



Demolinguistic Profile Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

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

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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

Catalogue No. CH14-34/3-2011E-PDF

ISBN: 978-0-660-24852-3

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

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

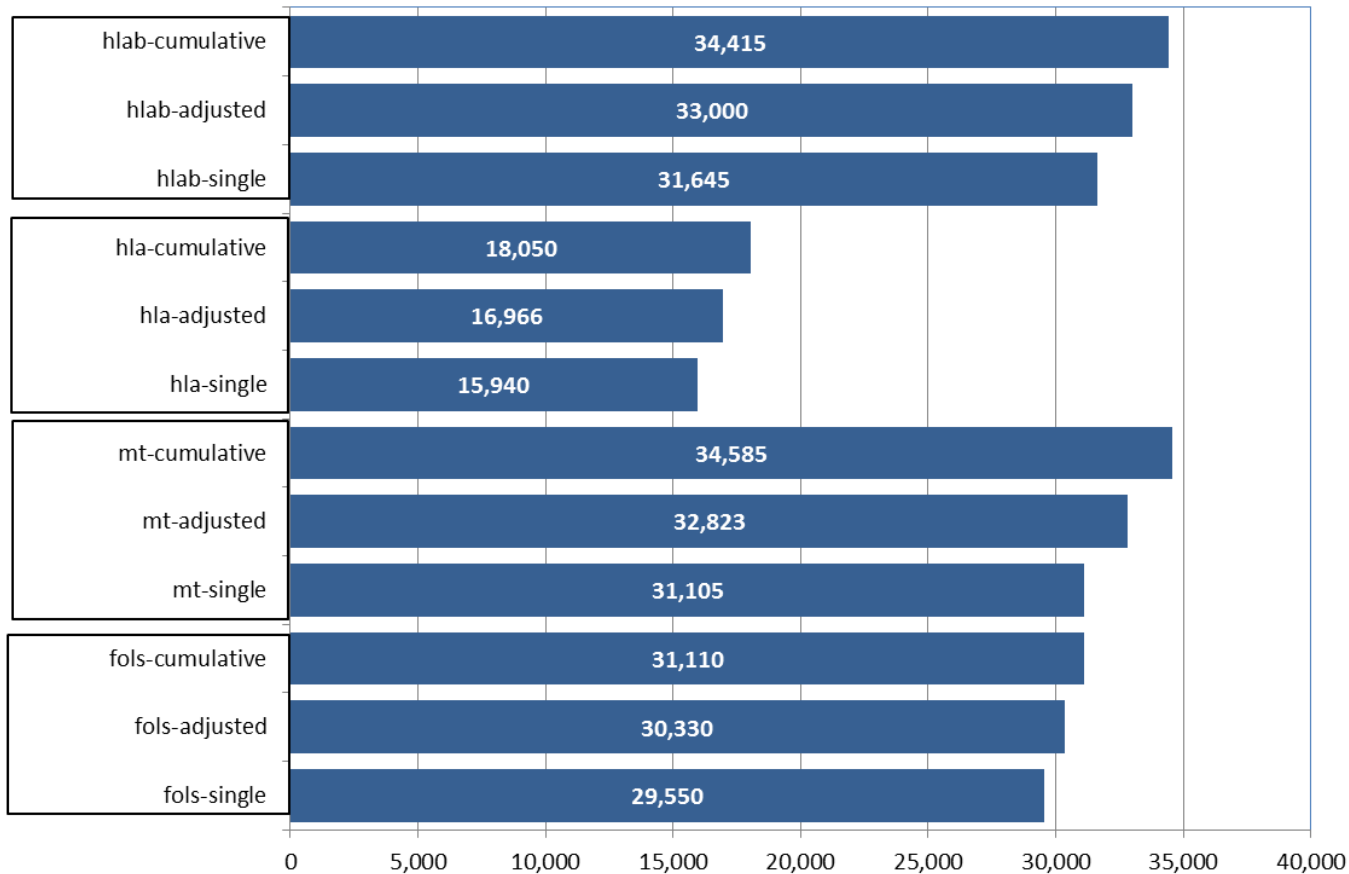
Overview of Demolinguistic Concepts

Demolinguistic Concepts

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

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

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

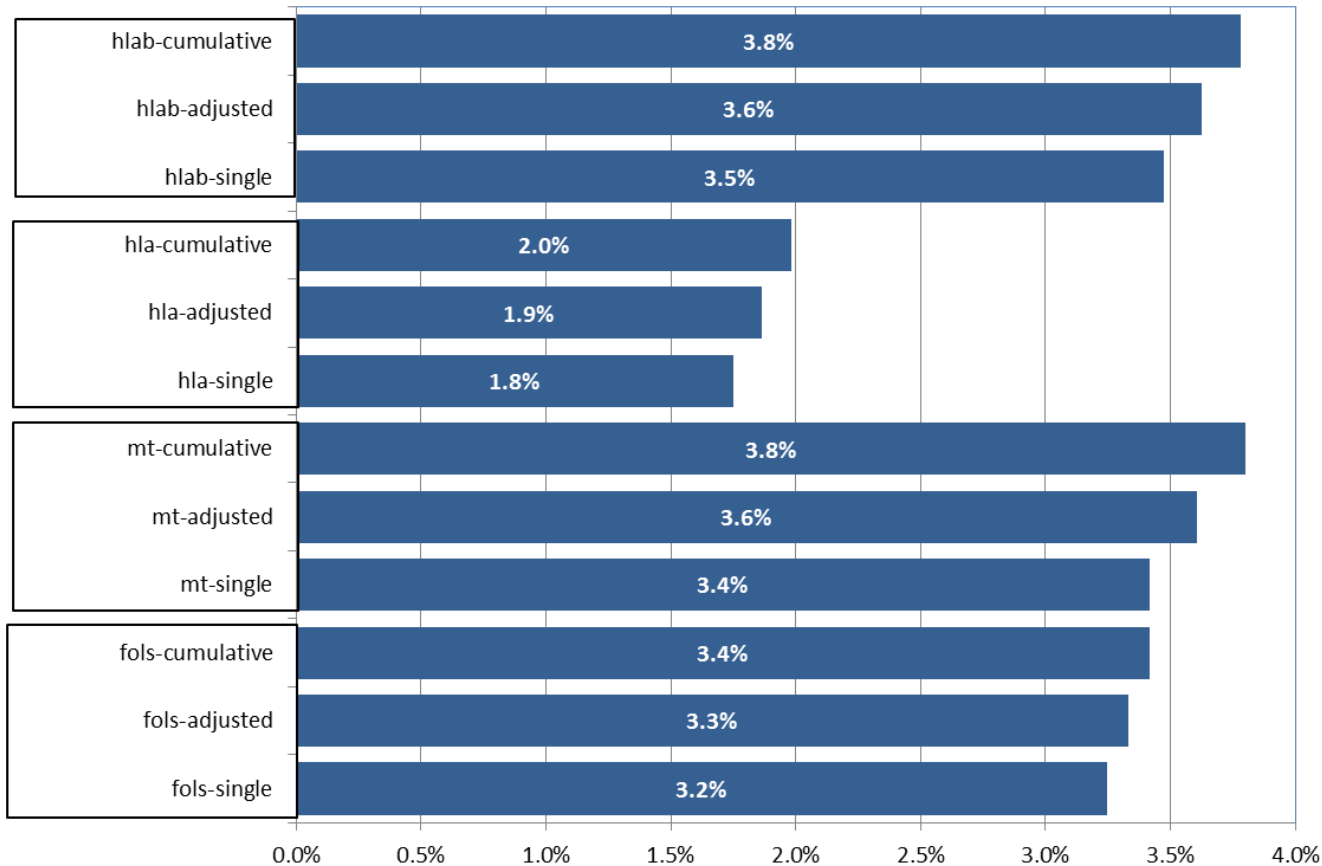


fols = first official language spoken
mt = mother tongue
hla = language spoken most often at home
hlab = language spoken most often or regularly at home

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 Nova Scotia could be seen to comprise as many as 34,585 individuals when all those with French among declared mother tongues are considered as compared to a low of 15,940 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 30,330 and a population share of 3.3%.

Proportion of Official-Language Minority Populations
Using Various Language Concepts and Methods
Nova Scotia, 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 Nova Scotia could be seen to comprise as much as 3.8% of the population when all those with French among declared mother tongues are considered as compared to a low of 1.8% 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 30,330 and a population share of 3.3%.



Mother Tongue

**Population by Mother Tongue
Nova Scotia, 1996-2011**

Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
English mother tongue	838,281	834,782	833,922	839,078
French mother tongue	36,306	35,379	33,707	32,823
mother tongue other than English or French	25,383	27,414	35,462	38,718
English mother tongue (%)	93.1%	93.0%	92.3%	92.1%
French mother tongue (%)	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%
mother tongue other than English or French (%)	2.8%	3.1%	3.9%	4.3%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English mother tongue (growth)	-3,499	-860	5,157	798
French mother tongue (growth)	-927	-1,673	-883	-3,483
mother tongue other than English or French (growth)	2,031	8,048	3,257	13,335
English mother tongue (growth rate)	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00
French mother tongue (growth rate)	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.90
mother tongue other than English or French (growth rate)	1.08	1.29	1.09	1.53
English mother tongue (RPG)	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99
French mother tongue (RPG)	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.89
mother tongue other than English or French (RPG)	1.08	1.29	1.08	1.51

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 Nova Scotia consisted of 839,078 individuals who comprised 92.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the English mother tongue population grew by 798 which represents a growth rate of 1.00 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the English mother tongue population of Nova Scotia grew by 5,157 from 833,922 to 839,078.

French Mother Tongue

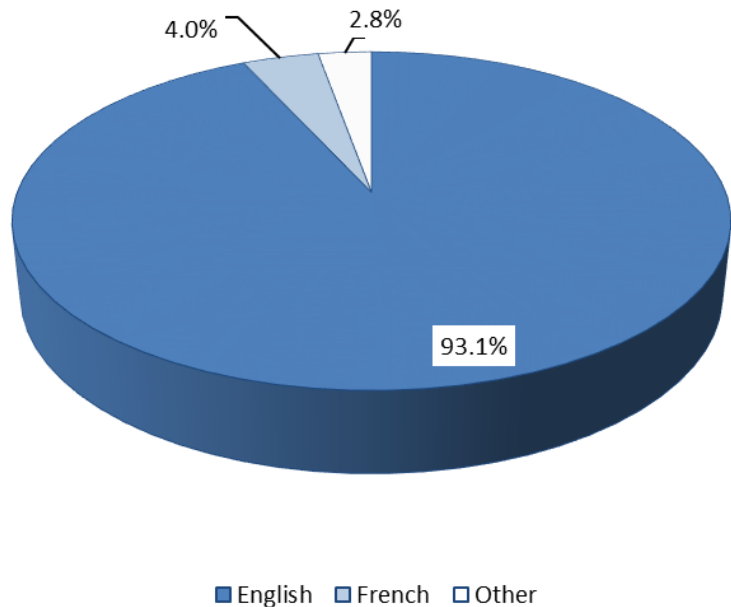
- ✓ In 2011, the French mother tongue population of Nova Scotia consisted of 32,823 individuals who comprised 3.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue population declined by 3,483 which represents a growth rate of 0.90 and a relative population growth rate of 0.89.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the French mother tongue population of Nova Scotia decreased by 883 from 33,707 to 32,823.

Other Mother Tongue

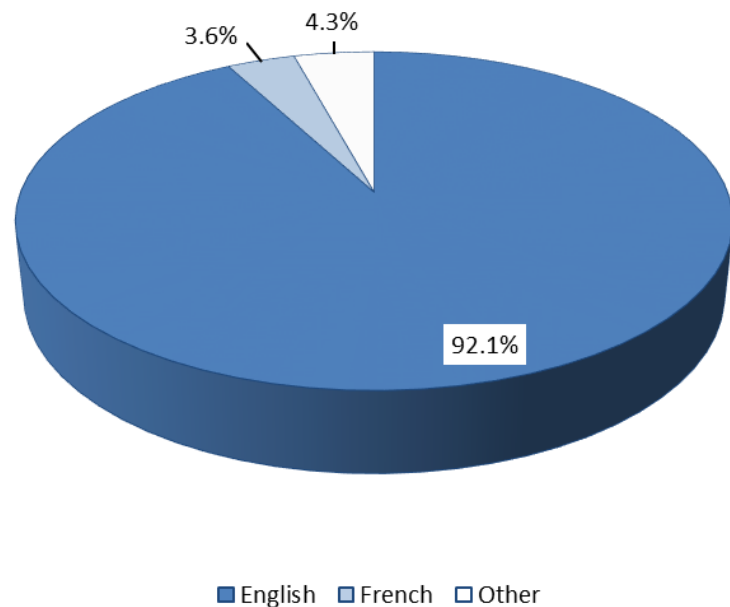
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Nova Scotia consisted of 38,718 individuals who comprised 4.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French grew by 13,335 which represents a growth rate of 1.53 and a relative population growth rate of 1.51.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Nova Scotia grew by 3,257 from 35,462 to 38,718.

- 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
Nova Scotia, 1996

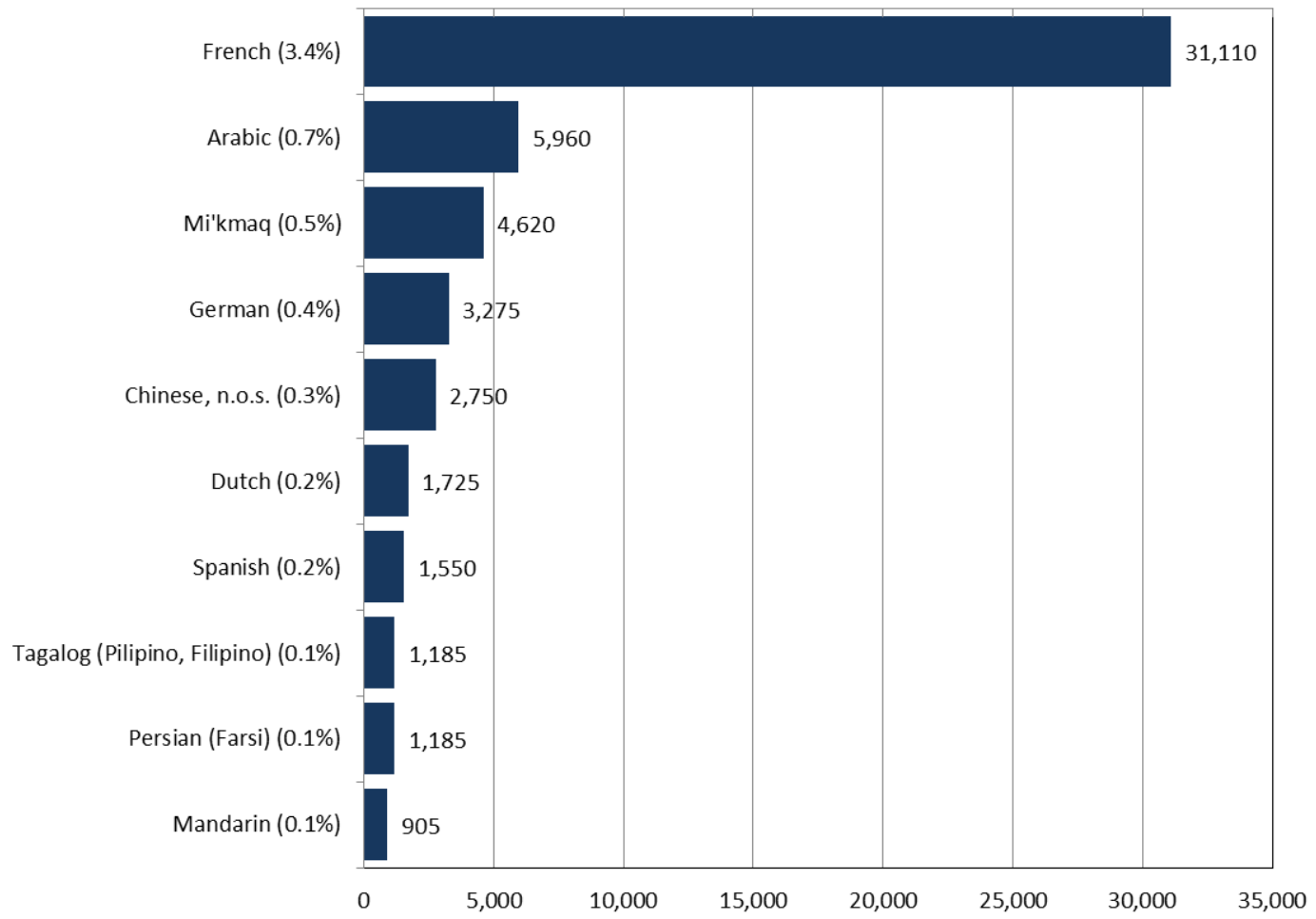


Population by Mother Tongue
Nova Scotia, 2011



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

Top 10 Mother Tongues (Other Than English) Nova Scotia, 2011



✓ After English, French (31,110), Arabic (5,960), and Mi'kmaq (4,620) were the three most common mother tongues.

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

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

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

English Mother Tongue

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

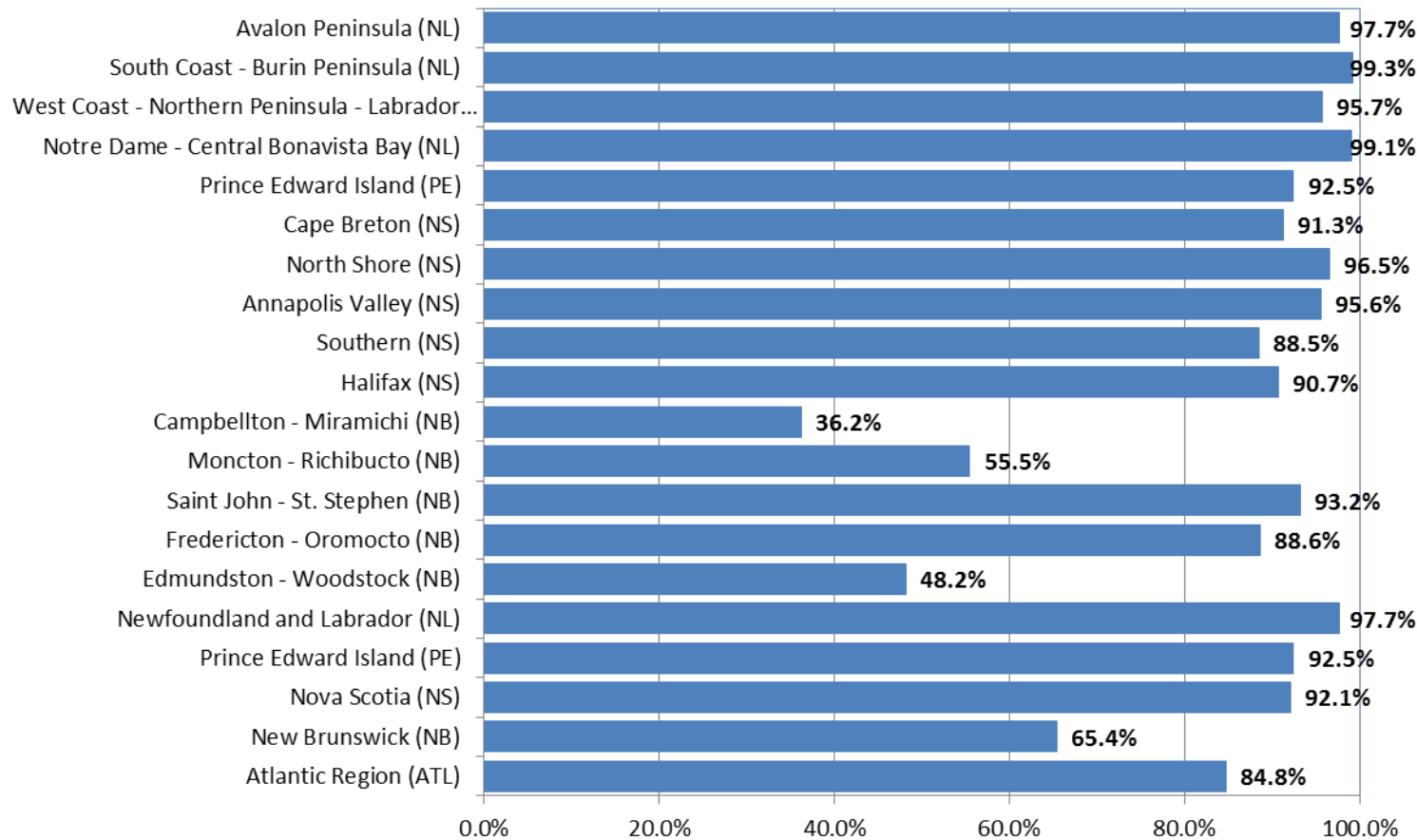
French Mother Tongue

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

Other Mother Tongue

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

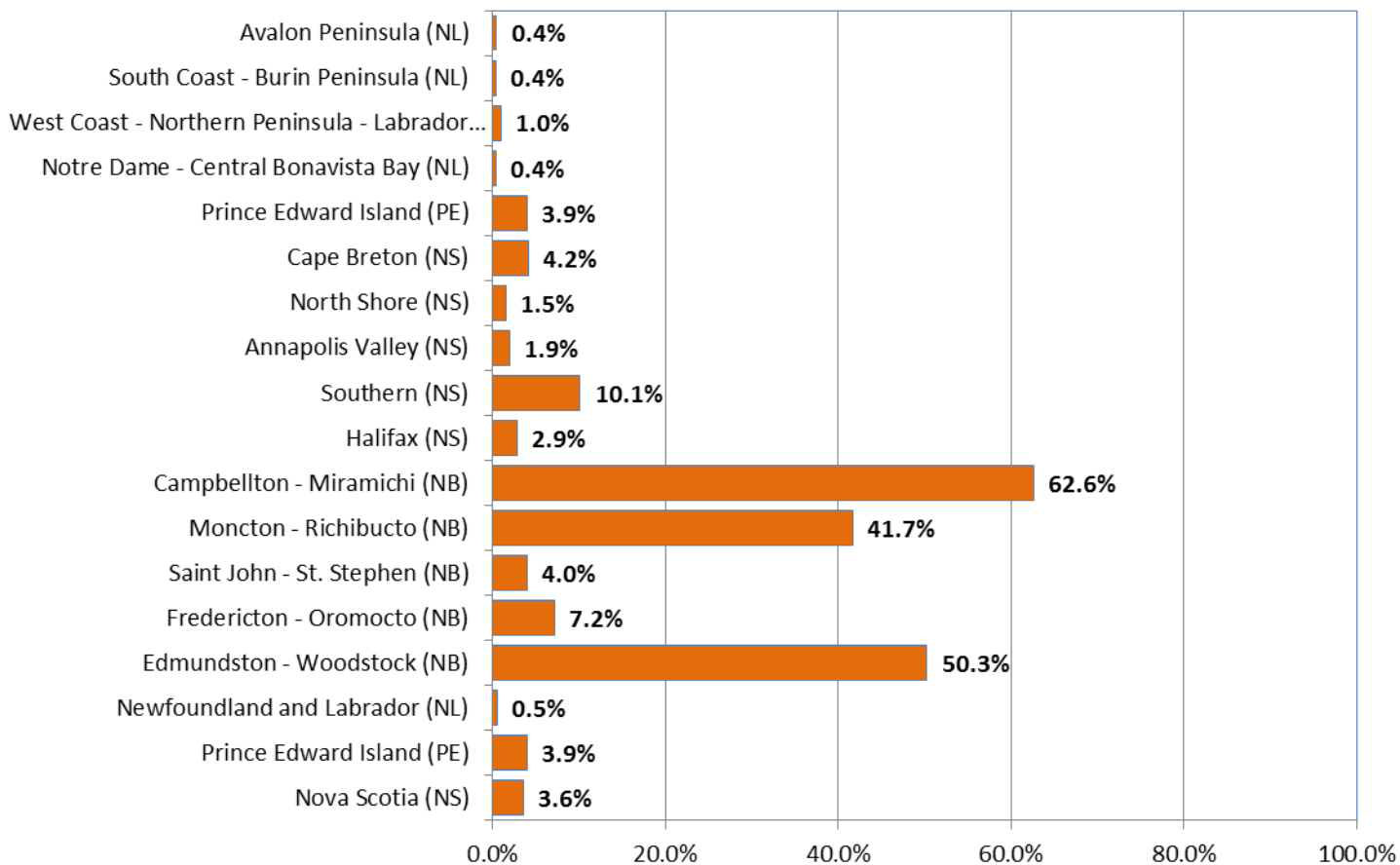
**English Mother Tongue Population,
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



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

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

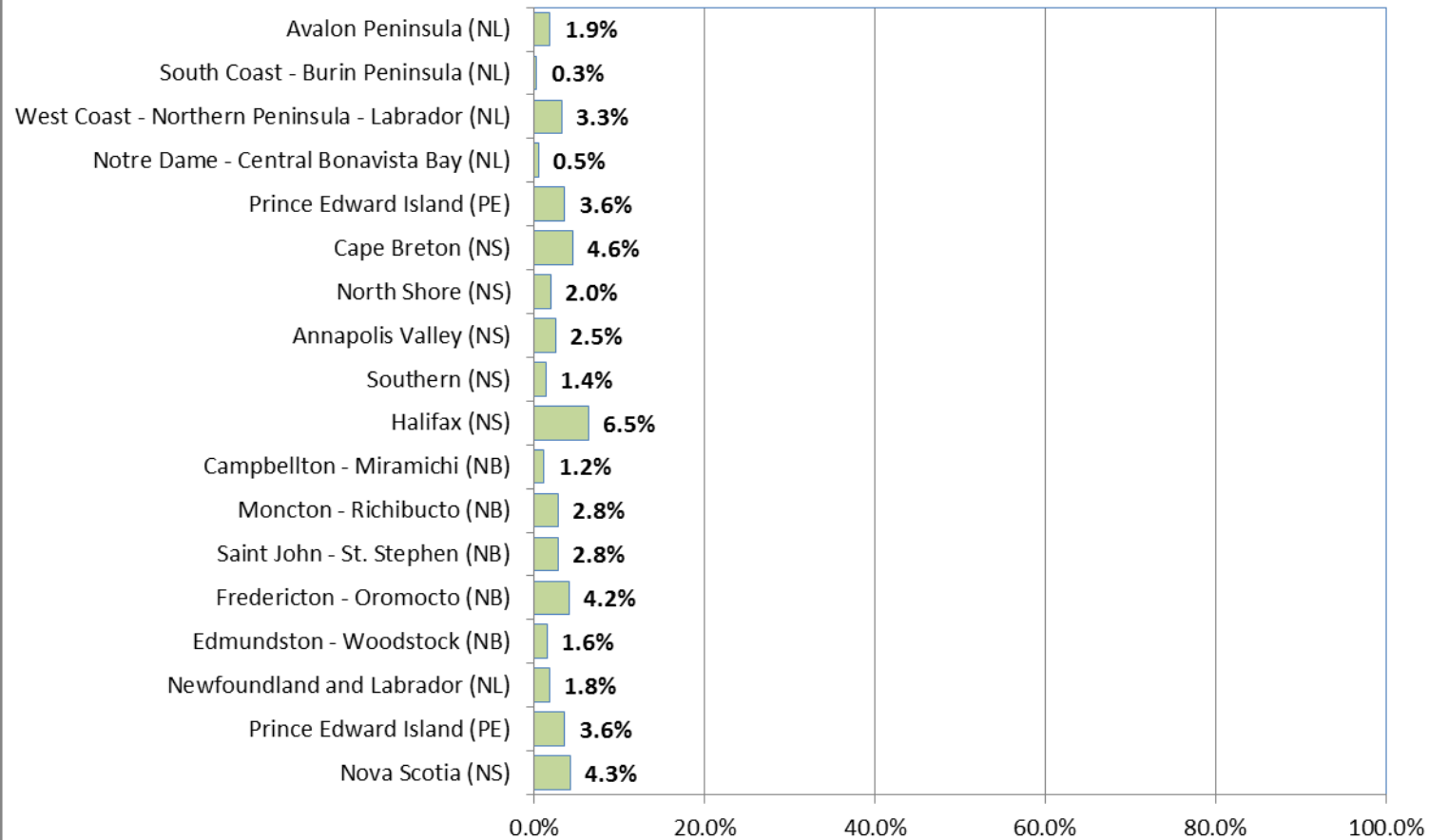
French Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



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

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

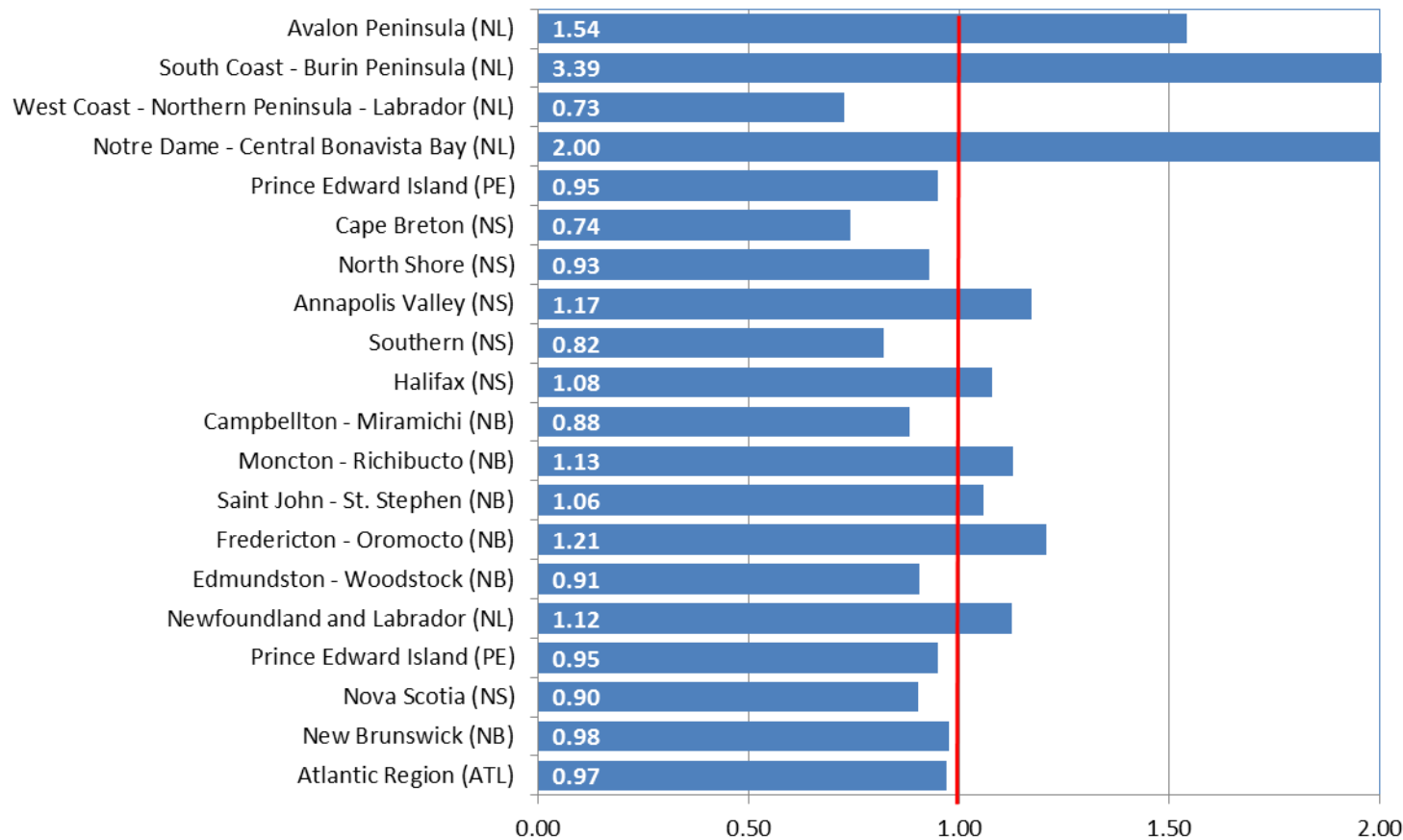
Other Mother Tongue Population, Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011



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

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

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

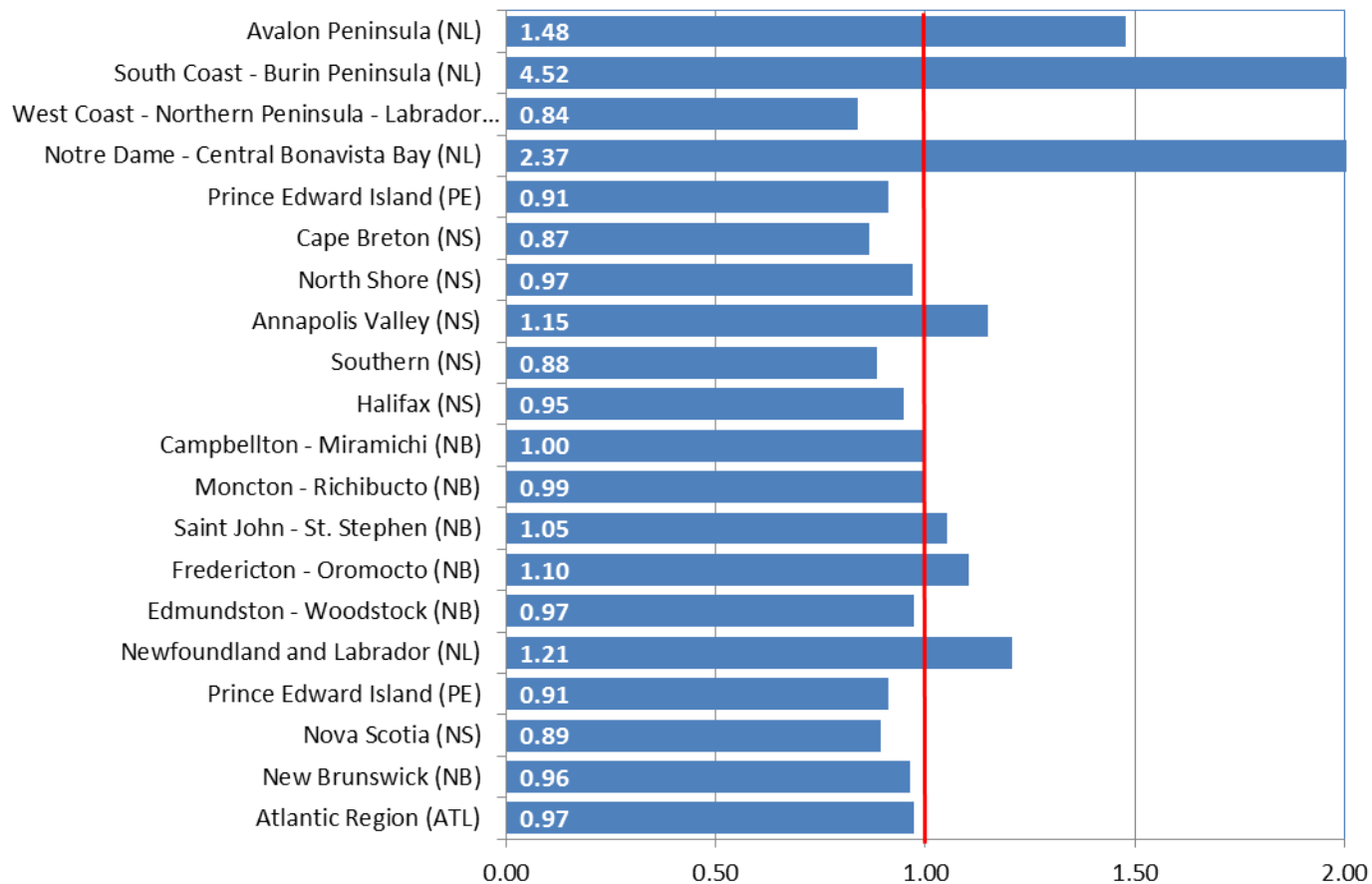


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue populations of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (3.39), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (2.00) and Avalon Peninsula (1.54) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.73), Cape Breton (0.74)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

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

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

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



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

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

Language spoken most often at home

**Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Nova Scotia, 1996-2011**

Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Population speaking English most often at home	866,260	863,732	868,408	872,378
Population speaking French most often at home	20,710	19,789	17,868	16,966
Population speaking other languages most often at home	13,000	14,044	16,803	21,276
Population speaking English most often at home (%)	96.3%	96.2%	96.2%	95.8%
Population speaking French most often at home (%)	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%
Population speaking other languages most often at home (%)	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	2.3%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Population speaking English most often at home (growth)	-2,528	4,677	3,970	6,118
Population speaking French most often at home (growth)	-921	-1,921	-903	-3,744
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth)	1,044	2,759	4,473	8,276
Population speaking English most often at home (growth rate)	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01
Population speaking French most often at home (growth rate)	0.96	0.90	0.95	0.82
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth rate)	1.08	1.20	1.27	1.64
Population speaking English most often at home (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Population speaking French most often at home (RPG)	0.96	0.90	0.94	0.81
Population speaking other languages most often at home (RPG)	1.08	1.19	1.26	1.62

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 Mother Tongue

- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking English most often at home in Nova Scotia consisted of 872,378 individuals who comprised 95.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at home grew by 6,118 which represents a growth rate of 1.01 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at home in Nova Scotia grew by 3,970 from 868,408 to 872,378.

French Mother Tongue

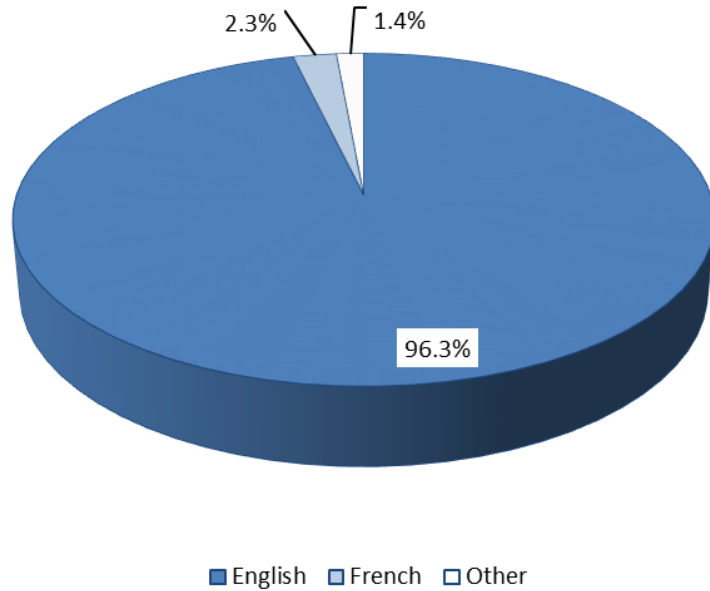
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at home in Nova Scotia consisted of 16,966 individuals who comprised 1.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at home declined by 3,744 which represents a growth rate of 0.82 and a relative population growth rate of 0.81.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at home in Nova Scotia decreased by 903 from 17,868 to 16,966.

Other Mother Tongue

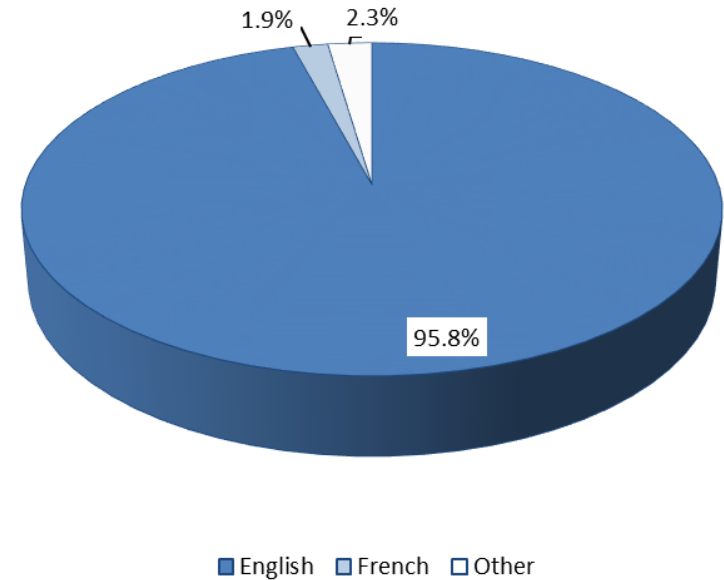
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home in Nova Scotia consisted of 21,276 individuals who comprised 2.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home grew by 8,276 which represents a growth rate of 1.64 and a relative population growth rate of 1.62.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at home in Nova Scotia grew by 4,473 from 16,803 to 21,276.

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

Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home Nova Scotia, 1996

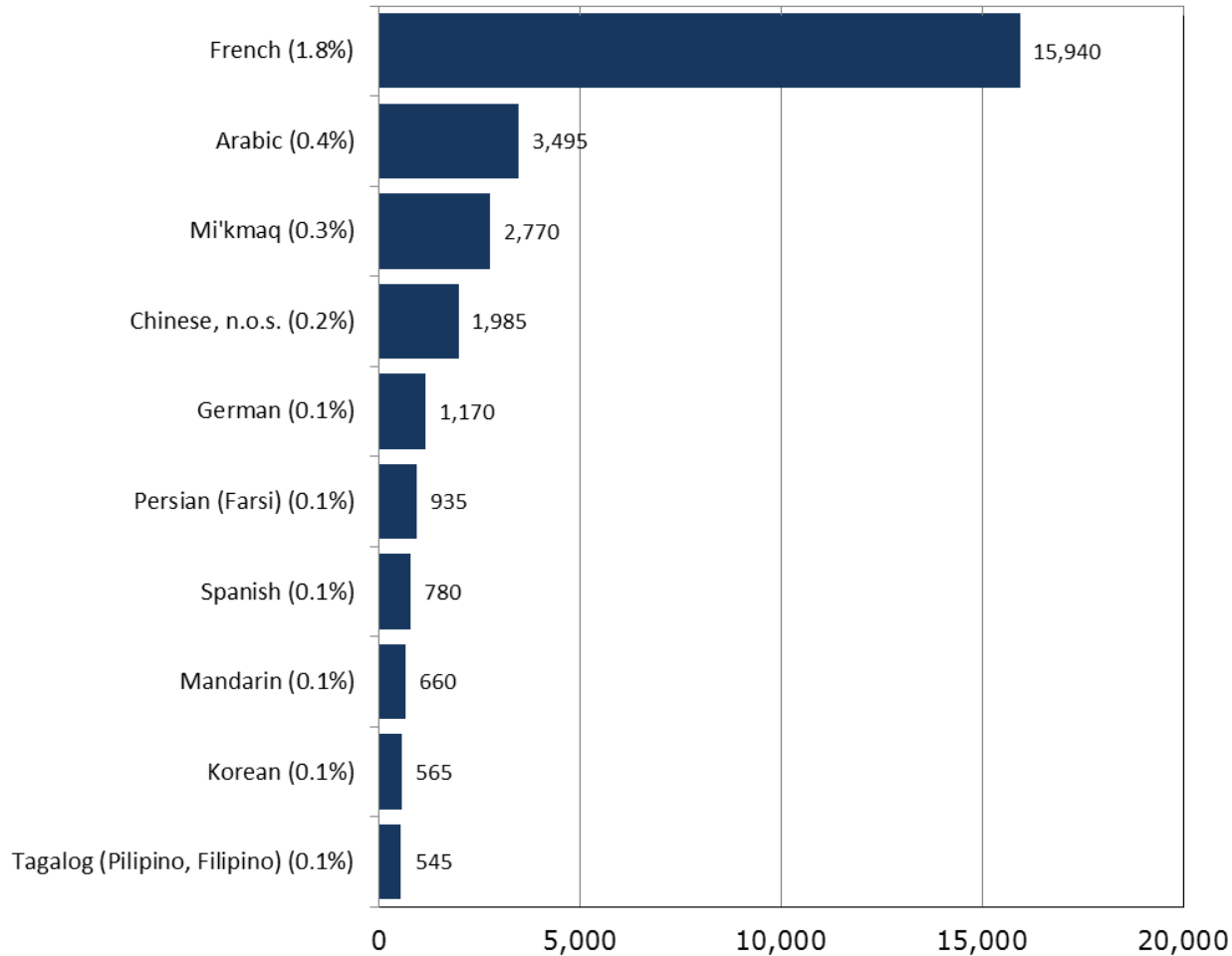


Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home Nova Scotia, 2011



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

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



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

✓ After English, French (15,940), Arabic (3,495) and Mi'kmaq (2,770) were the three most common languages used solely at home.

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

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

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

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

English spoken as Home Language

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

French spoken as Home Language

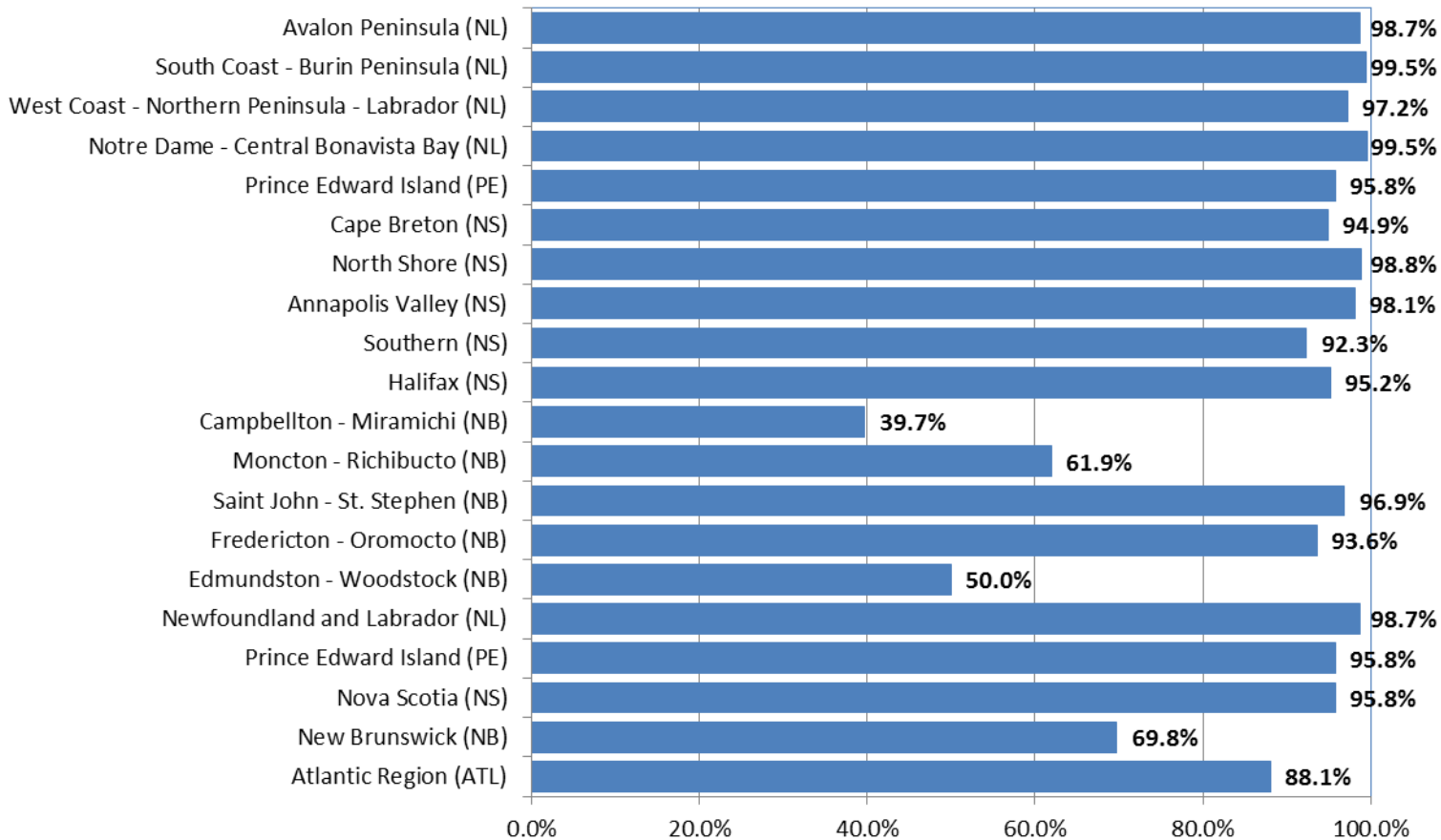
✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (92,998), Moncton - Richibucto (73,249) and Edmundston - Woodstock (38,834) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (115), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (230) and West Coast - Northern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

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

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

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

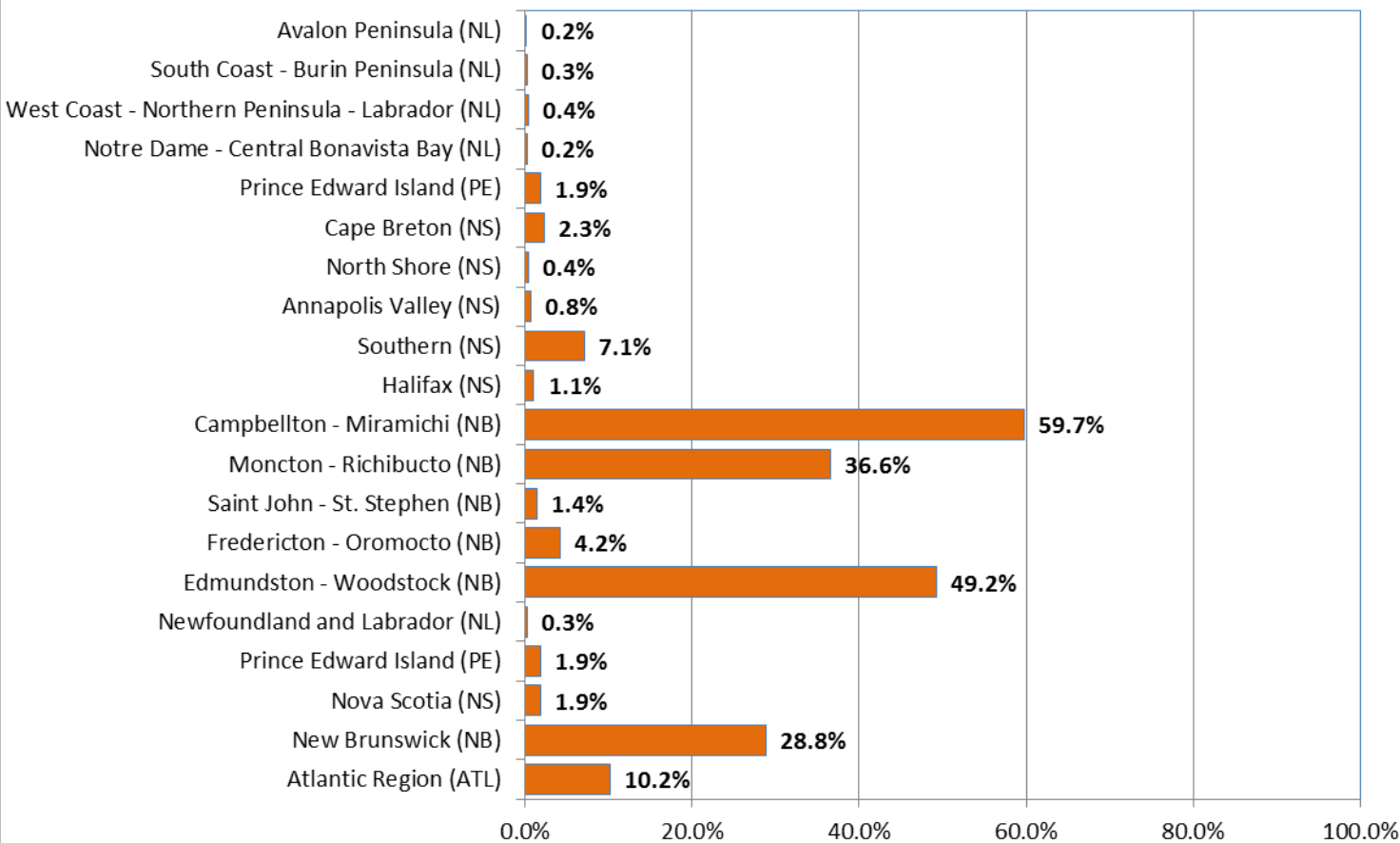
**English Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



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

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

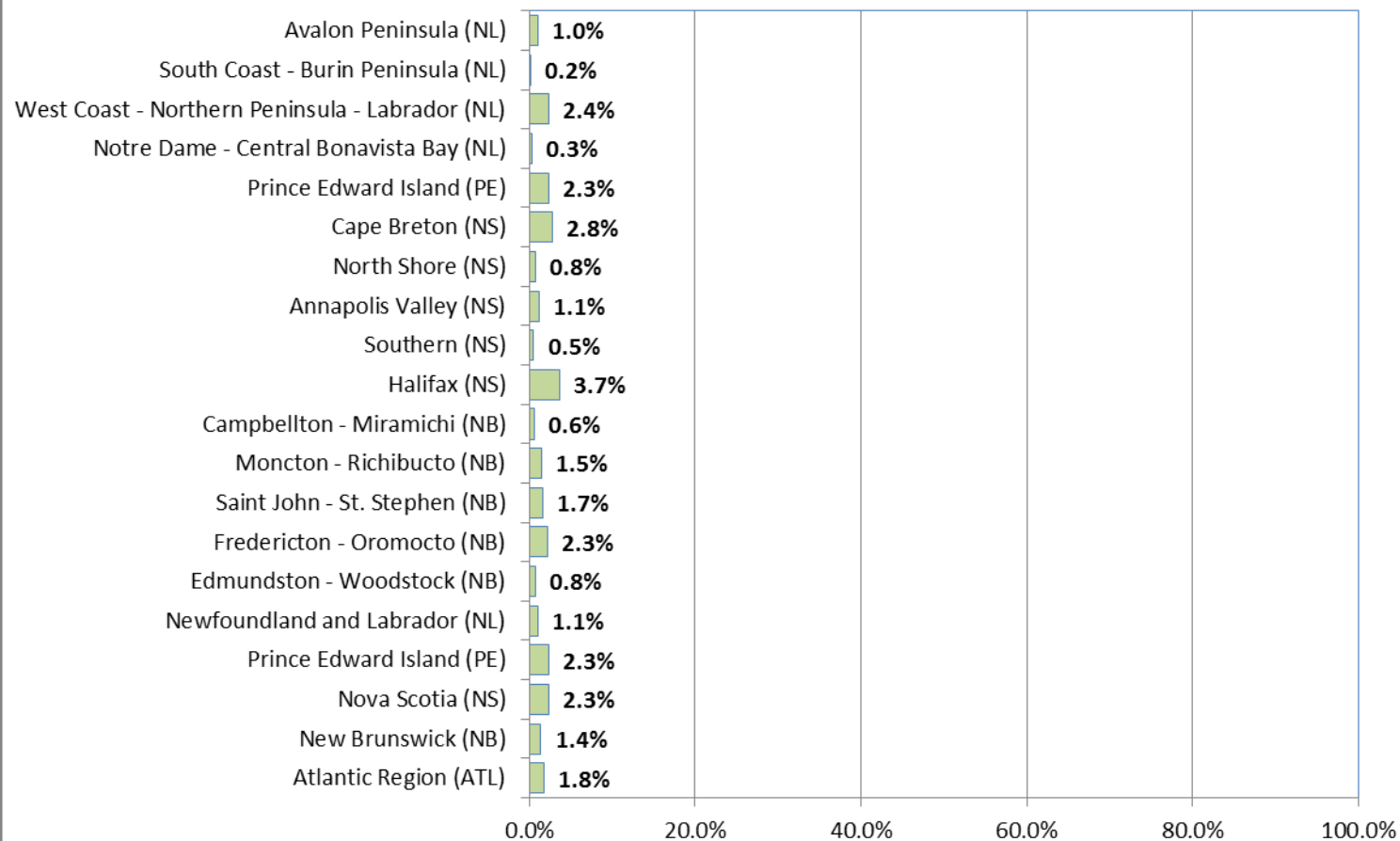
**French Spoken Most Often at Home,
Economic Regions, Atlantic Region, 2011**



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

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

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

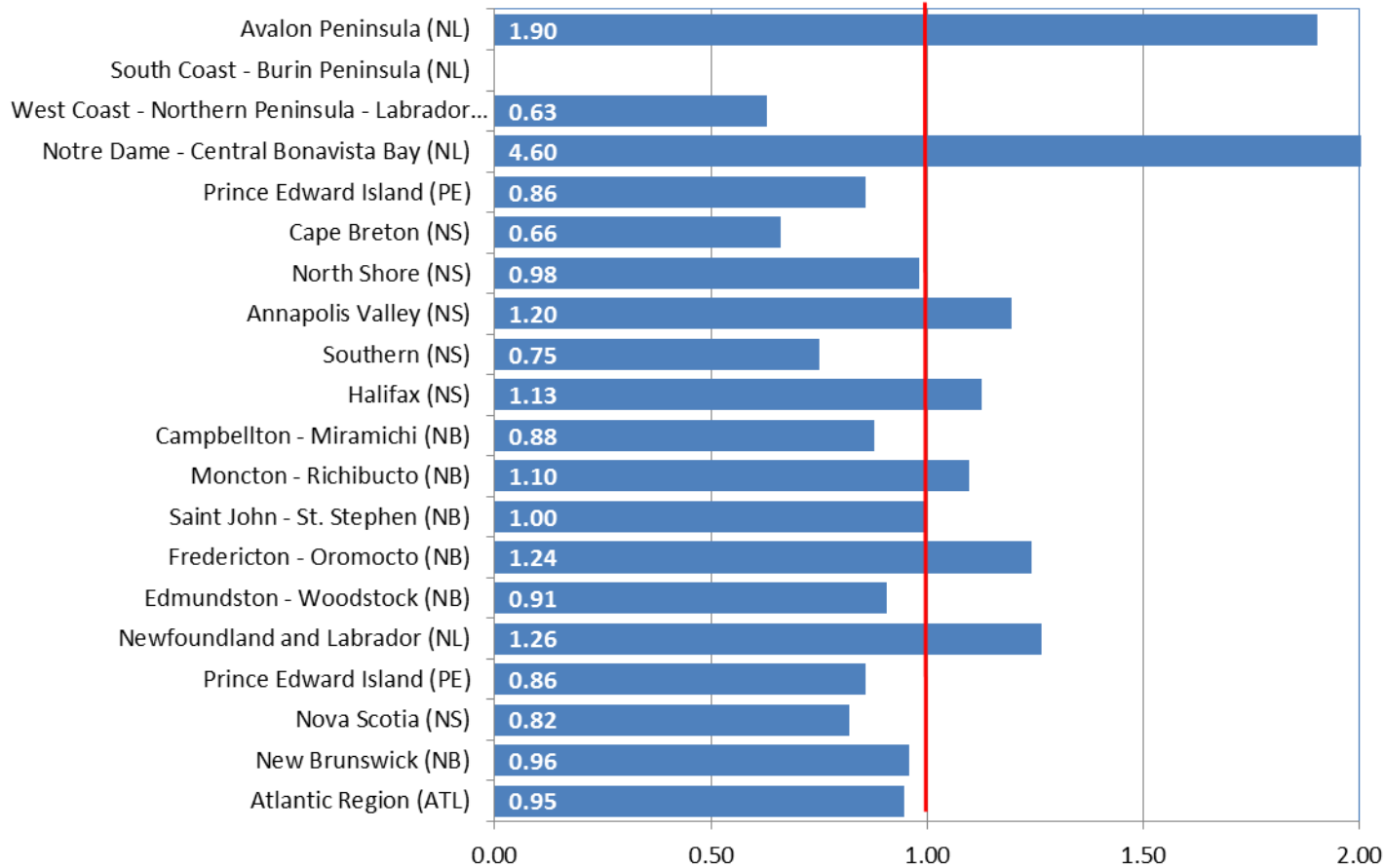


✓ *In terms of weight, Halifax (3.7%), Cape Breton (2.8%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (2.4%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.3%) and Southern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

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

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

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

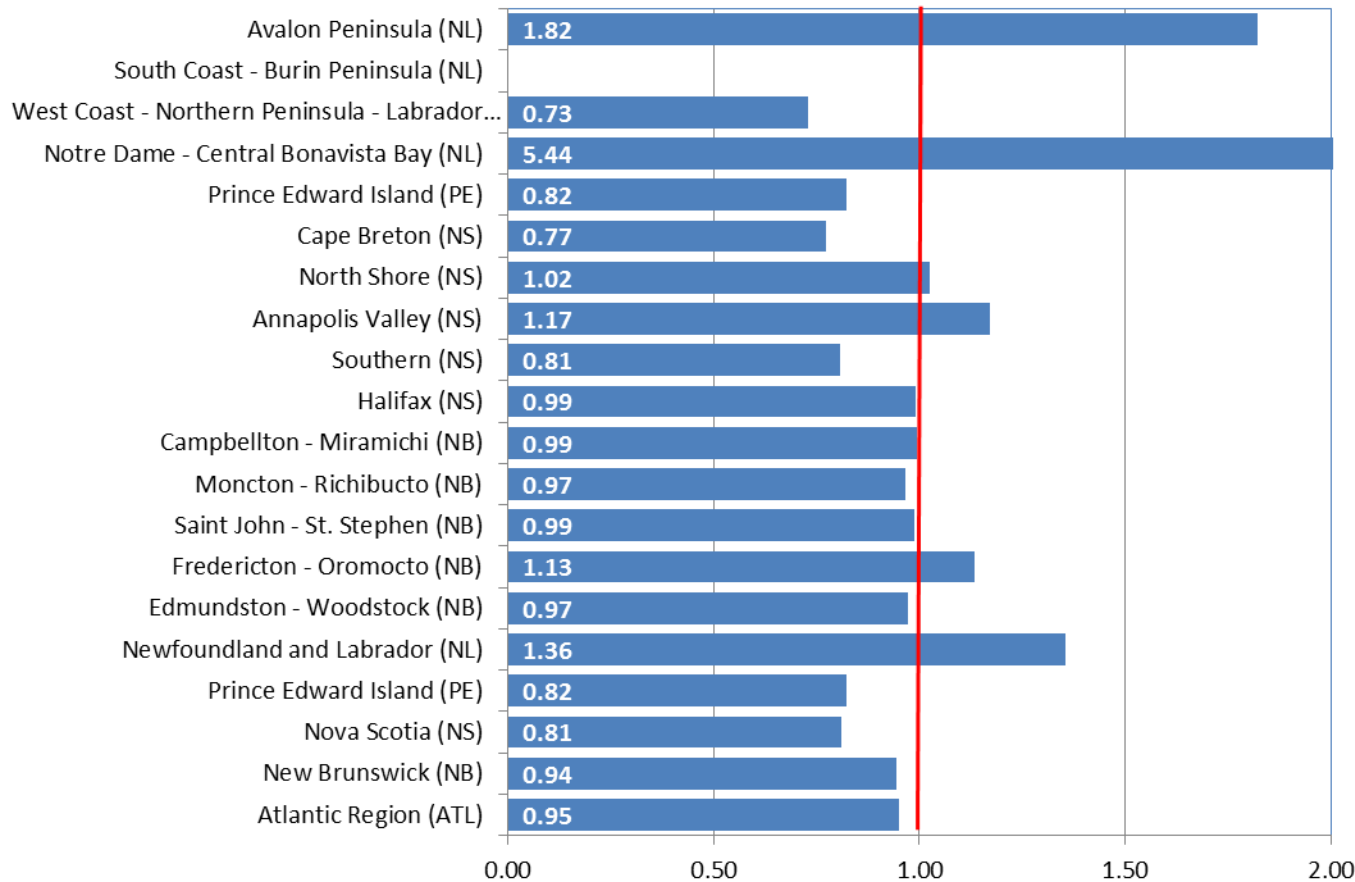


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at home of Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (4.60), Avalon Peninsula (1.90) and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.24) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.63), Cape Breton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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home

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

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	879,212	884,077	888,843
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	32,669	32,577	33,000
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	21,119	26,252	35,683
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (%)	98.0%	97.9%	97.6%
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (%)	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (%)	2.4%	2.9%	3.9%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	4,865	4,766	9,631
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	-93	423	331
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	5,133	9,431	14,563
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.01	1.01	1.01
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.00	1.01	1.01
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.24	1.36	1.69
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (RPG)	0.99	1.00	1.00
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (RPG)	1.24	1.35	1.67

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 Nova Scotia consisted of 888,843 individuals who comprised 97.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home grew by 9,631 which represents a growth rate of 1.01 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 Nova Scotia grew by 4,766 from 884,077 to 888,843.

French Spoken as Home Language

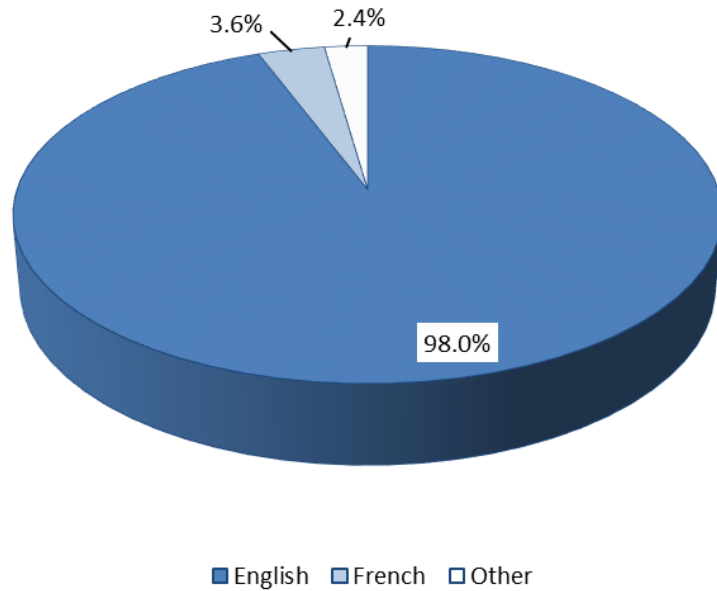
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Nova Scotia consisted of 33,000 individuals who comprised 3.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home grew by 331 which represents a growth rate of 1.01 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Nova Scotia grew by 423 from 32,577 to 33,000.

Other Languages Spoken as Home Language

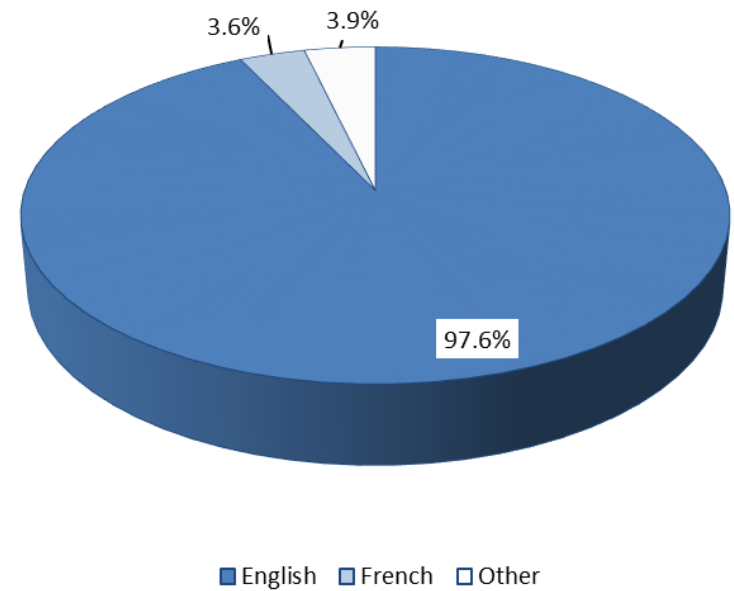
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Nova Scotia consisted of 35,683 individuals who comprised 3.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home grew by 14,563 which represents a growth rate of 1.69 and a relative population growth rate of 1.67.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Nova Scotia grew by 9,431 from 26,252 to 35,683.

- 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 Nova Scotia, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home Nova Scotia, 2011



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

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

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

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

English spoken as Home Language

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

French spoken as Home Language

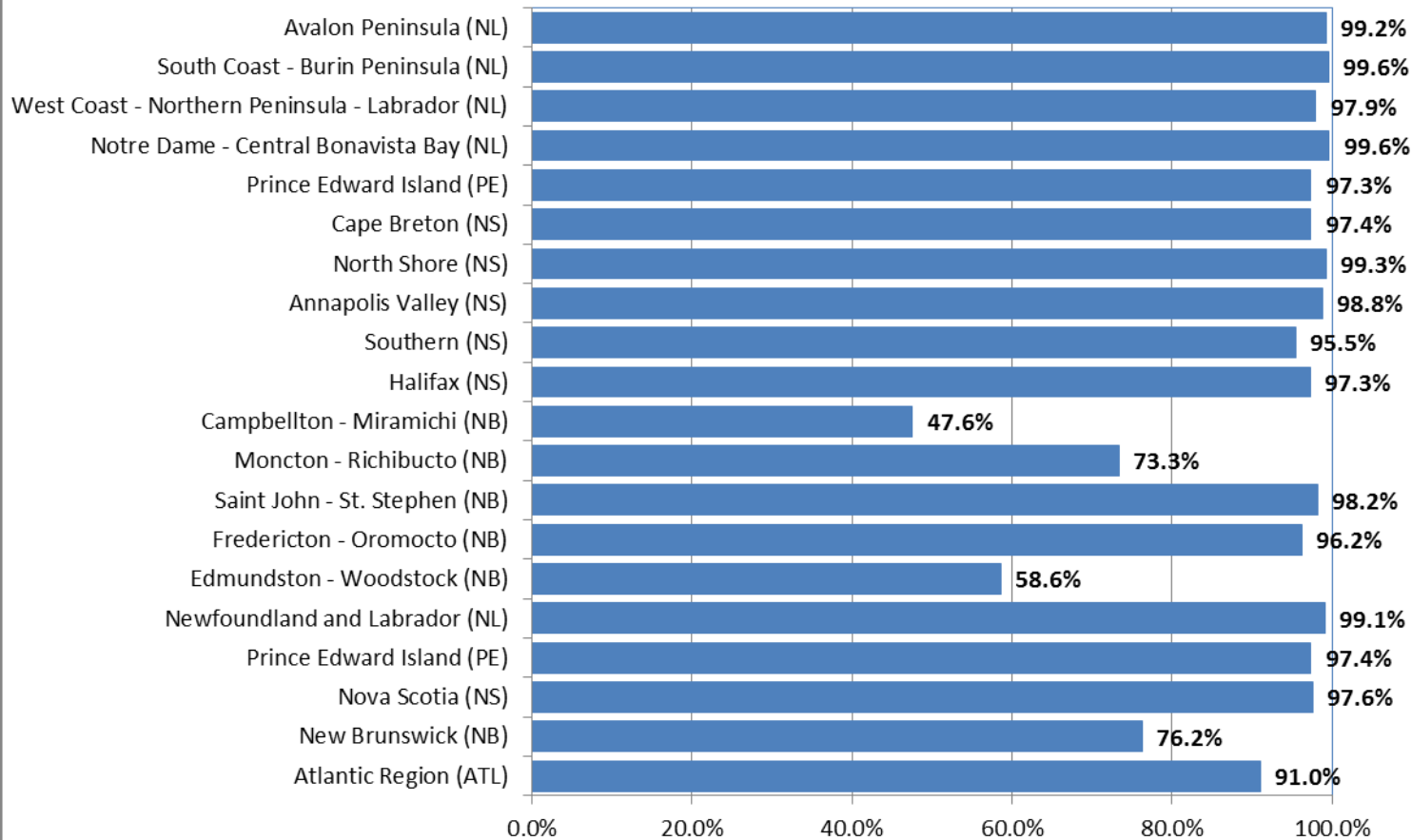
✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (99,346), Moncton - Richibucto (85,848) and Edmundston - Woodstock (40,714) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (208), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (490) and West Coast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

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

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

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

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

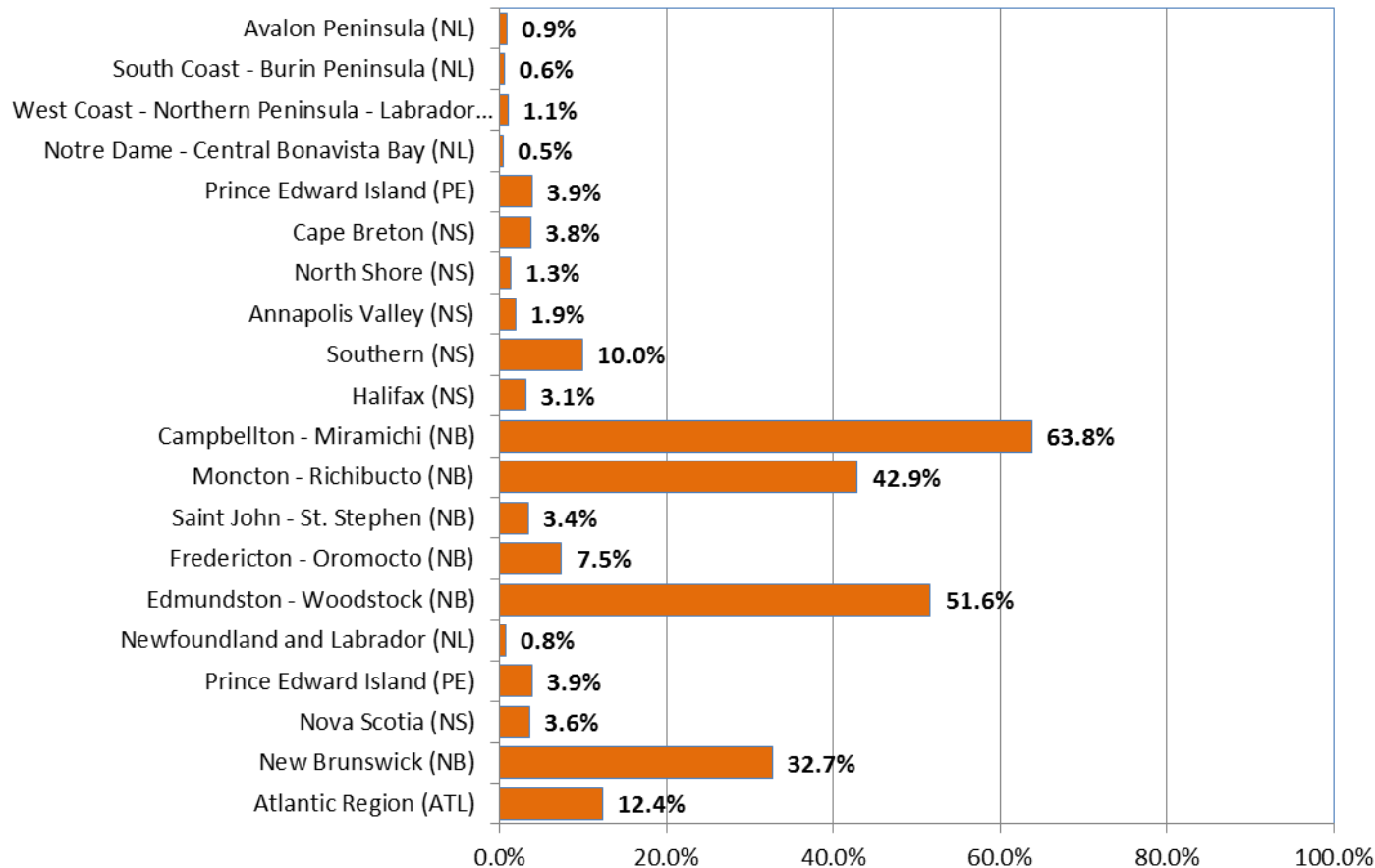


✓ *In terms of weight, Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.6%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.6%) and North Shore (99.3%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Campbellton - Miramichi (47.6%), Edmundston - Woodstock (58.6%) and Moncton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

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, Atlantic Region, 2011**

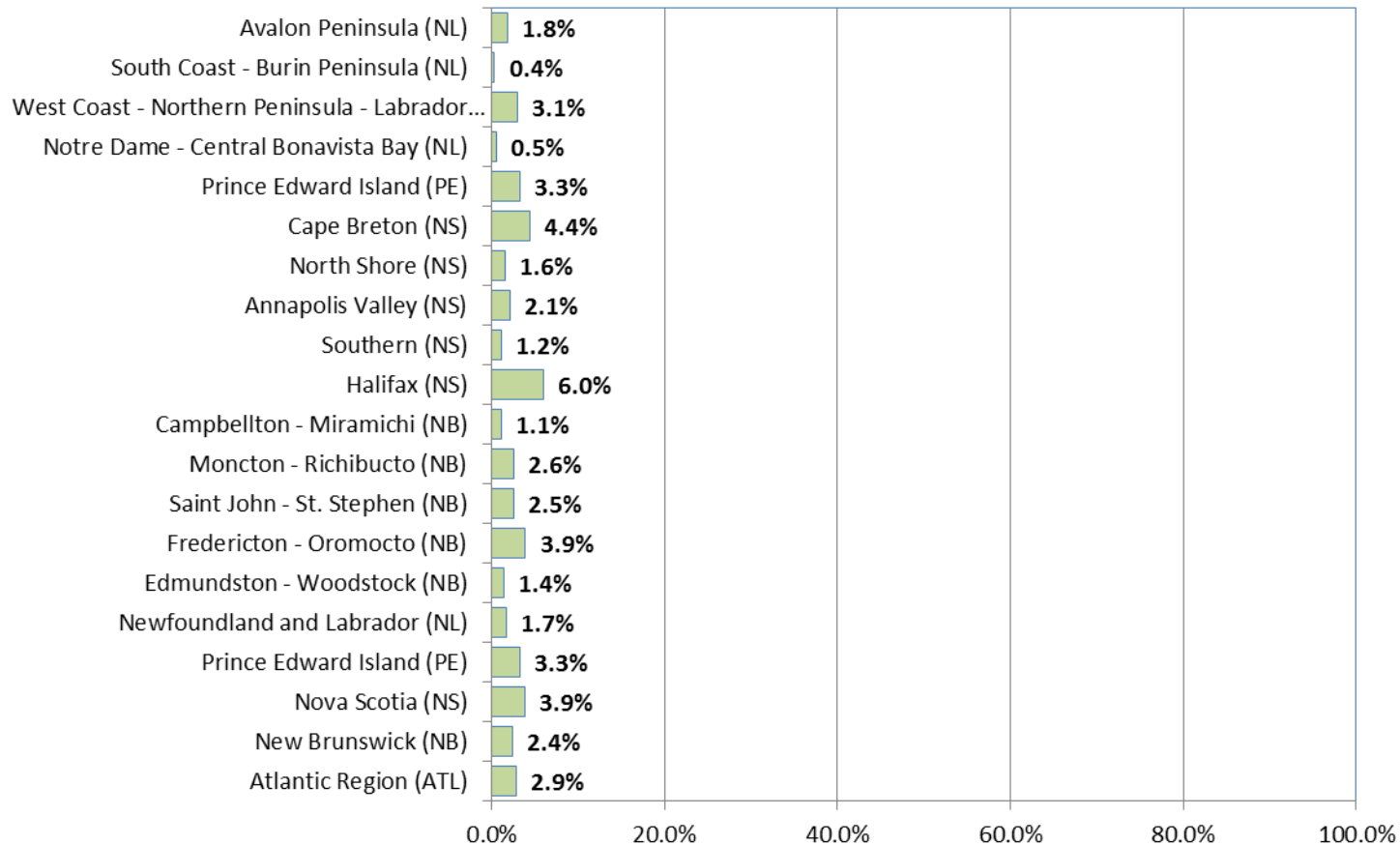


✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (63.8%), Edmundston - Woodstock (51.6%) and Moncton - Richibucto (42.9%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.5%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.6%) and Avalon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

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

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

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

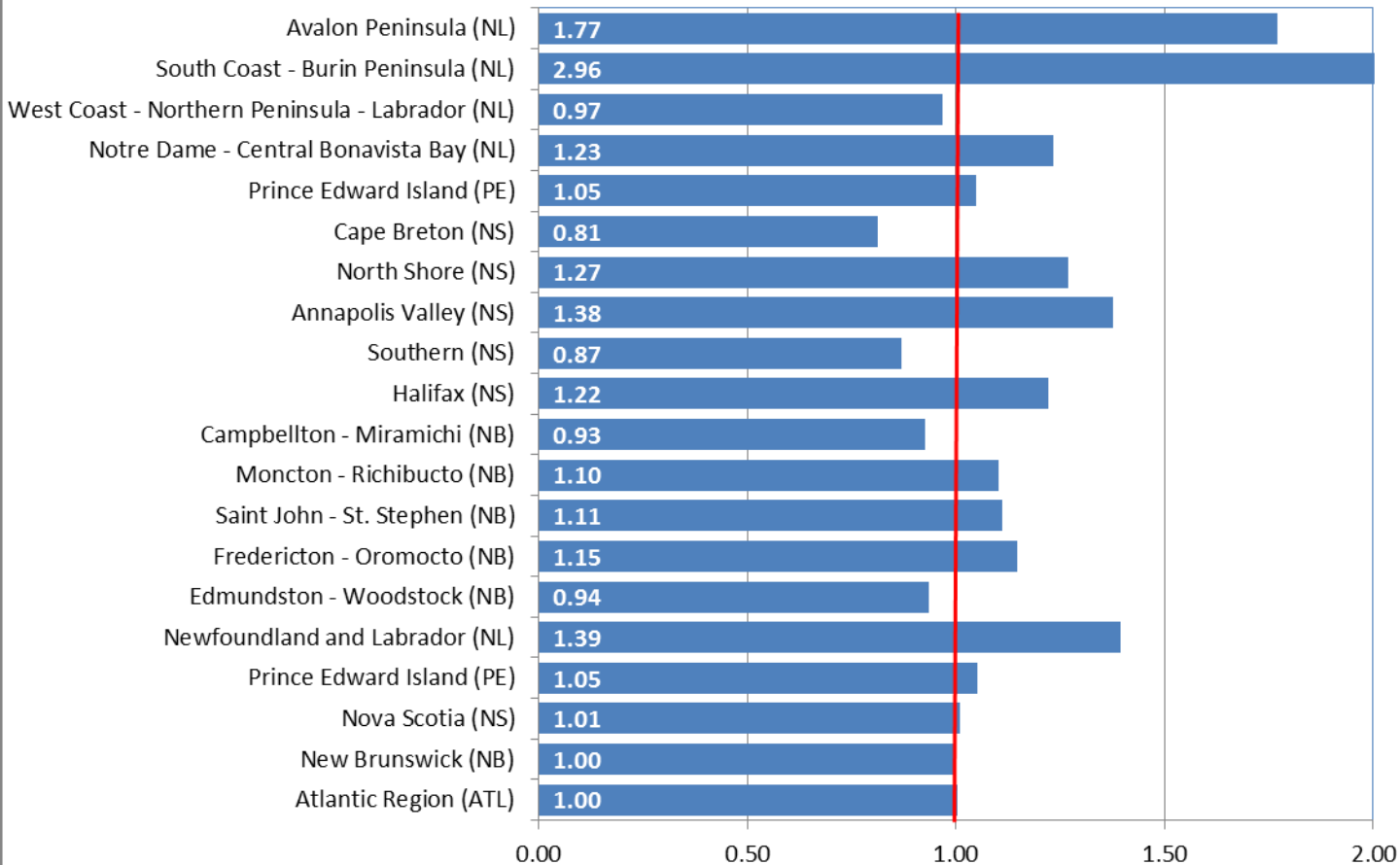


✓ *In terms of weight, Halifax (6.0%), Cape Breton (4.4%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (3.9%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.4%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.5%) and Campbellton - Miramichi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

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

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

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

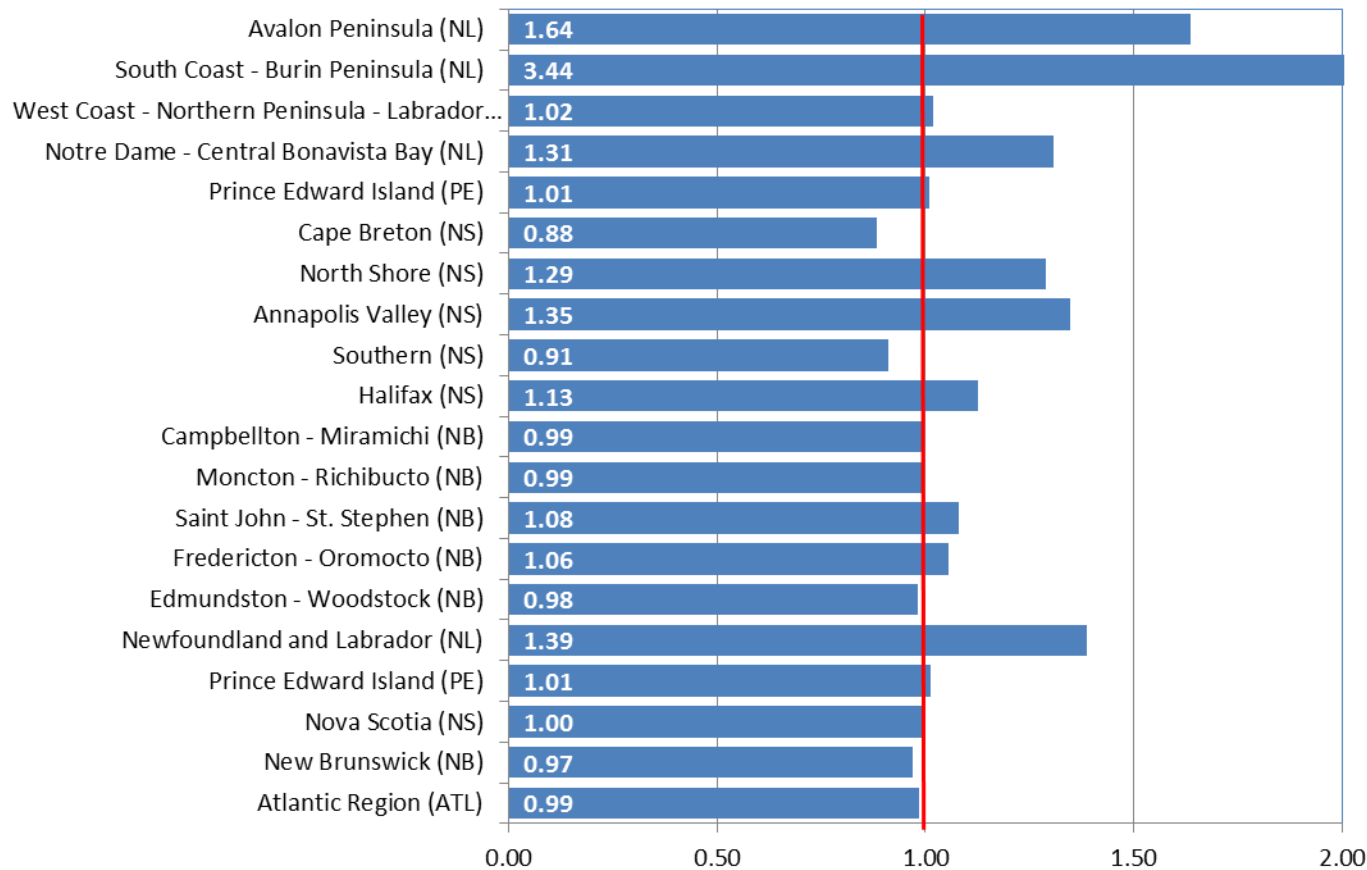


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French at least regularly at home in the regions of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (2.96), Avalon Peninsula (1.77) and Annapolis Valley (1.38) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while Cape Breton (0.81), Southern (0.87) and Campbellton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

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

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

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



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

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

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



Language Retention Rates Based on the Home Language

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

based on language spoken most often at home	1996	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population	36,306	35,379	33,707	32,823
population who spoke French most often at home	20,710	19,789	17,868	16,966
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at home	0.57	0.56	0.53	0.52
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home		2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population		35,379	33,707	32,823
population speaking French most often or regularly at home		32,669	32,577	33,000
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at home		0.92	0.97	1.01

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

- ✓ *In Nova Scotia in 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index for French spoken most often at home was 0.52 which was lower than that of 1996 (0.57).*
- ✓ *When we consider French spoken at least regularly at home, we find an LCI of 1.01 which means that there are a roughly equal number of people speaking French at least regularly at home compared to the number of people with French as their mother tongue.*

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

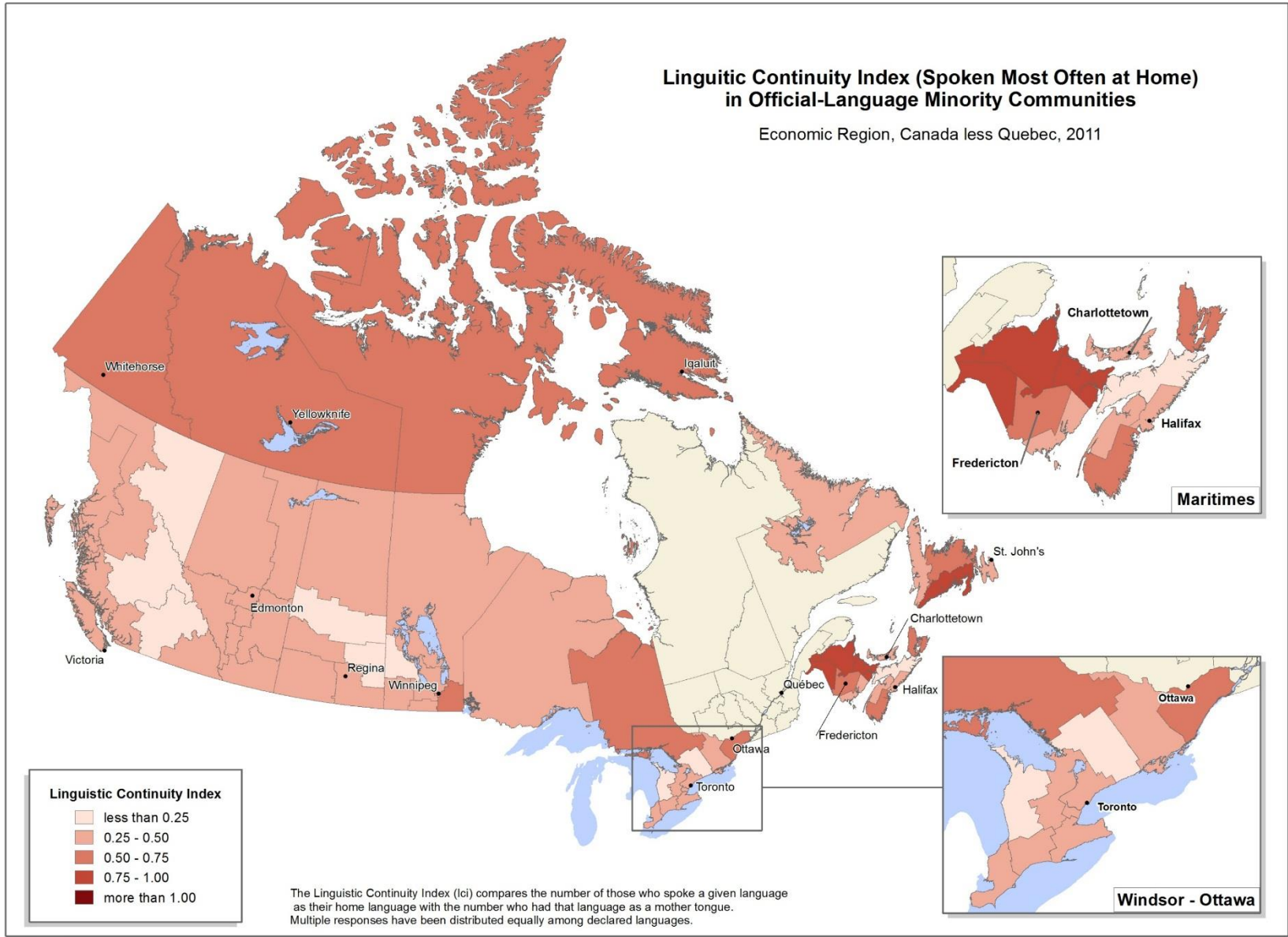
**Linguistic Continuity Index of Official-Language Minority Communities (OLMC),
Based on Home Language,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**

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

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

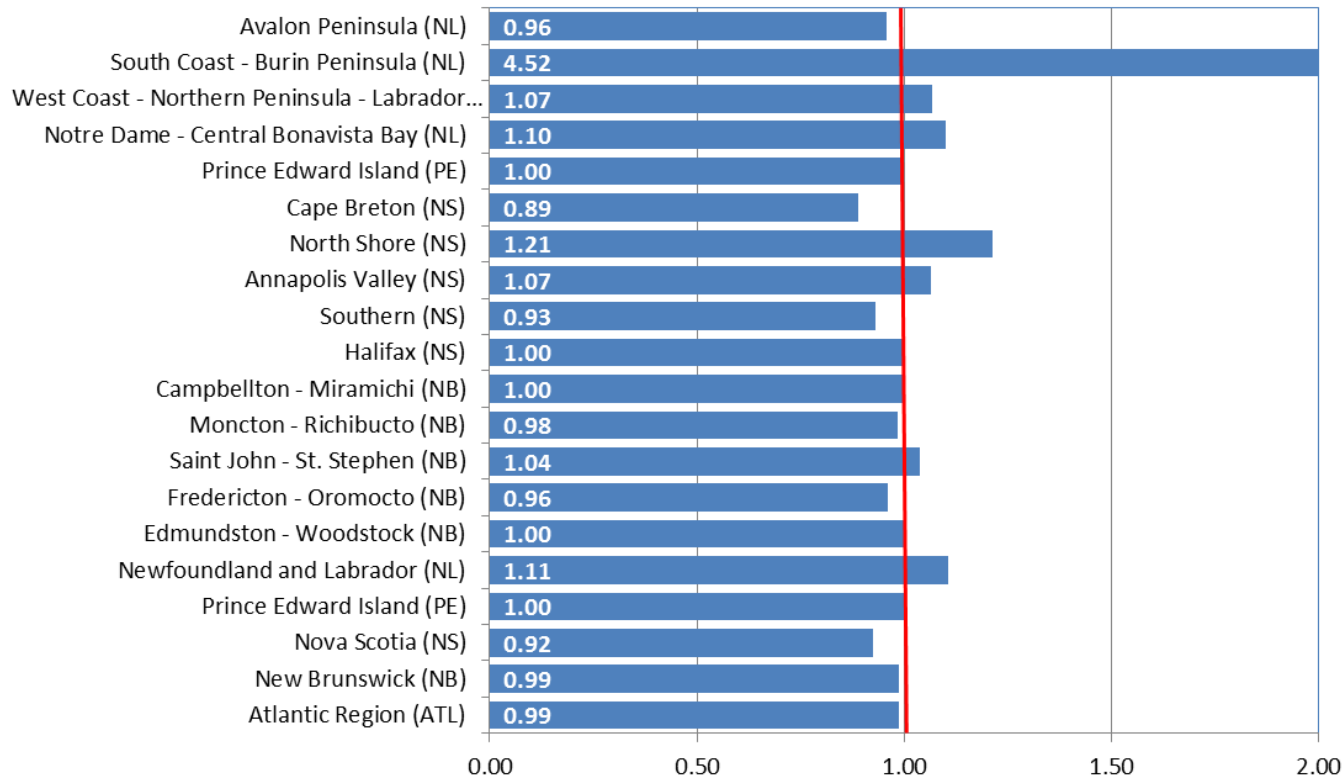
- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of French across Atlantic Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at home, Edmundston - Woodstock (0.98), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.95) and Moncton - Richibucto (0.88) were the three regions which reported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

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



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

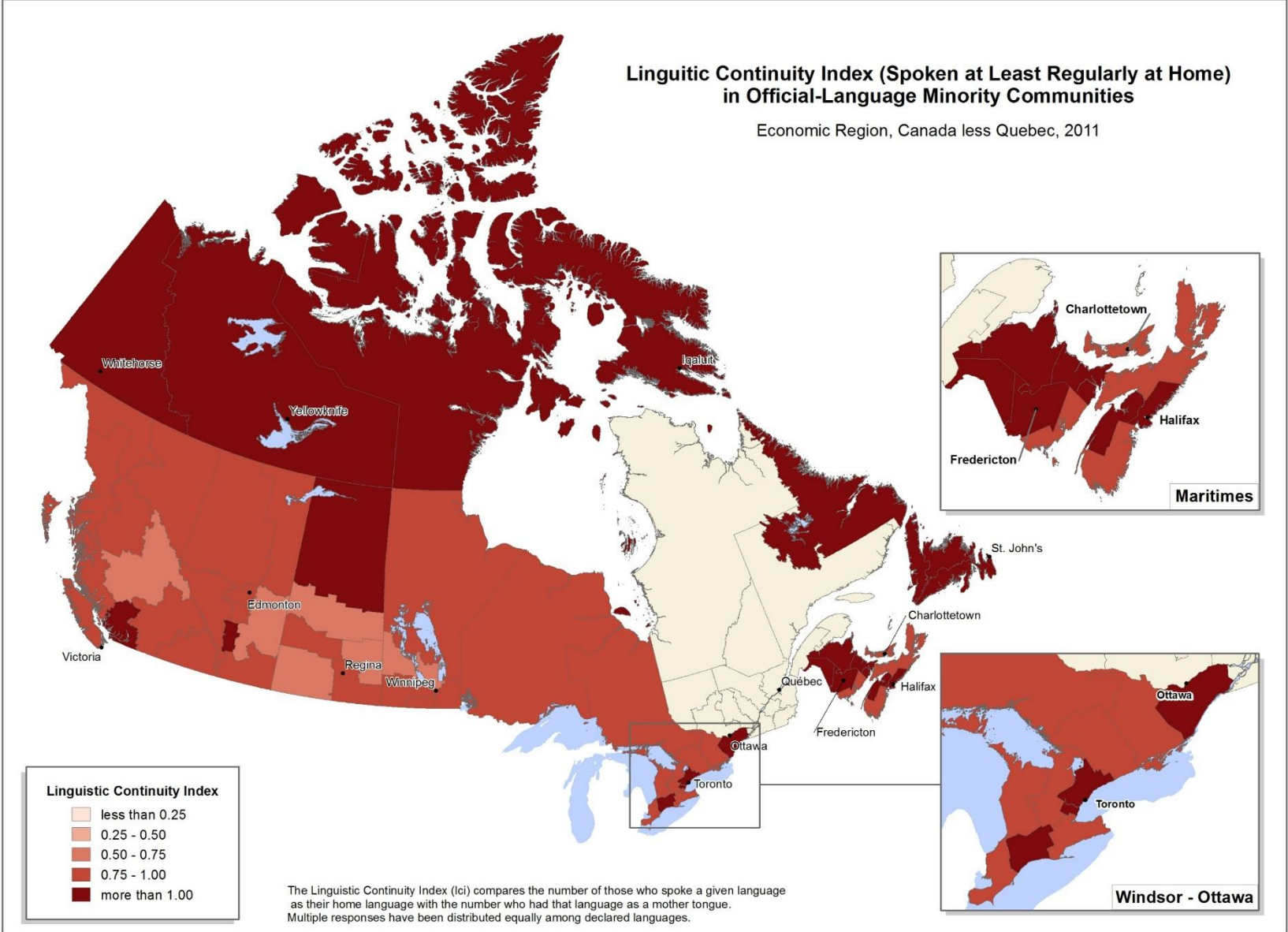
**Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of the Minority Official Language
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 2001-2011**



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

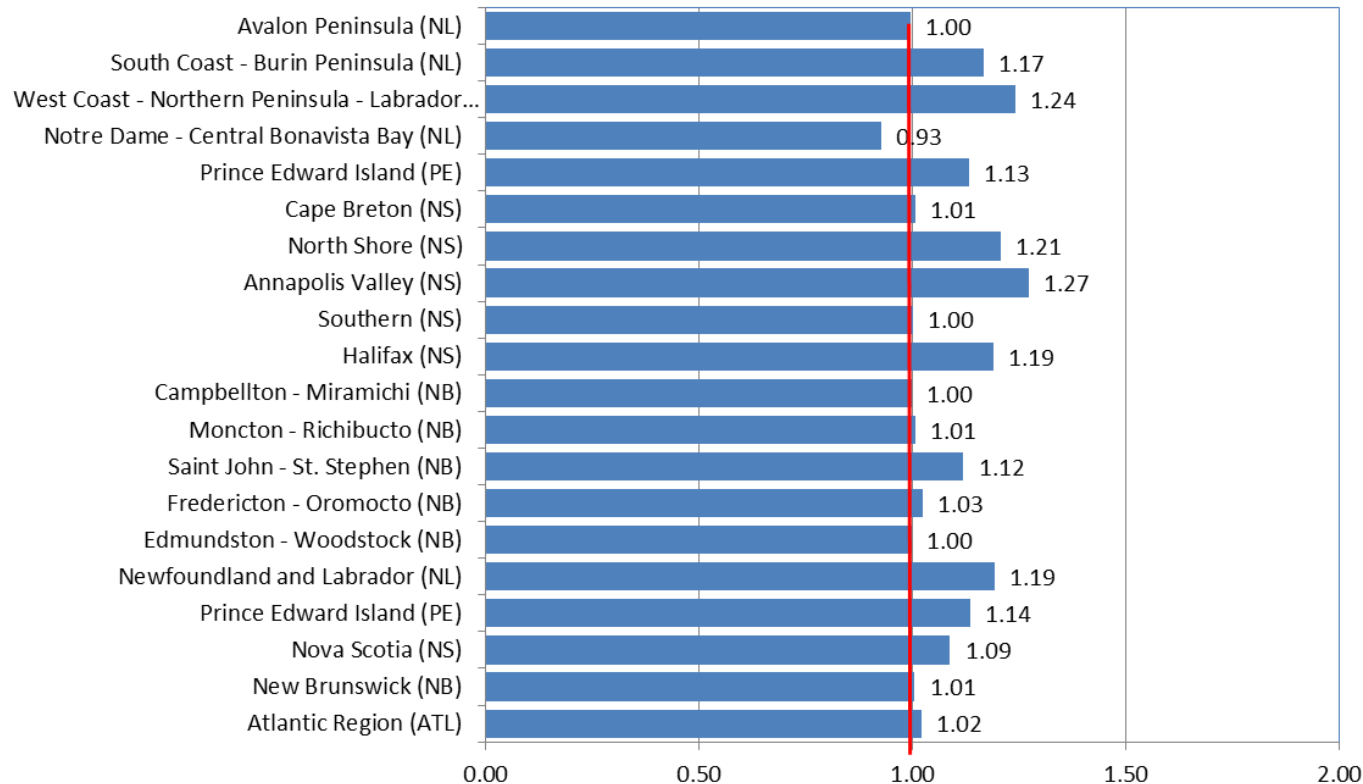
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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



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

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



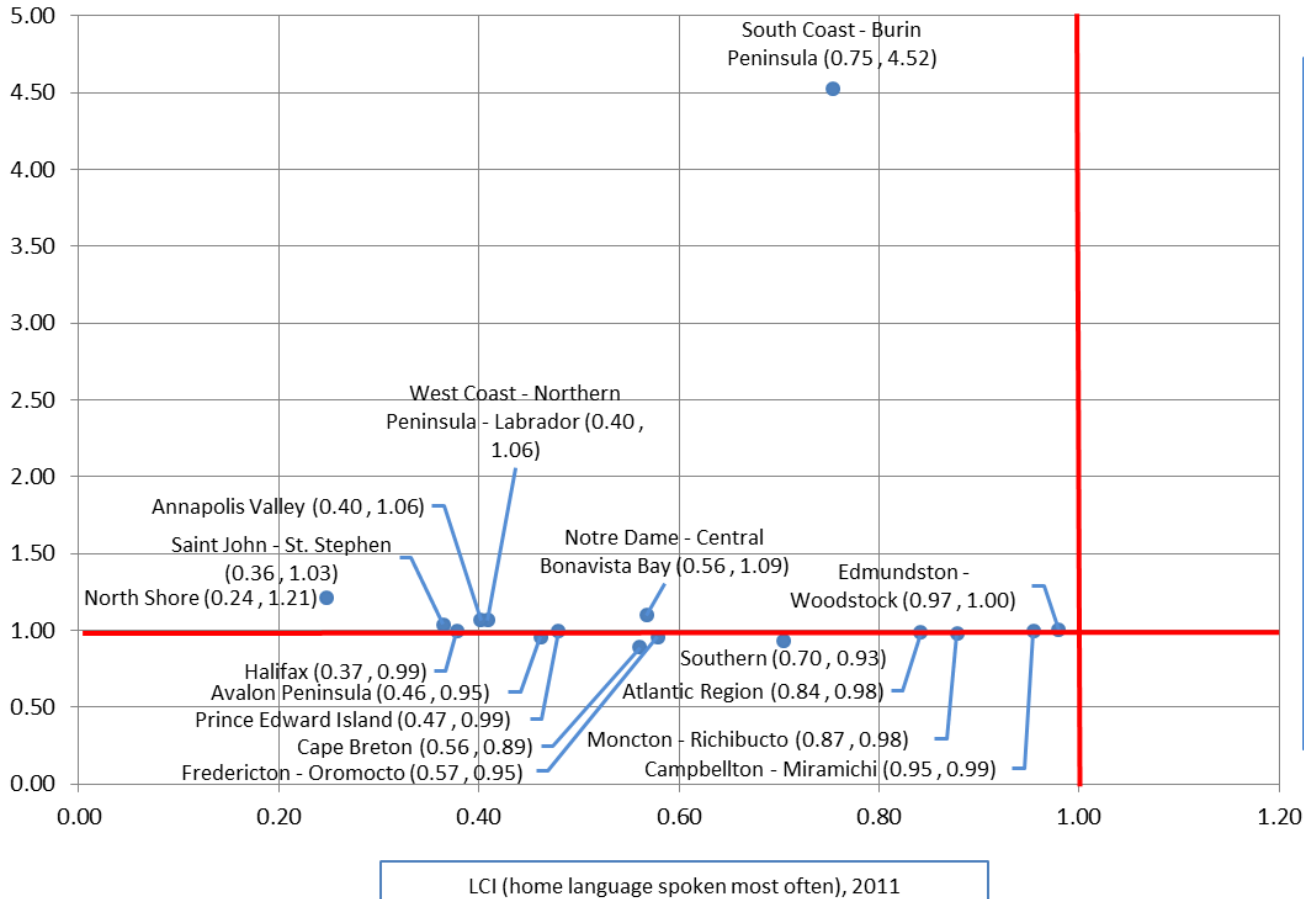
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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

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

Nova Scotia – 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 Nova Scotia, 2001-2011

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken most often at work	475,319	505,785	511,191
French spoken most often at work	8,419	8,115	7,641
Other languages spoken most often at work	1,857	1,755	1,983
English spoken most often at work (%)	97.9%	98.1%	98.2%
French spoken most often at work (%)	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Other languages spoken most often at work (%)	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken most often at work (growth)	30,466	5,406	35,872
French spoken most often at work (growth)	-304	-474	-778
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth)	-102	228	127
English spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.06	1.01	1.08
French spoken most often at work (growth rate)	0.96	0.94	0.91
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth rate)	0.95	1.13	1.07
English spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
French spoken most often at work (RPG)	0.91	0.93	0.85
Other languages spoken most often at work (RPG)	0.89	1.12	1.00

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 Nova Scotia consisted of 511,191 individuals who comprised 98.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at work grew by 35,872 which represents a growth rate of 1.08 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at work in Nova Scotia grew by 5 406 from 505,785 to 511,191.

French Spoken at Work

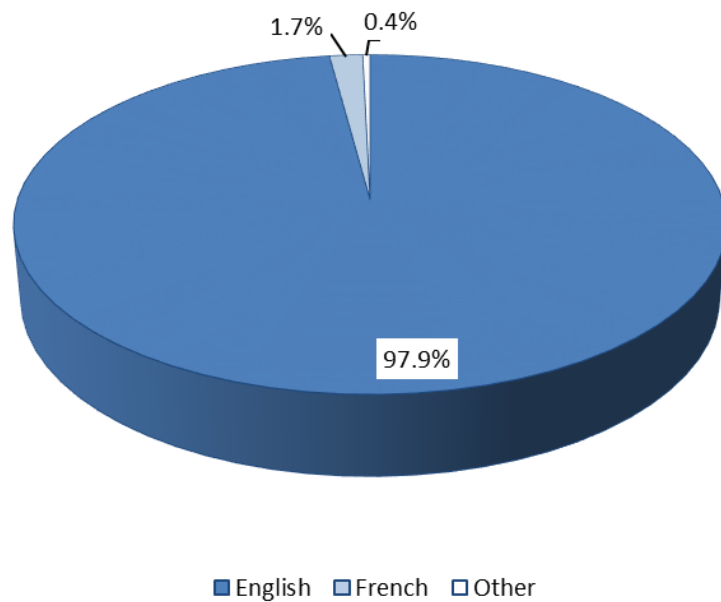
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at work in Nova Scotia consisted of 7,641 individuals who comprised 1.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at work grew by 778 which represents a growth rate of 0.91 and a relative population growth rate of 0.85.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at work in Nova Scotia decreased by 474 from 8,115 to 7,641.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

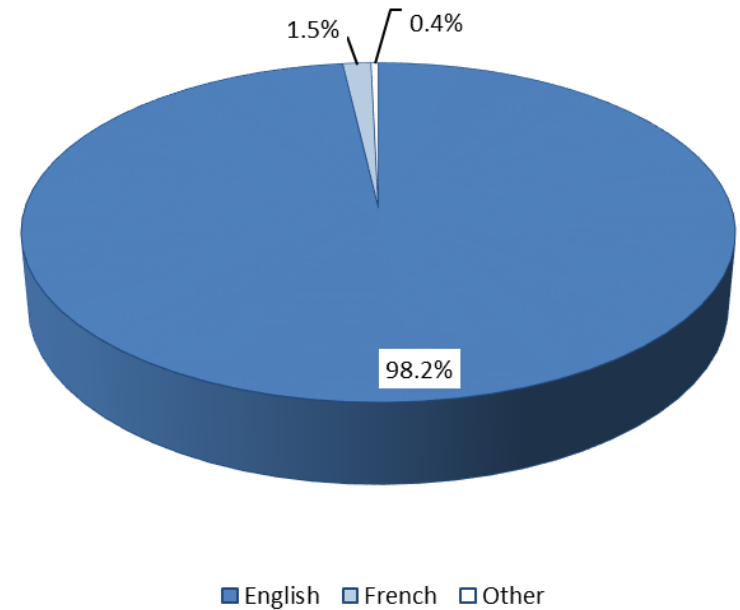
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work in Nova Scotia consisted of 1,983 individuals who comprised 0.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work grew by 127 which represents a growth rate of 1.07 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at work in Nova Scotia grew by 228 from 1,755 to 1,983.

- 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 Nova Scotia, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Work Nova Scotia, 2011



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

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

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

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

English Spoken at Work

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

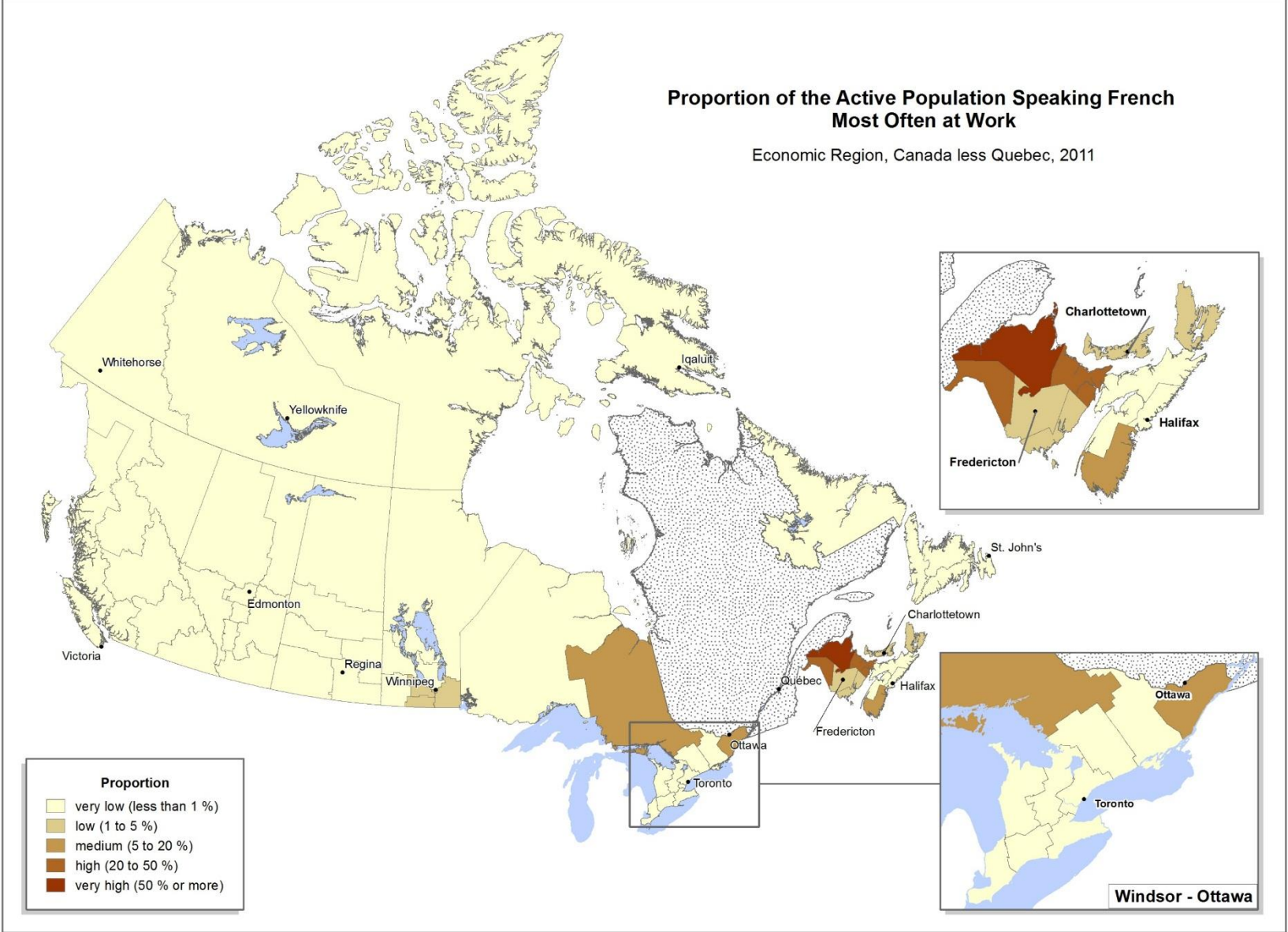
French Spoken at Work

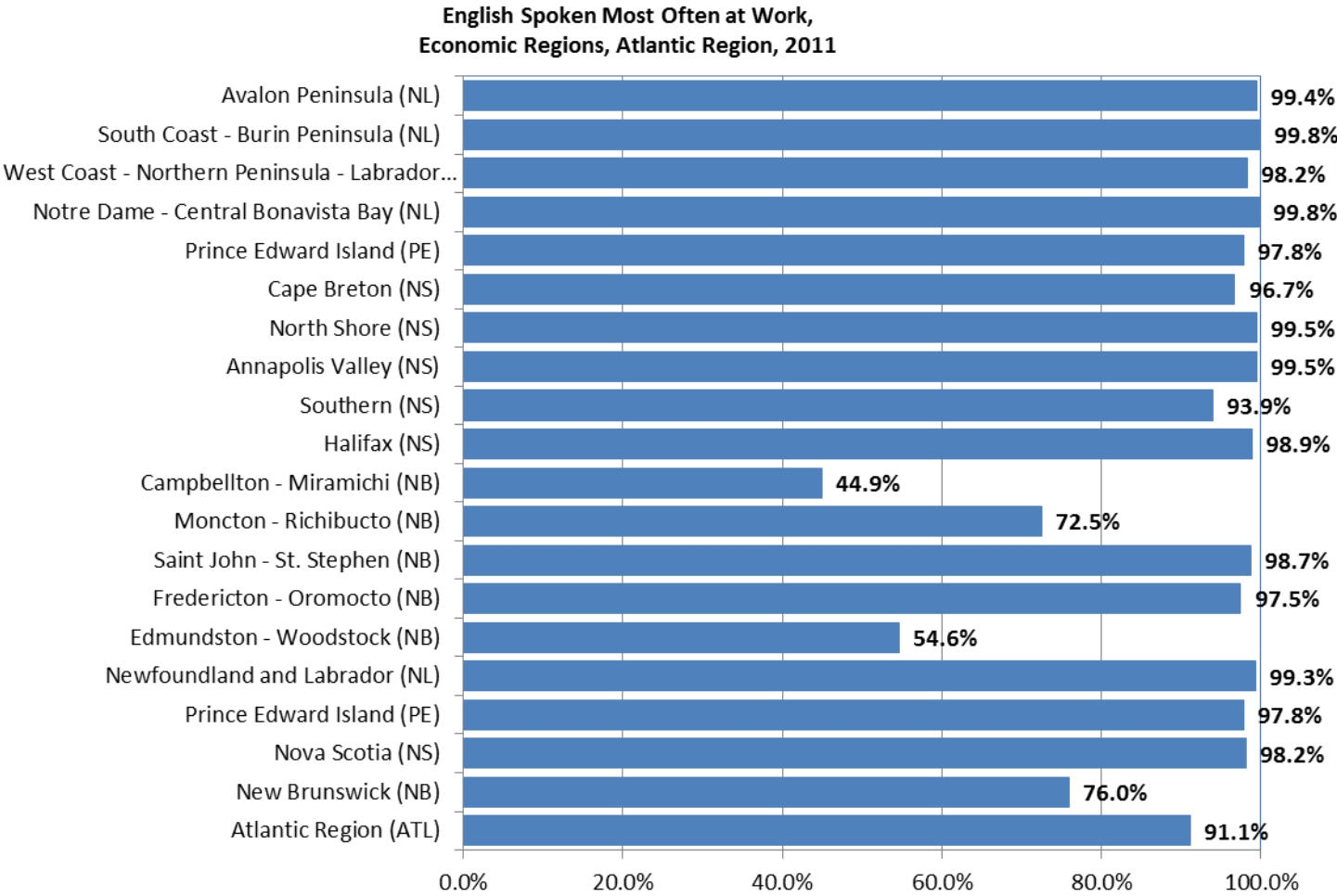
- ✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (46,028), Moncton - Richibucto (33,268) and Edmundston - Woodstock (19,875) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (35), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (55) and West Coast - Northern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

Other Languages Spoken at Work

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

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



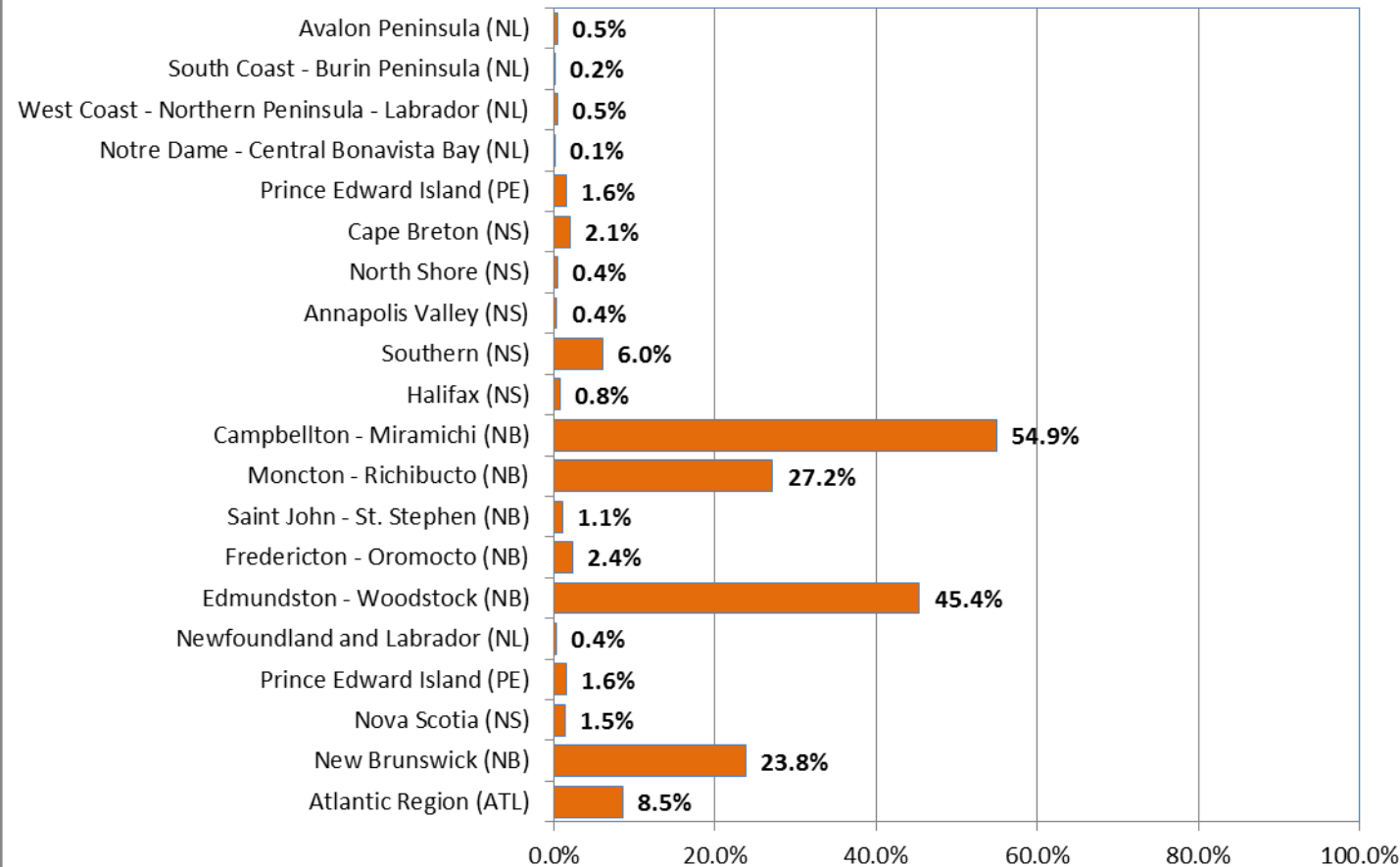


✓ In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.8%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.8%) and North Shore (99.5%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at work while Campbellton - Miramichi (44.9%), Edmundston - Woodstock (54.6%) and Moncton - Richibucto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

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

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

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

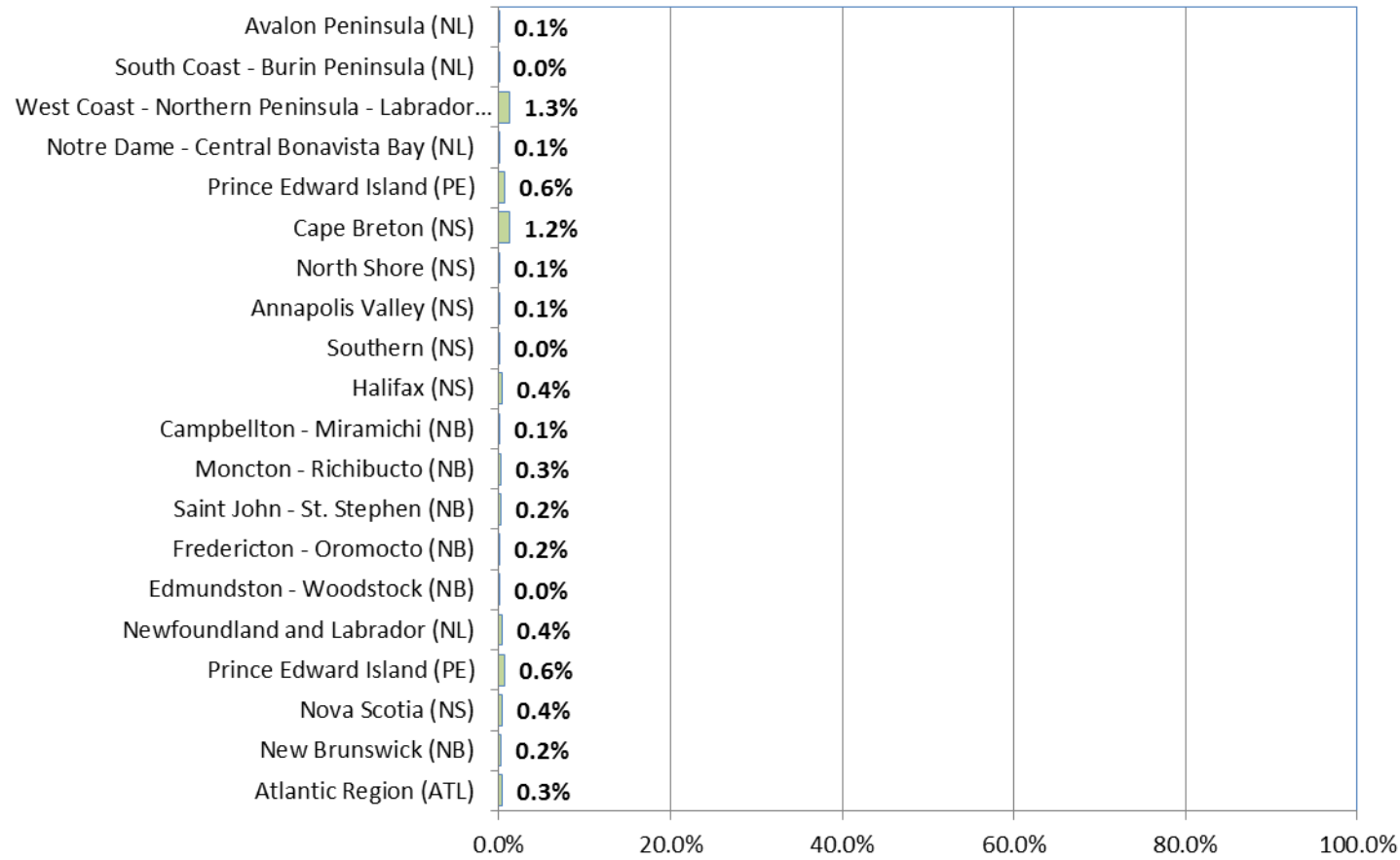


✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (54.9%), Edmundston - Woodstock (45.4%) and Moncton - Richibucto (27.2%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at work while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.1%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%) and Annapolis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

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

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (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, Atlantic Region, 2011

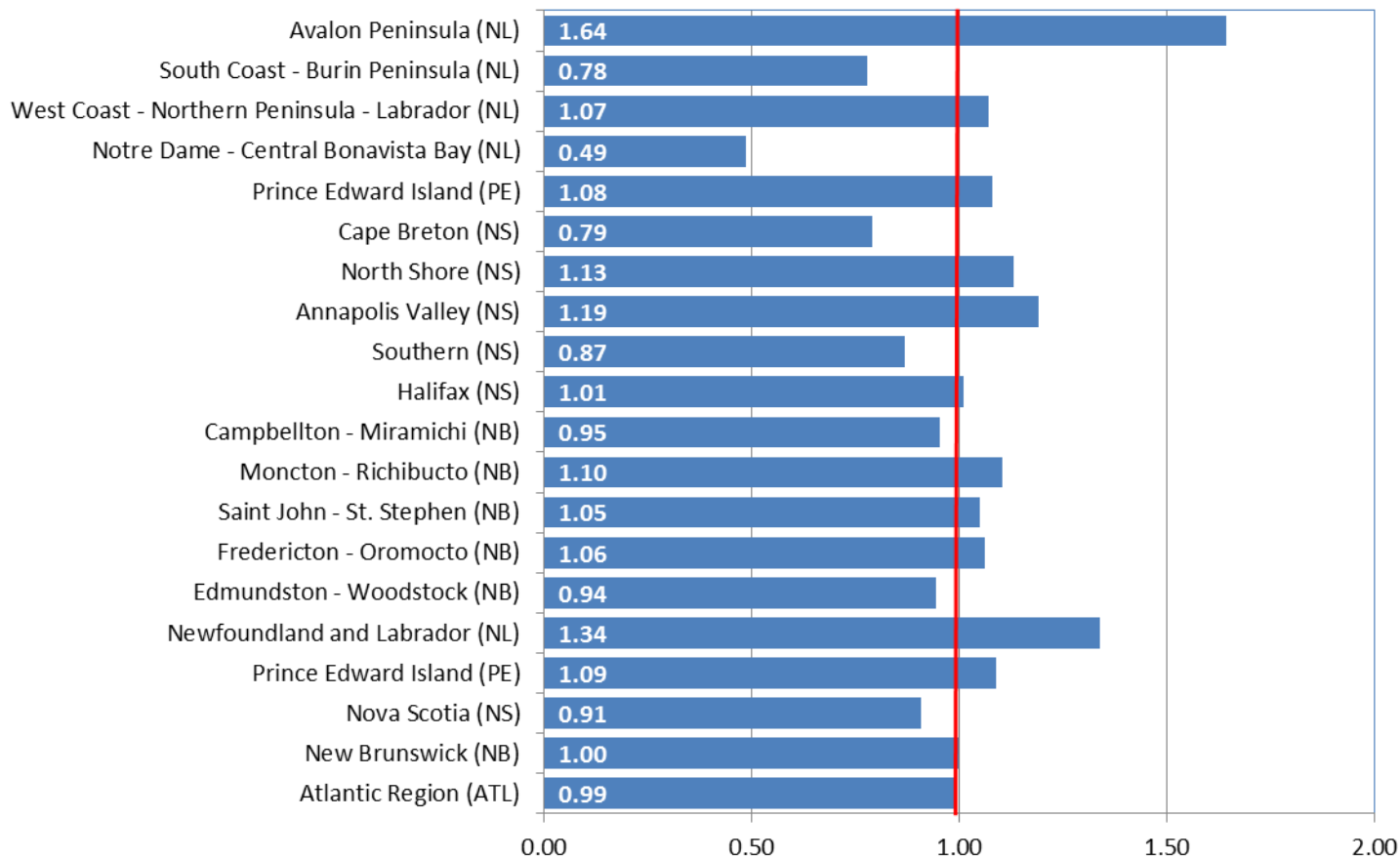


✓ *In terms of weight, West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.3%), Cape Breton (1.2%) and Prince Edward Island (0.6%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%), Edmundston - Woodstock (0.0%) and Southern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

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

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

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



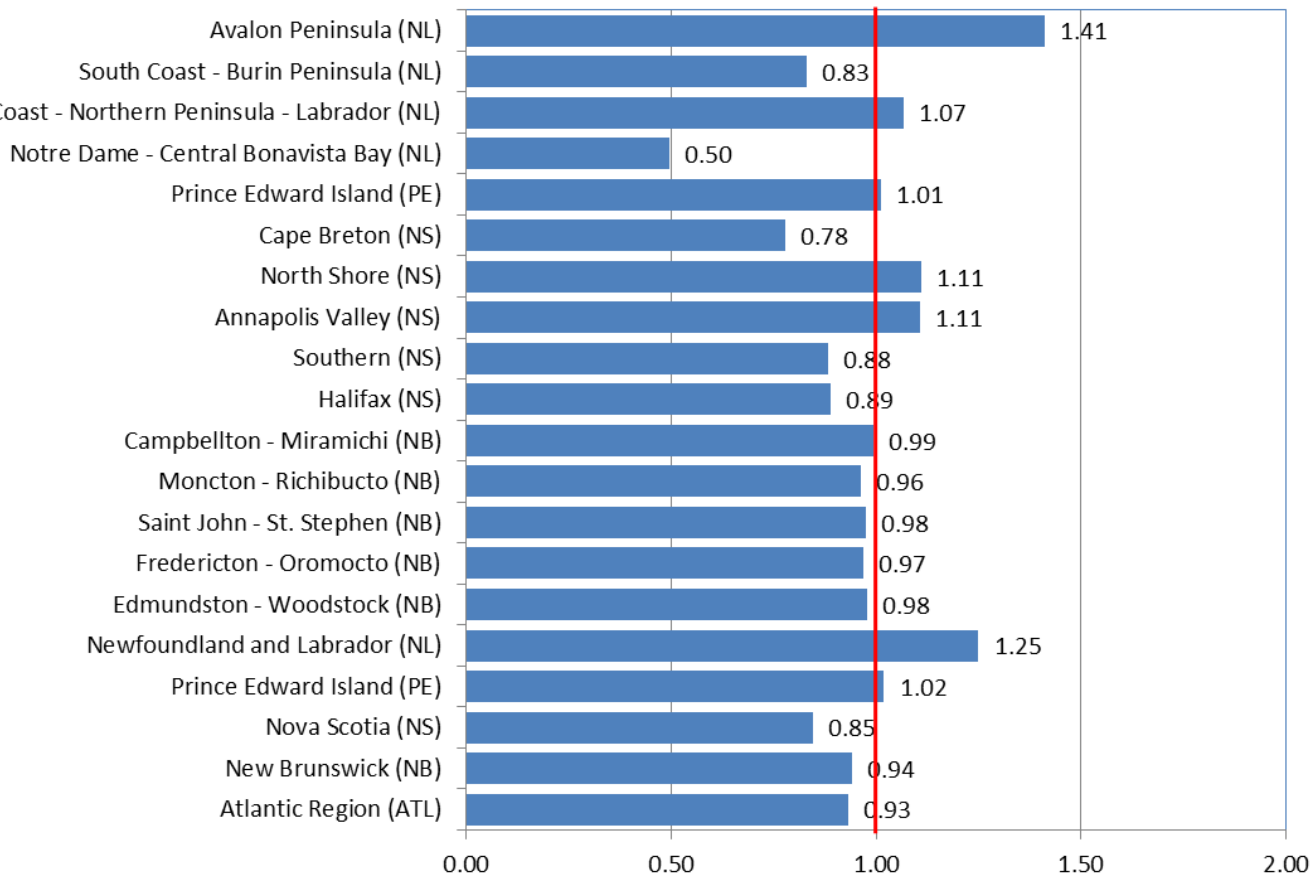
✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking French most often at work in Avalon Peninsula (1.64), Annapolis Valley (1.19) and North Shore (1.13) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.49), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.78) and Cape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

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

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

Nova Scotia – Demolinguistic Profile

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



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

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

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

Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Work

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

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	481,384	511,773	516,676
French spoken at least regularly at work	16,010	15,637	14,518
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	14,645	15,942	15,055
English spoken at least regularly at work	99.1%	99.2%	99.2%
French spoken at least regularly at work	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	30,389	4,903	35,292
French spoken at least regularly at work	-373	-1,119	-1,493
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	1,297	-887	410
English spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.06	1.01	1.07
French spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	0.98	0.93	0.91
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.09	0.94	1.03
English spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
French spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	0.92	0.92	0.85
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.03	0.94	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.

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work in Nova Scotia consisted of 516,676 individuals who comprised 99.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work grew by 35,292 which represents a growth rate of 1.07 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English at least regularly at work in Nova Scotia grew by 4,903 from 511,773 to 516,676.

French Spoken at Work

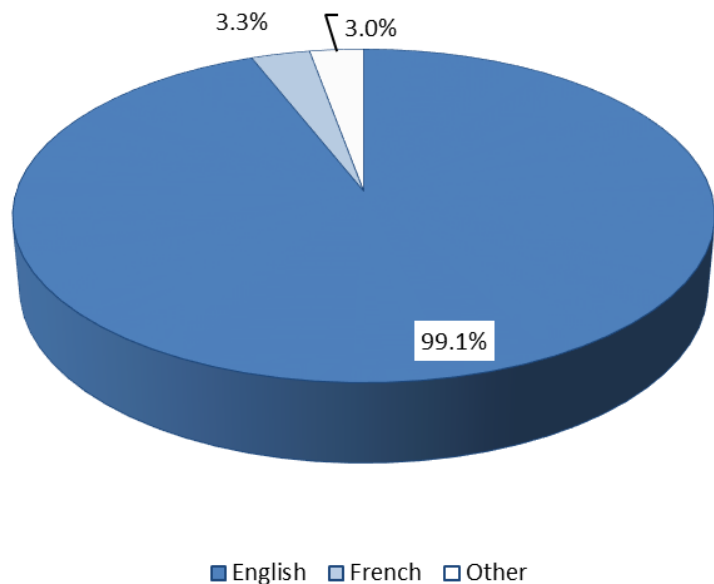
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Nova Scotia consisted of 14,518 individuals who comprised 2.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work grew by 1,493 which represents a growth rate of 0.91 and a relative population growth rate of 0.85.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Nova Scotia decreased by 1 119 from 15,637 to 14,518.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

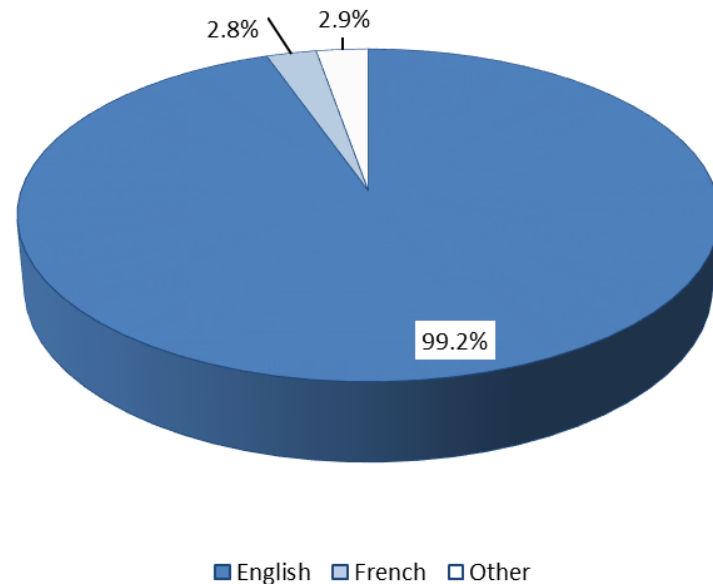
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Nova Scotia consisted of 15,055 individuals who comprised 2.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work grew by 410 which represents a growth rate of 1.03 and a relative population growth rate of 0.96.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Nova Scotia decreased by 887 from 15,942 to 15,055.

- 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 Nova Scotia, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work Nova Scotia, 2011



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

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

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

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

English Spoken at Work

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

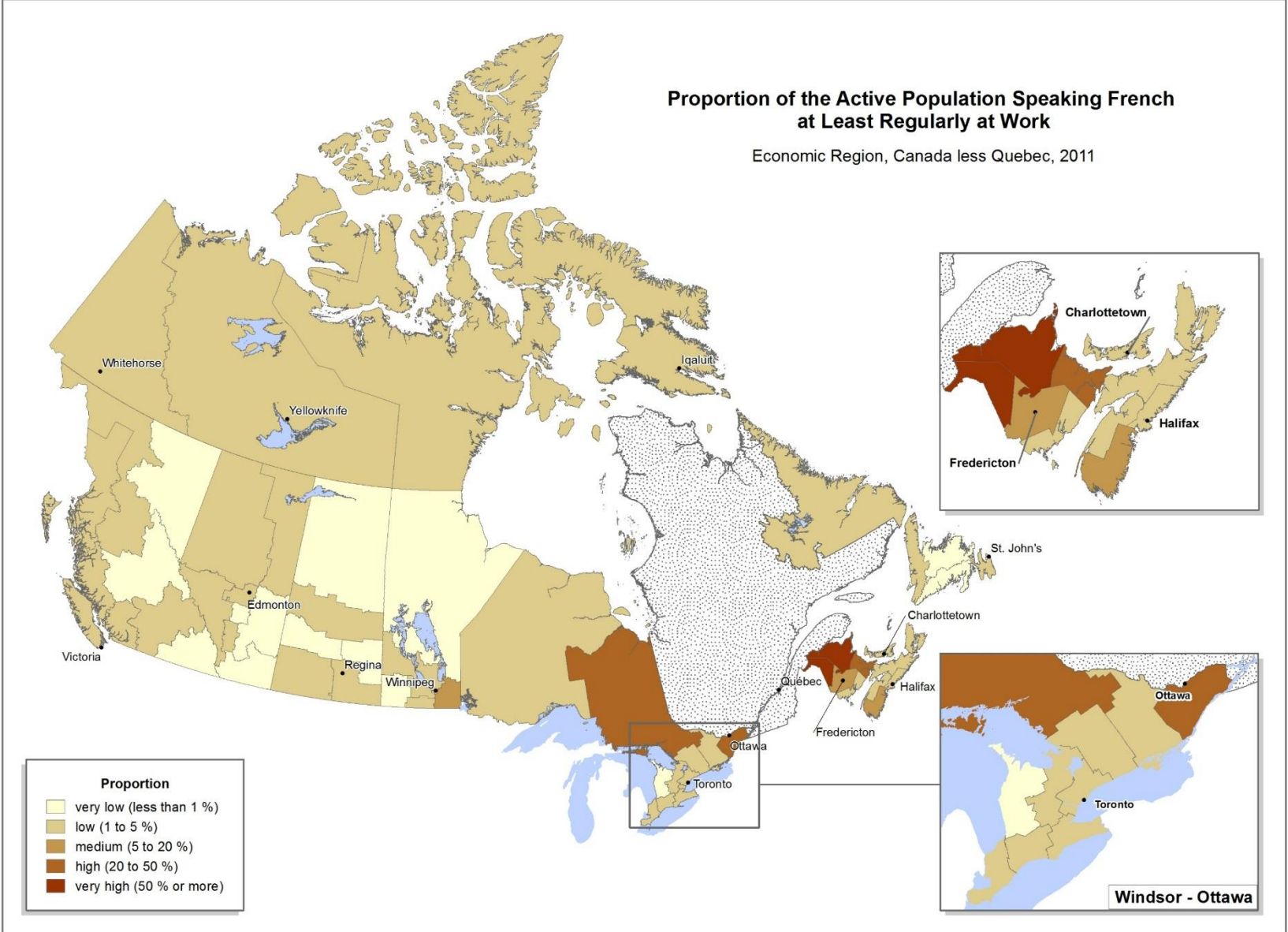
French Spoken at Work

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

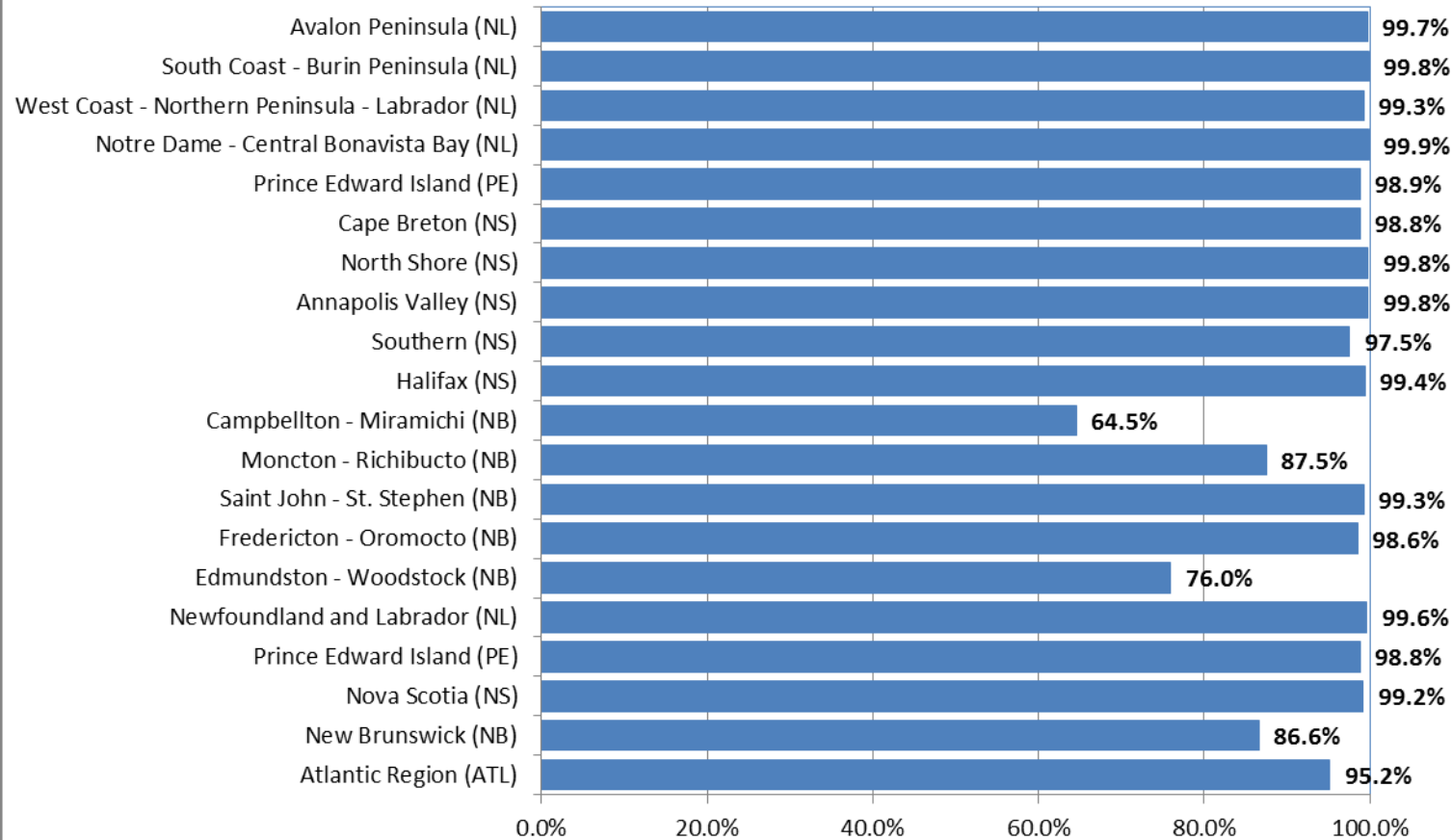
Other Languages Spoken at Work

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

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



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

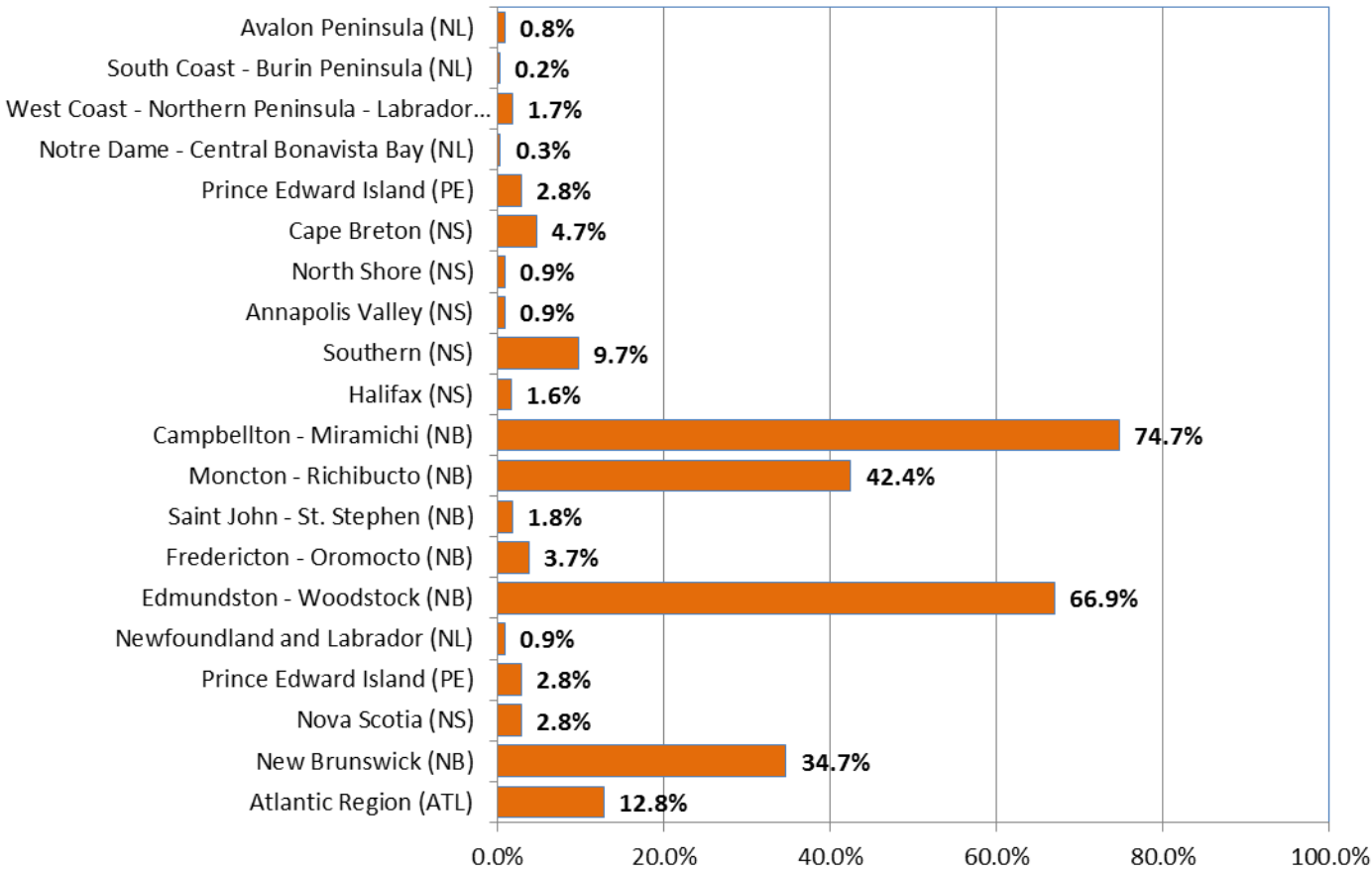


✓ *In terms of weight, Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.9%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.8%) and Annapolis Valley (99.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Campbellton - Miramichi (64.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (76.0%) and Moncton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

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

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

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

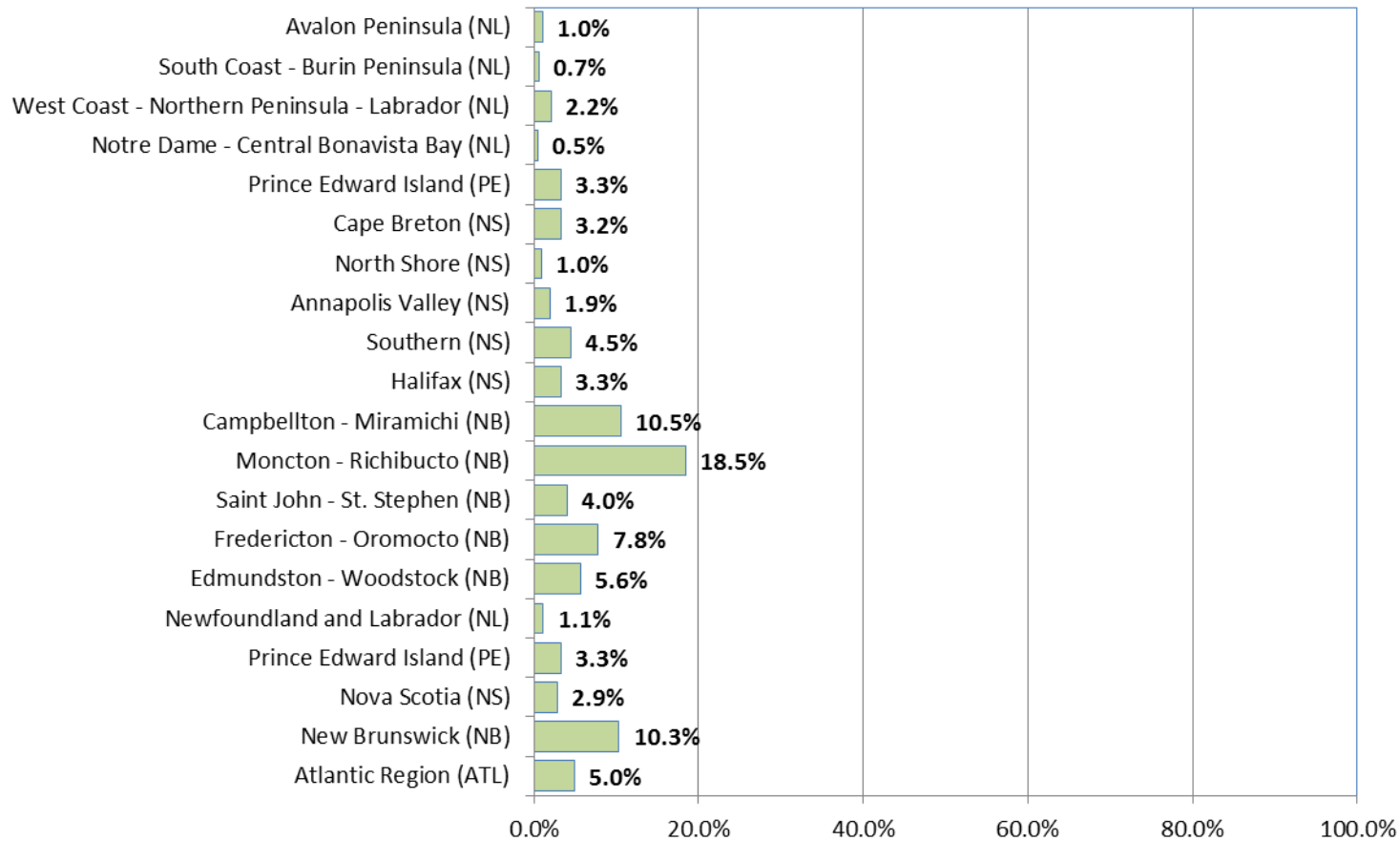


✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (74.7%), Edmundston - Woodstock (66.9%) and Moncton - Richibucto (42.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at work while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.3%) and Avalon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

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

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

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

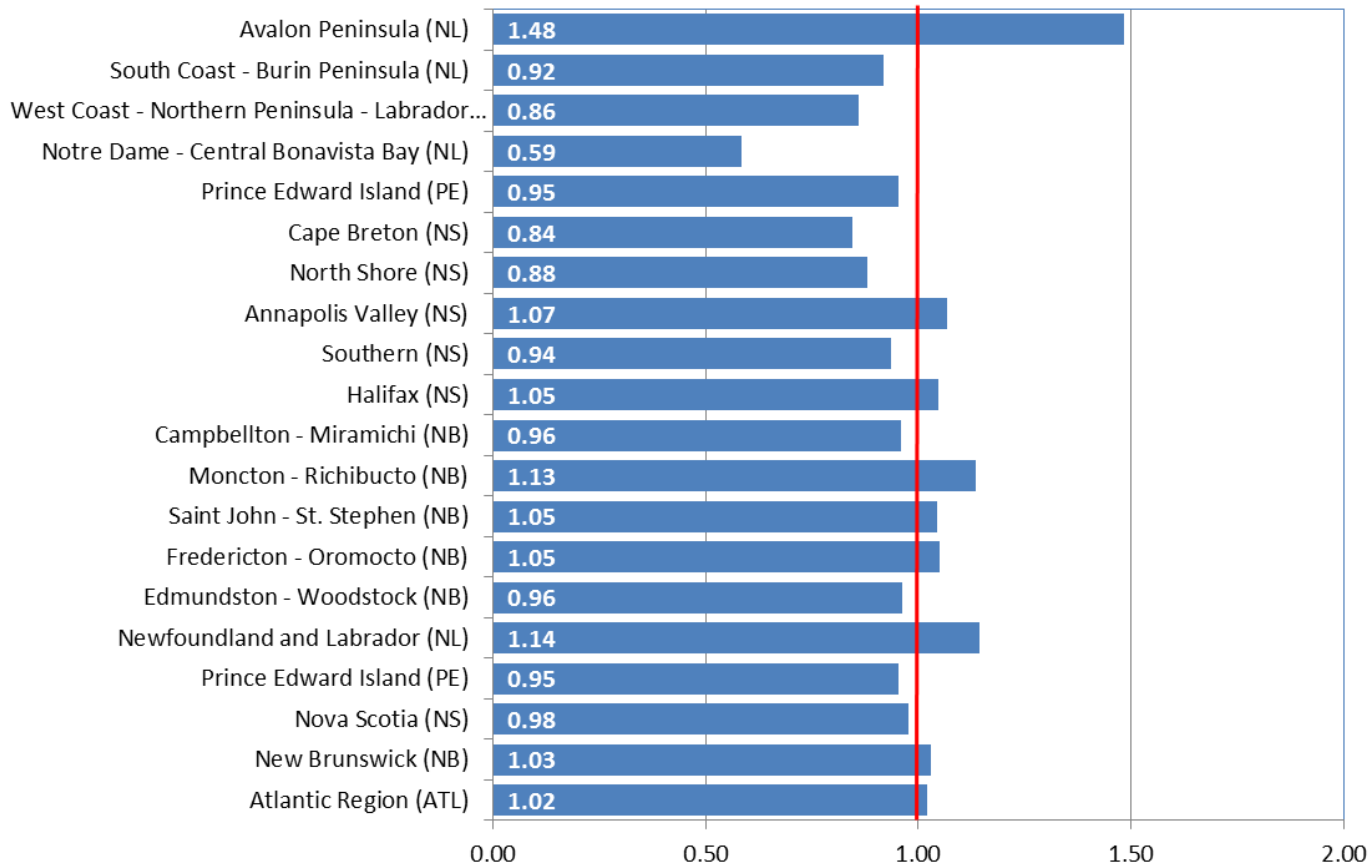


✓ *In terms of weight, Moncton - Richibucto (18.5%), Campbellton - Miramichi (10.5%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (7.8%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.5%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.7%)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

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

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

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

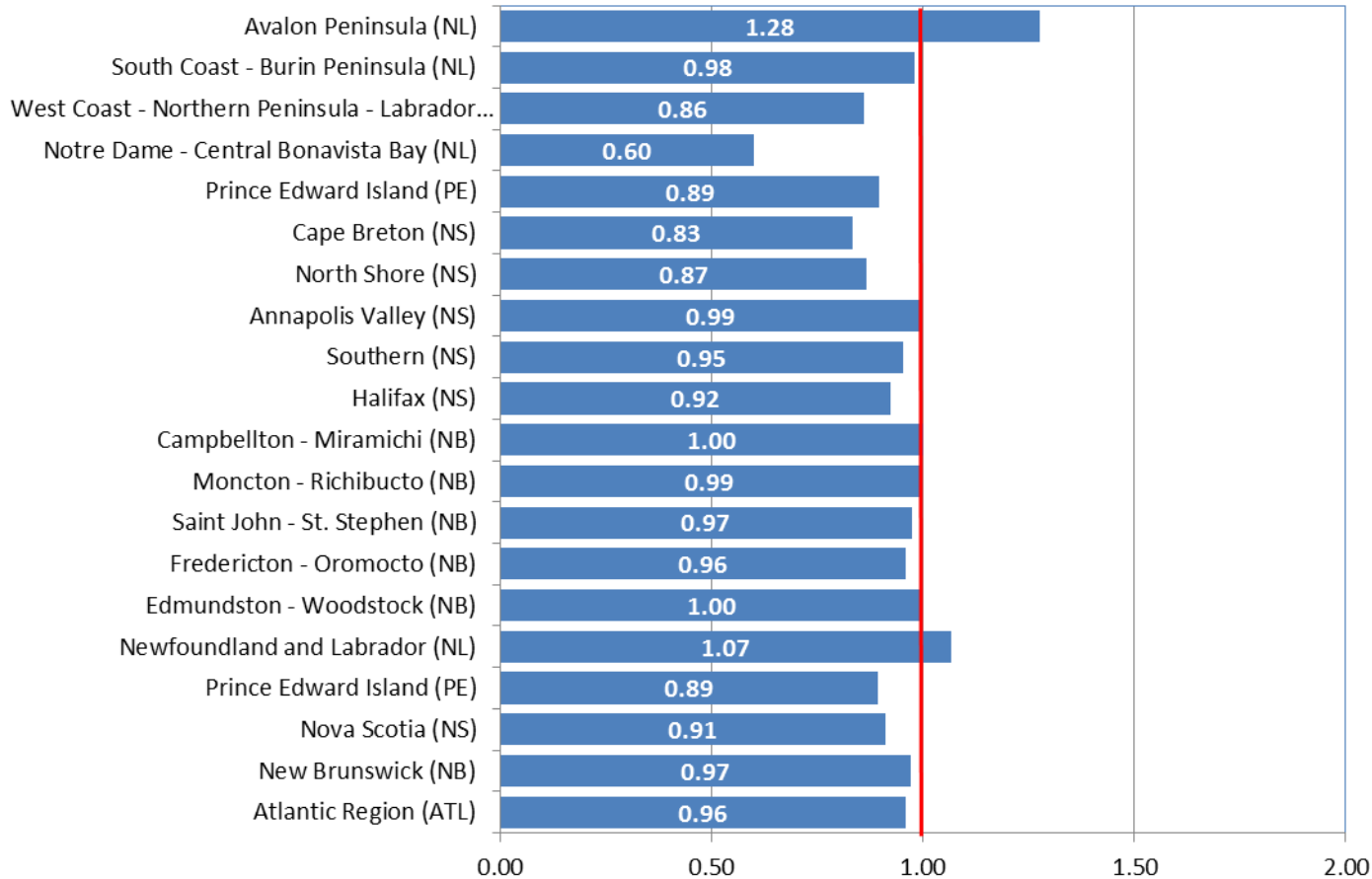


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Linguistic Continuity Index

Based on the Language Spoken at Work



**Linguistic Continuity Index for French, based on the Language Spoken at Work
Nova Scotia, 2001-2011**

based on language spoken most often at work	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population in the labour force	19,011	18,694	17,350
population speaking French most often at work	8,419	8,115	7,641
LCI for French based on language spoken most often at work	0.44	0.43	0.44
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at work	2001	2006	2011
French Mother tongue population in the labour force	19,011	18,694	17,350
population speaking French most often or regularly at work	21,242	22,336	20,738
LCI for French based on language spoken most often or regularly at work	1.12	1.19	1.20

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 Nova Scotia for French spoken most often at work was 0.44 which was higher than that of 2001 (0.44).*
- ✓ *When we consider French spoken at least regularly at work, we find an LCI of 1.20 which means that there are more people speaking French at least regularly at work compared to the number of people with French as their mother tongue.*

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

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

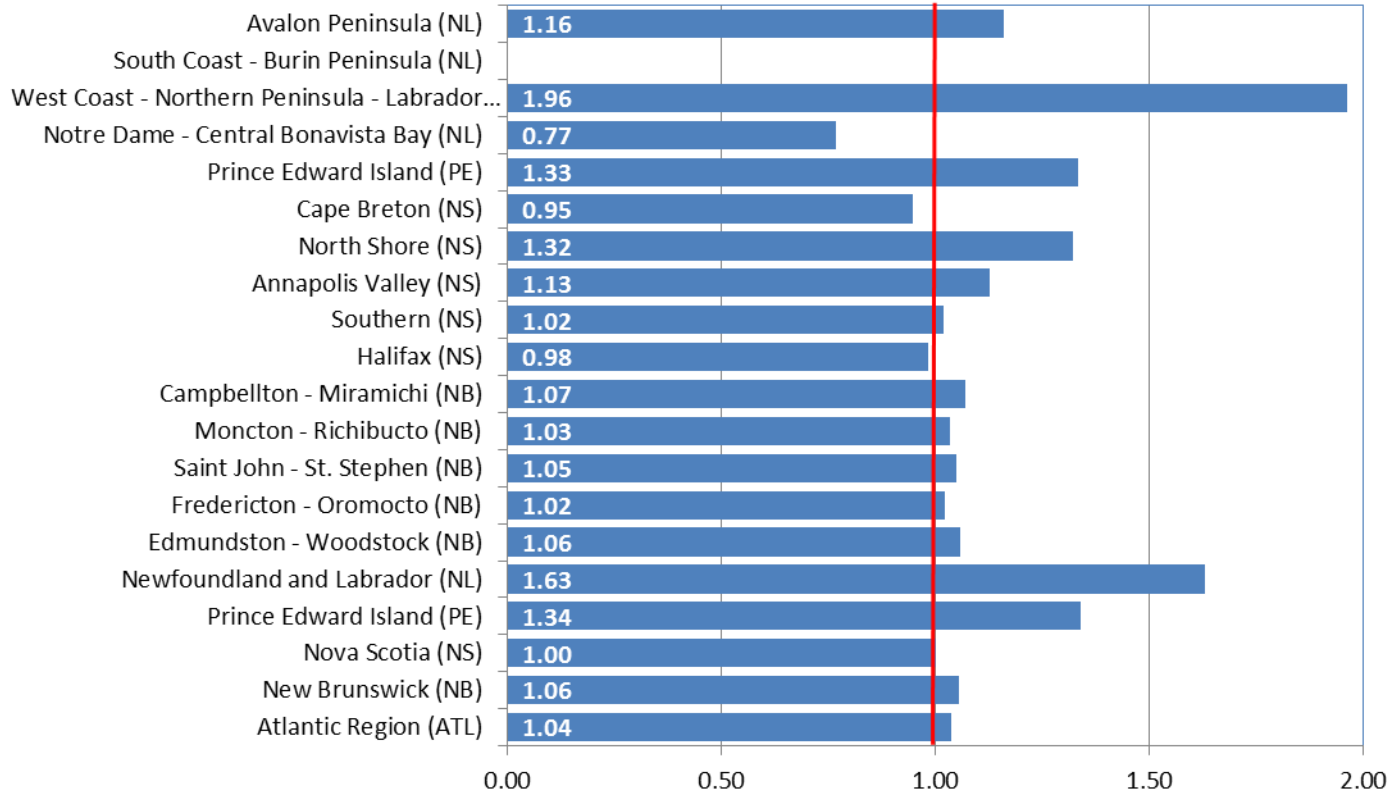
Region	2001		2011		2001-2011 change	
	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly
Avalon Peninsula (NL)	1.20	4.09	1.40	4.29	1.16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

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

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

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

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

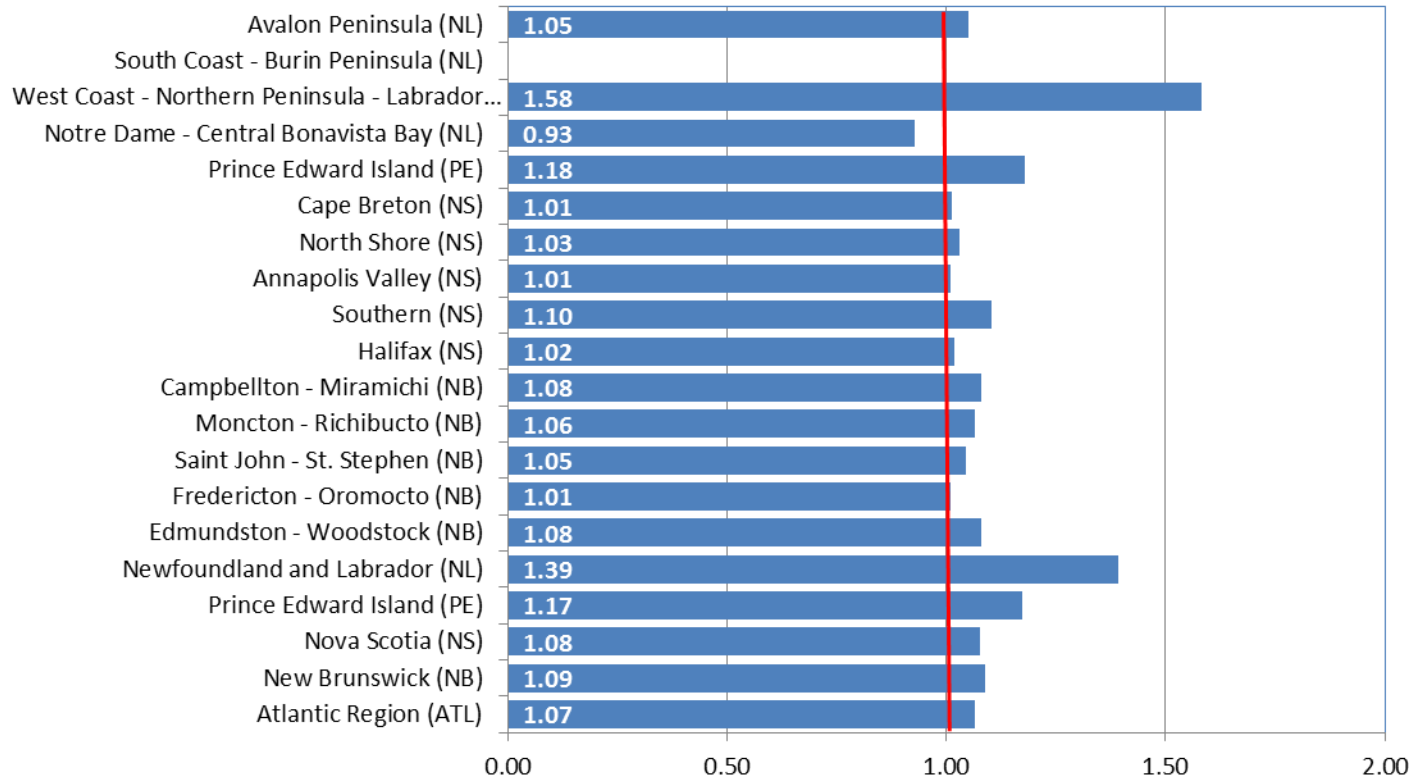


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the Francophone population of West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (1.96), Prince Edward Island (1.33) and North Shore (1.32) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on language spoken most often at work) across Atlantic Region while Notre Dame - Central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

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

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

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



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

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

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



Knowledge of Official Languages

Population by Knowledge of Official Languages Nova Scotia, 1996-2011

English-French Bilingualism	1996	2001	2006	2011
Nova Scotia - total population	899,970	897,565	903,090	910,620
English-French bilingual	83,985	90,265	95,010	93,440
with a knowledge of English	897,300	895,810	900,700	908,110
with a knowledge of French	85,360	91,055	96,015	94,315
English-French bilingual (%)	9.3%	10.1%	10.5%	10.3%
with a knowledge of English (%)	99.7%	99.8%	99.7%	99.7%
with a knowledge of French (%)	9.5%	10.1%	10.6%	10.4%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English-French bilingual (growth)	6,280	4,745	-1,570	9,455
with a knowledge of English (growth)	-1,490	4,890	7,410	10,810
with a knowledge of French (growth)	5,695	4,960	-1,700	8,955
English-French bilingual (growth rate)	1.07	1.05	0.98	1.11
with a knowledge of English (growth rate)	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01
with a knowledge of French (growth rate)	1.07	1.05	0.98	1.10
English-French bilingual (RPG)	1.08	1.05	0.98	1.10
with a knowledge of English (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
with a knowledge of French (RPG)	1.07	1.05	0.97	1.09

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 Nova Scotia consisted of 93,440 individuals who comprised 10.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual decreased by 9,455 which represents a growth rate of 1.11 and a relative population growth rate of 1.10.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who were English-French bilingual in Nova Scotia decreased by 1 570 from 95,010 to 93,440.

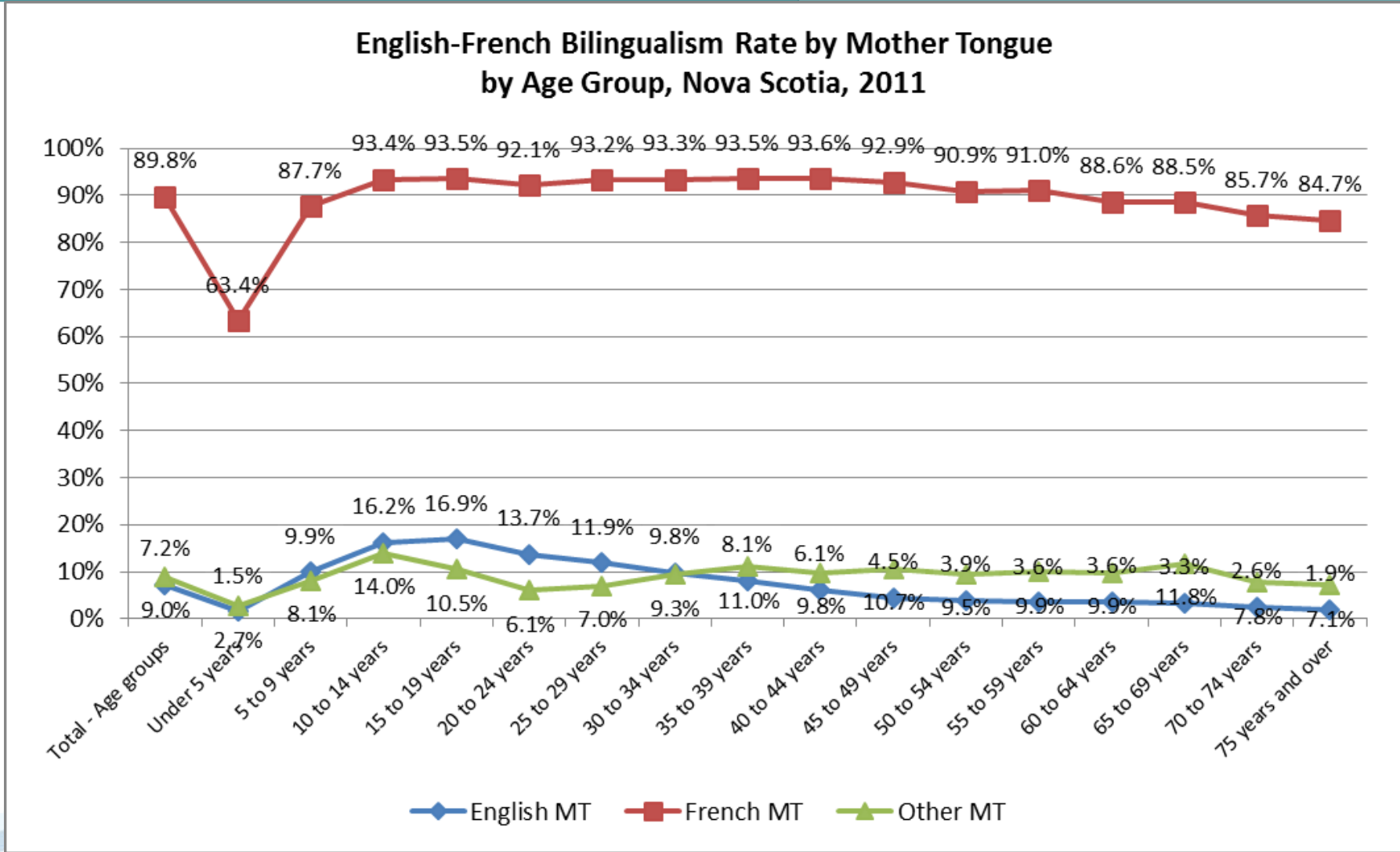
Knowledge of English

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of English in Nova Scotia consisted of 908,110 individuals who comprised 99.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of English grew by 10,810 which represents a growth rate of 1.01 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of English in Nova Scotia grew by 7 410 from 900,700 to 908,110.

Knowledge of French

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of French in Nova Scotia consisted of 94,315 individuals who comprised 10.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of French decreased by 8,955 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 1.09.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of French in Nova Scotia decreased by 1 700 from 96,015 to 94,315.

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



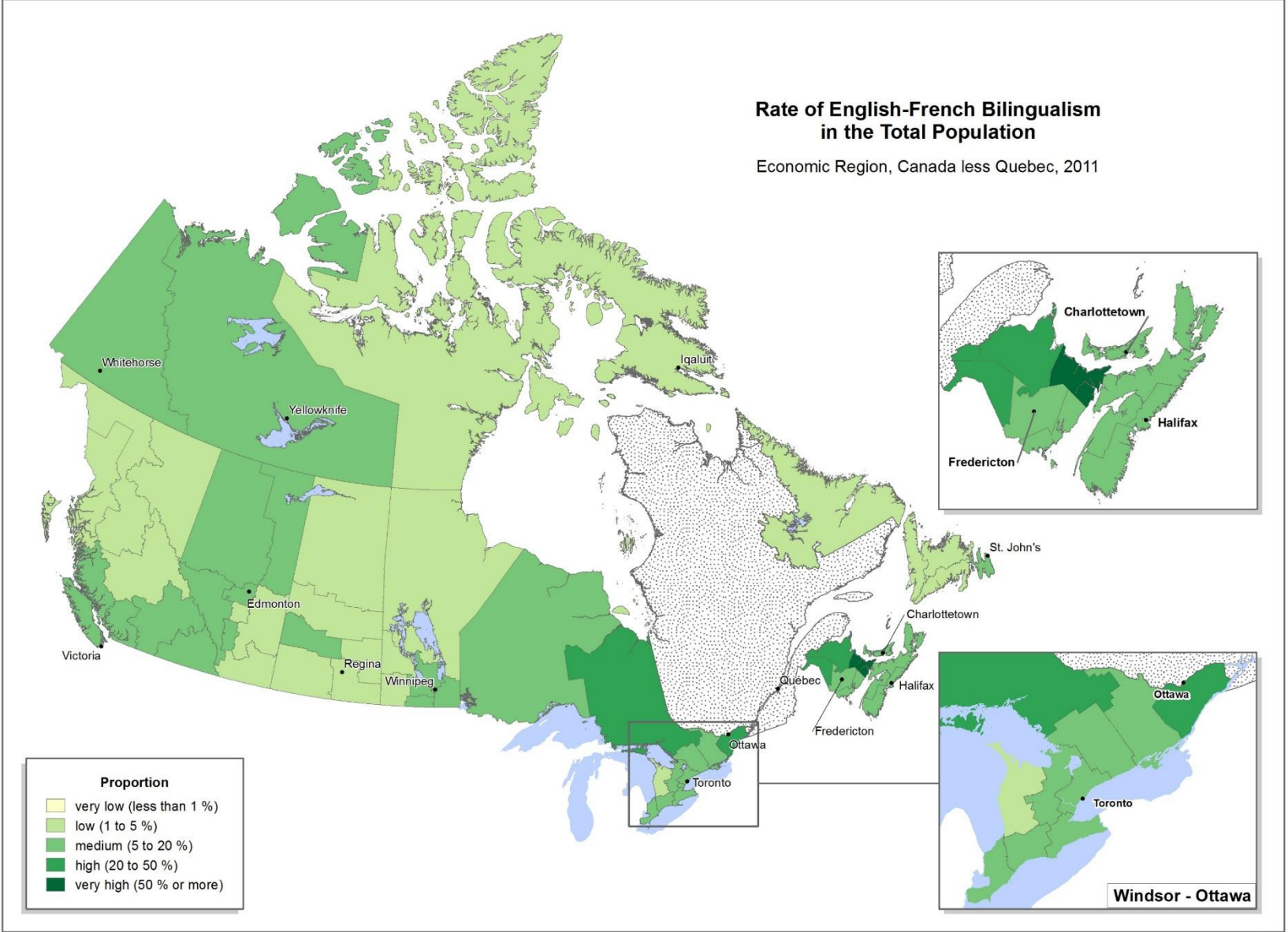
**Population Who Are English-French Bilingual,
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**

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

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

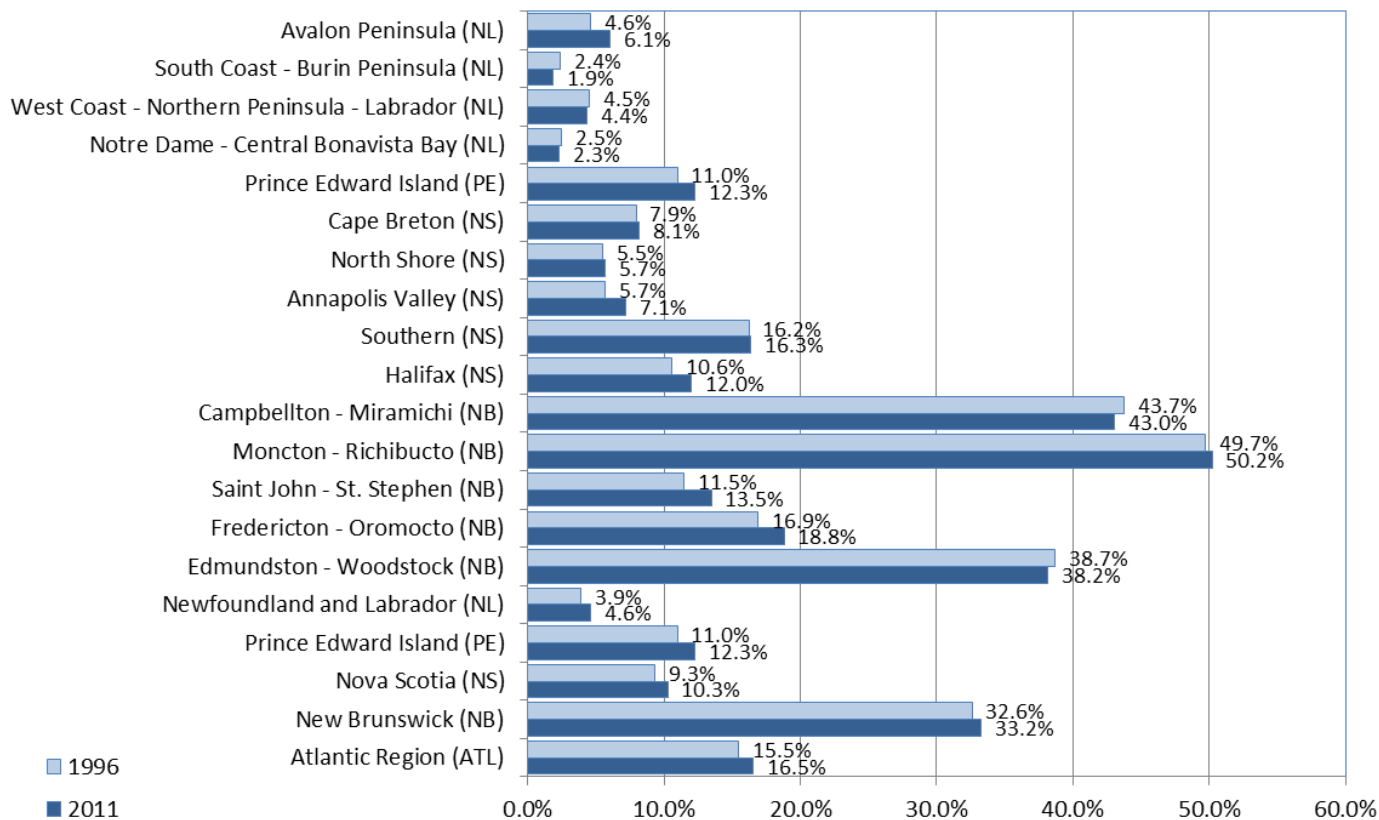
- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the size and weight of the English-French bilingual populations across Atlantic Region in 2011.*
- ✓ *Moncton - Richibucto (100,505), Campbellton - Miramichi (67,045) and Halifax (46,400) were the three regions which reported the largest English-French bilingual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

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



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

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

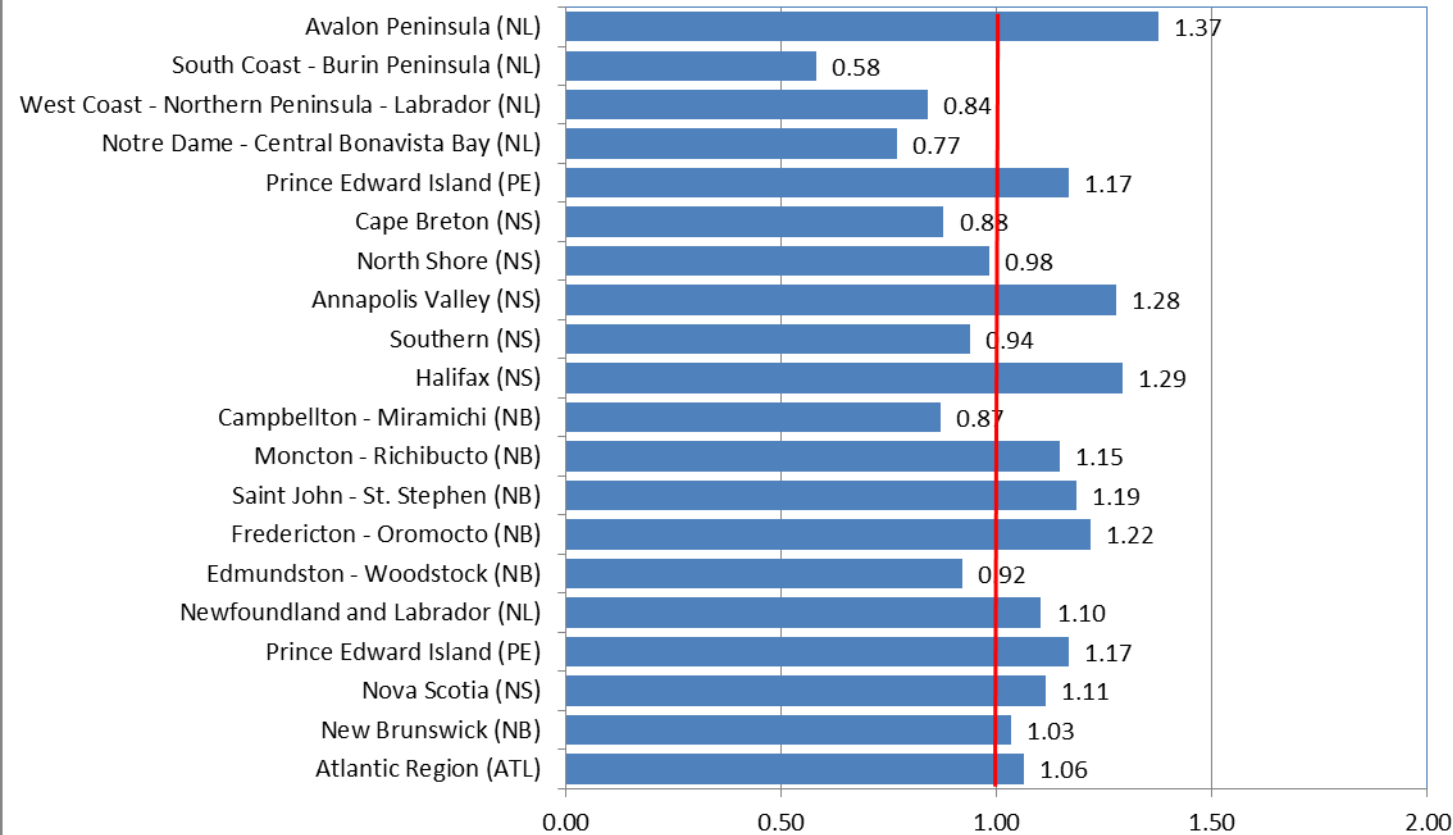


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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

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

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

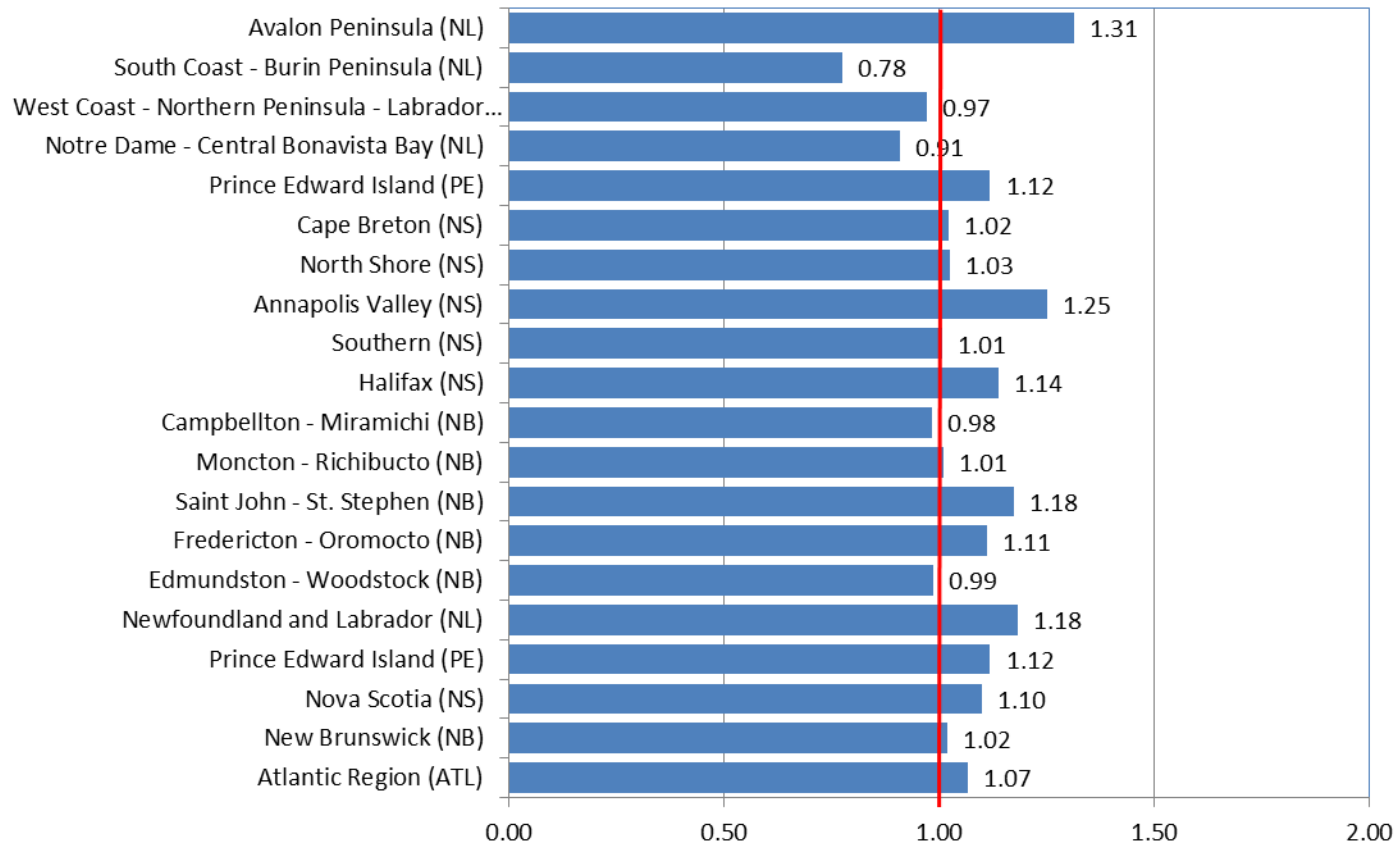


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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

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

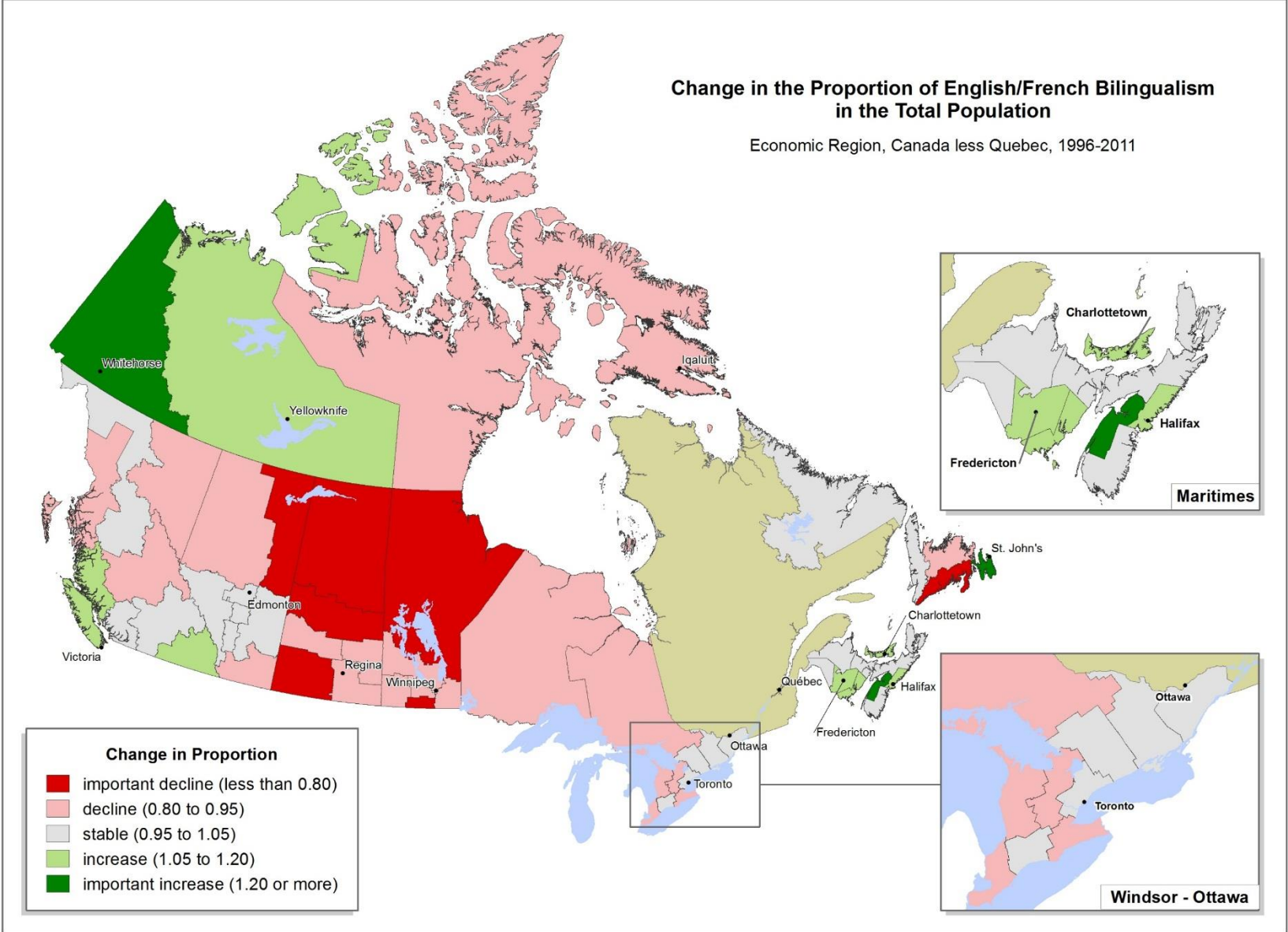
**Change in the Rate of English-French Bilingualism
Atlantic Region and the Economic Regions, 1996-2011**



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

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

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





First Official Language Spoken

**Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)
Nova Scotia, 1996-2011**

Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996	2001	2006	2011
English FOLS	864,240	862,968	869,565	878,770
French FOLS	34,610	33,768	32,225	30,330
without a FOLS	1,120	830	1,300	1,515
English FOLS	96.0%	96.1%	96.3%	96.5%
French FOLS	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%
without a FOLS	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Change in Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English FOLS	-1,273	6,598	9,205	14,530
French FOLS	-843	-1,543	-1,895	-4,280
without a FOLS	-290	470	215	395
English FOLS - growth rate	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02
French FOLS - growth rate	0.98	0.95	0.94	0.88
without a FOLS - growth rate	0.74	1.57	1.17	1.35
English FOLS - relative population growth	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
French FOLS - relative population growth	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.87
without a FOLS - relative population growth	0.74	1.56	1.16	1.34

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 Nova Scotia consisted of 878,770 individuals who comprised 96.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with English as their FOLS grew by 14,530 which represents a growth rate of 1.02 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with English as their FOLS in Nova Scotia grew by 9,205 from 869,565 to 878,770.

French FOLS

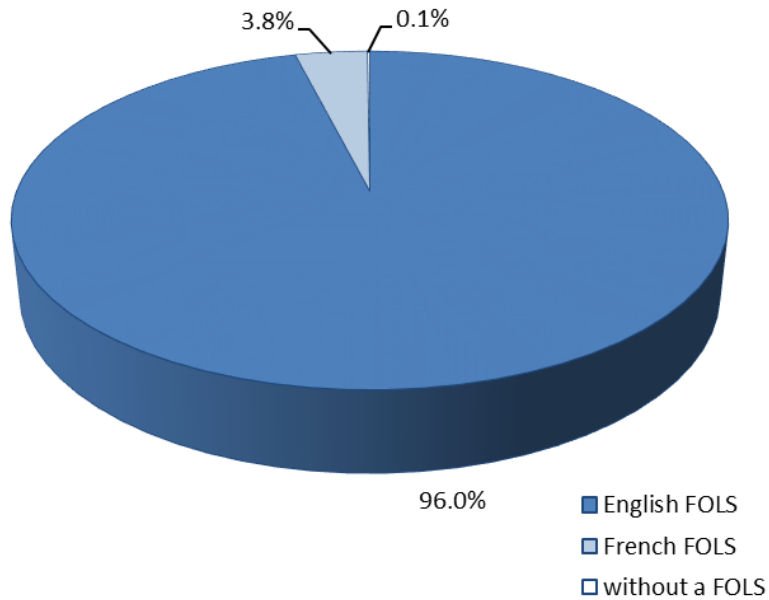
- ✓ In 2011, the population with French as their FOLS in Nova Scotia consisted of 30,330 individuals who comprised 3.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with French as their FOLS declined by 4,280 which represents a growth rate of 0.88 and a relative population growth rate of 0.87.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with French as their FOLS in Nova Scotia decreased by 1 895 from 32,225 to 30,330.

No FOLS

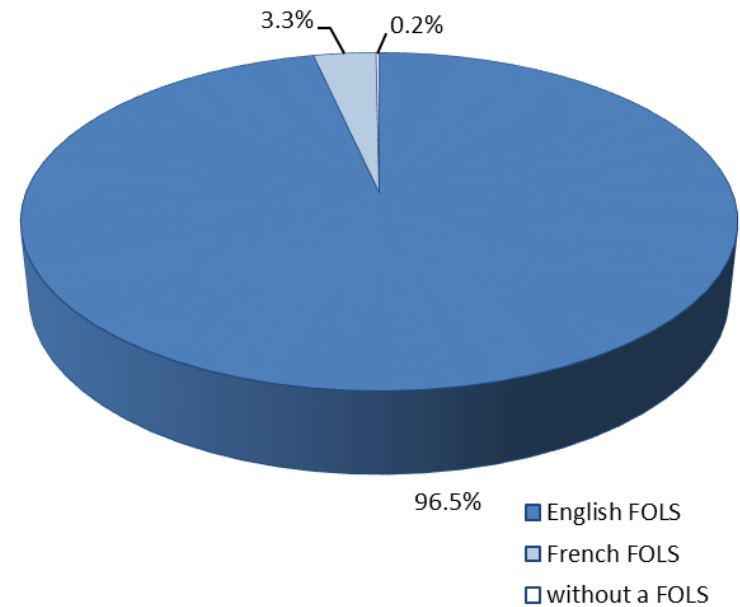
- ✓ In 2011, the population with no FOLS in Nova Scotia consisted of 1,515 individuals who comprised 0.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with no FOLS grew by 395 which represents a growth rate of 1.35 and a relative population growth rate of 1.34.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with no FOLS in Nova Scotia grew by 215 from 1,300 to 1,515.

- 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 Nova Scotia, 1996



Population by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Nova Scotia, 2011



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

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

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

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

English FOLS

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

French FOLS

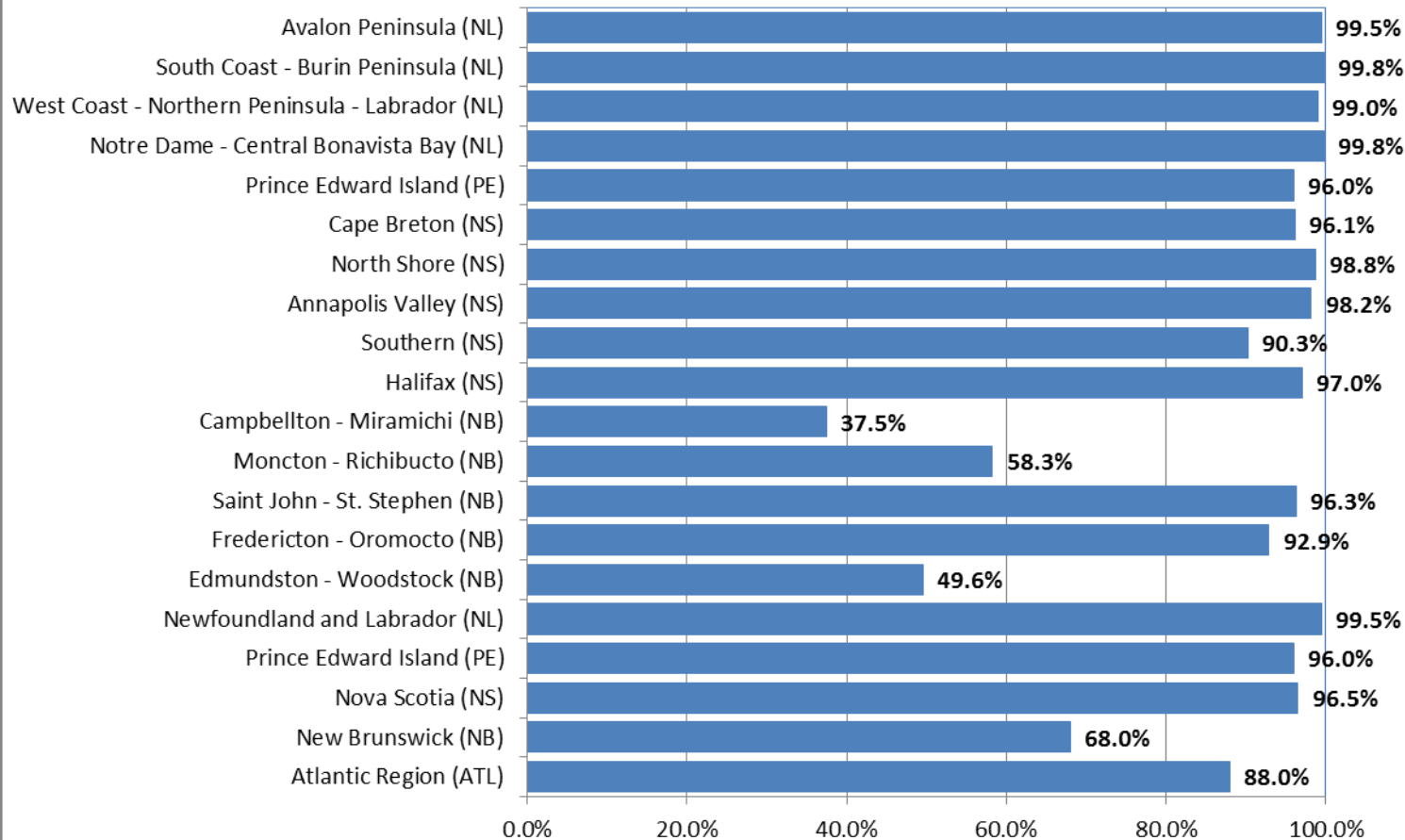
✓ Campbellton - Miramichi (97,338), Moncton - Richibucto (83,315) and Edmundston - Woodstock (39,735) were the three regions which reported the largest French first official language spoken while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (80), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (203) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula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

Other FOLS

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

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

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

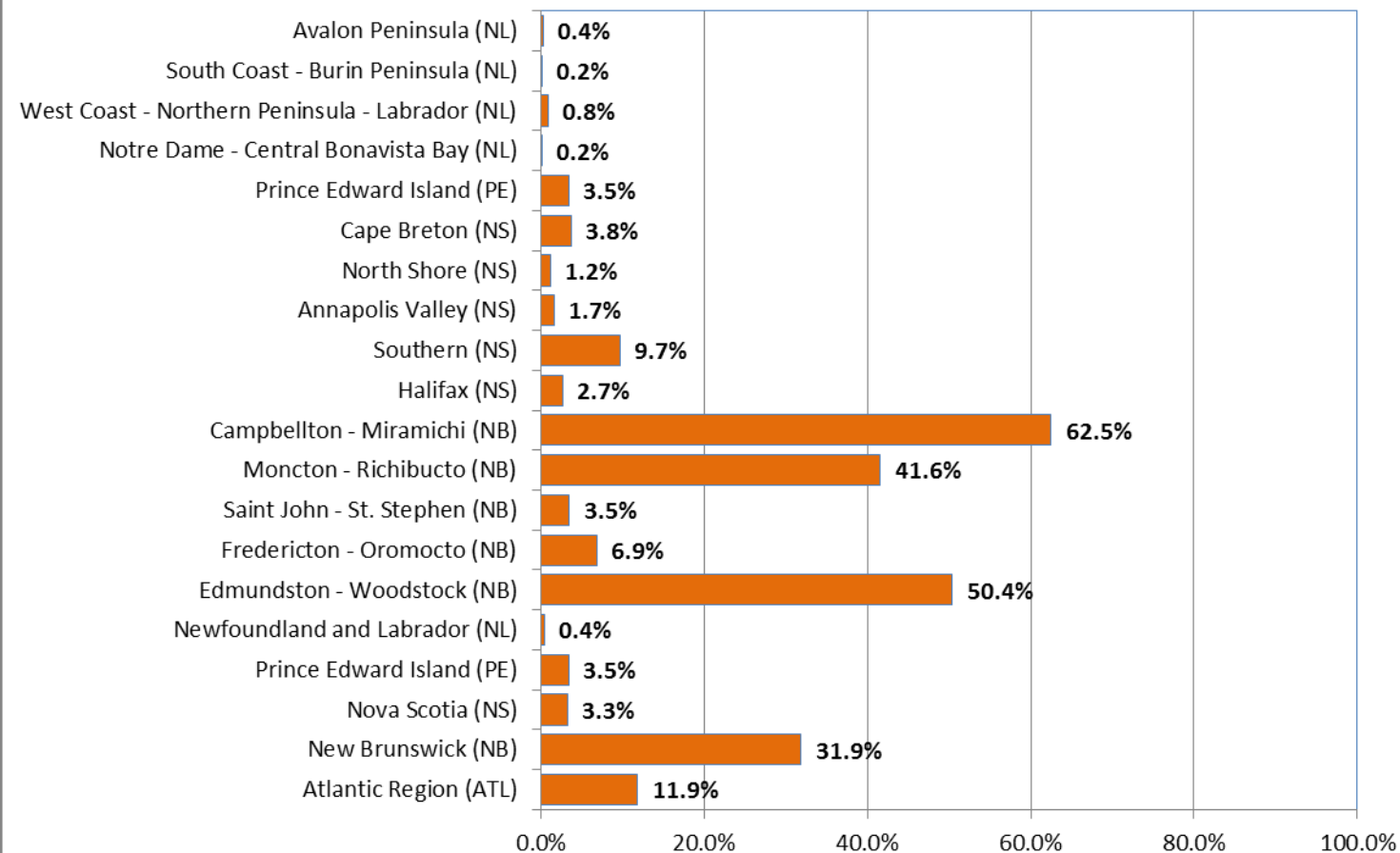


✓ In terms of weight, South Coast - Burin Peninsula (99.8%), Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (99.8%) and Avalon Peninsula (99.5%) showed the highest proportions of English first official language spoken while Campbellton - Miramichi (37.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (49.6%) and Moncton - Richibucto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

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

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

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

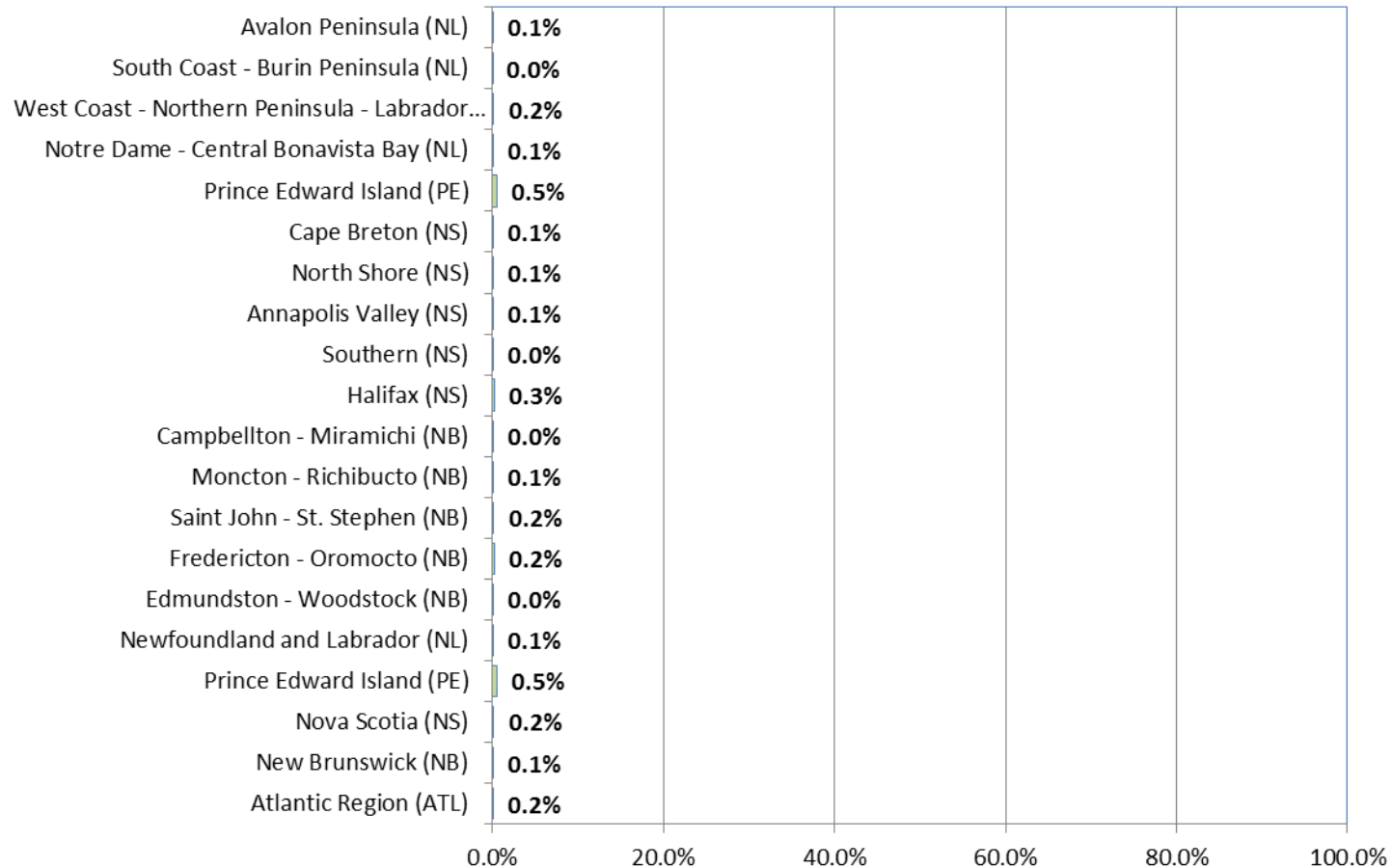


✓ *In terms of weight, Campbellton - Miramichi (62.5%), Edmundston - Woodstock (50.4%) and Moncton - Richibucto (41.6%) showed the highest proportions of French first official language spoken while Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (0.2%), South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.2%) and Avalon Peninsula (0.4%)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

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

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

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

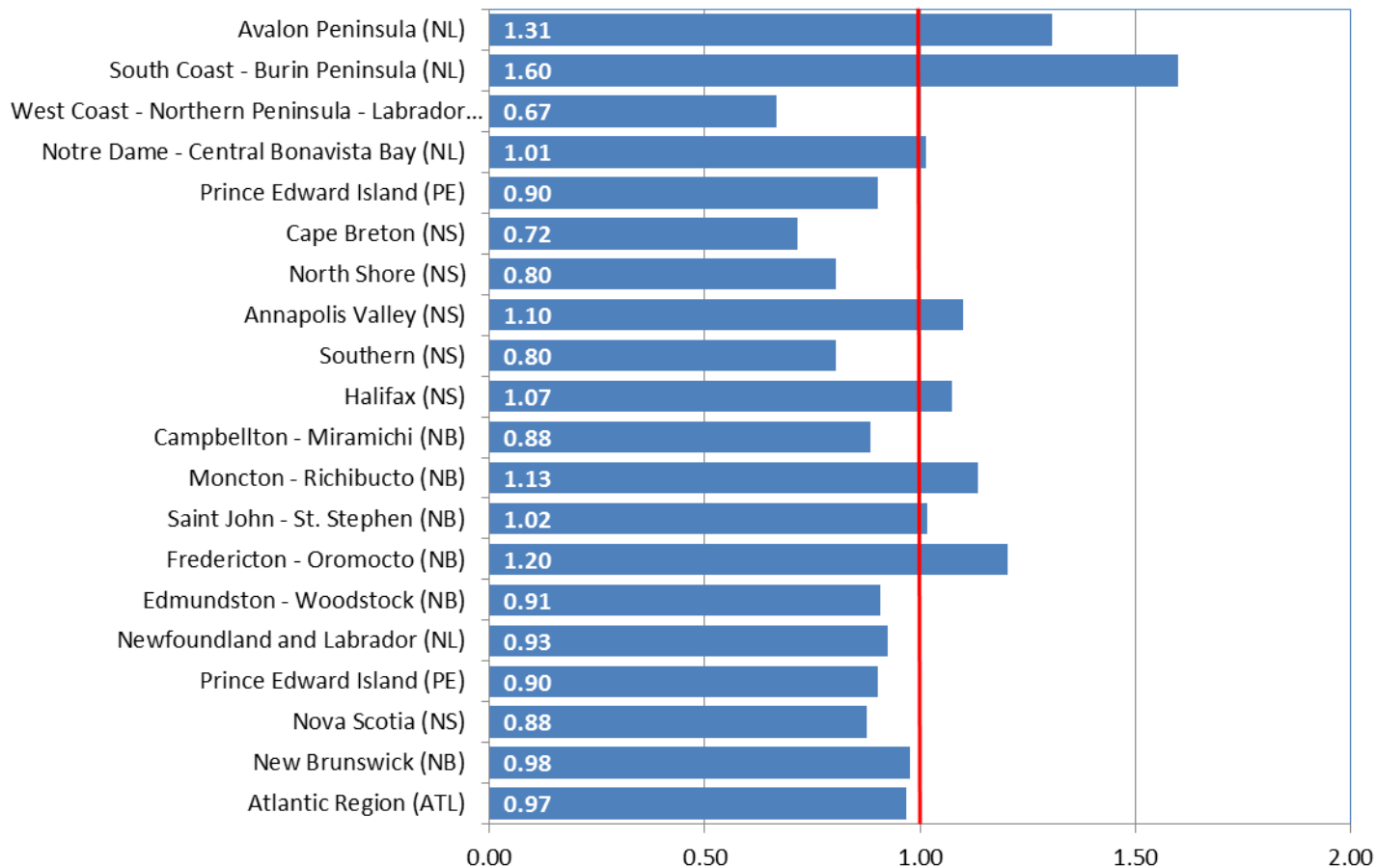


✓ *In terms of weight, Prince Edward Island (0.5%), Halifax (0.3%) and Fredericton - Oromocto (0.2%) showed the highest proportions of populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while South Coast - Burin Peninsula (0.0%), Campbellton - Miramichi (0.0%) and Edmundston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

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

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

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

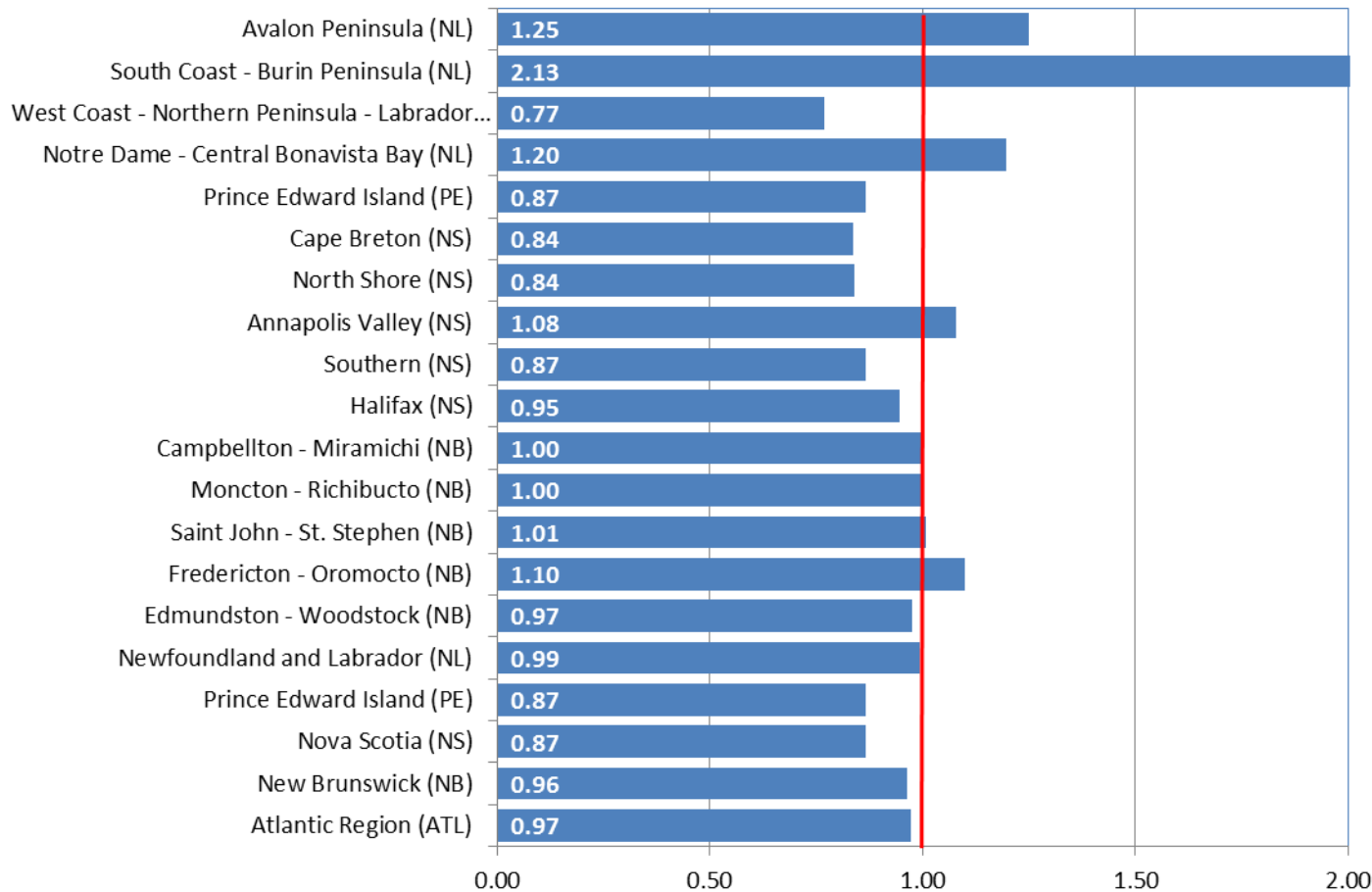


✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the French first official language spoken of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (1.60), Avalon Peninsula (1.31) and Fredericton - Oromocto (1.20) displayed the highest growth rate across Atlantic Region while West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (0.67), Cape Breton (0.72) and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

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

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



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

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

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

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