (10.2%) and Yorkton - Melville (10.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

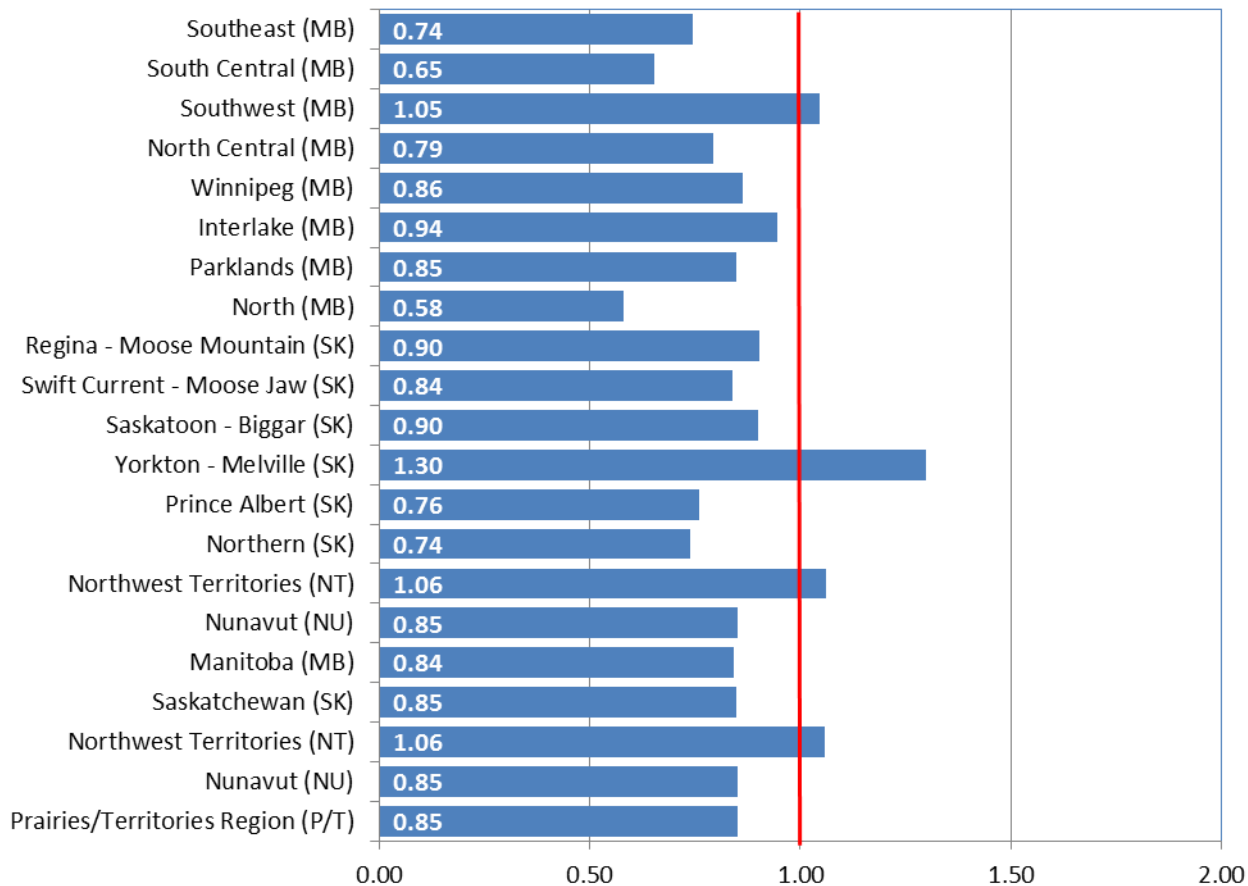


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue populations of Yorkton - Melville (1.17), Northwest Territories (1.12) and Southwest (1.09) displayed the highest growth rate across Prairies/Territories Region while North (0.62), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.77) and Parklands (0.77) showed the lowest 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the French mother tongue populations of Yorkton - Melville (1.30), Northwest Territories (1.06) and Southwest (1.05) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Prairies/Territories Region while North (0.58), South Central (0.65) and Northern (0.74) 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
Nunavut, 1996-2011**

Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Population speaking English most often at home	9,518	11,060	13,123	14,563
Population speaking French most often at home	225	225	218	253
Population speaking other languages most often at home	15,338	15,380	15,980	16,945
Population speaking English most often at home (%)	37.9%	41.5%	44.7%	45.8%
Population speaking French most often at home (%)	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Population speaking other languages most often at home (%)	61.1%	57.7%	54.5%	53.3%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Population speaking English most often at home (growth)	1,543	2,063	1,440	5,045
Population speaking French most often at home (growth)	0	-8	35	28
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth)	43	600	965	1,608
Population speaking English most often at home (growth rate)	1.16	1.19	1.11	1.53
Population speaking French most often at home (growth rate)	1.00	0.97	1.16	1.12
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth rate)	1.00	1.04	1.06	1.10
Population speaking English most often at home (RPG)	1.09	1.08	1.02	1.21
Population speaking French most often at home (RPG)	0.94	0.88	1.07	0.89
Population speaking other languages most often at home (RPG)	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.87

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 Nunavut consisted of 14,563 individuals who comprised 45.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at home grew by 5,045 which represents a growth rate of 1.53 and a relative population growth rate of 1.21.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at home in Nunavut grew by 1,440 from 13,123 to 14,563.

French Mother Tongue

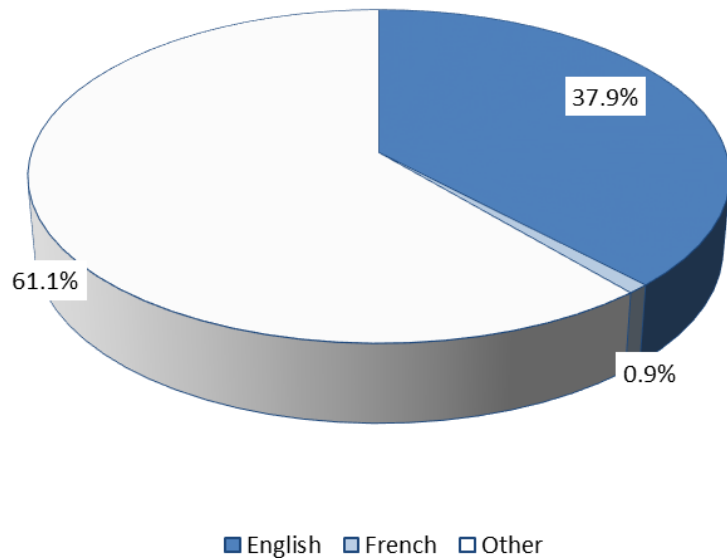
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at home in Nunavut consisted of 253 individuals who comprised 0.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at home grew by 28 which represents a growth rate of 1.12 and a relative population growth rate of 0.89.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at home in Nunavut grew by 35 from 218 to 253.

Other Mother Tongue

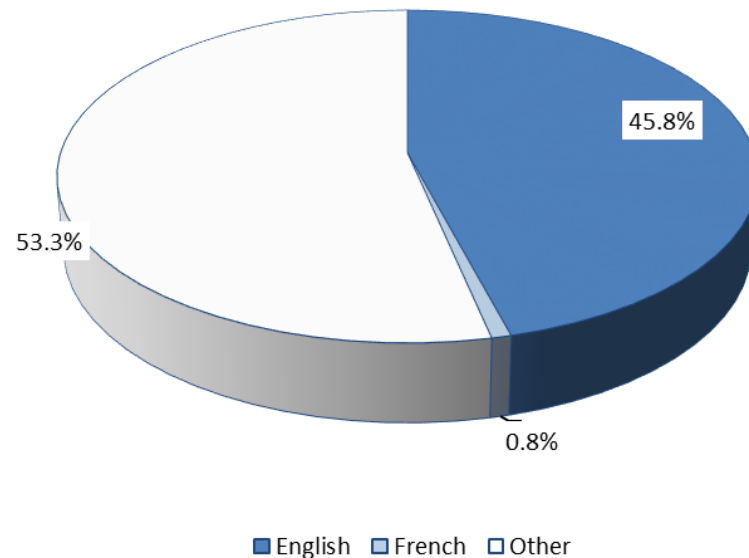
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home in Nunavut consisted of 16,945 individuals who comprised 53.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home grew by 1,608 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.87.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at home in Nunavut grew by 965 from 15,980 to 16,945.

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

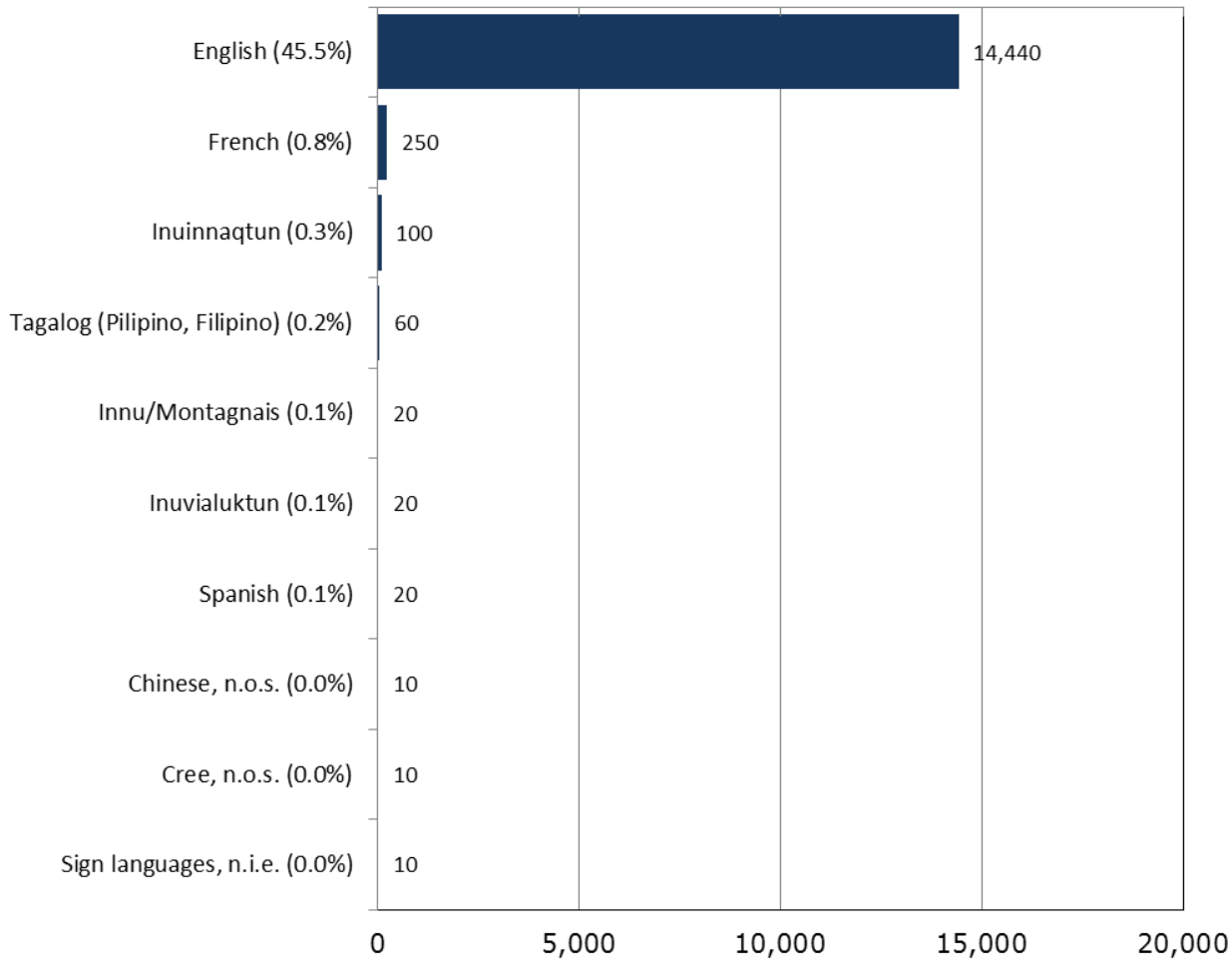


Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home Nunavut, 2011



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

**Top 10 Languages Used at Home (Other Than Inuktitut)
Nunavut, 2011**



✓ After Inuktitut(16,490), English (14,440), French (250) and Inuinnaqtun (100) were the three most common languages used solely at home.

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

**Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Home,
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Southeast (MB)	103,780	88,658	5,135	9,998	85.4%	4.9%	9.6%
South Central (MB)	59,980	47,889	1,034	11,052	79.8%	1.7%	18.4%
Southwest (MB)	107,205	98,101	578	8,546	91.5%	0.5%	8.0%
North Central (MB)	47,475	41,423	1,183	4,855	87.3%	2.5%	10.2%
Winnipeg (MB)	658,195	561,896	10,898	85,406	85.4%	1.7%	13.0%
Interlake (MB)	87,325	83,067	452	3,812	95.1%	0.5%	4.4%
Parklands (MB)	41,365	39,904	204	1,257	96.5%	0.5%	3.0%
North (MB)	87,735	67,263	191	20,306	76.7%	0.2%	23.1%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	287,680	271,737	1,314	14,624	94.5%	0.5%	5.1%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	98,425	92,194	682	5,549	93.7%	0.7%	5.6%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	313,040	289,365	1,358	22,308	92.4%	0.4%	7.1%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	83,265	81,020	178	2,058	97.3%	0.2%	2.5%
Prince Albert (SK)	199,395	187,878	1,313	10,215	94.2%	0.7%	5.1%
Northern (SK)	36,495	24,149	32	12,314	66.2%	0.1%	33.7%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,040	36,678	583	3,785	89.4%	1.4%	9.2%
Nunavut (NU)	31,760	14,568	255	16,948	45.9%	0.8%	53.4%
Manitoba (MB)	1,193,100	1,028,197	19,669	145,224	86.2%	1.6%	12.2%
Saskatchewan (SK)	1,018,320	946,339	4,887	67,084	92.9%	0.5%	6.6%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,035	36,676	576	3,788	89.4%	1.4%	9.2%
Nunavut (NU)	31,765	14,563	253	16,945	45.8%	0.8%	53.3%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	2,284,220	2,025,774	25,384	233,042	88.7%	1.1%	10.2%

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

✓ Winnipeg (561,896), Saskatoon - Biggar (289,365) and Regina - Moose Mountain (271,737) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at home while Nunavut (14,568), Northern (24,149) and Northwest Territories (36,678) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at home.

French spoken as Home Language

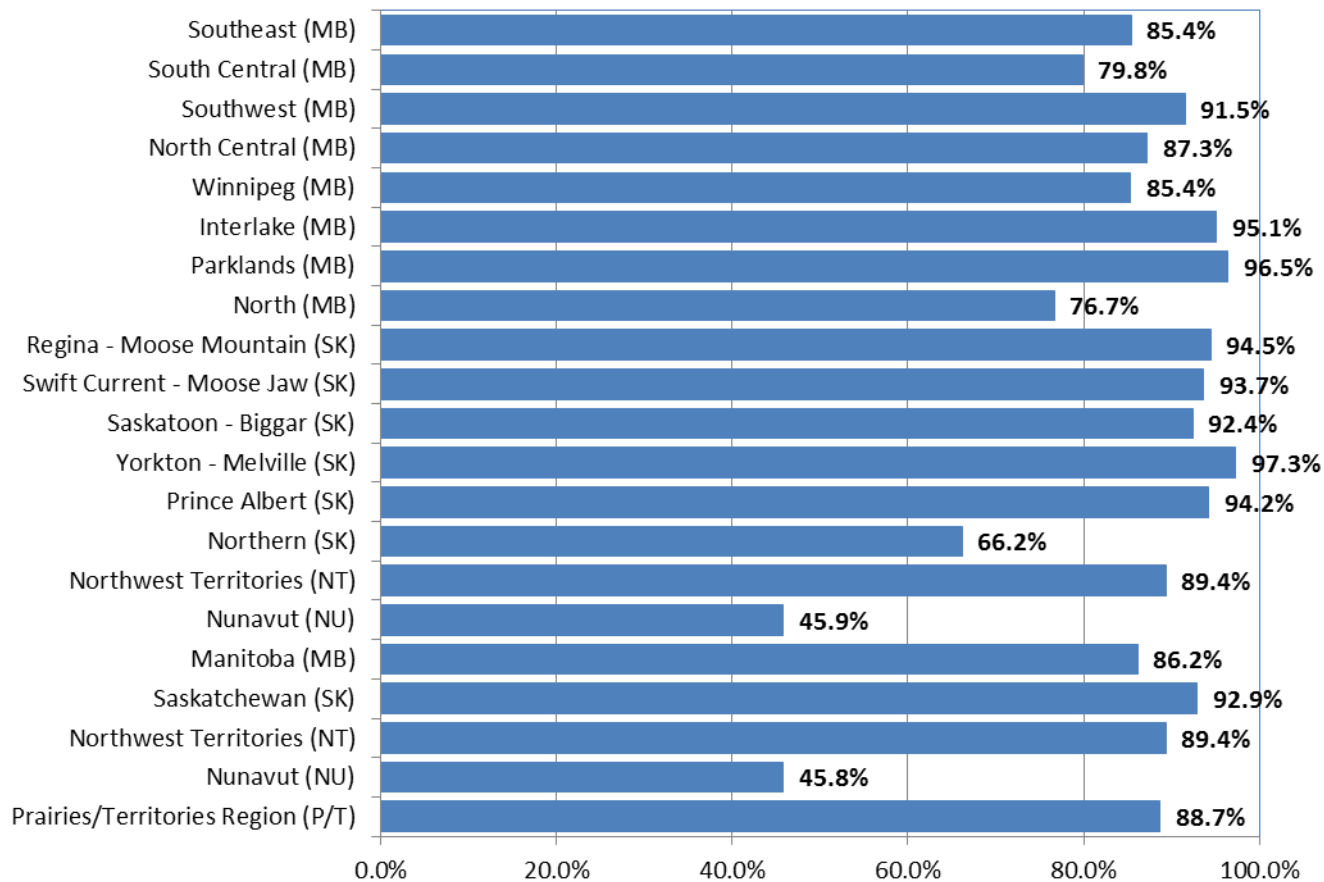
✓ Winnipeg (10,898), Southeast (5,135) and Saskatoon - Biggar (1,358) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at home while Northern (32), Yorkton - Melville (178) and North (191) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at home.

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ Winnipeg (85,406), Saskatoon - Biggar (22,308) and North (20,306) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at home in Prairies/Territories Region. In terms of weight, Nunavut (53.4%), Northern (33.7%) and North (23.1%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages most often at home across Prairies/Territories 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.

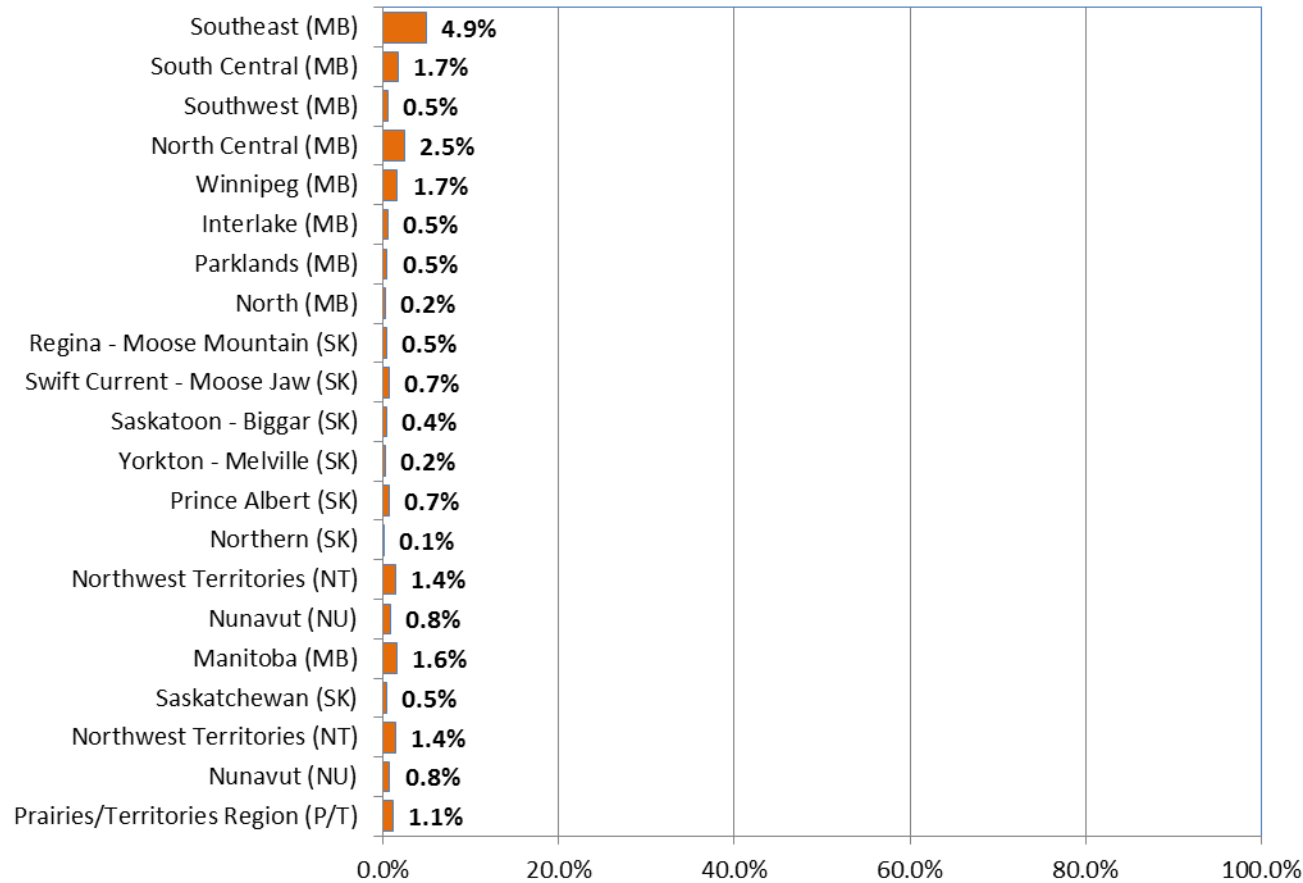
**English Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



✓ *In terms of weight, Yorkton - Melville (97.3%), Parklands (96.5%) and Interlake (95.1%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at home while Nunavut (45.9%), Northern (66.2%) and North (76.7%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

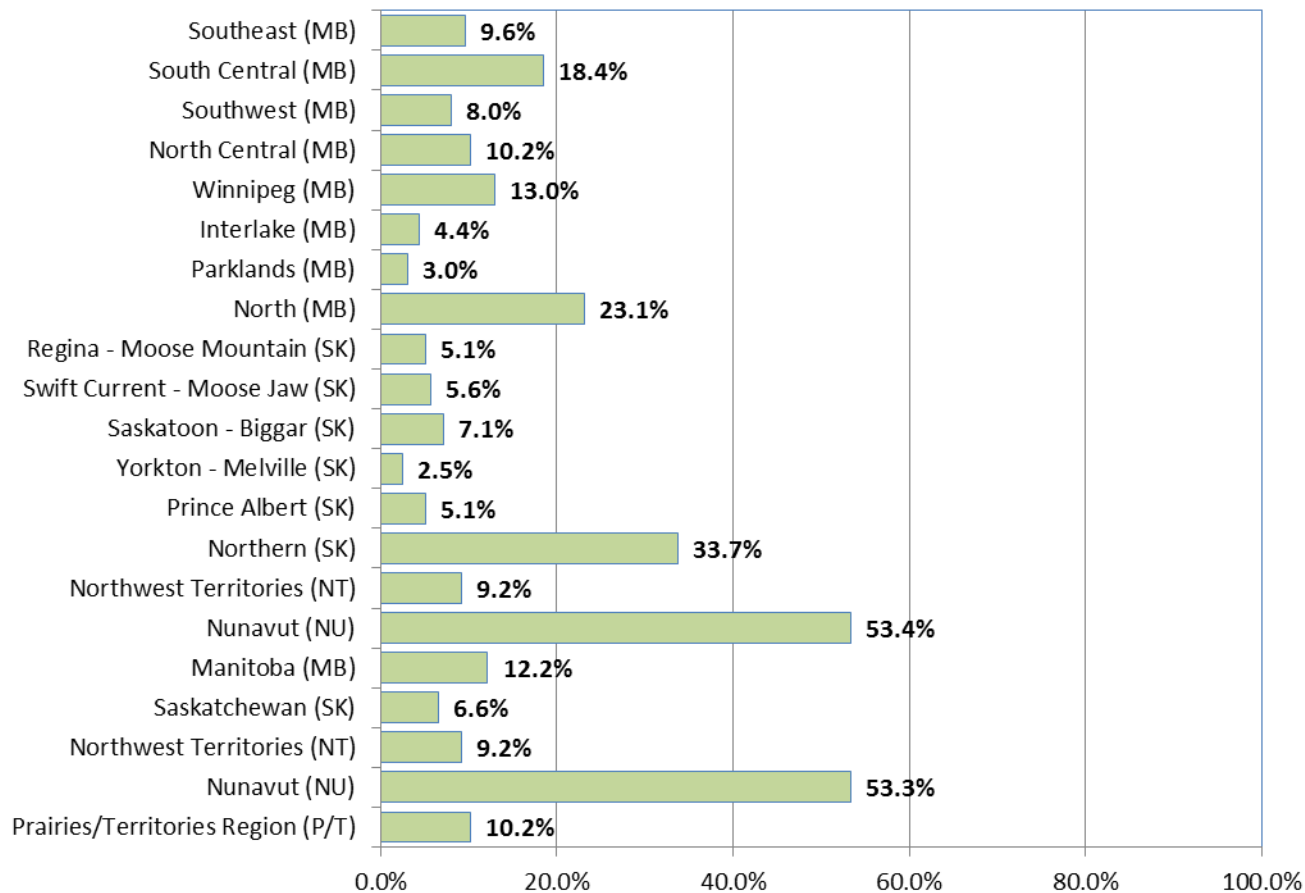
**French Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



✓ *In terms of weight, Southeast (4.9%), North Central (2.5%) and South Central (1.7%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at home while Northern (0.1%), Yorkton - Melville (0.2%) and North (0.2%) 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



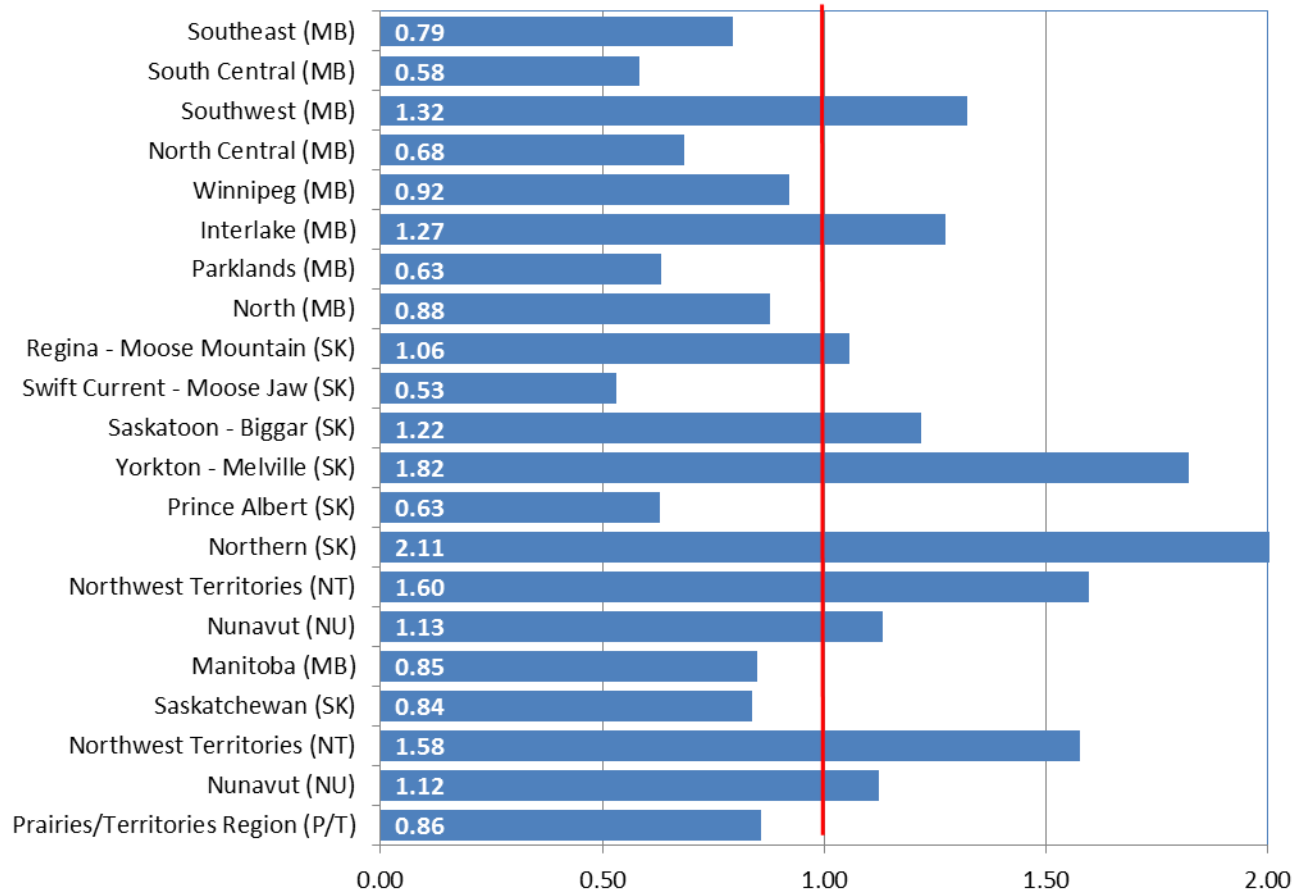
✓ *In terms of weight, Nunavut (53.4%), Northern (33.7%) and North (23.1%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at home while Yorkton - Melville (2.5%), Parklands (3.0%) and Interlake (4.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

Nunavut – Demolinguistic Profile

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

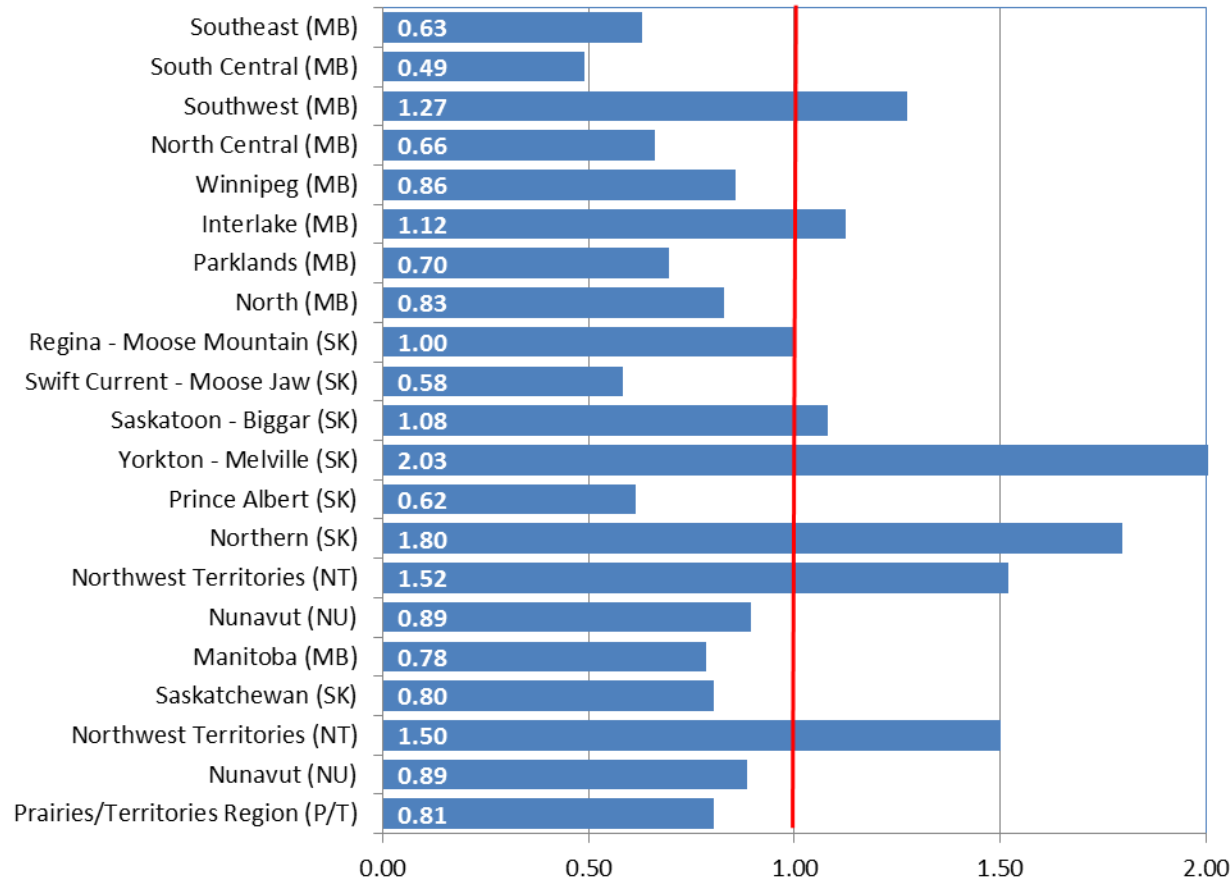


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at home of Northern (2.11), Yorkton - Melville (1.82) and Northwest Territories (1.60) displayed the highest growth rate across Prairies/Territories Region while Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.53), South Central (0.58) and Prince Albert (0.63) 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 (HL_a) 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



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

✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the populations speaking French most often at home of Yorkton - Melville (2.03), Northern (1.80) and Northwest Territories (1.52) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Prairies/Territories Region while South Central (0.49), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.58) and Prince Albert (0.62) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

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

Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home

**Population by Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home
Nunavut, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	18,860	21,268	22,395
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	405	385	513
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	19,525	21,323	23,553
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (%)	70.7%	72.5%	70.5%
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (%)	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (%)	73.2%	72.7%	74.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	2,408	1,128	3,535
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	-20	128	108
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	1,798	2,230	4,028
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.13	1.05	1.19
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (growth rate)	0.95	1.33	1.27
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.09	1.10	1.21
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (RPG)	1.03	0.97	1.00
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (RPG)	0.86	1.23	1.06
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (RPG)	0.99	1.02	1.01

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

English Spoken as Home Language

- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home in Nunavut consisted of 22,395 individuals who comprised 70.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home grew by 3,535 which represents a growth rate of 1.19 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke English at least regularly at home in Nunavut grew by 1,128 from 21,268 to 22,395.

French Spoken as Home Language

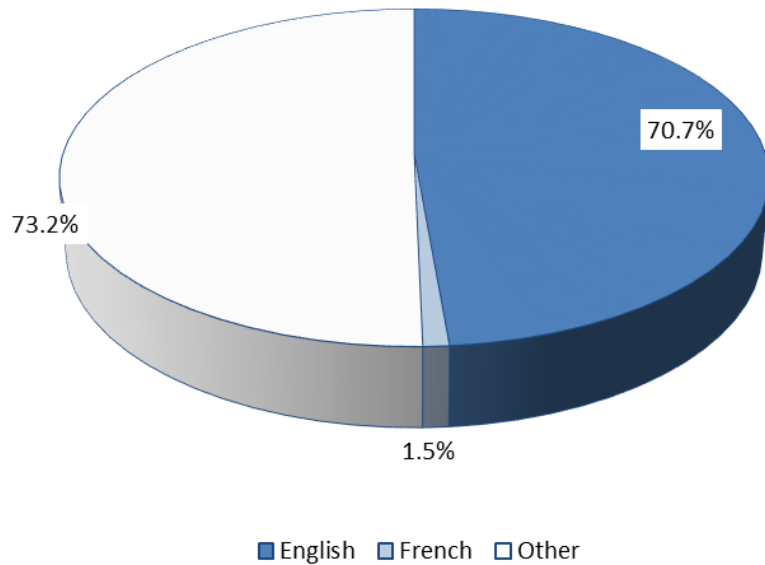
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Nunavut consisted of 513 individuals who comprised 1.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home grew by 108 which represents a growth rate of 1.27 and a relative population growth rate of 1.06.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Nunavut grew by 128 from 385 to 513.

Other Languages Spoken as Home Language

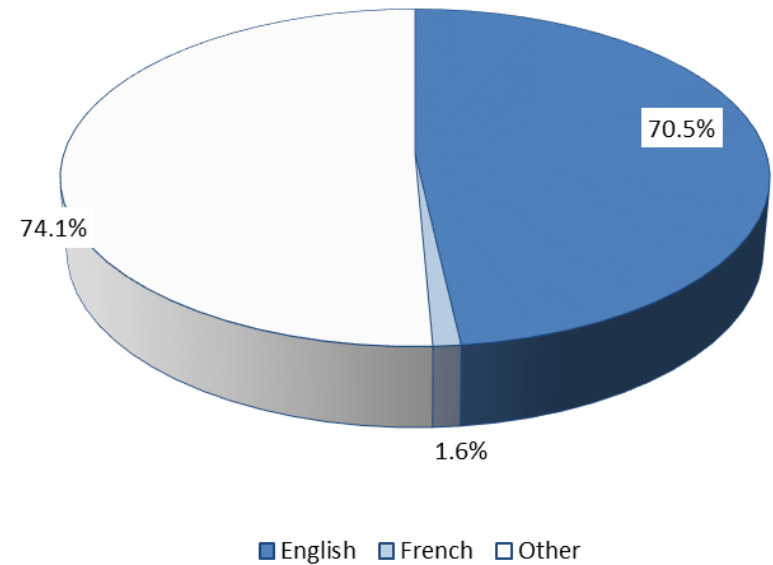
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Nunavut consisted of 23,553 individuals who comprised 74.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home grew by 4,028 which represents a growth rate of 1.21 and a relative population growth rate of 1.01.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Nunavut grew by 2,230 from 21,323 to 23,553.

- 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
Nunavut, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home
Nunavut, 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, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Southeast (MB)	103,780	94,590	8,640	16,310	91.1%	8.3%	15.7%
South Central (MB)	59,980	52,062	1,854	17,449	86.8%	3.1%	29.1%
Southwest (MB)	107,205	101,396	1,488	11,521	94.6%	1.4%	10.7%
North Central (MB)	47,475	44,143	2,103	6,410	93.0%	4.4%	13.5%
Winnipeg (MB)	658,195	598,538	23,191	129,526	90.9%	3.5%	19.7%
Interlake (MB)	87,325	84,694	1,214	6,952	97.0%	1.4%	8.0%
Parklands (MB)	41,365	40,402	687	3,147	97.7%	1.7%	7.6%
North (MB)	87,735	82,076	621	31,948	93.5%	0.7%	36.4%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	287,680	277,541	3,806	23,158	96.5%	1.3%	8.1%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	98,425	94,992	1,697	7,207	96.5%	1.7%	7.3%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	313,040	298,342	4,167	35,472	95.3%	1.3%	11.3%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	83,265	81,698	515	4,808	98.1%	0.6%	5.8%
Prince Albert (SK)	199,395	193,113	3,380	18,428	96.8%	1.7%	9.2%
Northern (SK)	36,495	30,667	159	18,094	84.0%	0.4%	49.6%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,040	39,025	1,213	7,448	95.1%	3.0%	18.2%
Nunavut (NU)	31,760	22,398	520	23,558	70.5%	1.6%	74.2%
Manitoba (MB)	1,193,100	1,097,893	39,778	223,238	92.0%	3.3%	18.7%
Saskatchewan (SK)	1,018,320	976,343	13,725	107,168	95.9%	1.3%	10.5%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,035	39,028	1,211	7,446	95.1%	3.0%	18.1%
Nunavut (NU)	31,765	22,395	513	23,553	70.5%	1.6%	74.1%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	2,284,220	2,135,659	55,227	361,404	93.5%	2.4%	15.8%

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

✓ Winnipeg (598,538), Saskatoon - Biggar (298,342) and Regina - Moose Mountain (277,541) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Nunavut (22,398), Northern (30,667) and Northwest Territories (39,025) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at home.

French spoken as Home Language

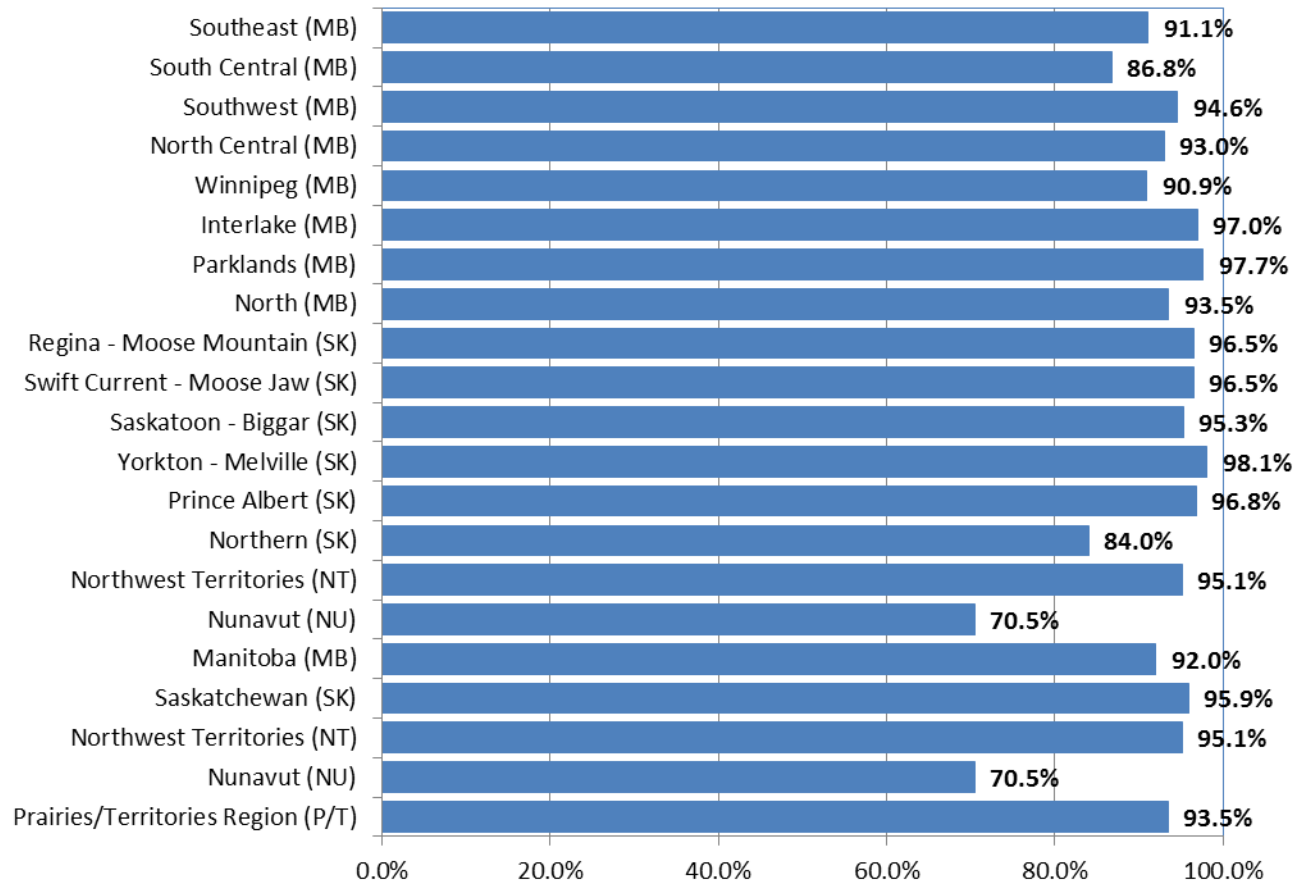
✓ Winnipeg (23,191), Southeast (8,640) and Saskatoon - Biggar (4,167) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Northern (159), Yorkton - Melville (515) and Nunavut (520) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at home.

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ Winnipeg (129,526), Saskatoon - Biggar (35,472) and North (31,948) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home in Prairies/Territories Region. In terms of weight, Parklands (3,147), Yorkton - Melville (4,808) and North Central (6,410) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home across Prairies/Territories 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**

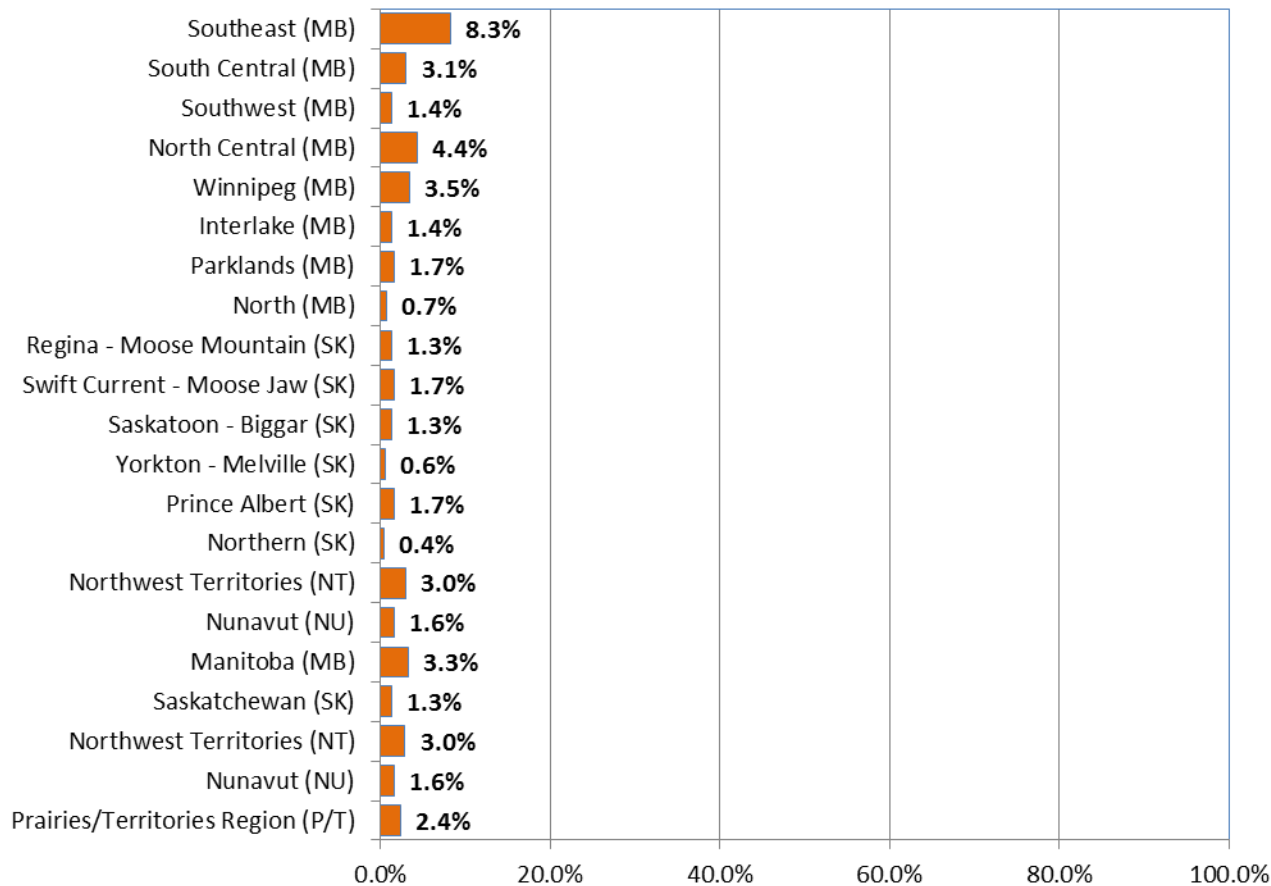


✓ *In terms of weight, Yorkton - Melville (98.1%), Parklands (97.7%) and Interlake (97.0%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Nunavut (70.5%), Northern (84.0%) and South Central (86.8%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**

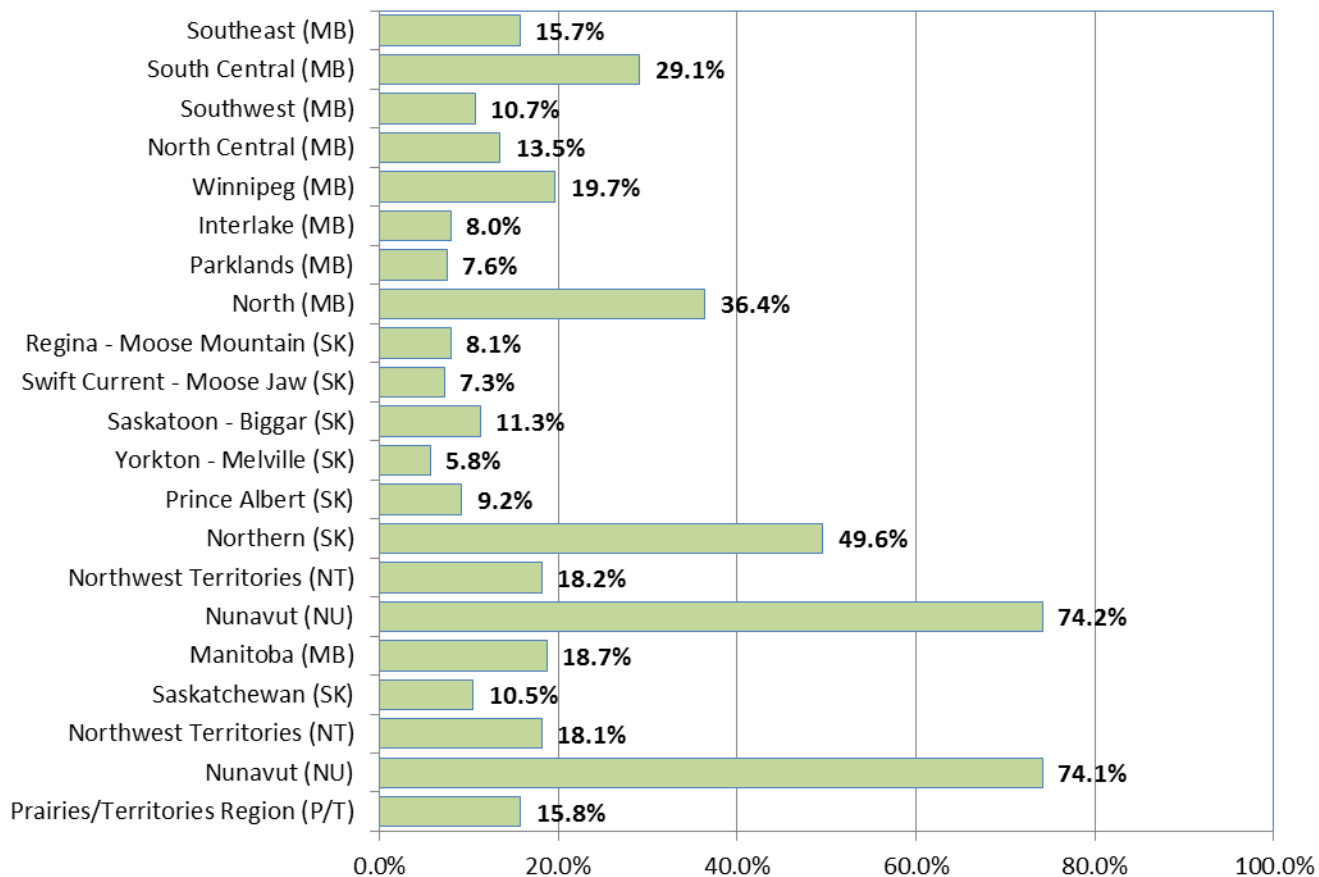


✓ *In terms of weight, Southeast (8.3%), North Central (4.4%) and Winnipeg (3.5%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Northern (0.4%), Yorkton - Melville (0.6%) and North (0.7%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**



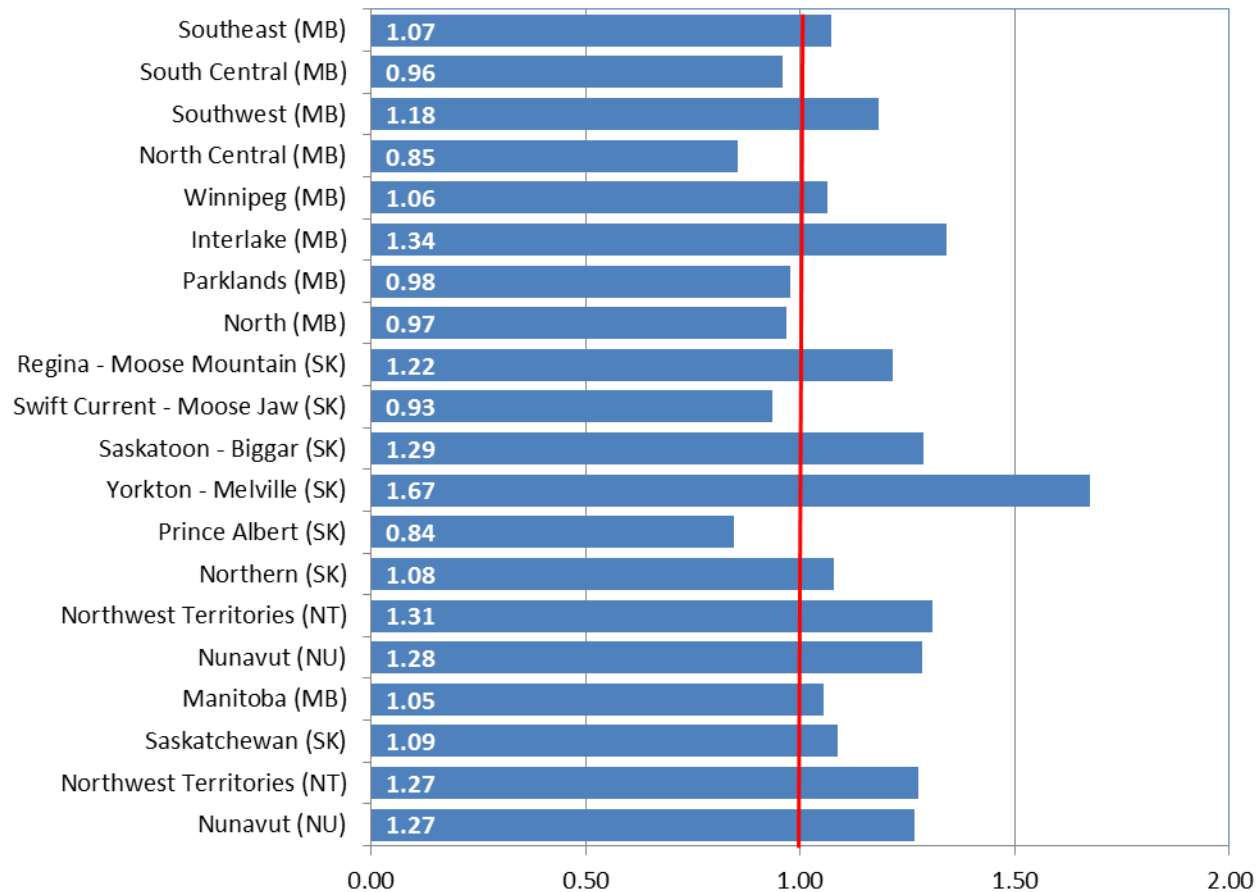
✓ *In terms of weight, Nunavut (74.2%), Northern (49.6%) and North (36.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home while Yorkton - Melville (5.8%), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (7.3%) and Parklands (7.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

Nunavut – Demolinguistic Profile

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

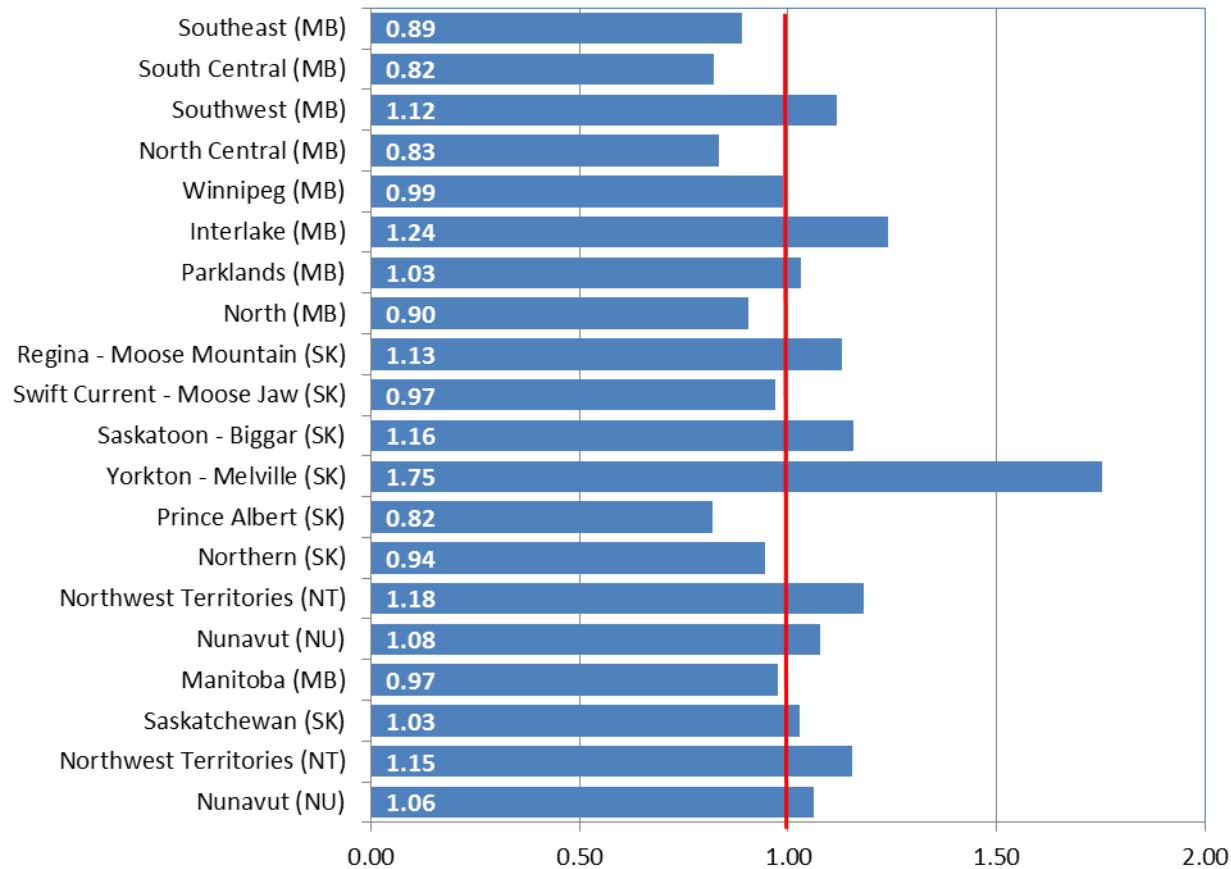


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home in the regions of Yorkton - Melville (1.67), Interlake (1.34) and Northwest Territories (1.31) displayed the highest growth rate across Prairies/Territories Region while Prince Albert (0.84), North Central (0.85) and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.93) showed the lowest growth rates.

- 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home of Yorkton - Melville (1.75), Interlake (1.24) and Northwest Territories (1.18) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Prairies/Territories Region while Prince Albert (0.82), South Central (0.82) and North Central (0.83) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

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

- The language 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 Nunavut, 1996-2011

based on language spoken most often at home	1996	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population	410	408	388	443
population who spoke French most often at home	225	225	218	253
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at home	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home		2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population		408	388	443
population speaking French most often or regularly at home		405	385	513
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at home		0.99	0.99	1.16

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 Nunavut in 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index for French spoken most often at home was 0.57 which was higher than that of 1996 (0.55).*
- ✓ *When we consider French spoken at least regularly at home, we find an LCI of 1.16 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, Prairies/Territories 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
Southeast (MB)	0.62	0.90	0.54	0.91	0.88	1.01
South Central (MB)	0.58	0.84	0.49	0.88	0.85	1.05
Southwest (MB)	0.26	0.65	0.32	0.82	1.24	1.26
North Central (MB)	0.58	0.83	0.45	0.80	0.77	0.95
Winnipeg (MB)	0.42	0.83	0.43	0.91	1.02	1.10
Interlake (MB)	0.20	0.58	0.26	0.70	1.29	1.21
Parklands (MB)	0.25	0.56	0.19	0.65	0.77	1.16
North (MB)	0.24	0.83	0.29	0.93	1.20	1.12
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	0.26	0.76	0.32	0.92	1.21	1.21
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	0.29	0.66	0.27	0.67	0.93	1.01
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	0.24	0.67	0.29	0.88	1.20	1.30
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	0.11	0.56	0.23	0.67	2.06	1.21
Prince Albert (SK)	0.27	0.64	0.25	0.64	0.92	1.00
Northern (SK)	0.22	0.92	0.26	1.28	1.17	1.39
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.38	0.93	0.52	1.08	1.37	1.16
Nunavut (NU)	0.55	1.01	0.58	1.18	1.05	1.16
Manitoba (MB)	0.45	0.82	0.44	0.89	0.96	1.08
Saskatchewan (SK)	0.26	0.68	0.28	0.78	1.08	1.15
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.39	0.95	0.52	1.08	1.31	1.14
Nunavut (NU)	0.55	0.99	0.57	1.16	1.04	1.17
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	0.40	0.78	0.40	0.86	0.99	1.10

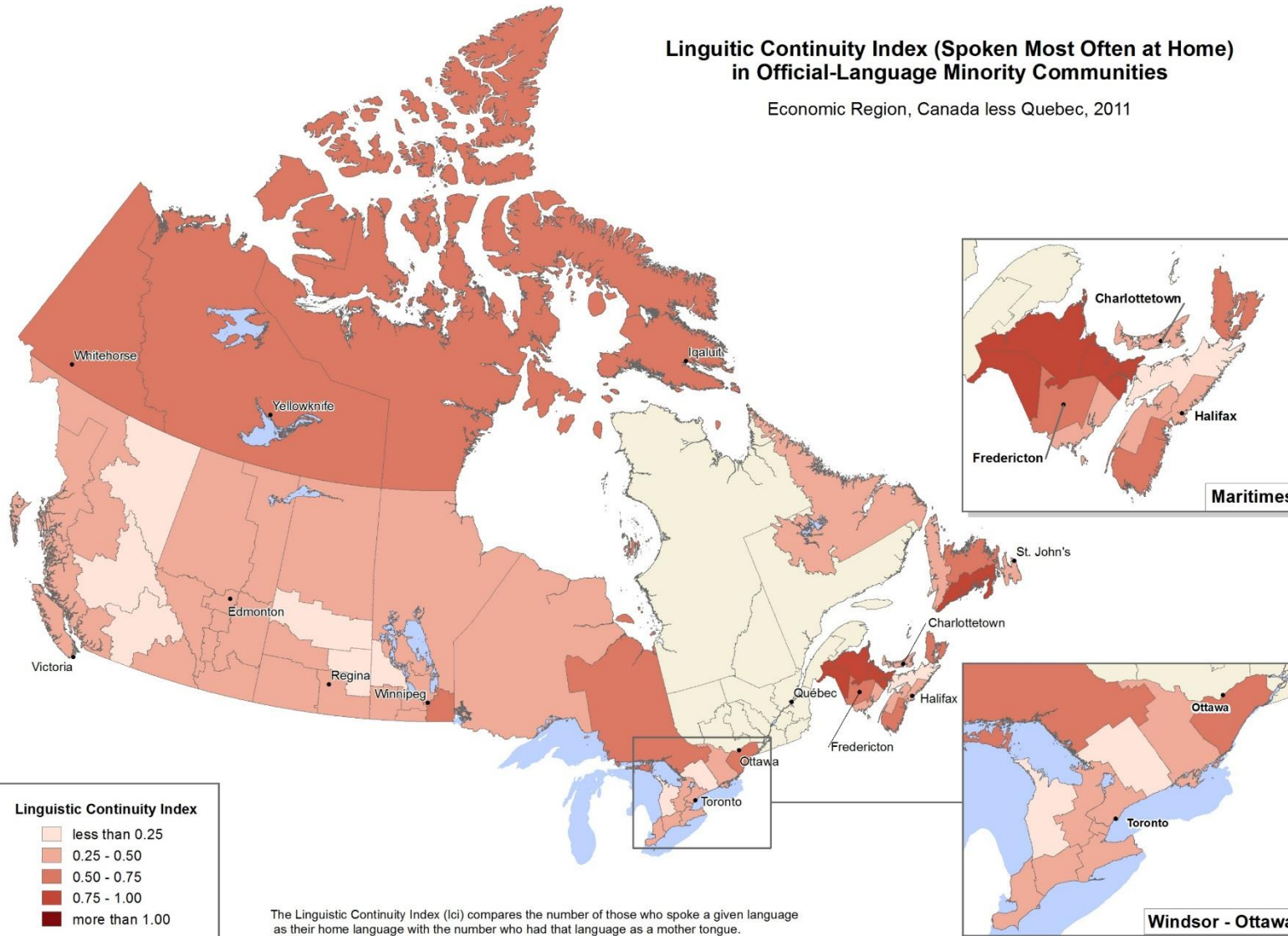
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of French across Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at home, Nunavut (0.58), Southeast (0.54) and Northwest Territories (0.52) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices for French across Région des Prairies et du Nord while Parklands (0.19), Yorkton - Melville (0.23) and Prince Albert (0.25) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken at least regularly at home, Northern (1.28), Nunavut (1.18) and Northwest Territories (1.08) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région des Prairies et du Nord while Prince Albert (0.64), Parklands (0.65) and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.67) displayed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

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

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

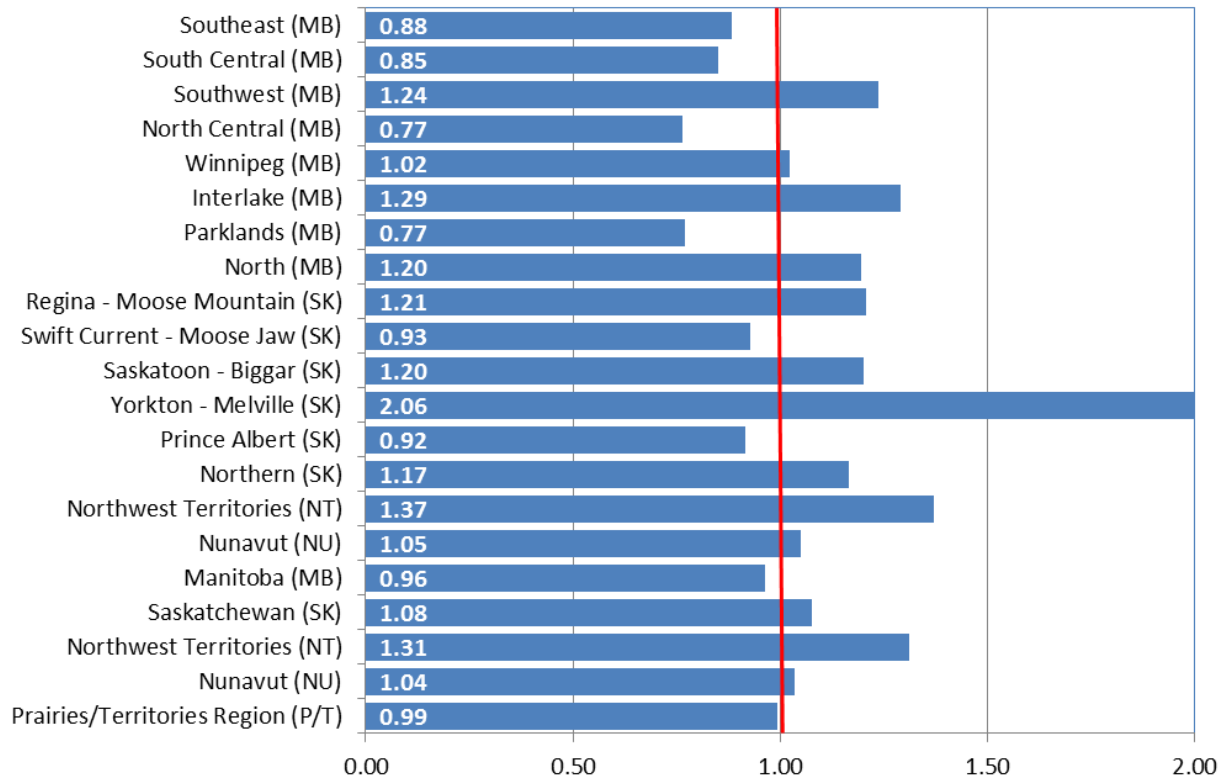
Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011



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

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.

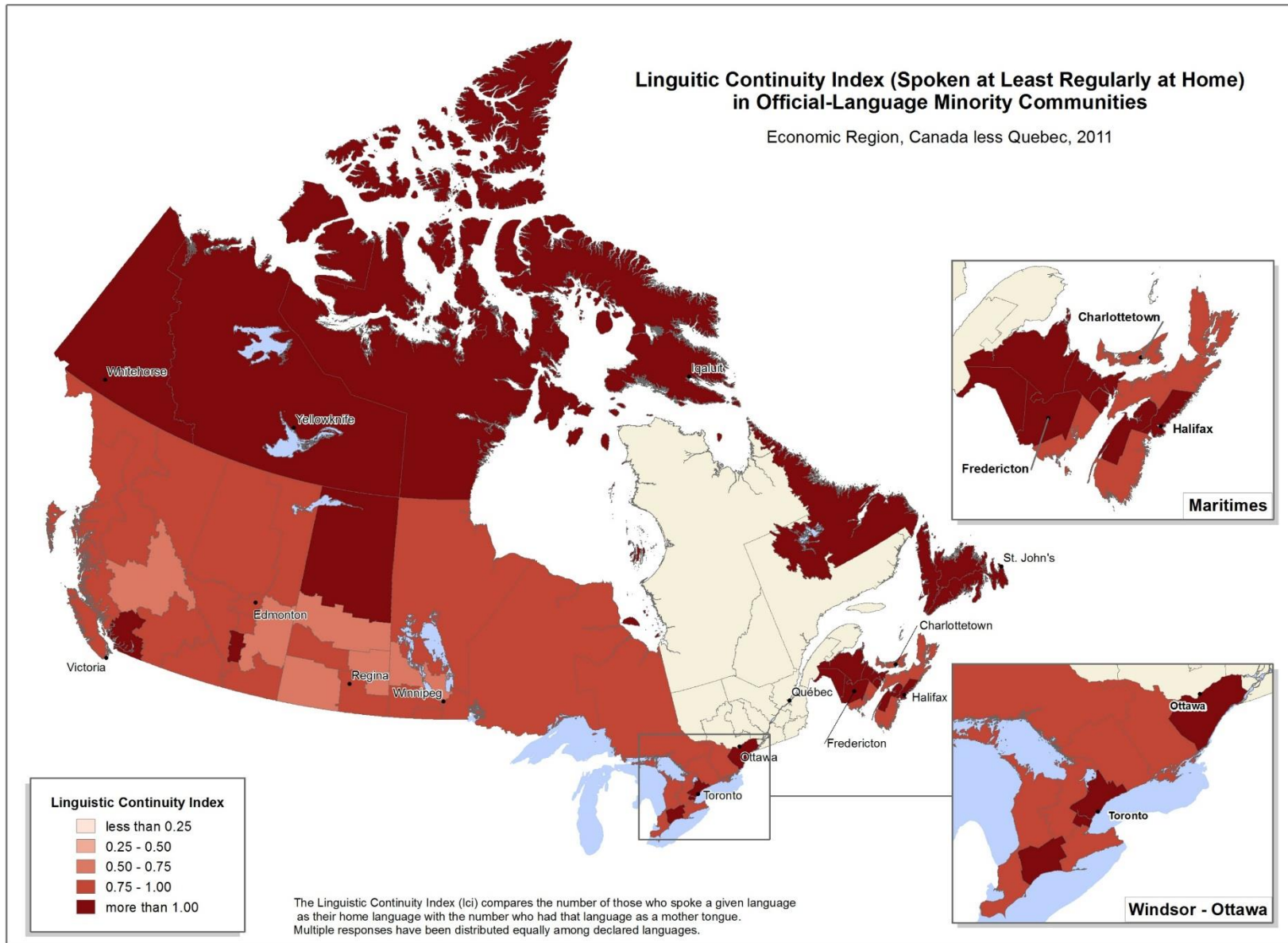
**Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of the Minority Official Language
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Yorkton - Melville (2.06), Northwest Territories (1.37) and Interlake (1.29) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on home language spoken most often) for French across Prairies/Territories Region while North Central (0.77), Parklands (0.77) and South Central (0.85) showed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

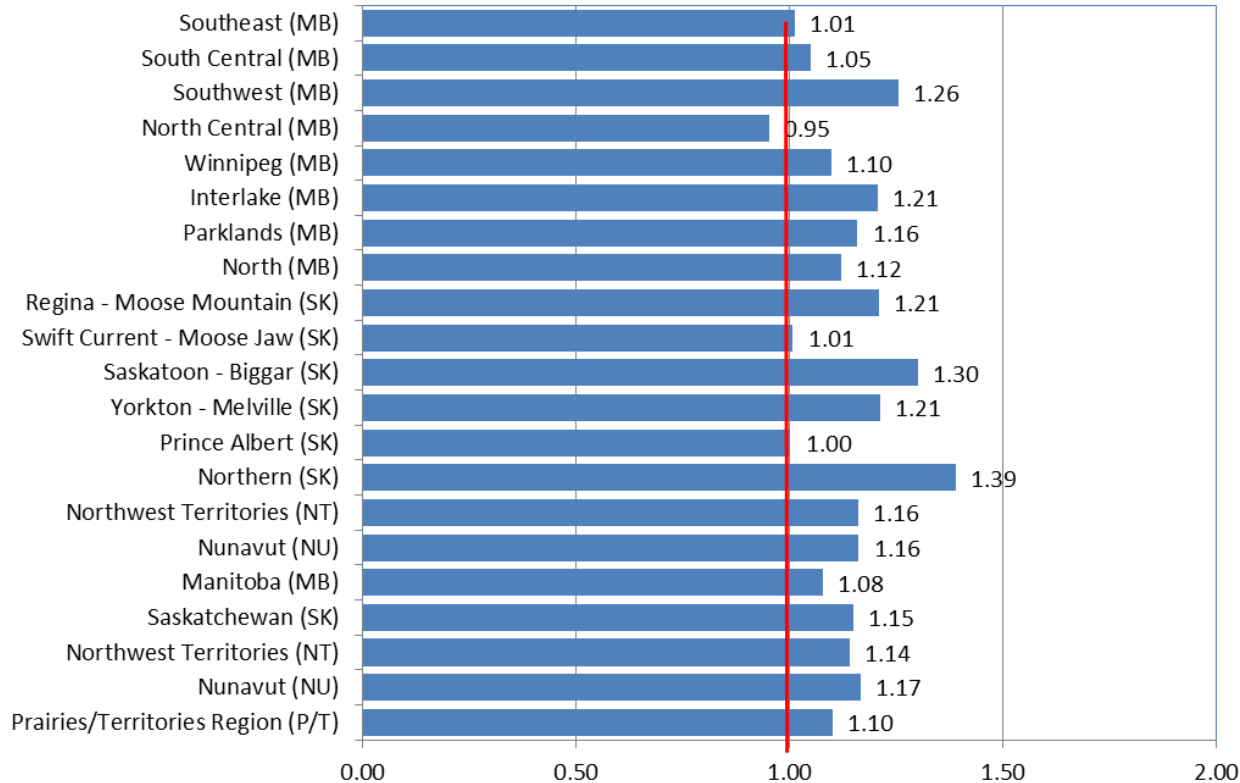
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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



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

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



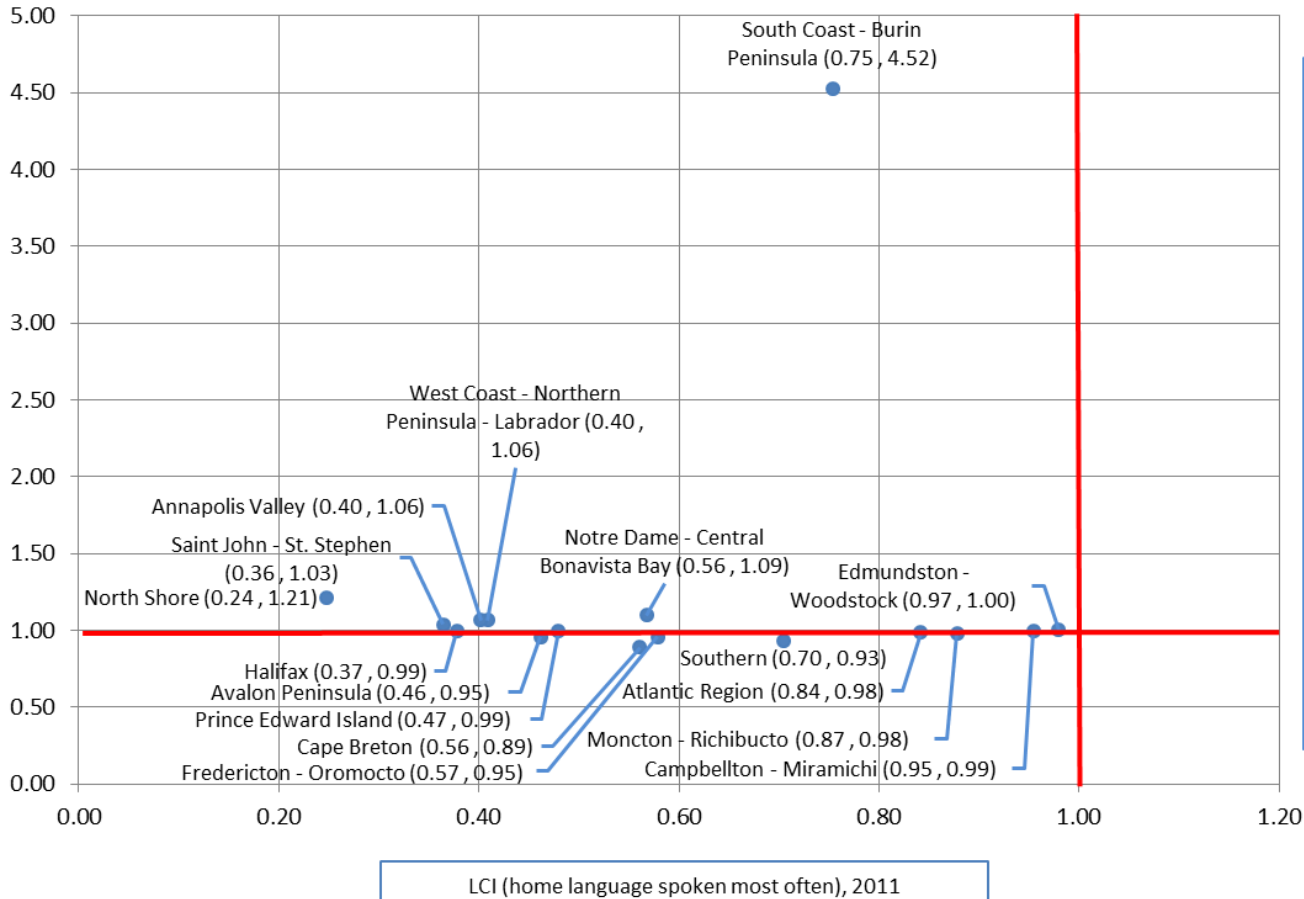
✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Northern (1.39), Saskatoon - Biggar (1.30) and Southwest (1.26) displayed the highest linguistic continuity index (based on home language spoken at least regularly) for French in Prairies/Territories Region while North Central (0.95), Prince Albert (1.00) and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (1.01) showed the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices.*

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

- The Linguistic Continuity Index (LCI-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.

Nunavut – Demolinguistic Profile

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



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

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

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

Language Spoken Most Often at Work



**Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Work
Nunavut, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken most often at work	8,225	9,903	10,748
French spoken most often at work	40	65	55
Other languages spoken most often at work	4,280	4,208	3,973
English spoken most often at work (%)	65.6%	69.9%	72.7%
French spoken most often at work (%)	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Other languages spoken most often at work (%)	34.1%	29.7%	26.9%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken most often at work (growth)	1,678	845	2,523
French spoken most often at work (growth)	25	-10	15
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth)	-73	-235	-308
English spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.20	1.09	1.31
French spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.63	0.85	1.38
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth rate)	0.98	0.94	0.93
English spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.07	1.04	1.11
French spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.44	0.81	1.17
Other languages spoken most often at work (RPG)	0.87	0.91	0.79

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 Nunavut consisted of 10,748 individuals who comprised 72.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at work grew by 2,523 which represents a growth rate of 1.31 and a relative population growth rate of 1.11.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at work in Nunavut grew by 845 from 9,903 to 10,748.

French Spoken at Work

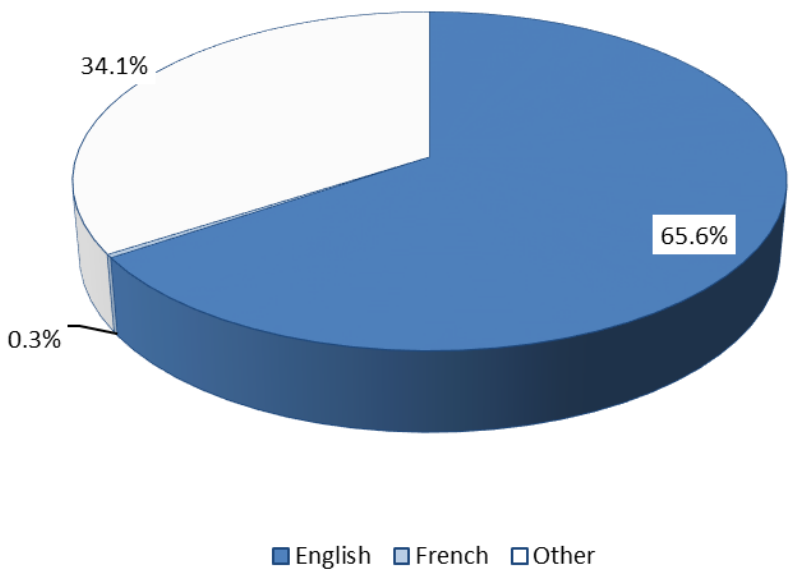
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at work in Nunavut consisted of 55 individuals who comprised 0.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at work grew by 15 which represents a growth rate of 1.38 and a relative population growth rate of 1.17.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at work in Nunavut decreased by 10 from 65 to 55.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

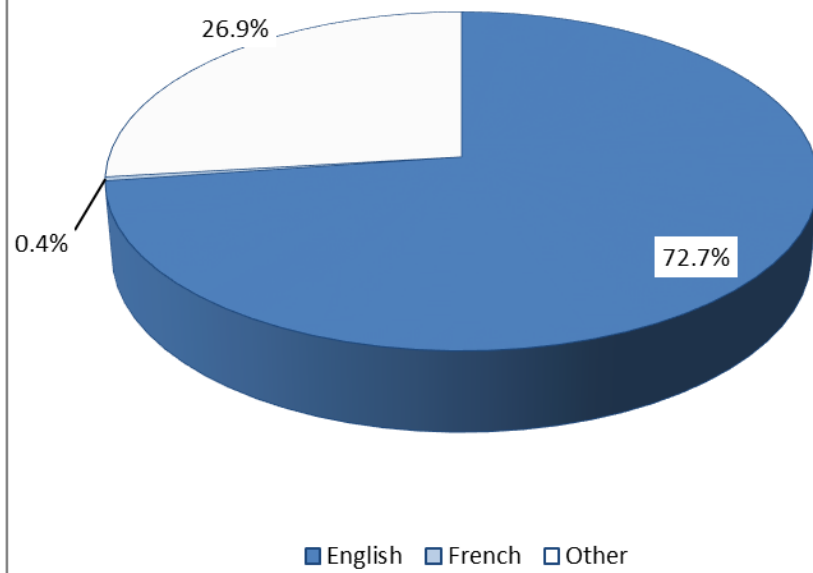
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work in Nunavut consisted of 3,973 individuals who comprised 26.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work grew by 308 which represents a growth rate of 0.93 and a relative population growth rate of 0.79.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at work in Nunavut decreased by 235 from 4,208 to 3,973.

- 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 Nunavut, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Work Nunavut, 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Southeast (MB)	59,210	57,090	1,480	640	96.4%	2.5%	1.1%
South Central (MB)	32,220	30,978	350	893	96.1%	1.1%	2.8%
Southwest (MB)	63,410	62,803	90	518	99.0%	0.1%	0.8%
North Central (MB)	24,455	23,895	438	123	97.7%	1.8%	0.5%
Winnipeg (MB)	394,085	385,803	4,311	3,971	97.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Interlake (MB)	51,470	51,123	125	223	99.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Parklands (MB)	22,260	22,105	95	60	99.3%	0.4%	0.3%
North (MB)	34,500	31,725	63	2,713	92.0%	0.2%	7.9%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	179,375	177,733	903	740	99.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	58,500	57,998	180	323	99.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	195,120	193,838	588	695	99.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	48,095	47,993	0	103	99.8%	0.0%	0.2%
Prince Albert (SK)	110,010	108,840	325	845	98.9%	0.3%	0.8%
Northern (SK)	12,565	11,363	0	1,203	90.4%	0.0%	9.6%
Northwest Territories (NT)	25,000	24,423	215	363	97.7%	0.9%	1.5%
Nunavut (NU)	14,770	10,748	50	3,973	72.8%	0.3%	26.9%
Manitoba (MB)	681,805	665,615	7,023	9,168	97.6%	1.0%	1.3%
Saskatchewan (SK)	603,910	597,850	2,093	3,968	99.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Northwest Territories (NT)	25,010	24,420	215	375	97.6%	0.9%	1.5%
Nunavut (NU)	14,775	10,748	55	3,973	72.7%	0.4%	26.9%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	1,325,500	1,298,633	9,385	17,483	98.0%	0.7%	1.3%

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

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ Winnipeg (385,803), Saskatoon - Biggar (193,838) and Regina - Moose Mountain (177,733) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at work while Nunavut (10,748), Northern (11,363) and Parklands (22,105) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at work.

French Spoken at Work

- ✓ Winnipeg (4,311), Southeast (1,480) and Regina - Moose Mountain (903) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at work while Yorkton - Melville (0), Northern (0) and Nunavut (50) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at work.

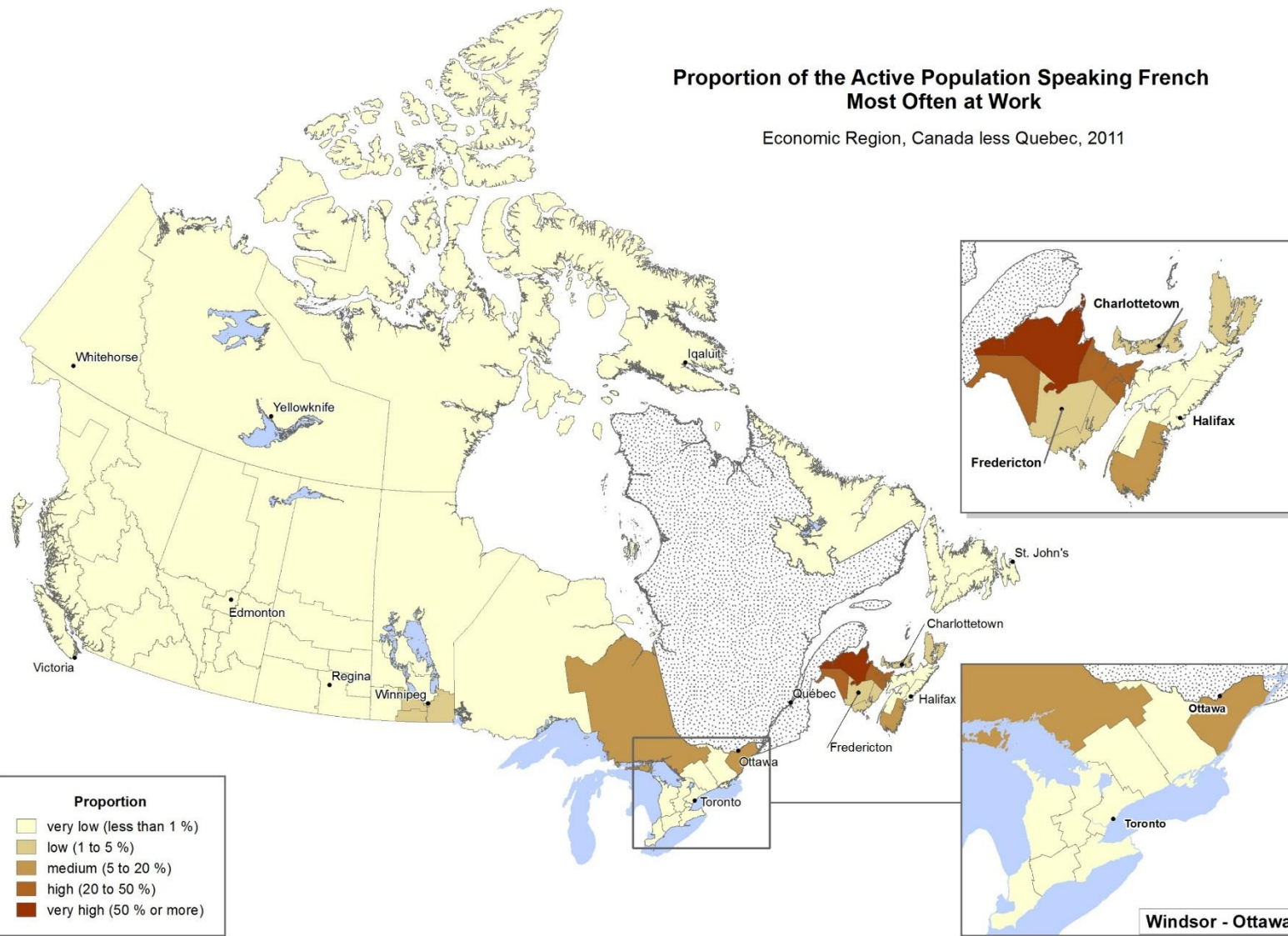
Other Languages Spoken at Work

- ✓ Nunavut (3,973), Winnipeg (3,971) and North (2,713) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at work in Prairies/Territories Region. while Parklands (60), Yorkton - Melville (103) and North Central (123) had the smallest populations speaking other languages most often at work.

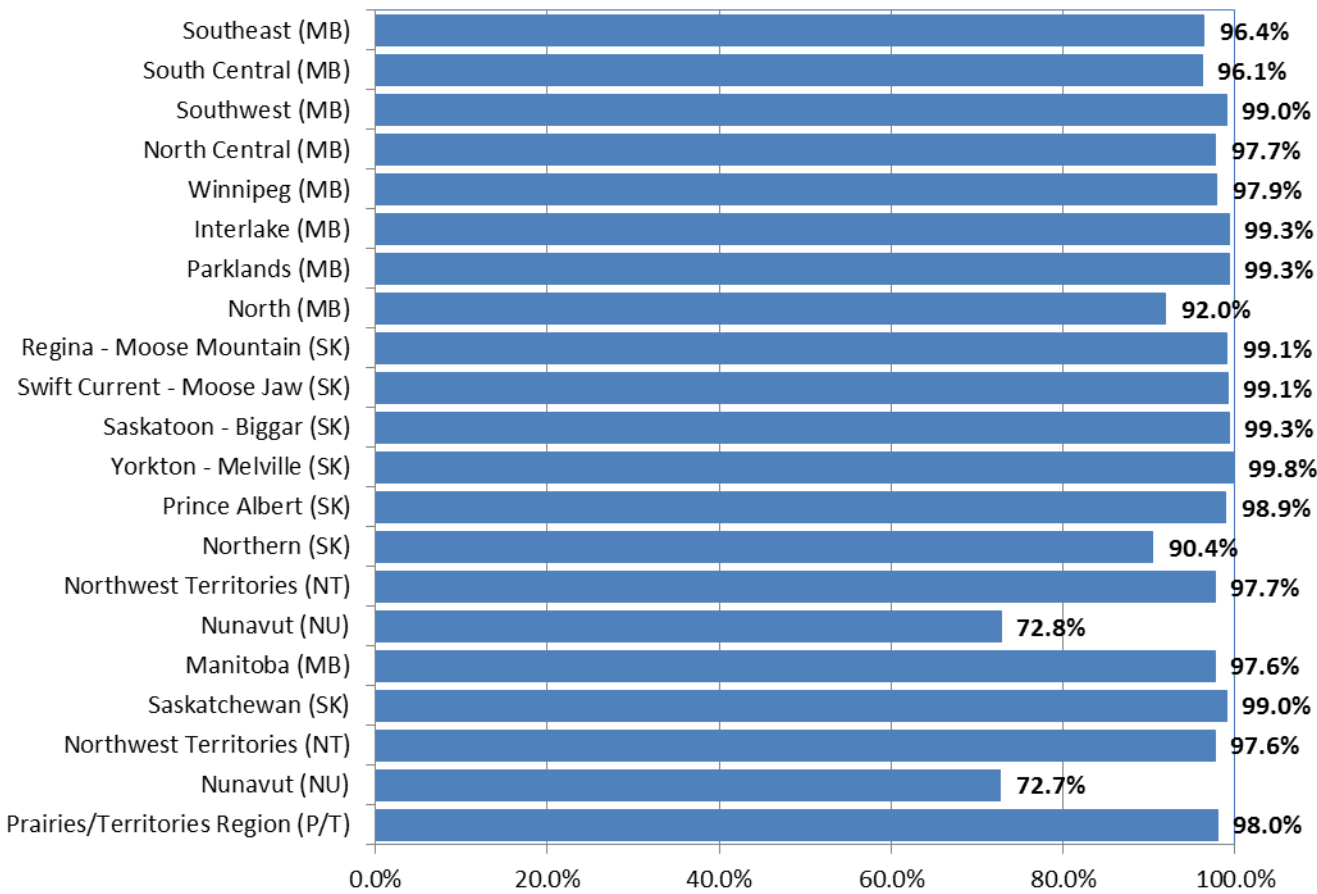
- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses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

Proportion of the Active Population Speaking French Most Often at Work

Economic Region, Canada less Quebec, 2011



**English Spoken Most Often at Work,
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**

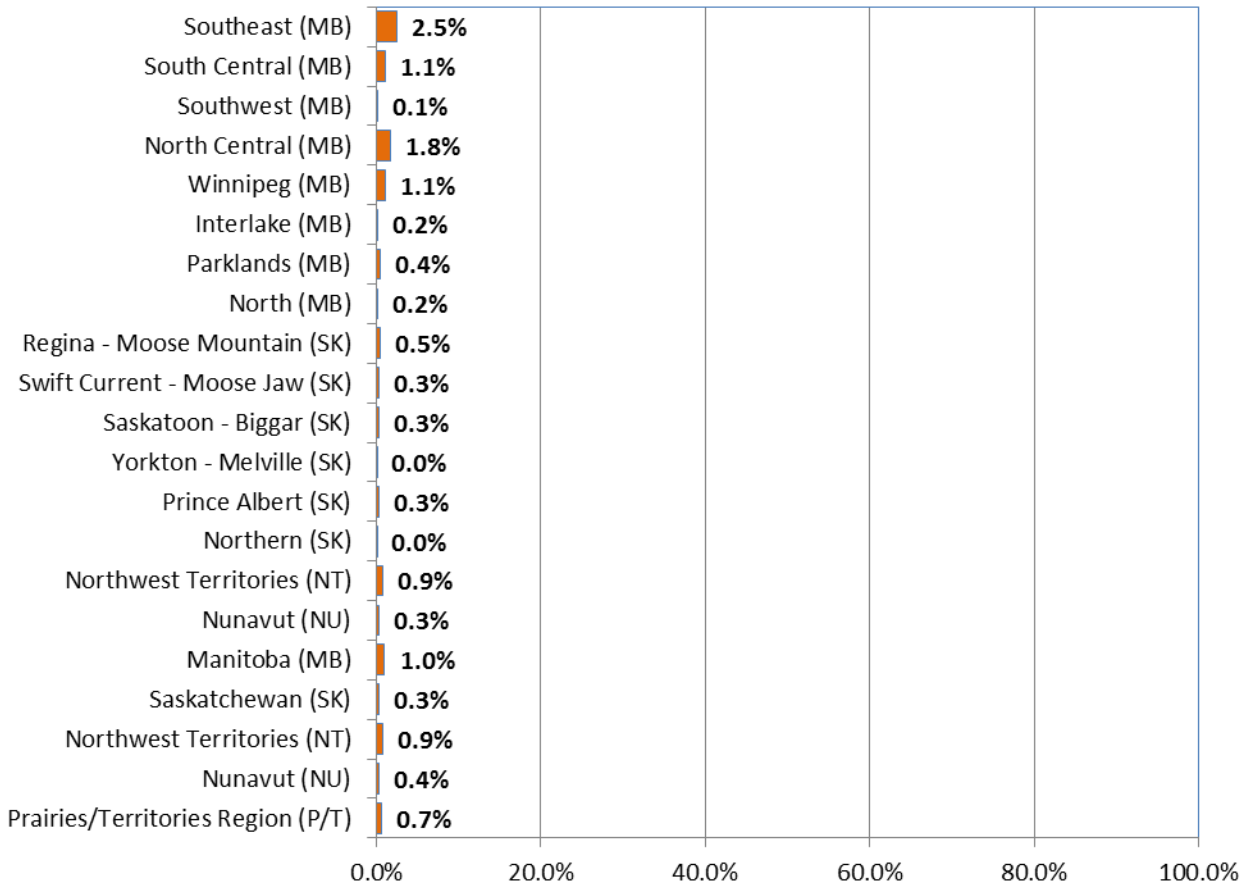


✓ *In terms of weight, Yorkton - Melville (99.8%), Saskatoon - Biggar (99.3%) and Interlake (99.3%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at work while Nunavut (72.8%), Northern (90.4%) and North (92.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

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

**French Spoken Most Often at Work,
Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**

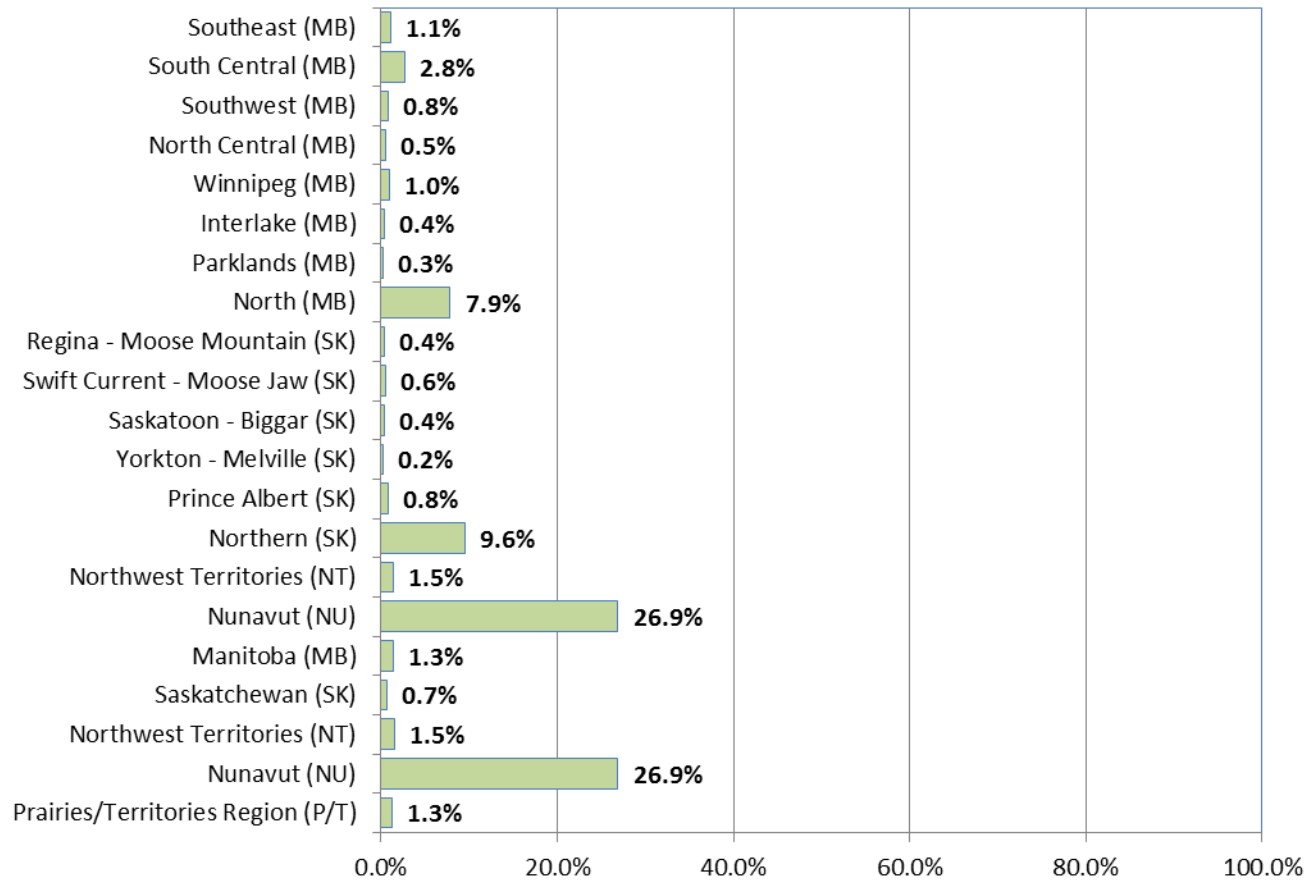


✓ *In terms of weight, Southeast (2.5%), North Central (1.8%) and Winnipeg (1.1%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at work while Yorkton - Melville (0.0%), Northern (0.0%) and Southwest (0.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

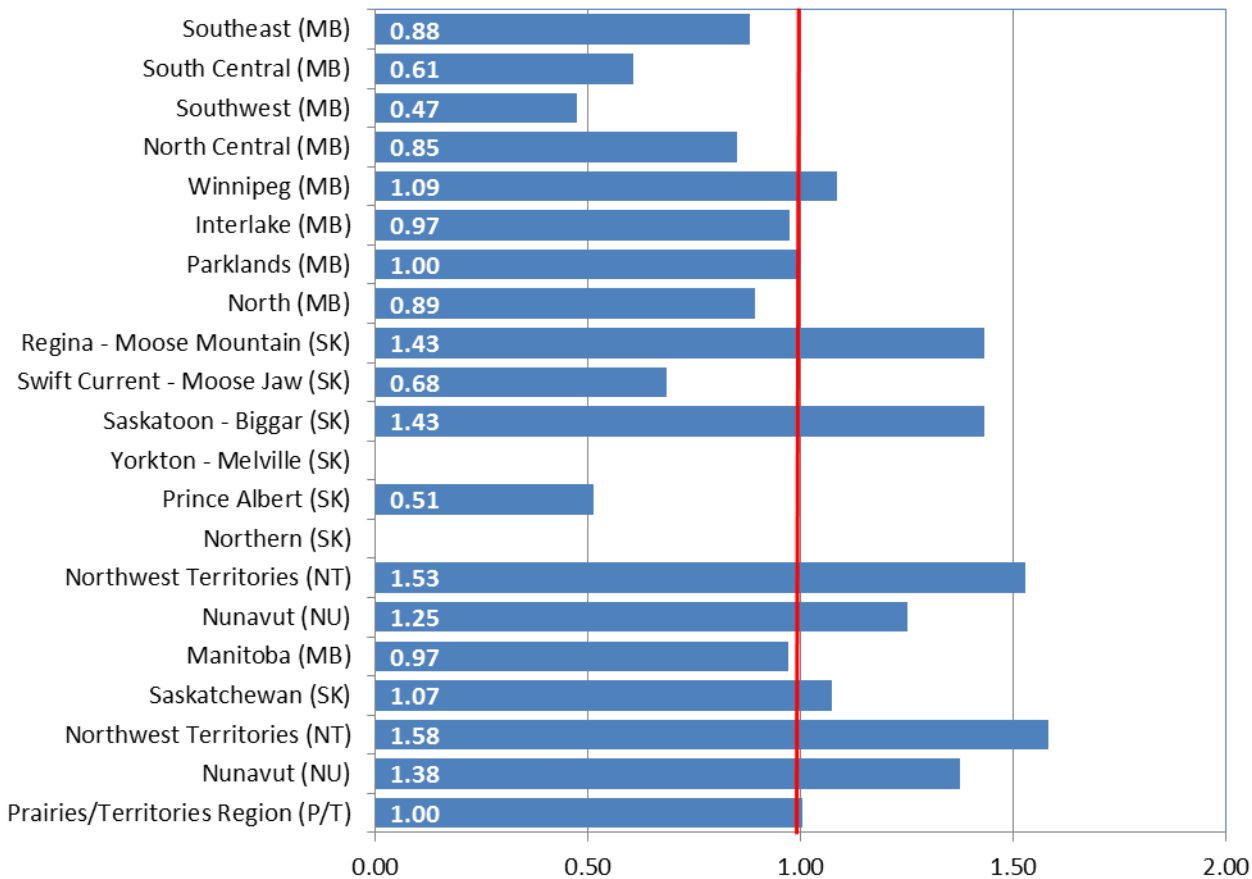


✓ In terms of weight, Nunavut (26.9%), Northern (9.6%) and North (7.9%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at work while Yorkton - Melville (0.2%), Parklands (0.3%) and Saskatoon - Biggar (0.4%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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

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

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



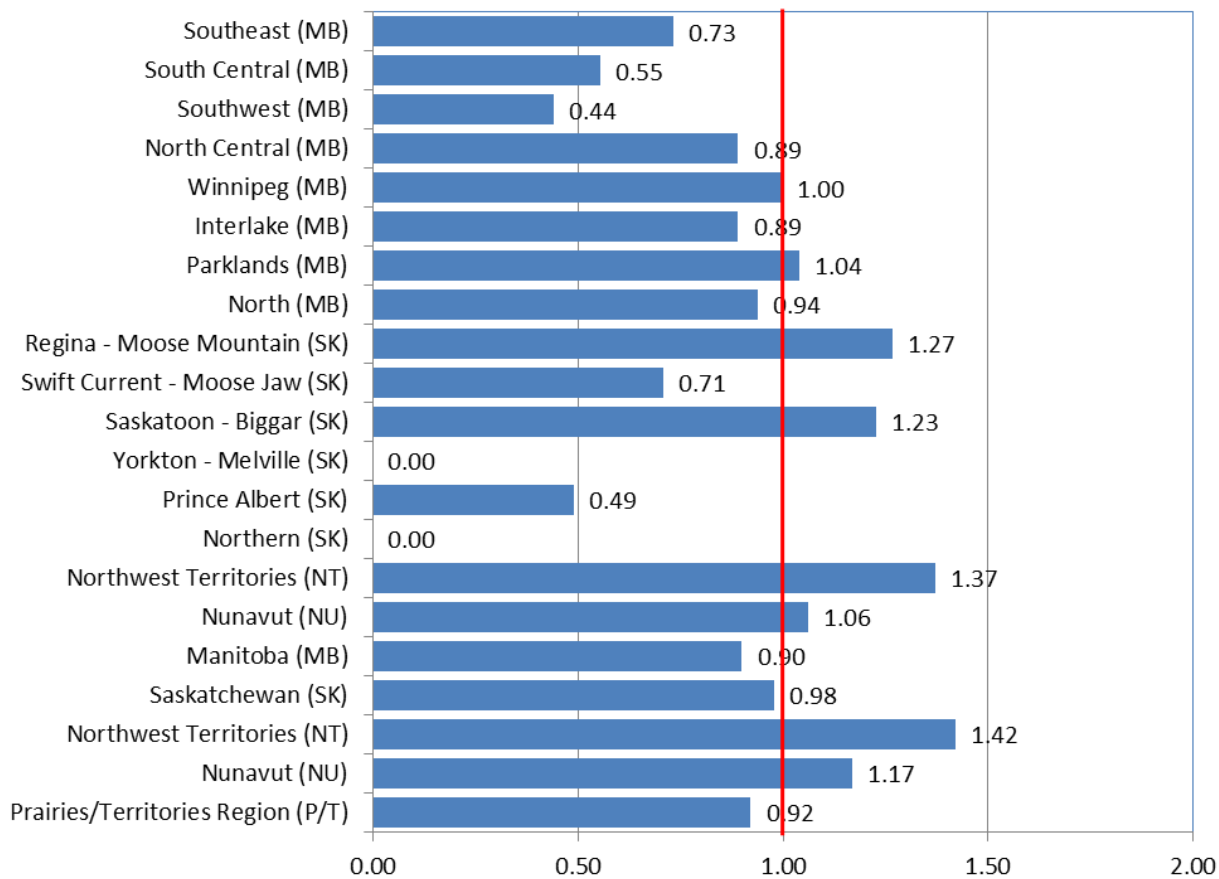
✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Northwest Territories (1.53), Saskatoon - Biggar (1.43) and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.43) displayed the highest growth rate across Prairies/Territories Region while Northern (0.00), Southwest (0.47) and Prince Albert (0.51) 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 (LW_a) 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.

Nunavut – Demolinguistic Profile

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



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Northwest Territories (1.37), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.27) and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.23) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Prairies/Territories Region while Northern (0.00), Southwest (0.44) and Prince Albert (0.49) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

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

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

Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Work

**Population by Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Work
Nunavut, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	11,155	12,813	13,748
French spoken at least regularly at work	4,830	5,183	5,333
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	4,520	4,451	4,243
English spoken at least regularly at work	88.9%	90.4%	93.0%
French spoken at least regularly at work	38.5%	36.6%	36.1%
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	36.0%	31.4%	28.7%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	1,658	935	2,593
French spoken at least regularly at work	353	149	503
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	-69	-208	-278
English spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.15	1.07	1.23
French spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.07	1.03	1.10
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	0.98	0.95	0.94
English spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.02	1.03	1.05
French spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	0.95	0.99	0.94
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	0.87	0.91	0.80

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 Nunavut consisted of 13,748 individuals who comprised 93.0% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work grew by 2,593 which represents a growth rate of 1.23 and a relative population growth rate of 1.05.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English at least regularly at work in Nunavut grew by 935 from 12,813 to 13,748.

French Spoken at Work

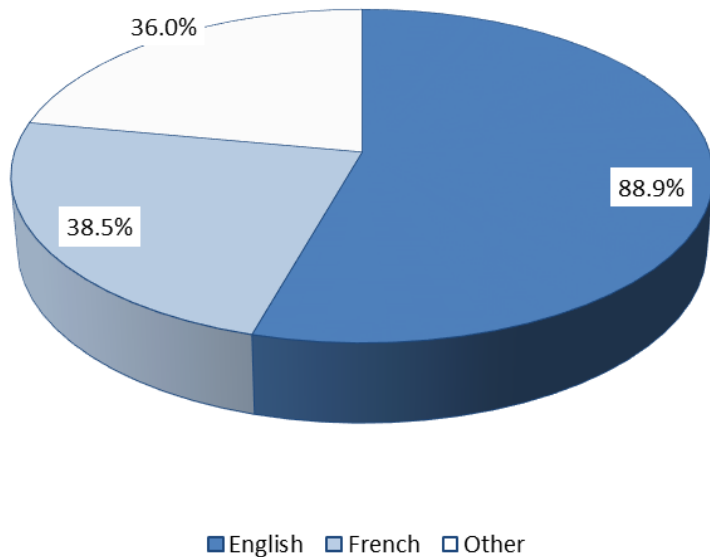
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Nunavut consisted of 5,333 individuals who comprised 36.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work grew by 503 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.94.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Nunavut grew by 149 from 5,183 to 5,333.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

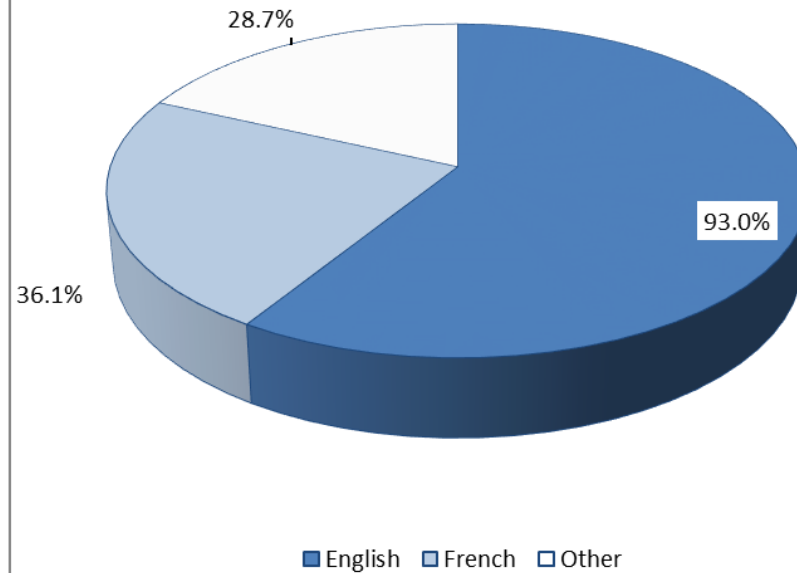
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Nunavut consisted of 4,243 individuals who comprised 28.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work grew by 278 which represents a growth rate of 0.94 and a relative population growth rate of 0.80.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Nunavut decreased by 208 from 4,451 to 4,243.

- 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
Nunavut, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work
Nunavut, 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,
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Southeast (MB)	59,210	58,345	3,742	3,037	98.5%	6.3%	5.1%
South Central (MB)	32,220	31,718	2,648	1,483	98.4%	8.2%	4.6%
Southwest (MB)	63,410	63,038	911	966	99.4%	1.4%	1.5%
North Central (MB)	24,455	24,230	973	813	99.1%	4.0%	3.3%
Winnipeg (MB)	394,085	389,486	13,370	12,075	98.8%	3.4%	3.1%
Interlake (MB)	51,470	51,318	623	691	99.7%	1.2%	1.3%
Parklands (MB)	22,260	22,170	365	255	99.6%	1.6%	1.1%
North (MB)	34,500	33,865	4,928	2,843	98.2%	14.3%	8.2%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	179,375	178,493	2,323	1,763	99.5%	1.3%	1.0%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	58,500	58,168	528	953	99.4%	0.9%	1.6%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	195,120	194,403	2,244	1,817	99.6%	1.2%	0.9%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	48,095	48,053	308	141	99.9%	0.6%	0.3%
Prince Albert (SK)	110,010	109,570	2,364	1,692	99.6%	2.1%	1.5%
Northern (SK)	12,565	12,168	2,357	1,219	96.8%	18.8%	9.7%
Northwest Territories (NT)	25,000	24,888	1,458	993	99.6%	5.8%	4.0%
Nunavut (NU)	14,770	13,748	5,326	4,241	93.1%	36.1%	28.7%
Manitoba (MB)	681,805	674,298	27,673	22,230	98.9%	4.1%	3.3%
Saskatchewan (SK)	603,910	600,955	10,250	7,673	99.5%	1.7%	1.3%
Northwest Territories (NT)	25,010	24,880	1,459	1,007	99.5%	5.8%	4.0%
Nunavut (NU)	14,775	13,748	5,333	4,243	93.0%	36.1%	28.7%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	1,325,500	1,313,880	44,714	35,152	99.1%	3.4%	2.7%

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

English Spoken at Work

✓ Winnipeg (389,486), Saskatoon - Biggar (194,403) and Regina - Moose Mountain (178,493) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Northern (12,168), Nunavut (13,748) and Parklands (22,170) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at work.

French Spoken at Work

✓ Winnipeg (13,370), Nunavut (5,326) and North (4,928) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at work while Yorkton - Melville (308), Parklands (365) and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (528) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at work.

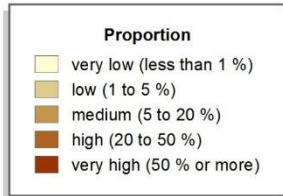
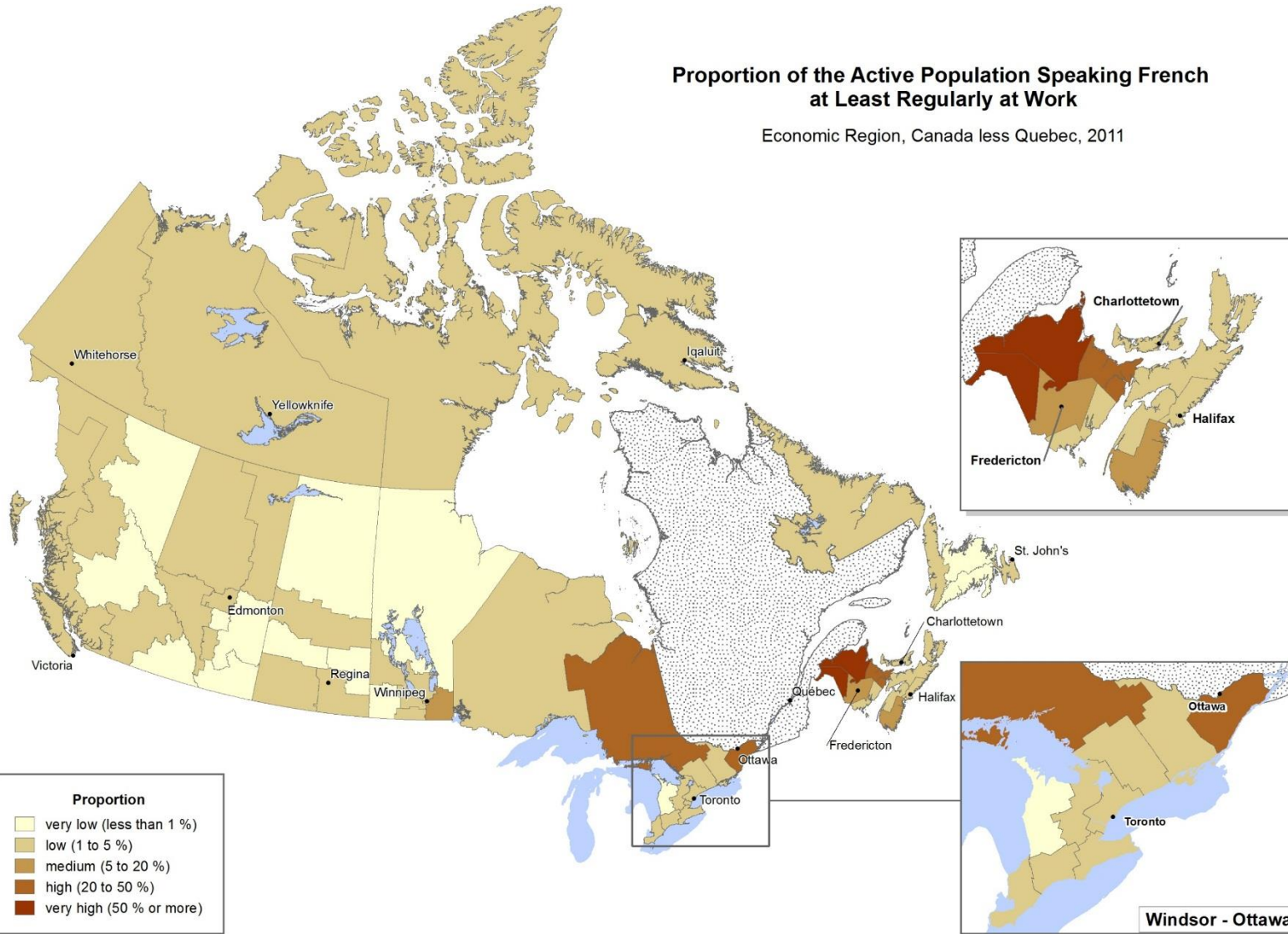
Other Languages Spoken at Work

✓ Winnipeg (12,075), Nunavut (4,241) and Southeast (3,037) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Prairies/Territories Region. In terms of weight, Nunavut (28.7%), Northern (9.7%) and North (8.2%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work across Prairies/Territories Region.

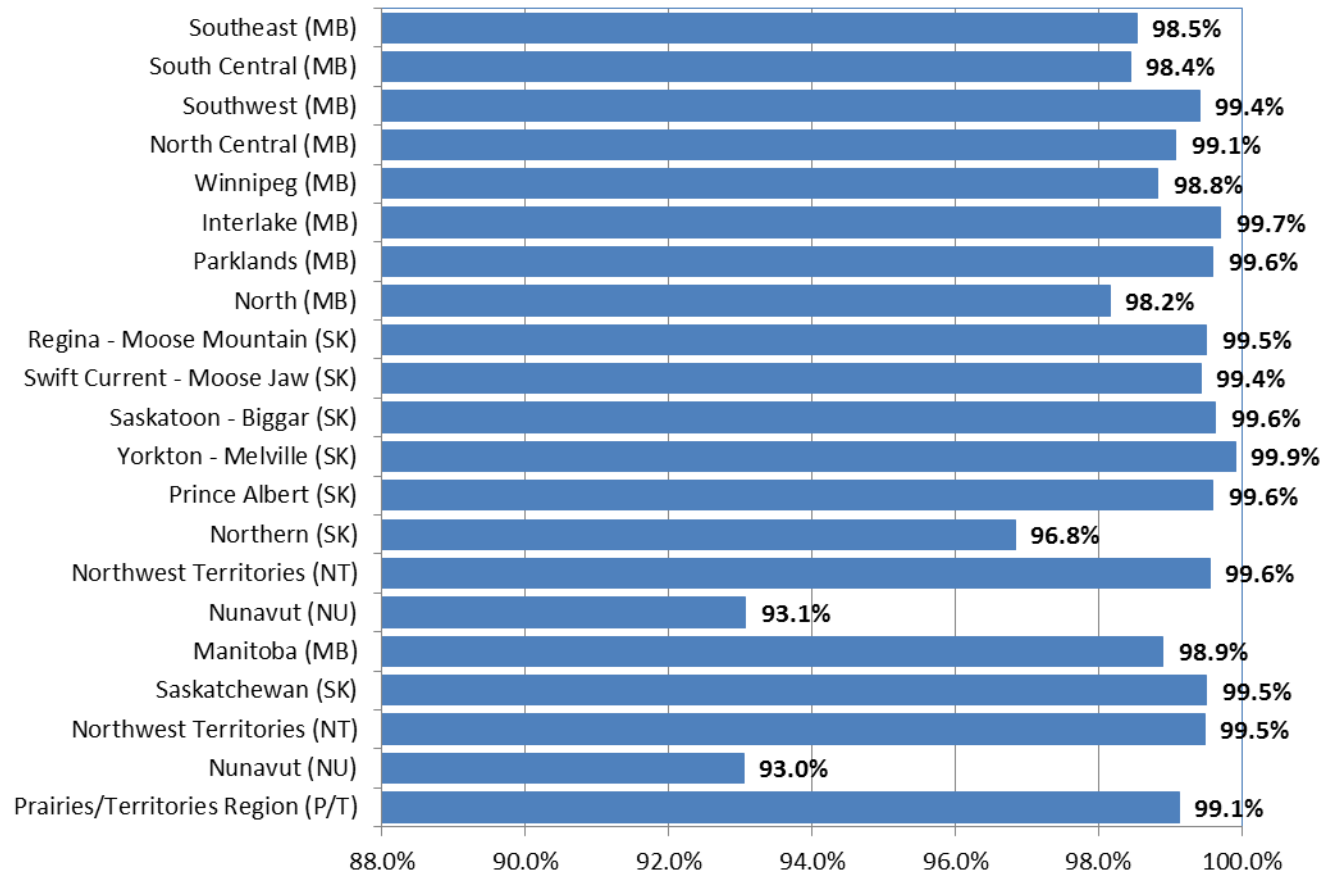
- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWab) refers to those who spoke a given language at least regularly at work with multiple 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011**

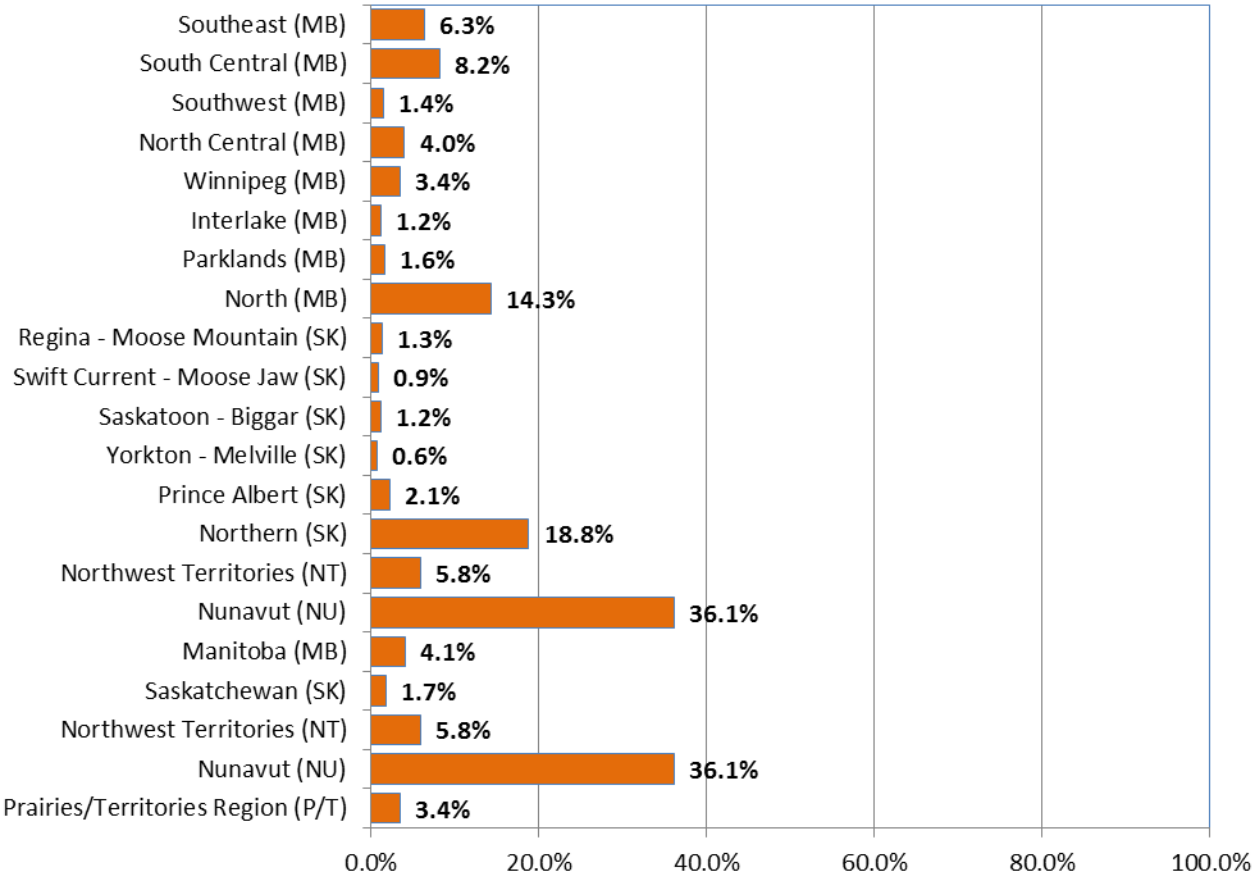


✓ *In terms of weight, Yorkton - Melville (99.9%), Interlake (99.7%) and Saskatoon - Biggar (99.6%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Nunavut (93.1%), Northern (96.8%) and North (98.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

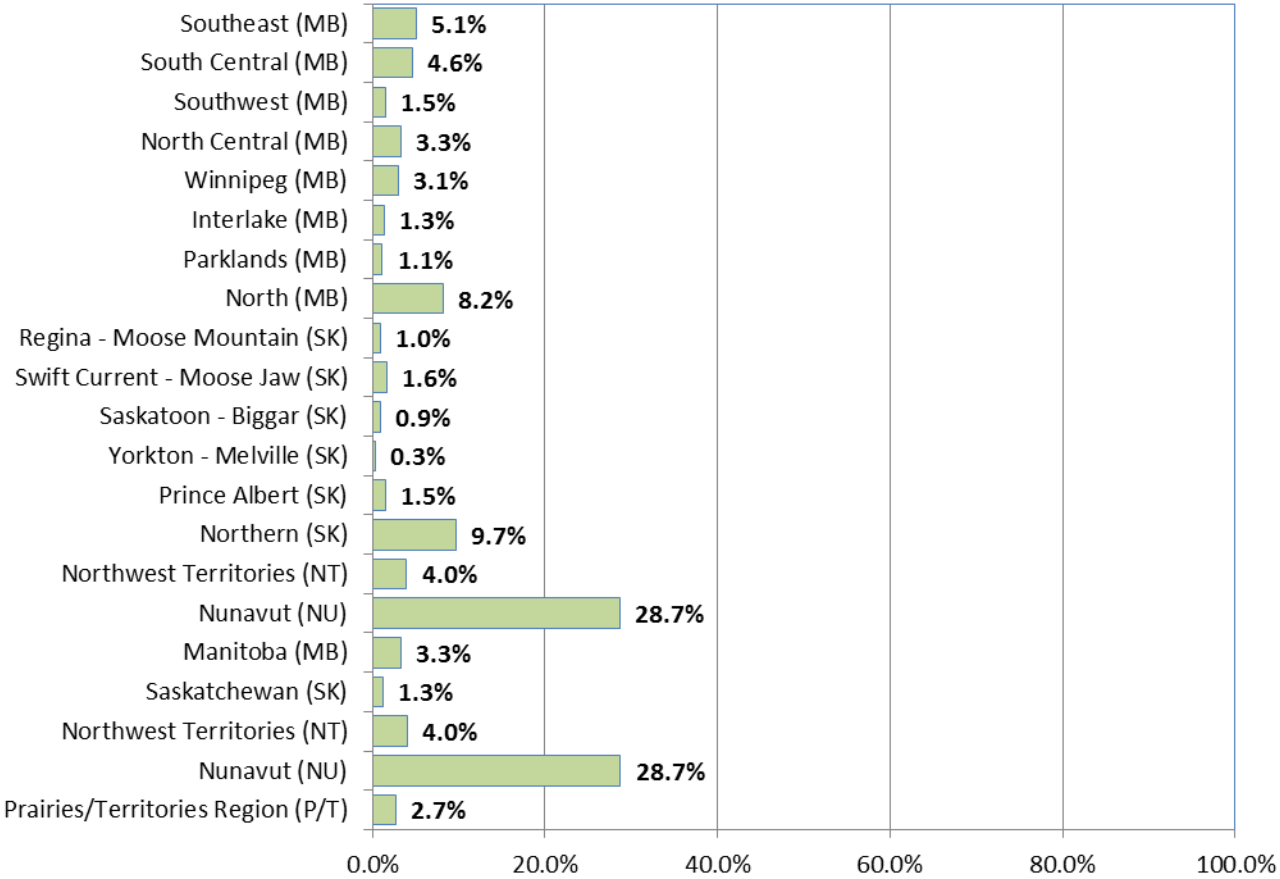


✓ *In terms of weight, Nunavut (36.1%), Northern (18.8%) and North (14.3%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at work while Yorkton - Melville (0.6%), Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.9%) and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

Other Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work, Economic Regions, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

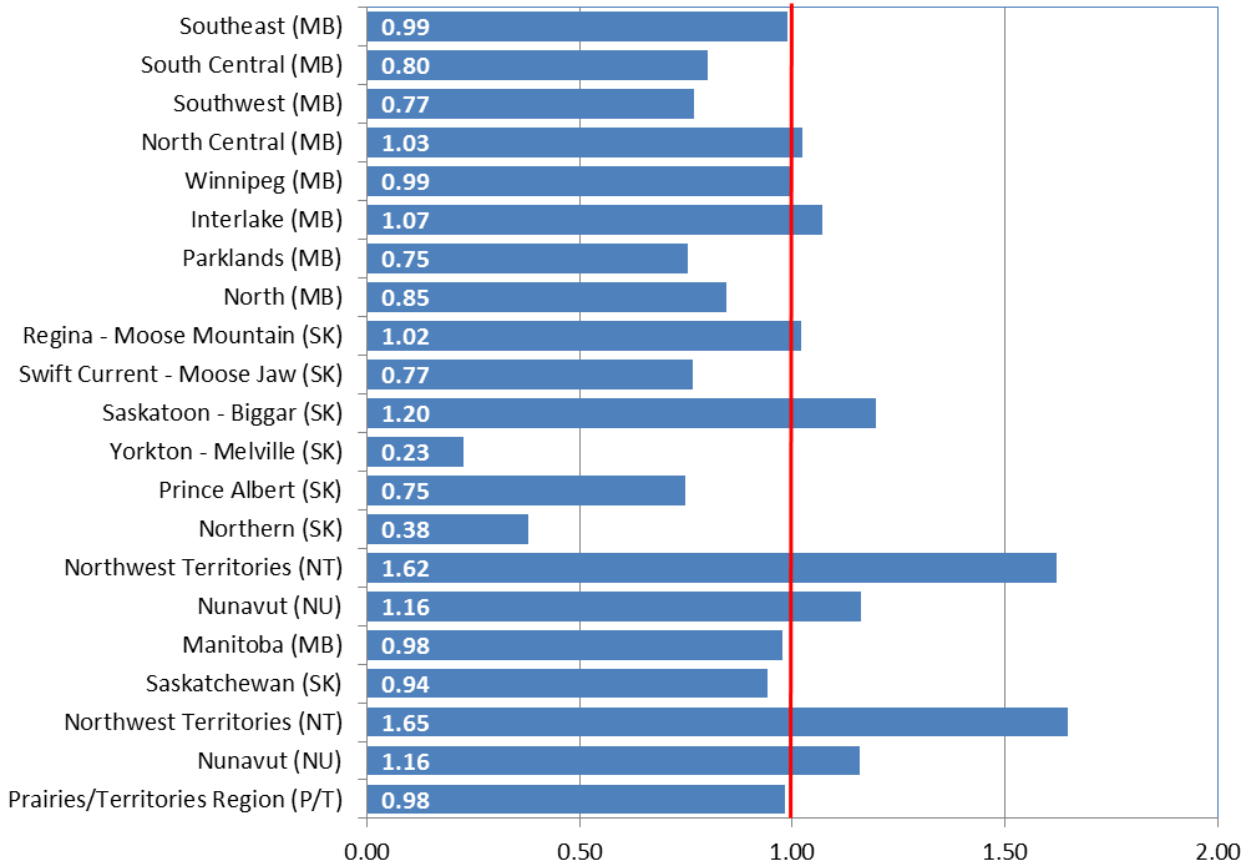


✓ *In terms of weight, Nunavut (28.7%), Northern (9.7%) and North (8.2%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work while Yorkton - Melville (0.3%), Saskatoon - Biggar (0.9%) and Regina - Moose Mountain (1.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

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

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

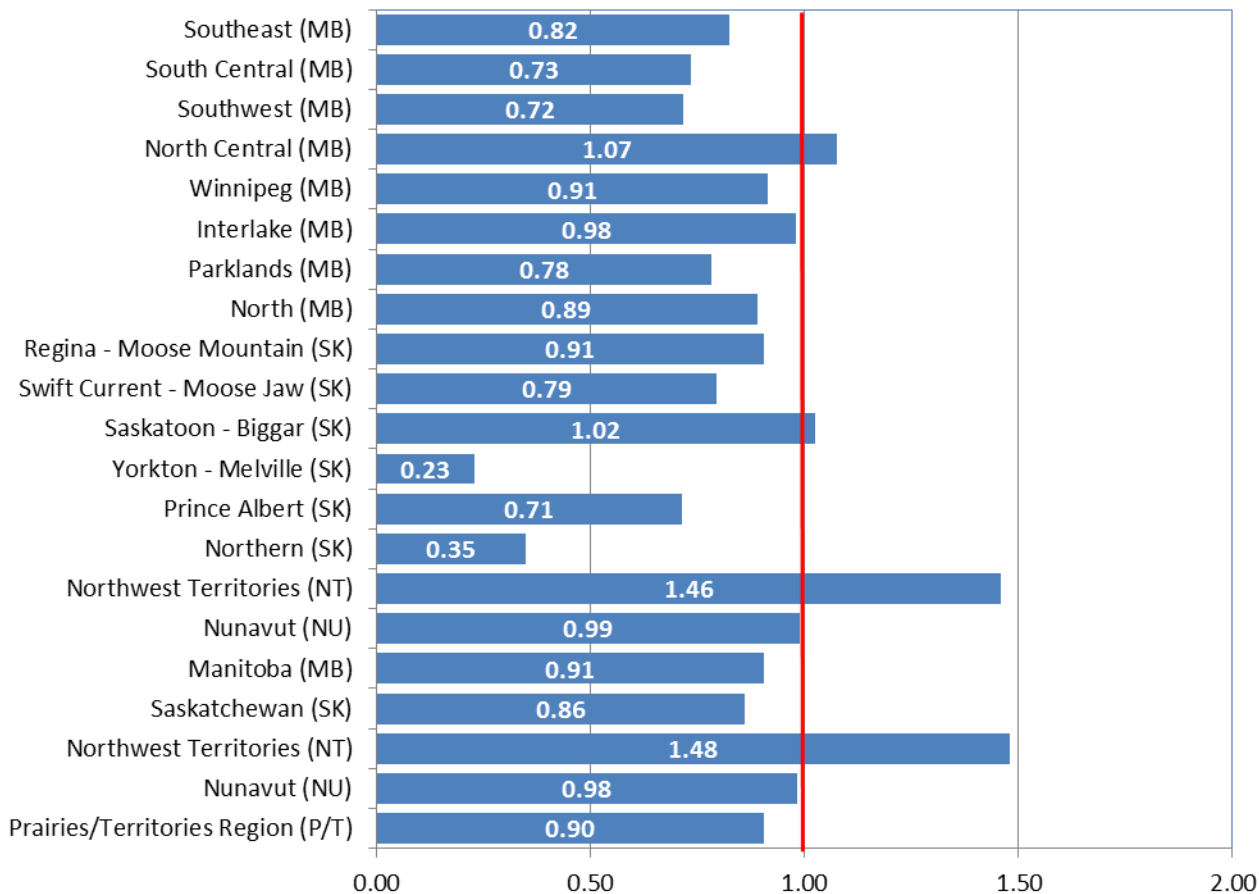


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at work of Northwest Territories (1.62), Saskatoon - Biggar (1.20) and Nunavut (1.16) displayed the highest growth rate across Prairies/Territories Region while Yorkton - Melville (0.23), Northern (0.38) and Prince Albert (0.75) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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

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

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



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at work of Northwest Territories (1.46), North Central (1.07) and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.02) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Prairies/Territories Region while Yorkton - Melville (0.23), Northern (0.35) and Prince Albert (0.71) 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
Nunavut, 2001-2011**

based on language spoken most often at work	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population in the labour force	330	313	345
population speaking French most often at work	40	65	55
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at work	0.12	0.21	0.16
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at work	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population in the labour force	330	313	345
population speaking French most often or regularly at work	285	310	330
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at work	0.86	0.99	0.96

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 Nunavut for French spoken most often at work was 0.16 which was higher than that of 2001 (0.12).*
- ✓ *When we consider French spoken at least regularly at work, we find an LCI of 0.96 which means that there are a roughly equal number of 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, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011

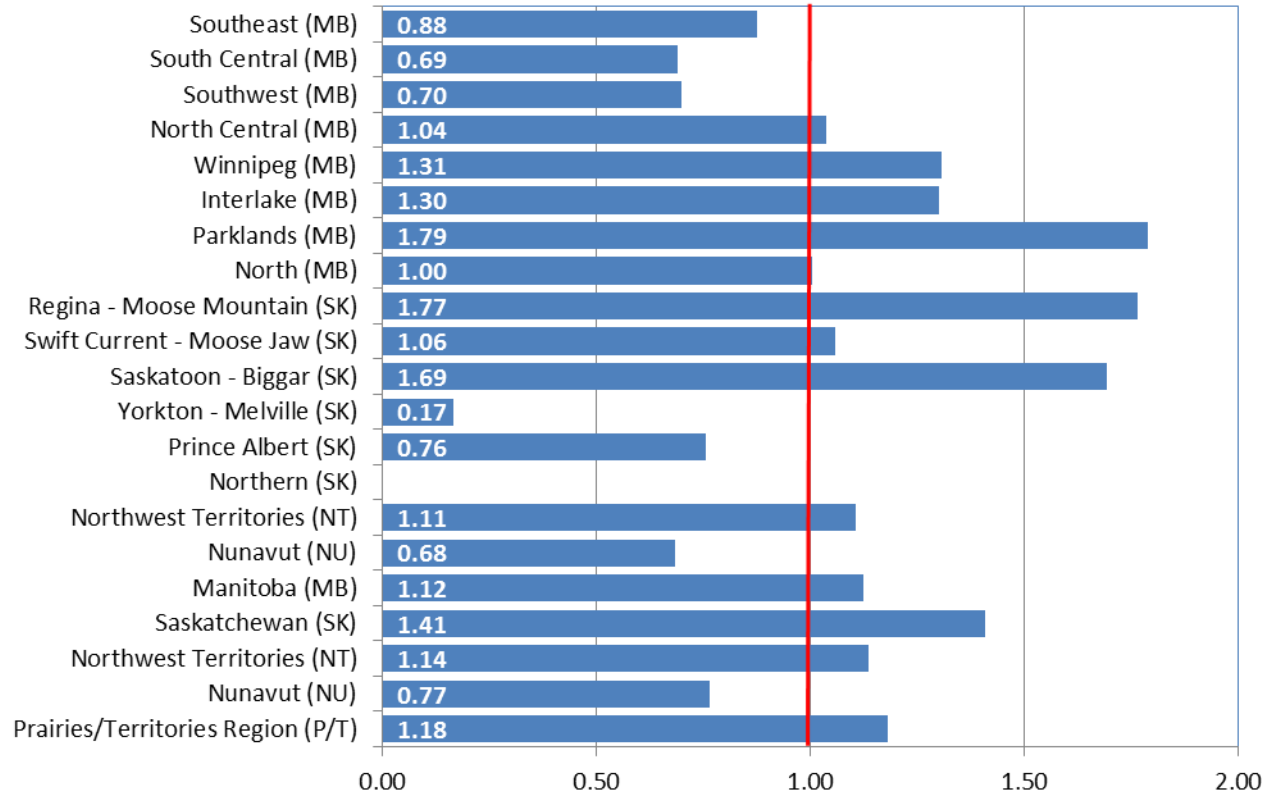
Region	2001		2011		2001-2011 change	
	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly
Southeast (MB)	0.33	0.77	0.29	0.76	0.88	0.99
South Central (MB)	0.44	0.90	0.30	0.82	0.69	0.91
Southwest (MB)	0.17	0.63	0.12	0.72	0.70	1.14
North Central (MB)	0.32	0.67	0.33	0.84	1.04	1.25
Winnipeg (MB)	0.26	0.81	0.33	0.97	1.31	1.20
Interlake (MB)	0.14	0.61	0.18	0.87	1.30	1.43
Parklands (MB)	0.14	0.58	0.26	0.78	1.79	1.35
North (MB)	0.20	0.66	0.20	0.63	1.00	0.95
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	0.26	0.77	0.45	0.97	1.77	1.26
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	0.16	0.65	0.17	0.77	1.06	1.19
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	0.14	0.51	0.24	0.72	1.69	1.41
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.29
Prince Albert (SK)	0.19	0.47	0.14	0.51	0.76	1.10
Northern (SK)	0.26	0.91	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.73
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.23	0.86	0.26	1.01	1.11	1.17
Nunavut (NU)	0.21	1.47	0.14	0.93	0.68	0.64
Manitoba (MB)	0.28	0.78	0.31	0.89	1.12	1.13
Saskatchewan (SK)	0.18	0.58	0.26	0.72	1.41	1.24
Northwest Territories (NT)	0.22	0.85	0.26	1.01	1.14	1.18
Nunavut (NU)	0.21	1.48	0.16	0.96	0.77	0.64
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	0.25	0.73	0.29	0.85	1.18	1.16

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.
- ✓ Based on the language spoken most often at work, Regina - Moose Mountain (0.45), Winnipeg (0.33) and North Central (0.33) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région des Prairies et du Nord while Yorkton - Melville (0.00), Northern (0.00) and Southwest (0.12) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.
- ✓ Based on the language spoken at least regularly at work, Northwest Territories (1.01), Regina - Moose Mountain (0.97) and Winnipeg (0.97) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the French-speaking populations of Région des Prairies et du Nord while Yorkton - Melville (0.17), Prince Albert (0.51) and North (0.63) 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

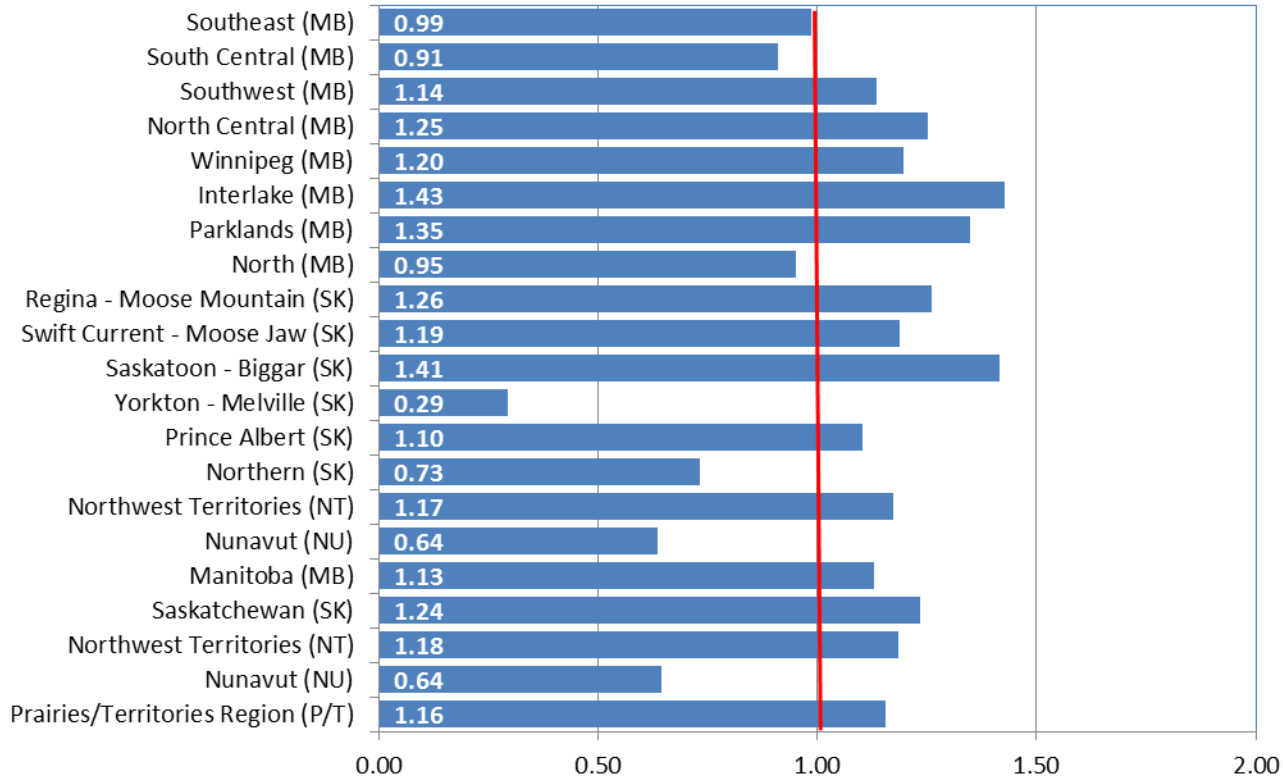


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the Francophone population of Parklands (1.79), Regina - Moose Mountain (1.77) and Saskatoon - Biggar (1.69) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on language spoken most often at work) across Prairies/Territories Region while Northern (0.06), Yorkton - Melville (0.06) and Nunavut (0.68) 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the French-speaking populations of Interlake (1.43), Saskatoon - Biggar (1.41) and Parklands (1.35) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on work language spoken at least regularly) in Prairies/Territories Region while Yorkton - Melville (0.29), Nunavut (0.64) and Northern (0.73) 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
Nunavut, 1996-2011

English-French Bilingualism	1996	2001	2006	2011
Nunavut - total population	25,090	26,665	29,325	31,765
English-French bilingual	1,015	1,010	1,165	1,205
with a knowledge of English	21,430	23,135	26,995	28,875
with a knowledge of French	1,040	1,035	1,185	1,240
English-French bilingual (%)	4.0%	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%
with a knowledge of English (%)	85.4%	86.8%	92.1%	90.9%
with a knowledge of French (%)	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English-French bilingual (growth)	-5	155	40	190
with a knowledge of English (growth)	1,705	3,860	1,880	7,445
with a knowledge of French (growth)	-5	150	55	200
English-French bilingual (growth rate)	1.00	1.15	1.03	1.19
with a knowledge of English (growth rate)	1.08	1.17	1.07	1.35
with a knowledge of French (growth rate)	1.00	1.14	1.05	1.19
English-French bilingual (RPG)	0.94	1.05	0.95	0.94
with a knowledge of English (RPG)	1.02	1.06	0.99	1.06
with a knowledge of French (RPG)	0.94	1.04	0.97	0.94

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 Nunavut consisted of 1,205 individuals who comprised 3.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual grew by 190 which represents a growth rate of 1.19 and a relative population growth rate of 0.94.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who were English-French bilingual in Nunavut grew by 40 from 1,165 to 1,205.

Knowledge of English

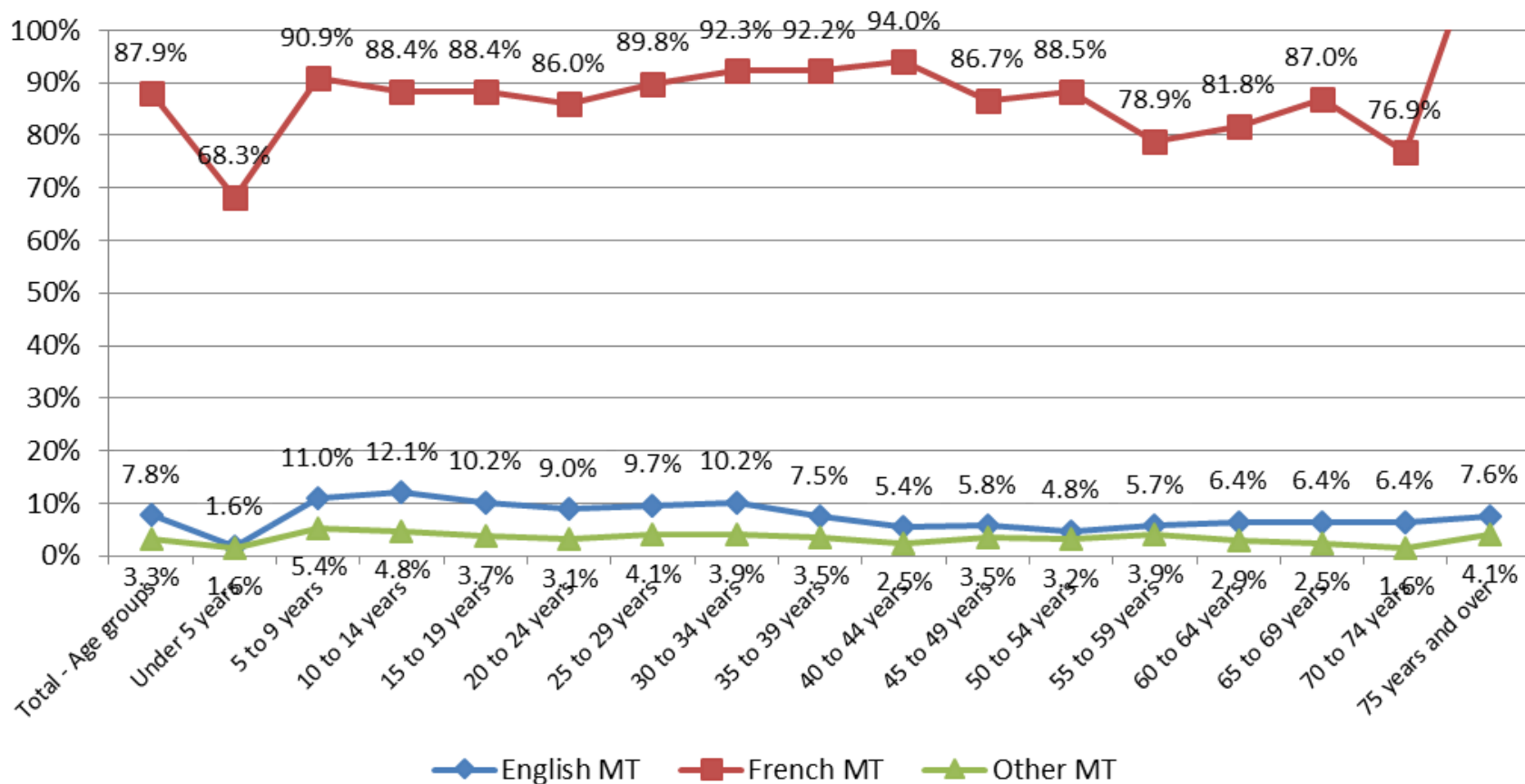
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of English in Nunavut consisted of 28,875 individuals who comprised 90.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of English grew by 7,445 which represents a growth rate of 1.35 and a relative population growth rate of 1.06.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of English in Nunavut grew by 1 880 from 26,995 to 28,875.

Knowledge of French

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of French in Nunavut consisted of 1,240 individuals who comprised 3.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of French grew by 200 which represents a growth rate of 1.19 and a relative population growth rate of 0.94.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of French in Nunavut grew by 55 from 1,185 to 1,240.

■ 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, Northwest Territories, 2011



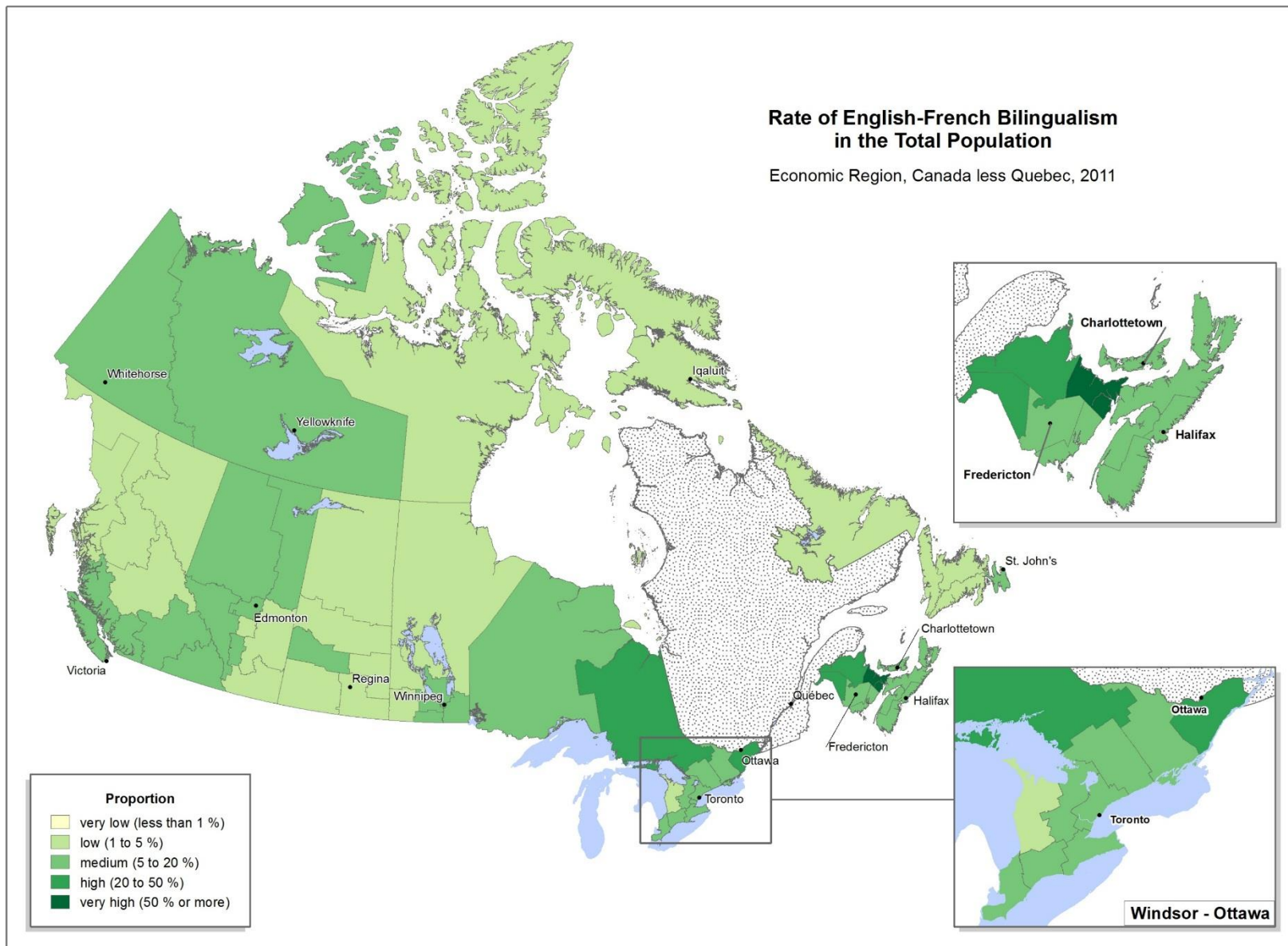
Population Who Are English-French Bilingual, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011

Region	1996			2011		
	Total	English-French bilinguals	bilingualism rate	Total	English-French bilinguals	bilingualism rate
Southeast (MB)	82,305	14,480	17.6%	103,795	14,840	14.3%
South Central (MB)	50,230	4,145	8.3%	59,970	3,405	5.7%
Southwest (MB)	103,255	5,245	5.1%	107,210	4,680	4.4%
North Central (MB)	45,930	4,890	10.6%	47,480	4,225	8.9%
Winnipeg (MB)	613,205	64,920	10.6%	658,205	67,495	10.3%
Interlake (MB)	77,090	4,090	5.3%	87,325	4,400	5.0%
Parklands (MB)	45,490	2,780	6.1%	41,365	2,050	5.0%
North (MB)	82,790	2,605	3.1%	87,750	2,050	2.3%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	272,580	14,100	5.2%	287,675	13,900	4.8%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	107,695	6,795	6.3%	98,430	4,915	5.0%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	277,895	15,885	5.7%	313,035	16,445	5.3%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	92,815	2,110	2.3%	83,260	1,610	1.9%
Prince Albert (SK)	194,555	11,380	5.8%	199,415	9,270	4.6%
Northern (SK)	31,085	485	1.6%	36,500	430	1.2%
Northwest Territories (NT)	39,035	3,020	7.7%	41,040	3,720	9.1%
Nunavut (NU)	25,085	1,015	4.0%	31,765	1,205	3.8%
Manitoba (MB)	1,100,295	103,140	9.4%	1,193,095	103,145	8.6%
Saskatchewan (SK)	976,615	50,770	5.2%	1,018,315	46,570	4.6%
Northwest Territories (NT)	39,035	3,020	7.7%	41,040	3,715	9.1%
Nunavut (NU)	25,085	1,015	4.0%	31,765	1,205	3.8%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	2,141,030	157,945	7.4%	2,284,215	154,635	6.8%

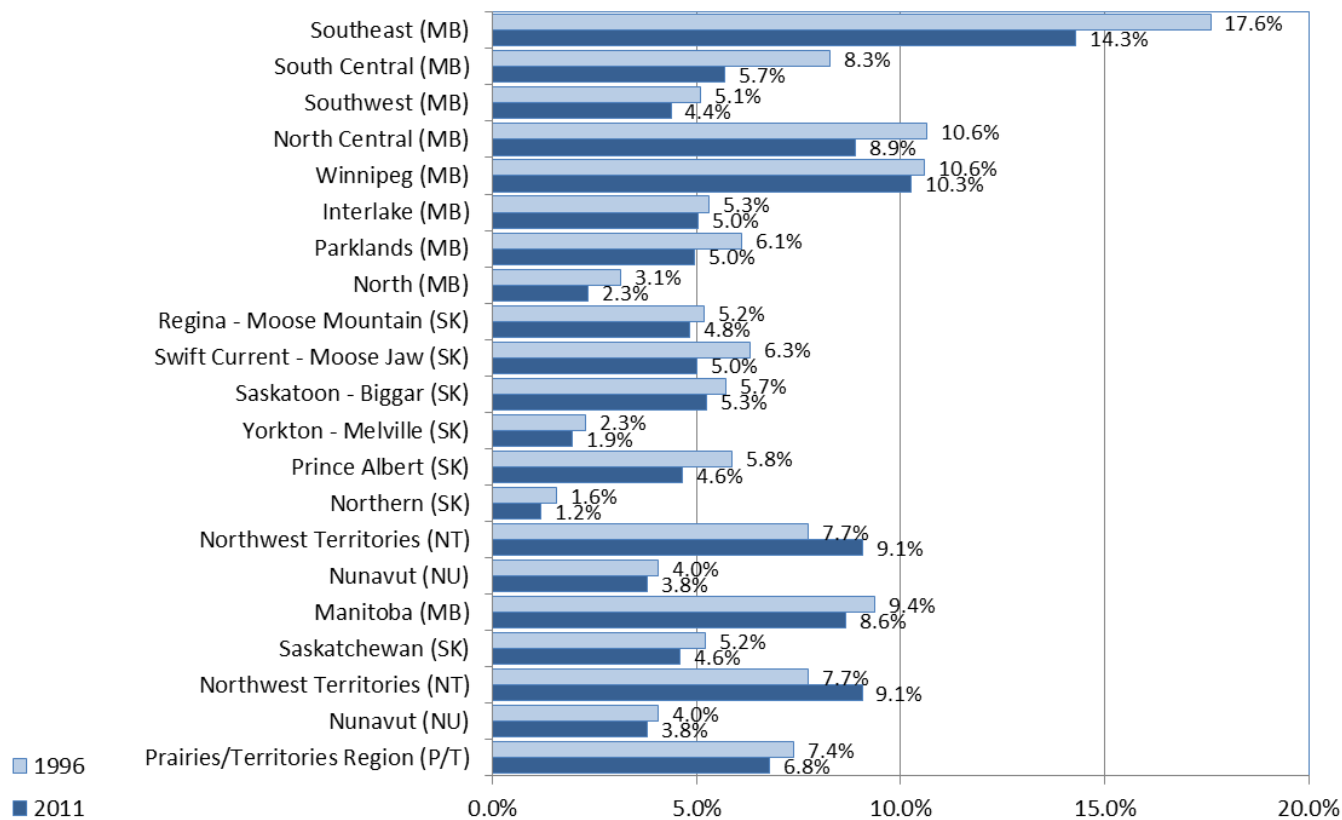
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ There was substantial variation in the size and weight of the English-French bilingual populations across Quebec in 2011.
- ✓ Winnipeg (67,495), Saskatoon - Biggar (16,445) and Southeast (14,840) were the three regions which reported the largest English-French bilingual populations while Northern (430), Nunavut (1,205) and Yorkton - Melville (1,610) had the smallest English-French bilingual populations.
- ✓ With respect to English-French bilingualism, Southeast (14.3%), Winnipeg (10.3%) and Northwest Territories (9.1%) showed the highest rates, while Northern (1.2%), Yorkton - Melville (1.9%) and North (2.3%) 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,
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



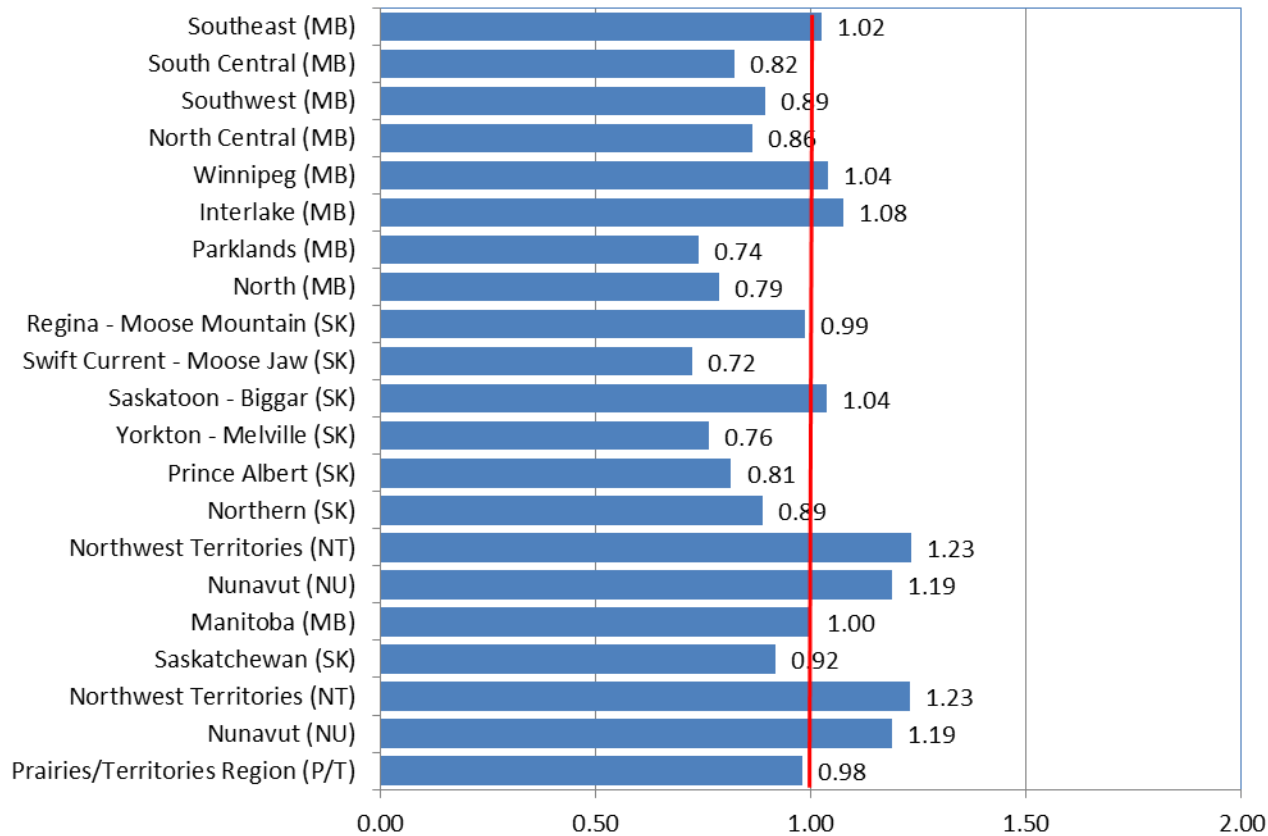
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ With respect to English-French bilingualism, Southeast (14.3%), Winnipeg (10.3%) and Northwest Territories (9.1%) showed the highest rates, while Northern (1.2%), Yorkton - Melville (1.9%) and North (2.3%) 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).

Nunavut – Demolinguistic Profile

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

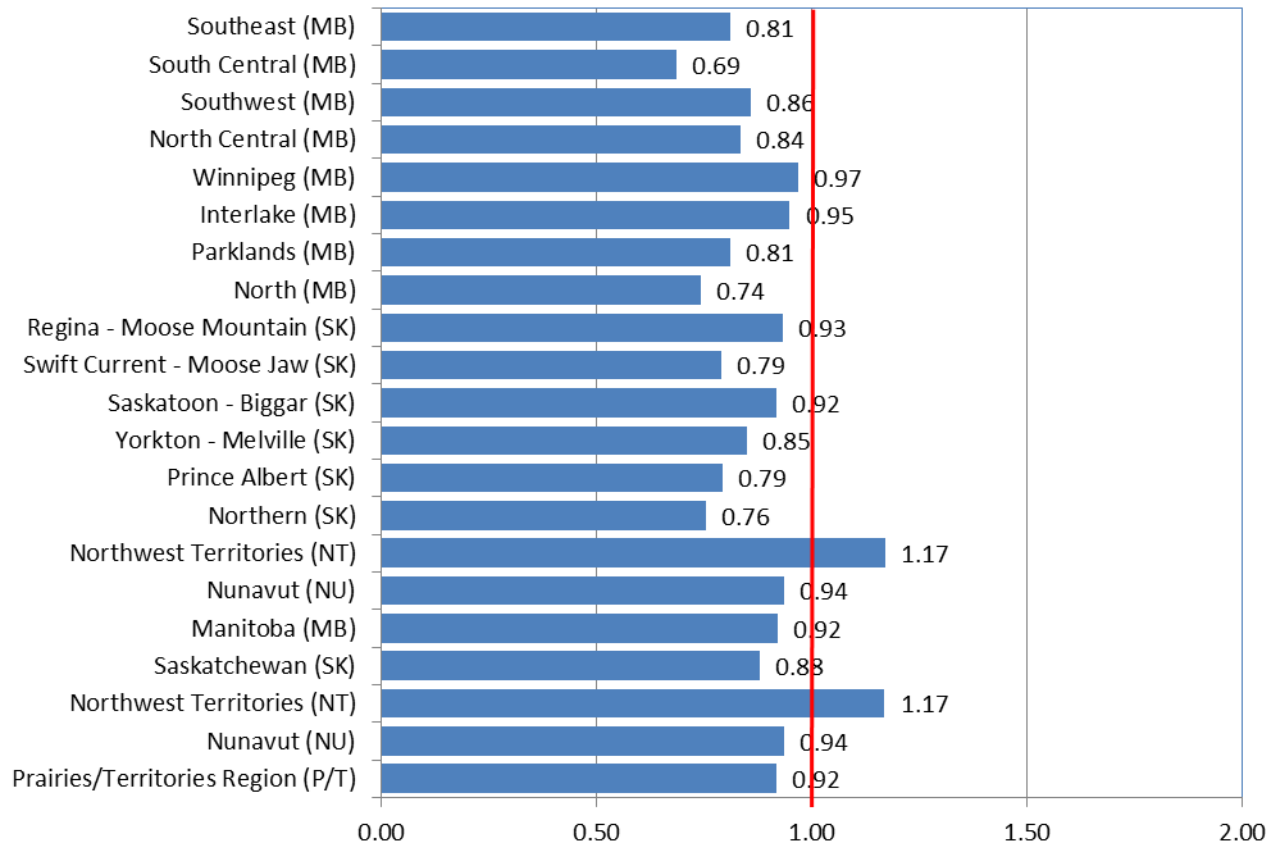


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the English-French bilingual populations of Northwest Territories (1.23), Nunavut (1.19) and Interlake (1.08) displayed the highest growth rate across Prairies/Territories Region while Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.72), Parklands (0.74) and Yorkton - Melville (0.76) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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

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

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



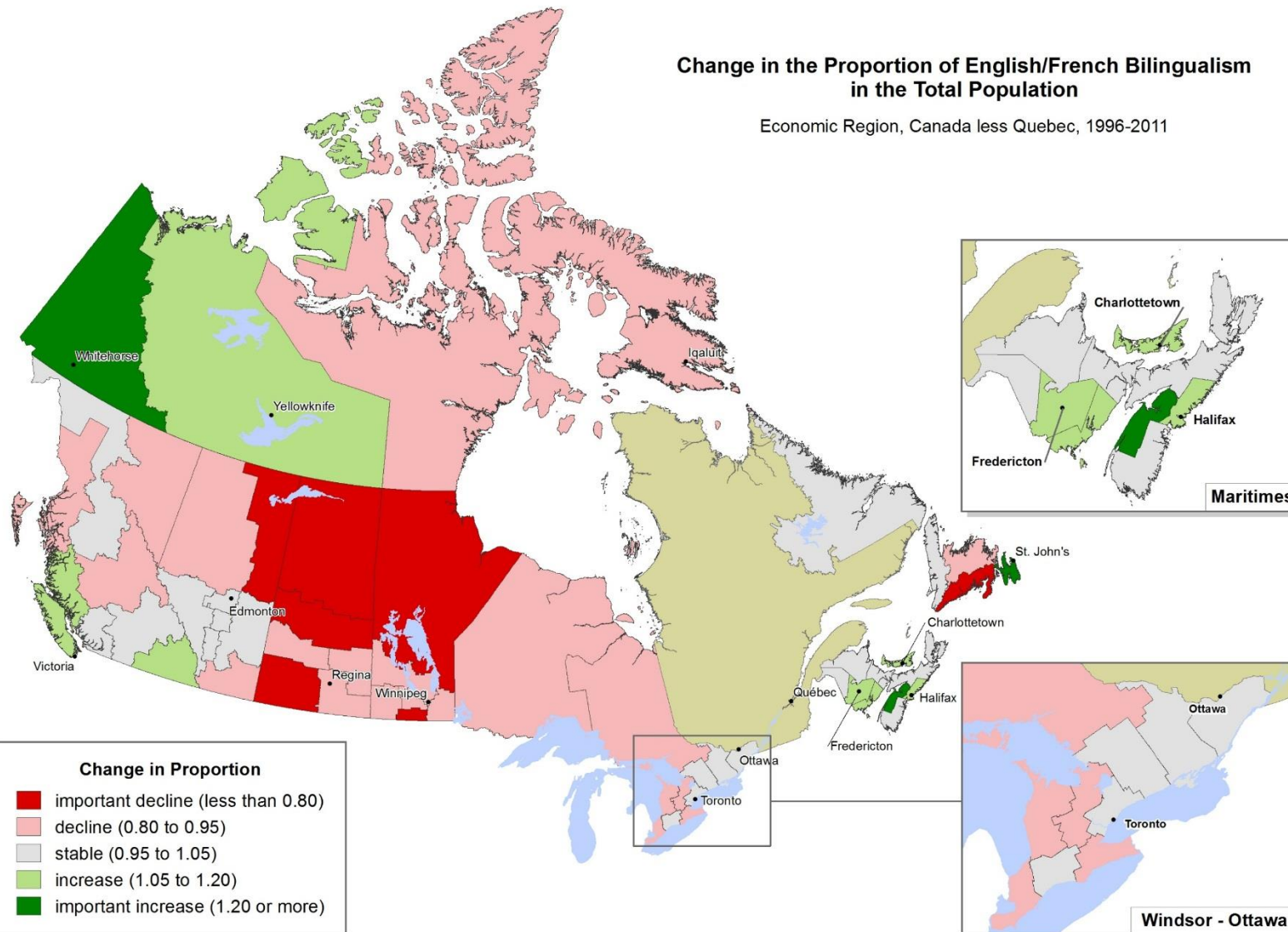
✓ Over the period 1996-2011, Northwest Territories (1.17), Winnipeg (0.97) and Interlake (0.95) reported the highest relative population growth rates for English-French bilingualism across Prairies/Territories Region while South Central (0.69), North (0.74) and Northern (0.76) experienced the lowest 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)
Nunavut, 1996-2011**

Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996	2001	2006	2011
English FOLS	21,048	22,780	26,615	28,448
French FOLS	433	415	425	478
without a FOLS	3,610	3,480	2,290	2,840
English FOLS	83.9%	85.4%	90.7%	89.6%
French FOLS	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
without a FOLS	14.4%	13.0%	7.8%	8.9%
Change in Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English FOLS	1,733	3,835	1,833	7,400
French FOLS	-18	10	53	45
without a FOLS	-130	-1,190	550	-770
English FOLS - growth rate	1.08	1.17	1.07	1.35
French FOLS - growth rate	0.96	1.02	1.12	1.10
without a FOLS - growth rate	0.96	0.66	1.24	0.79
English FOLS - relative population growth	1.02	1.06	0.99	1.07
French FOLS - relative population growth	0.90	0.93	1.04	0.87
without a FOLS - relative population growth	0.91	0.60	1.15	0.62

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 Nunavut consisted of 28,448 individuals who comprised 89.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with English as their FOLS grew by 7,400 which represents a growth rate of 1.35 and a relative population growth rate of 1.07.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with English as their FOLS in Nunavut grew by 1,833 from 26,615 to 28,448.

French FOLS

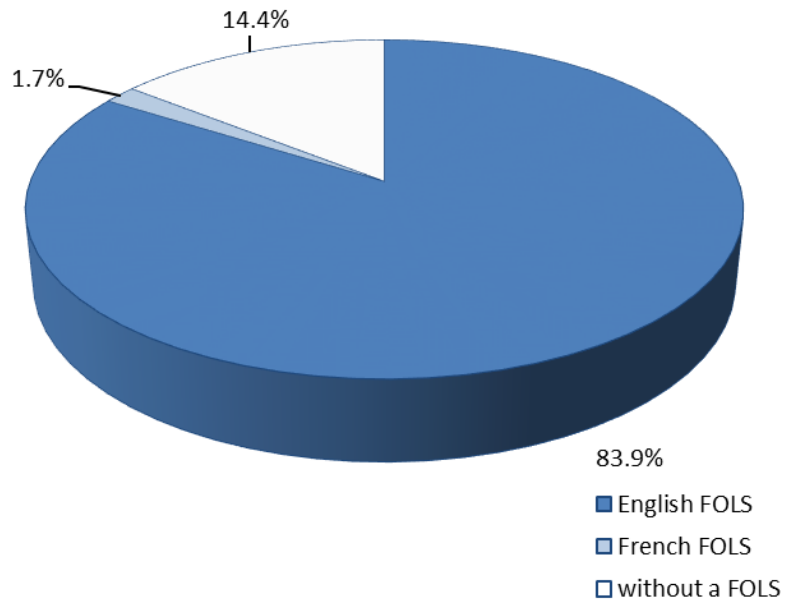
- ✓ In 2011, the population with French as their FOLS in Nunavut consisted of 478 individuals who comprised 1.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with French as their FOLS grew by 45 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.87.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with French as their FOLS in Nunavut grew by 53 from 425 to 478.

No FOLS

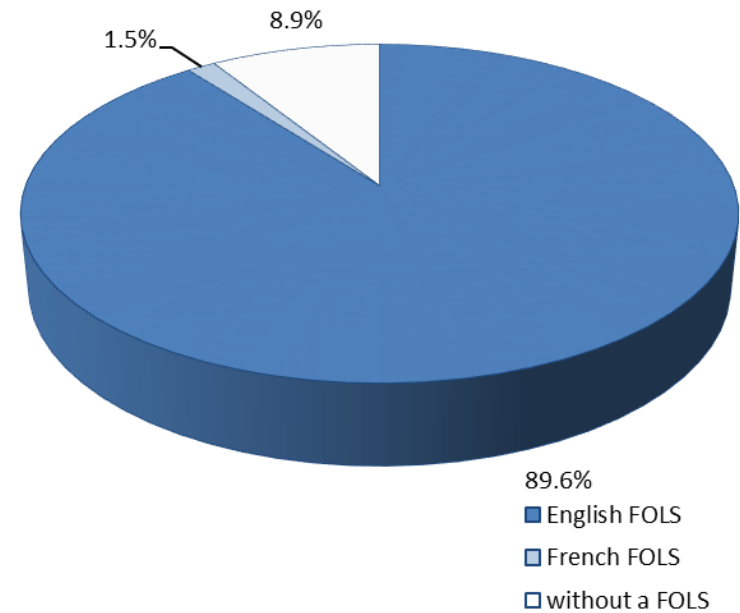
- ✓ In 2011, the population with no FOLS in Nunavut consisted of 2,840 individuals who comprised 8.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with no FOLS declined by 770 which represents a growth rate of 0.79 and a relative population growth rate of 0.62.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with no FOLS in Nunavut grew by 550 from 2,290 to 2,840.

- 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 Nunavut, 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Nunavut, 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, Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	No FOLS	English	French	No FOLS
Southeast (MB)	103,780	93,593	8,863	1,325	90.2%	8.5%	1.3%
South Central (MB)	59,980	56,358	1,903	1,720	94.0%	3.2%	2.9%
Southwest (MB)	107,205	104,290	1,530	1,385	97.3%	1.4%	1.3%
North Central (MB)	47,475	44,853	2,368	255	94.5%	5.0%	0.5%
Winnipeg (MB)	658,195	626,148	23,823	8,225	95.1%	3.6%	1.3%
Interlake (MB)	87,325	85,685	1,430	210	98.1%	1.6%	0.2%
Parklands (MB)	41,365	40,470	865	30	97.8%	2.1%	0.1%
North (MB)	87,735	86,653	578	505	98.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Regina - Moose Mountain (SK)	287,680	282,718	3,443	1,520	98.3%	1.2%	0.5%
Swift Current - Moose Jaw (SK)	98,425	95,978	2,088	360	97.5%	2.1%	0.4%
Saskatoon - Biggar (SK)	313,040	306,900	3,975	2,165	98.0%	1.3%	0.7%
Yorkton - Melville (SK)	83,265	82,618	513	135	99.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Prince Albert (SK)	199,395	194,763	4,178	455	97.7%	2.1%	0.2%
Northern (SK)	36,495	35,900	80	515	98.4%	0.2%	1.4%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,040	39,728	1,083	230	96.8%	2.6%	0.6%
Nunavut (NU)	31,760	28,448	478	2,835	89.6%	1.5%	8.9%
Manitoba (MB)	1,193,100	1,138,060	41,370	13,670	95.4%	3.5%	1.1%
Saskatchewan (SK)	1,018,320	998,883	14,293	5,145	98.1%	1.4%	0.5%
Northwest Territories (NT)	41,035	39,730	1,080	225	96.8%	2.6%	0.5%
Nunavut (NU)	31,765	28,448	478	2,840	89.6%	1.5%	8.9%
Prairies/Territories Region (P/T)	2,284,220	2,205,120	57,220	21,880	96.5%	2.5%	1.0%

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 Prairies/Territories Region in 2011.

English FOLS

✓ *Winnipeg (626,148), Saskatoon - Biggar (306,900) and Regina - Moose Mountain (282,718) were the three regions which reported the largest English first official language spoken while Nunavut (28,448), Northern (35,900) and Northwest Territories (39,728) had the smallest English first official language spoken.*

French FOLS

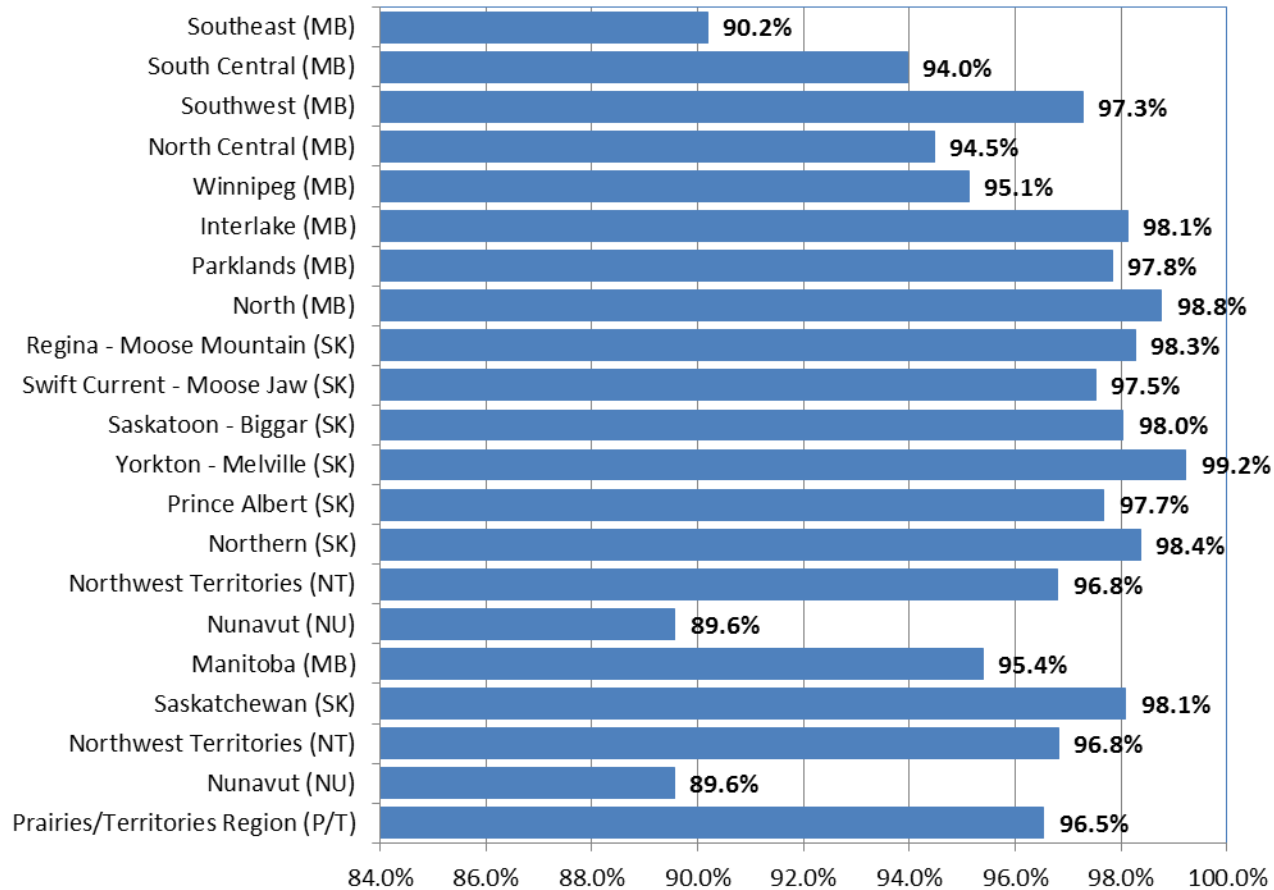
✓ *Winnipeg (23,823), Southeast (8,863) and Prince Albert (4,178) were the three regions which reported the largest French first official language spoken while Northern (80), Nunavut (478) and Yorkton - Melville (513) had the smallest French first official language spoken.*

Other FOLS

✓ *Winnipeg (8,225), Nunavut (2,835) and Saskatoon - Biggar (2,165) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while Parklands (30), Yorkton - Melville (135) and Interlake (210) 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

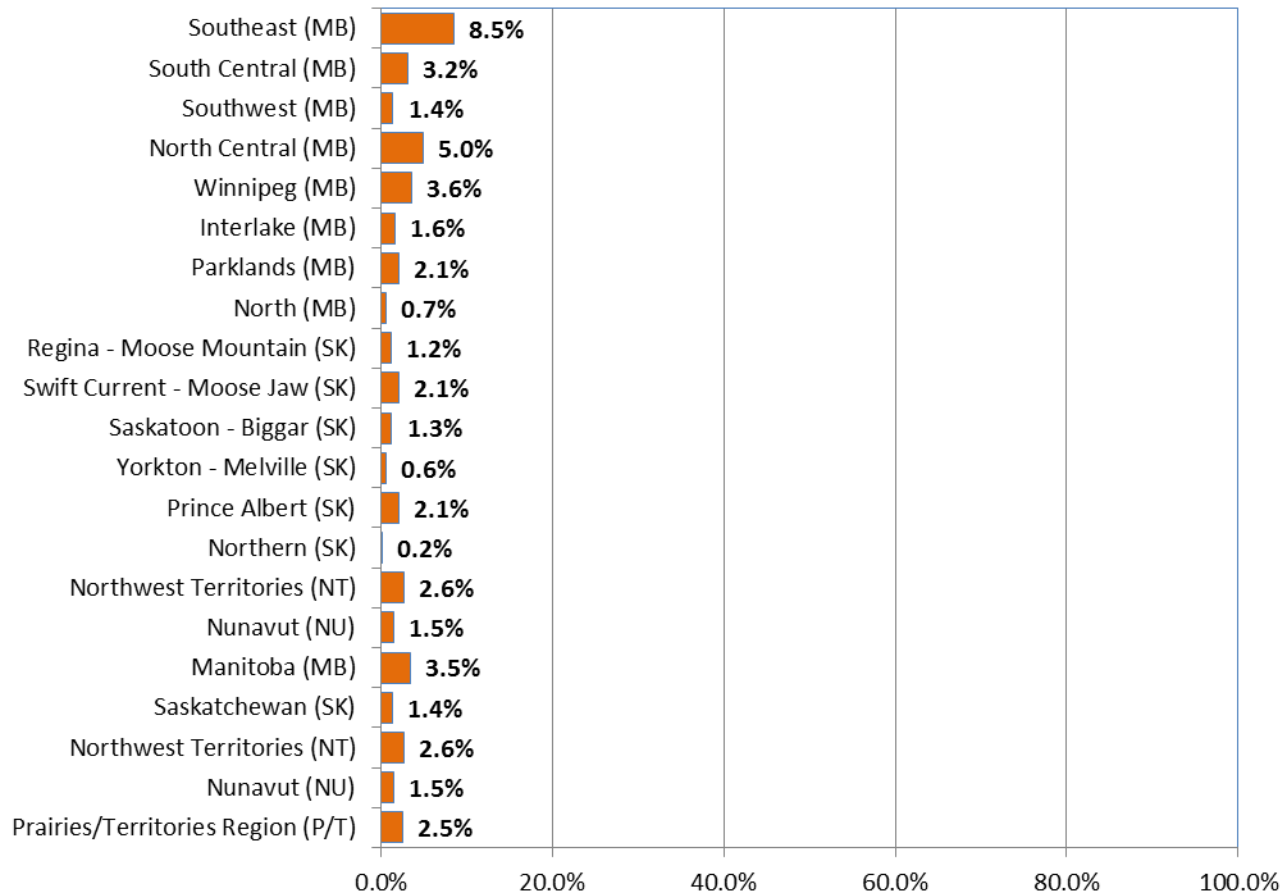


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *In terms of weight, Yorkton - Melville (99.2%), North (98.8%) and Northern (98.4%) showed the highest proportions of English first official language spoken while Nunavut (89.6%), Southeast (90.2%) and South Central (94.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

- 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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

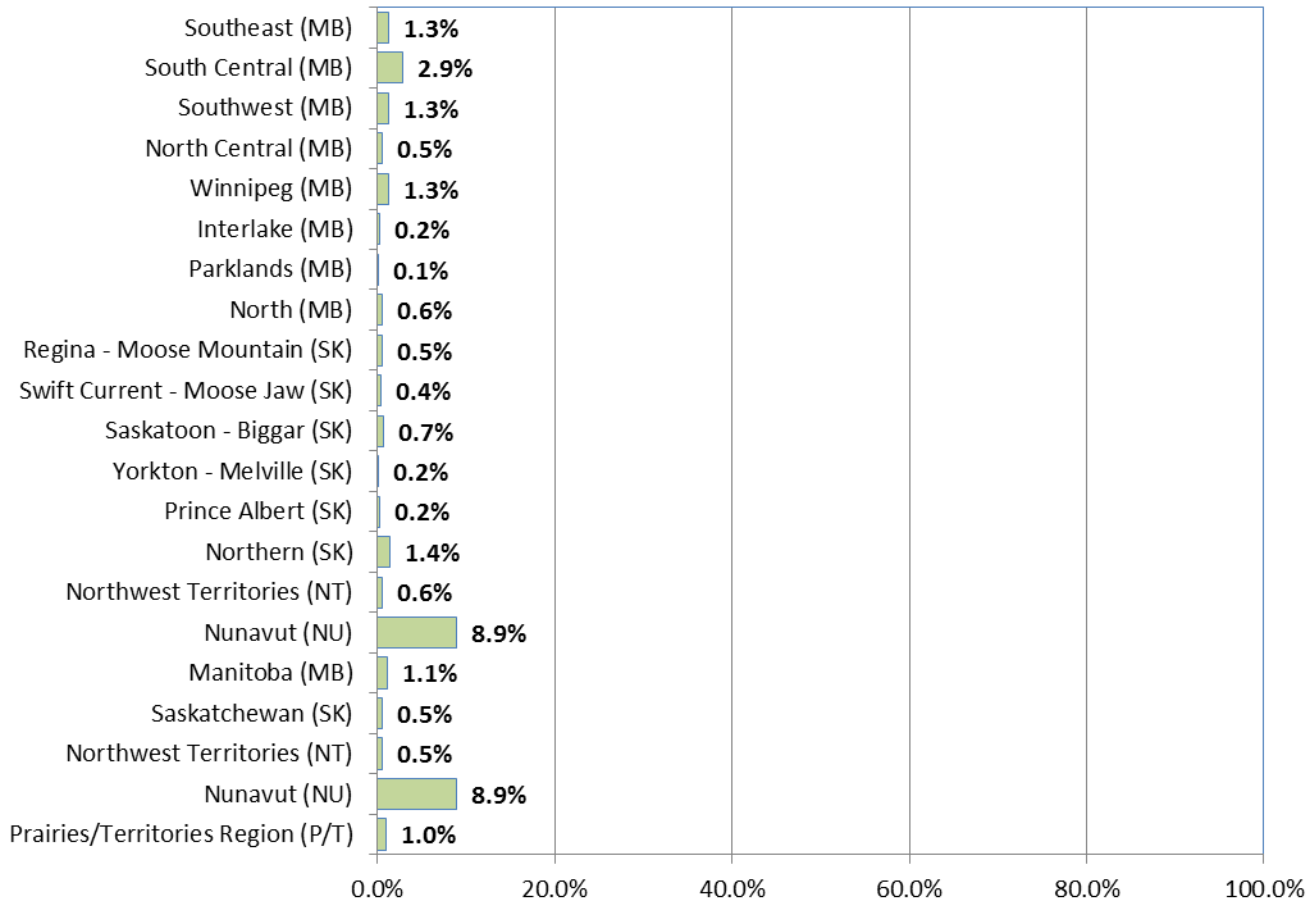


✓ *In terms of weight, Southeast (8.5%), North Central (5.0%) and Winnipeg (3.6%) showed the highest proportions of French first official language spoken while Northern (0.2%), Yorkton - Melville (0.6%) and North (0.7%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Prairies/Territories Region, 2011

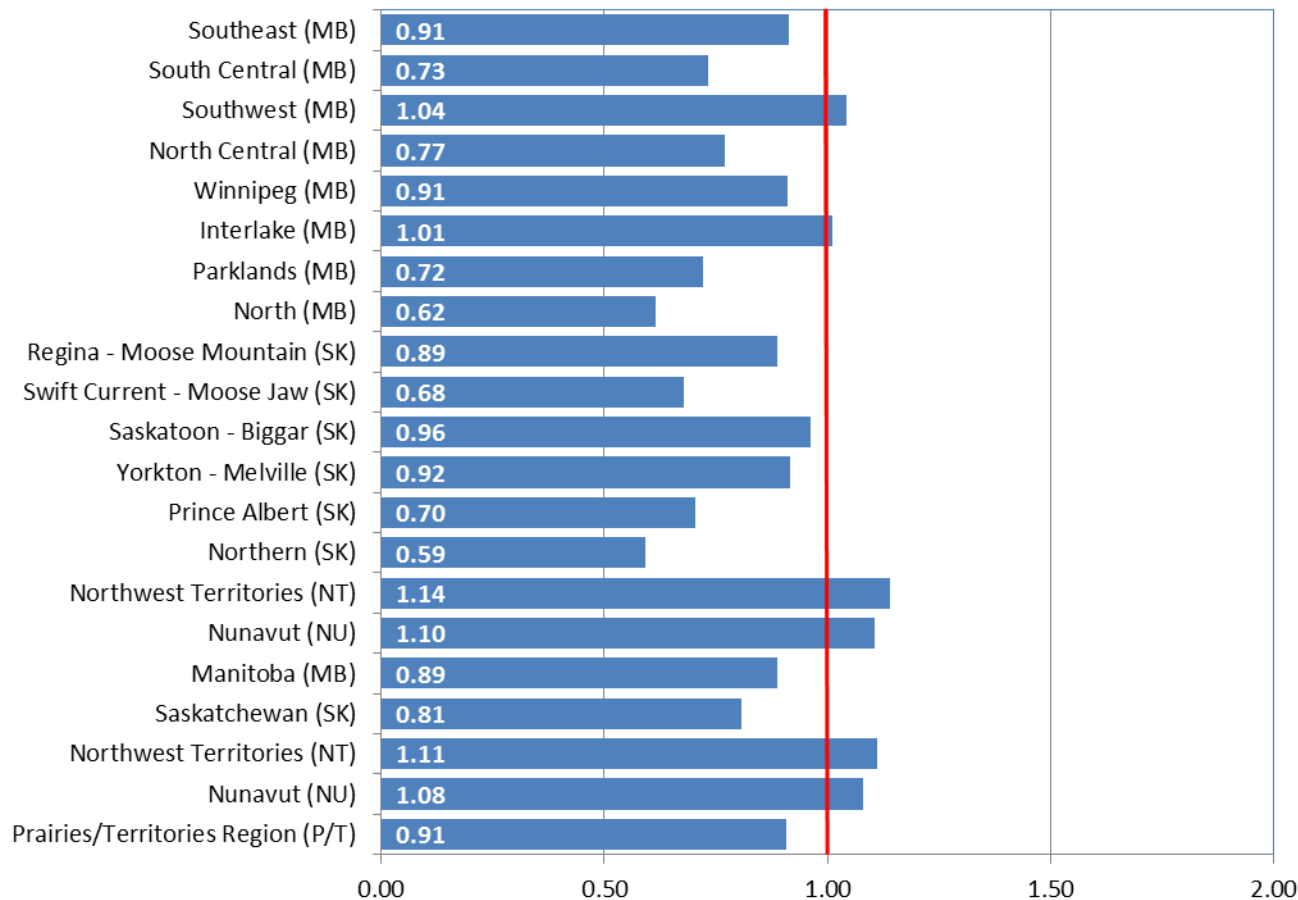


✓ *In terms of weight, Nunavut (8.9%), South Central (2.9%) and Northern (1.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while Parklands (0.1%), Yorkton - Melville (0.2%) and Prince Albert (0.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

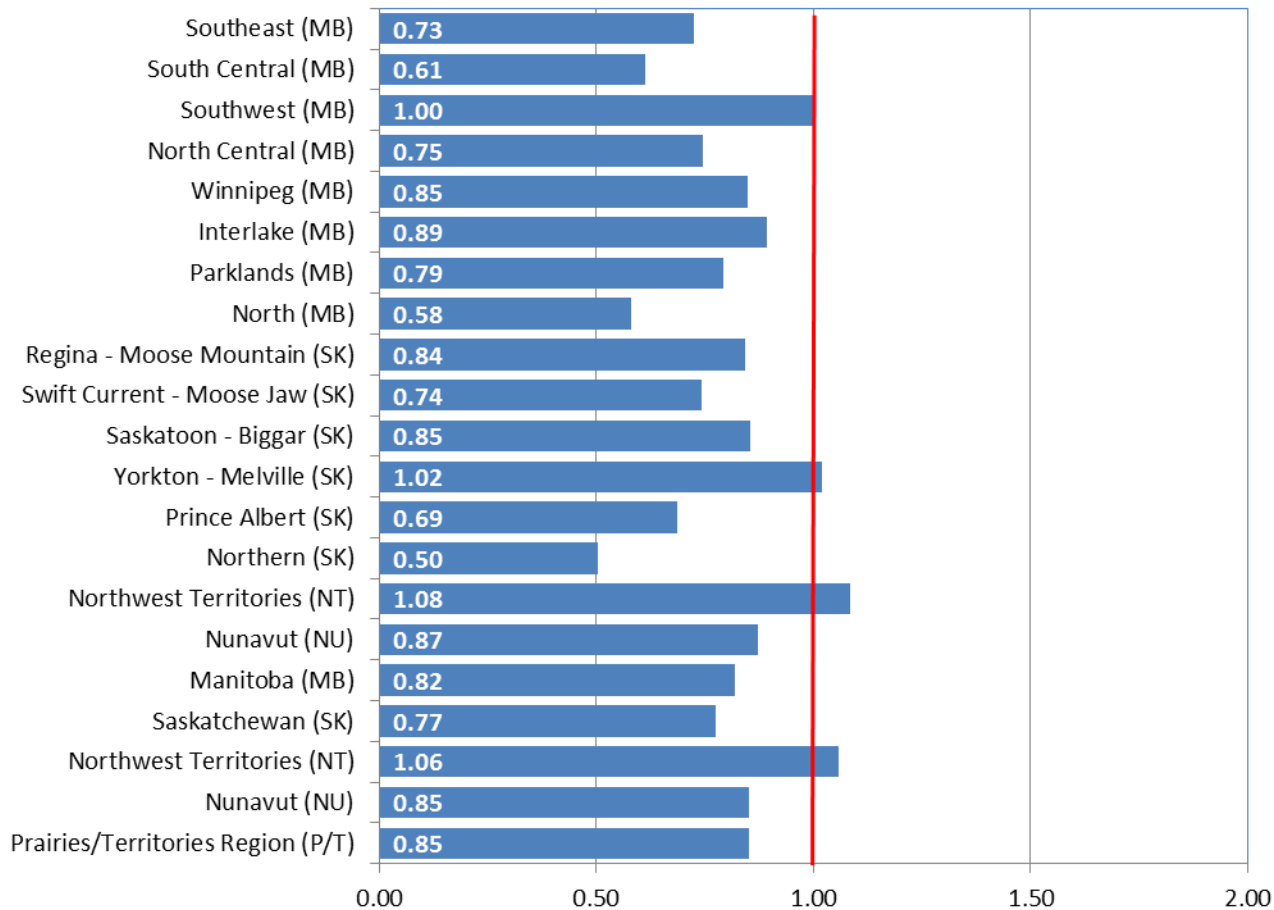


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French first official language spoken of Northwest Territories (1.14), Nunavut (1.10) and Southwest (1.04) displayed the highest growth rate across Prairies/Territories Region while Northern (0.59), North (0.62) and Swift Current - Moose Jaw (0.68) showed the lowest growth 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
Prairies/Territories Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the French first official language spoken of Northwest Territories (1.08), Yorkton - Melville (1.02) and Southwest (1.00) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Prairies/Territories Region while Northern (0.50), North (0.58) and South Central (0.61) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

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

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

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