



Demolinguistic Profile Quebec, 1996-2011

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

Overview of Demolinguistic Concepts

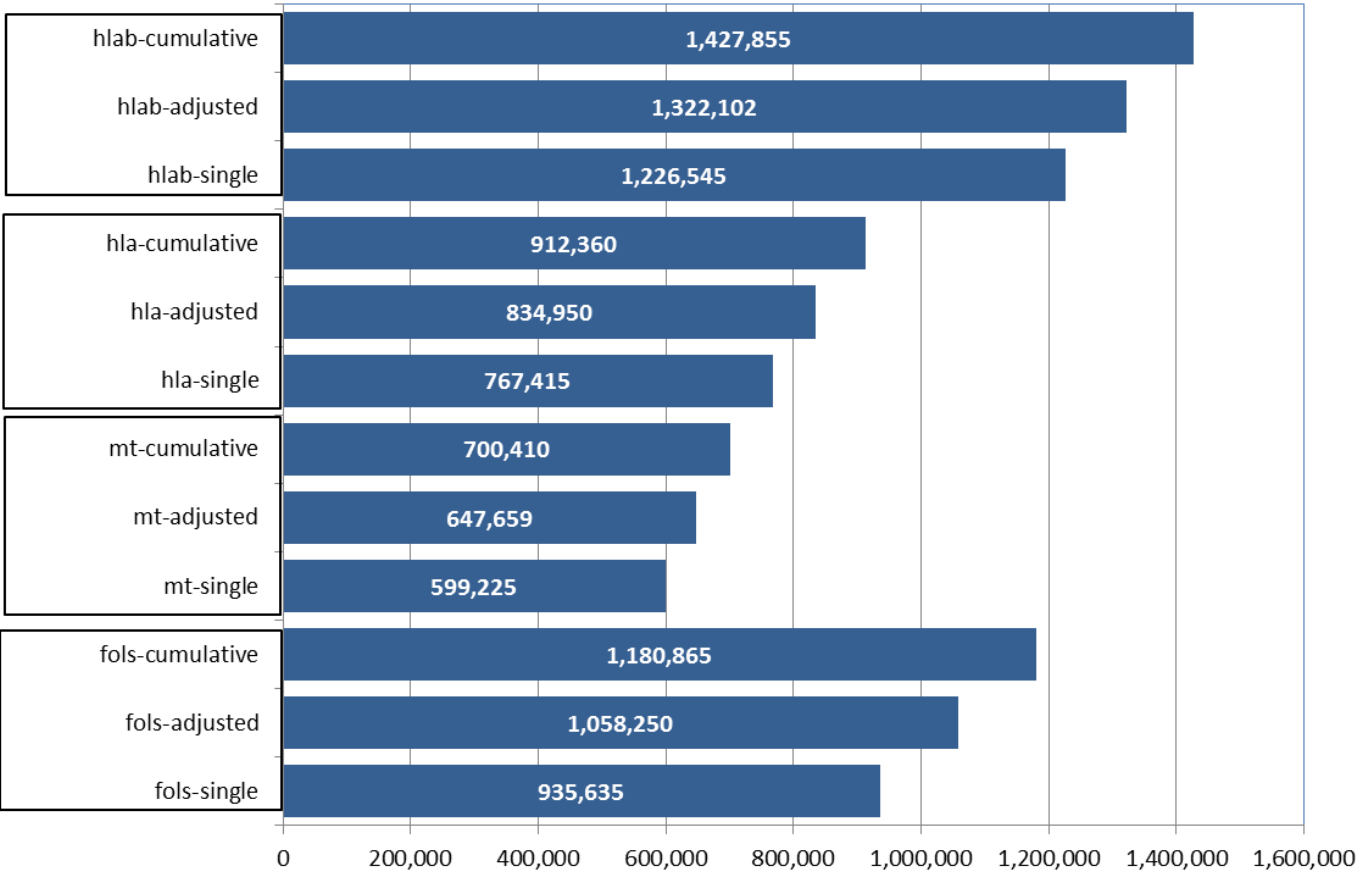
Demolinguistic Concepts

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

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
Quebec, 2011**

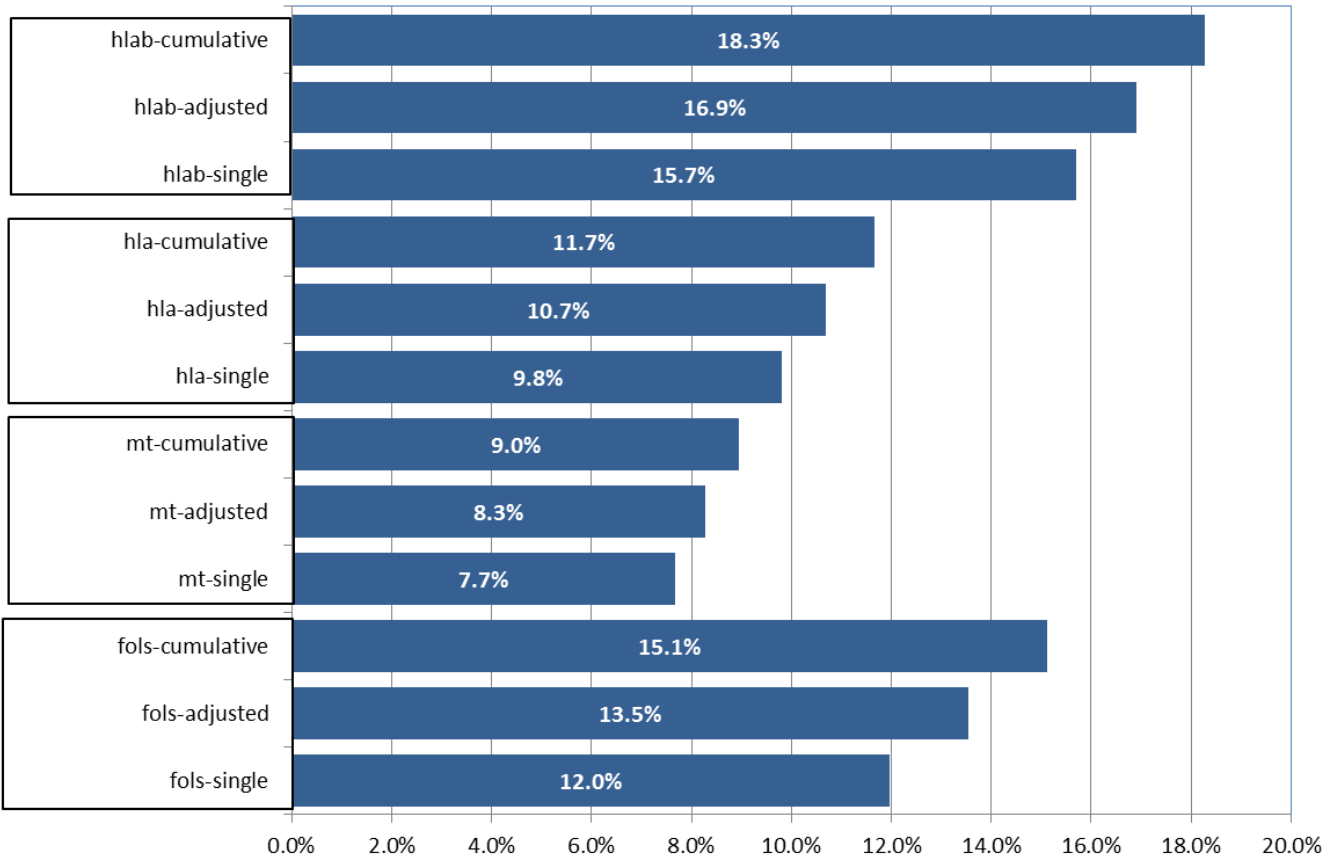


fols = first official language spoken
 mt = mother tongue
 hla = language spoken most often at home
 hlab = language spoken most often or regularly at home

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 English-speaking population living in Quebec could be seen to comprise as many as 1,427,855 individuals when all those with English spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 599,225 if we consider only those who have English as the sole mother tongue.
- ✓ The Government of Canada generally uses the FOLS-adjusted figure which would yield a population count of 1,058,250 and a population share of 13.5%.

**Proportion of Official-Language Minority Populations
Using Various Language Concepts and Methods
Quebec, 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 English-speaking population living in Quebec could be seen to comprise as much as 18.3% of the population when all those with English spoken at least regularly at home are considered as compared to a low of 7.7% if we consider only those who have English as the sole mother tongue.*
- ✓ *The Government of Canada generally uses the FOLS-adjusted figure which would yield a population count of 1,058,250 and a population share of 13.5%.*



Mother Tongue

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

Population by Mother Tongue Quebec, 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
English mother tongue	621,865	591,379	607,163	647,659
French mother tongue	5,741,433	5,802,024	5,916,843	6,164,747
mother tongue other than English or French	681,788	732,172	911,900	1,003,554
English mother tongue (%)	8.8%	8.3%	8.2%	8.3%
French mother tongue (%)	81.5%	81.4%	79.6%	78.9%
mother tongue other than English or French (%)	9.7%	10.3%	12.3%	12.8%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English mother tongue (growth)	-30,486	15,783	40,497	25,794
French mother tongue (growth)	60,592	114,818	247,904	423,314
mother tongue other than English or French (growth)	50,384	179,728	91,654	321,767
English mother tongue (growth rate)	0.95	1.03	1.07	1.04
French mother tongue (growth rate)	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.07
mother tongue other than English or French (growth rate)	1.07	1.25	1.10	1.47
English mother tongue (RPG)	0.94	0.98	1.01	0.94
French mother tongue (RPG)	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.97
mother tongue other than English or French (RPG)	1.06	1.19	1.05	1.33

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 Quebec consisted of 647,659 individuals who comprised 8.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the English mother tongue population grew by 25,794 which represents a growth rate of 1.04 and a relative population growth rate of 0.94.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the English mother tongue population of Quebec grew by 40,497 from 607,163 to 647,659.

French Mother Tongue

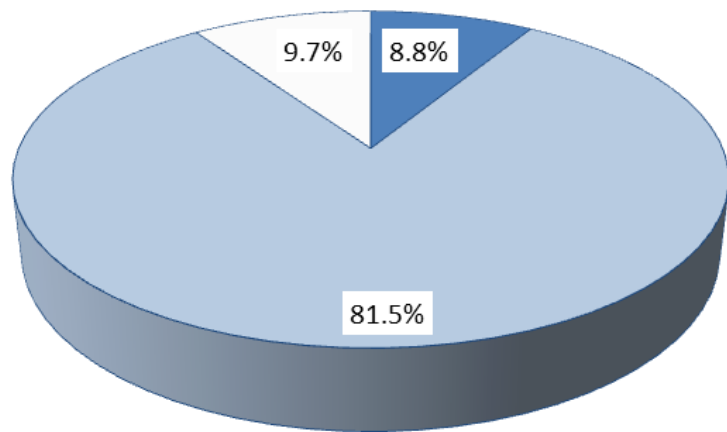
- ✓ In 2011, the French mother tongue population of Quebec consisted of 6,164,747 individuals who comprised 78.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the French mother tongue population grew by 423,314 which represents a growth rate of 1.07 and a relative population growth rate of 0.97.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the French mother tongue population of Quebec grew by 247,904 from 5,916,843 to 6,164,747.

Other Mother Tongue

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Quebec consisted of 1,003,554 individuals who comprised 12.8% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a mother tongue other than English or French grew by 321,767 which represents a growth rate of 1.47 and a relative population growth rate of 1.33.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a mother tongue other than English or French in Quebec grew by 91,654 from 911,900 to 1,003,554.

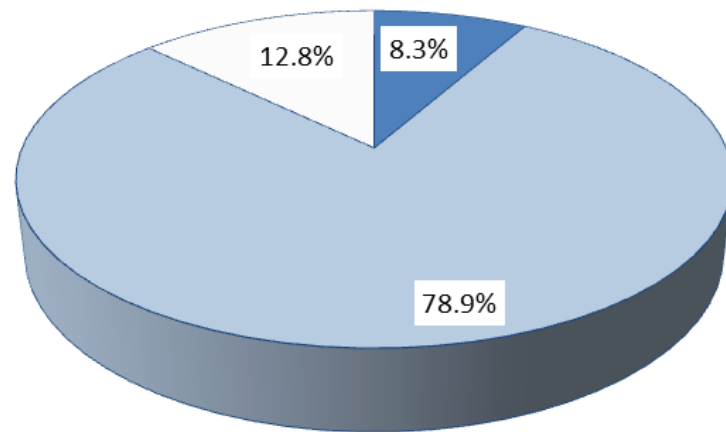
- Mother Tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size of a given population over time. A growth rate greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population increased in absolute numbers over time while a growth rate lower than 1.00 indicates the population actually declined in absolute numbers.
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Population by Mother Tongue Quebec, 1996



■ English ■ French ■ Other

Population by Mother Tongue Quebec, 2011

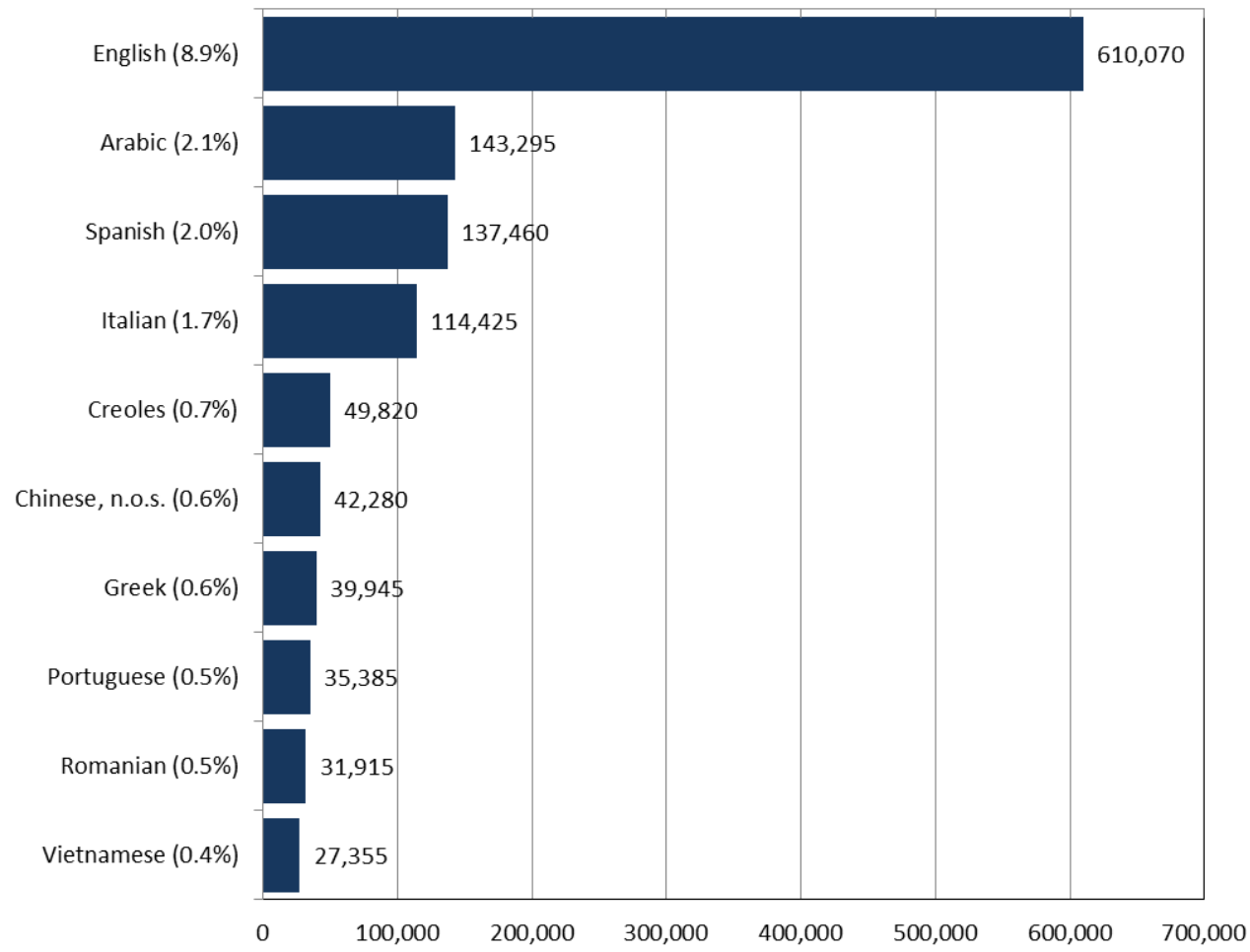


■ English ■ French ■ Other



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 French) Quebec, 2011



✓ After French, English (610,070), Arabic (143,295), and Spanish (137,460) were the three most common mother tongues in Quebec.

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,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	93,210	9,407	82,832	972	10.1%	88.9%	1.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	196,725	1,298	194,596	831	0.7%	98.9%	0.4%
Capitale-Nationale	691,645	11,755	657,735	22,155	1.7%	95.1%	3.2%
Chaudière - Appalaches	405,225	4,054	398,589	2,582	1.0%	98.4%	0.6%
Estrie	306,890	21,850	274,645	10,395	7.1%	89.5%	3.4%
Centre-du-Québec	230,945	2,710	224,738	3,498	1.2%	97.3%	1.5%
Montréal	1,429,720	121,645	1,203,755	104,320	8.5%	84.2%	7.3%
Montréal	1,862,200	331,367	903,237	627,597	17.8%	48.5%	33.7%
Laval	397,570	31,623	247,461	118,486	8.0%	62.2%	29.8%
Lanaudière	468,345	10,087	439,832	18,427	2.2%	93.9%	3.9%
Laurentides	554,815	29,670	504,048	21,098	5.3%	90.8%	3.8%
Outaouais	366,440	55,651	283,623	27,166	15.2%	77.4%	7.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	143,870	4,983	136,218	2,668	3.5%	94.7%	1.9%
Mauricie	259,725	3,119	249,874	6,732	1.2%	96.2%	2.6%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	272,335	1,978	268,698	1,660	0.7%	98.7%	0.6%
Côte-Nord	93,835	4,468	80,073	9,293	4.8%	85.3%	9.9%
Nord-du-Québec	42,455	1,983	14,800	25,673	4.7%	34.9%	60.5%
Quebec	7,815,960	647,659	6,164,747	1,003,554	8.3%	78.9%	12.8%

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

English Mother Tongue

✓ *Montréal (331,367), Montérégie (121,645) and Outaouais (55,651) were the three regions which reported the largest English mother tongue populations while Bas-Saint-Laurent (1,298), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1,978) and Nord-du-Québec (1,983) had the smallest English mother tongue populations.*

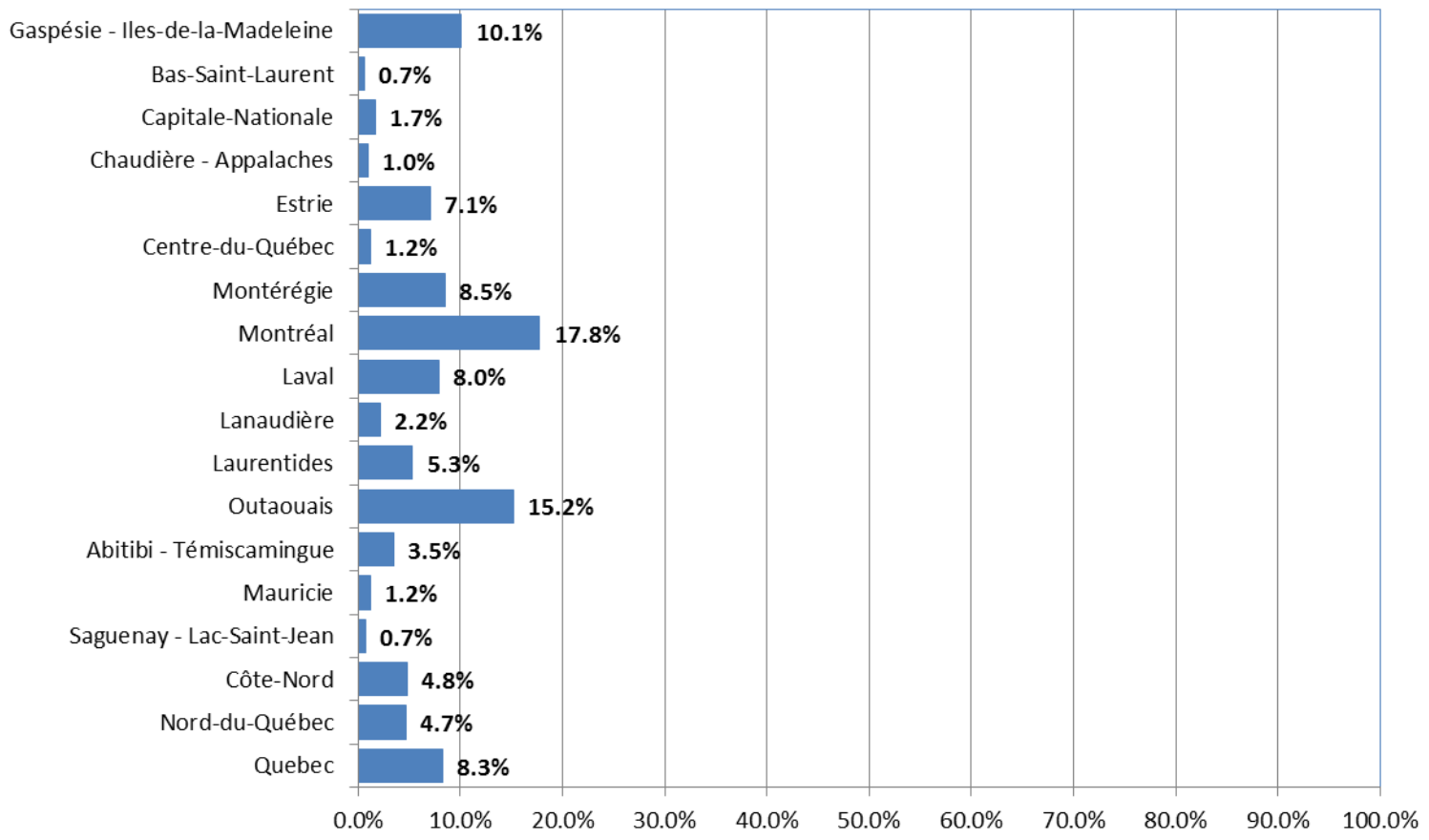
French Mother Tongue

✓ *Montréal (1,203,755), Montréal (903,237) and Capitale-Nationale (657,735) were the three regions which reported the largest French mother tongue populations while Nord-du-Québec (14,800), Côte-Nord (80,073) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (82,832) had the smallest French mother tongue populations.*

Other Mother Tongue

✓ *Montréal (627,597), Laval (118,486) and Montérégie (104,320) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with mother tongues other than English or French while Bas-Saint-Laurent (831), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (972) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1,660) had the smallest populations with mother tongues other than English or French.*

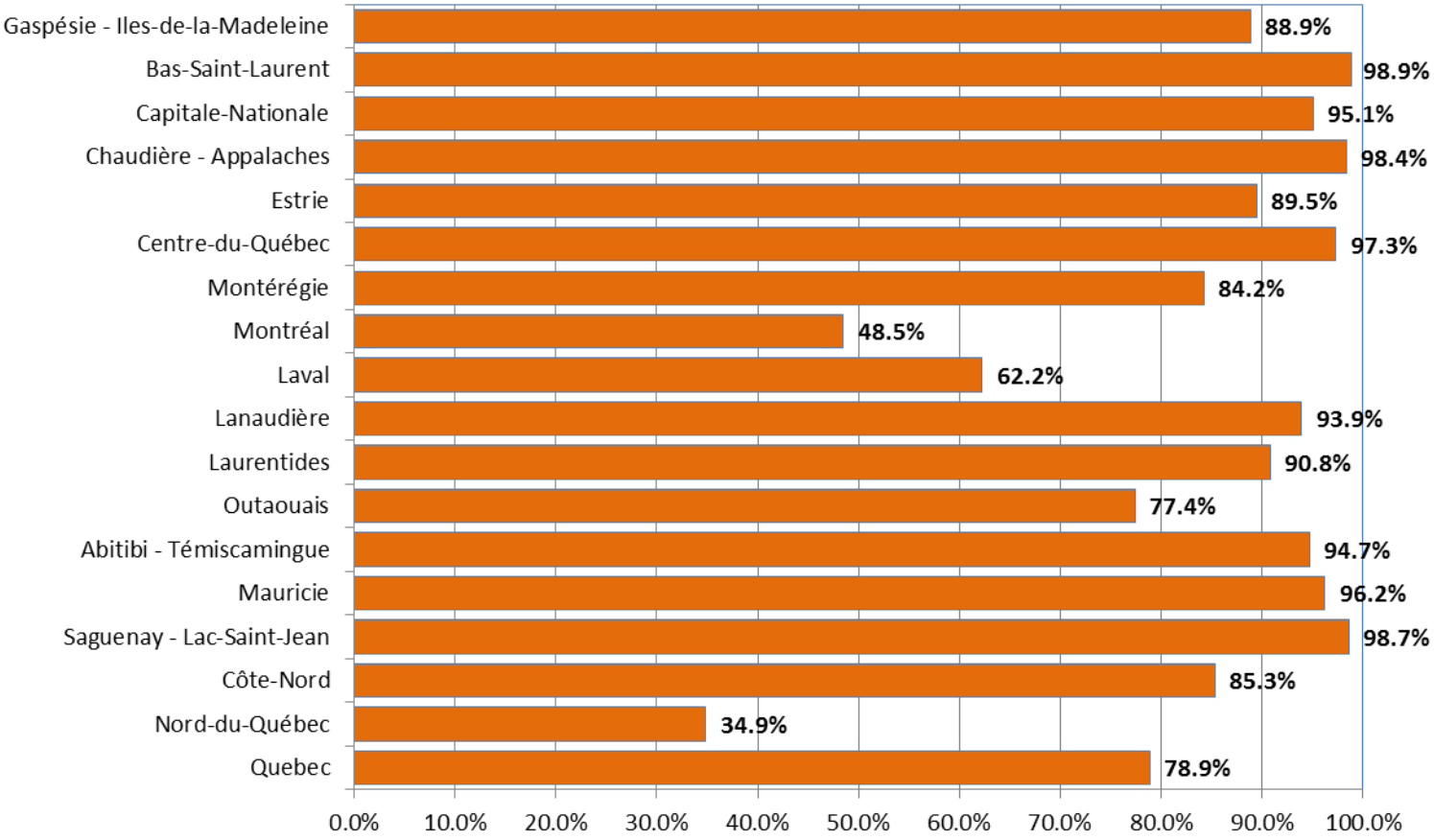
English Mother Tongue Population, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



✓ *In terms of weight, Montréal (17.8%), Outaouais (15.2%) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (10.1%) showed the highest proportions of English mother tongue populations while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.7%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.7%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

French Mother Tongue Population, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

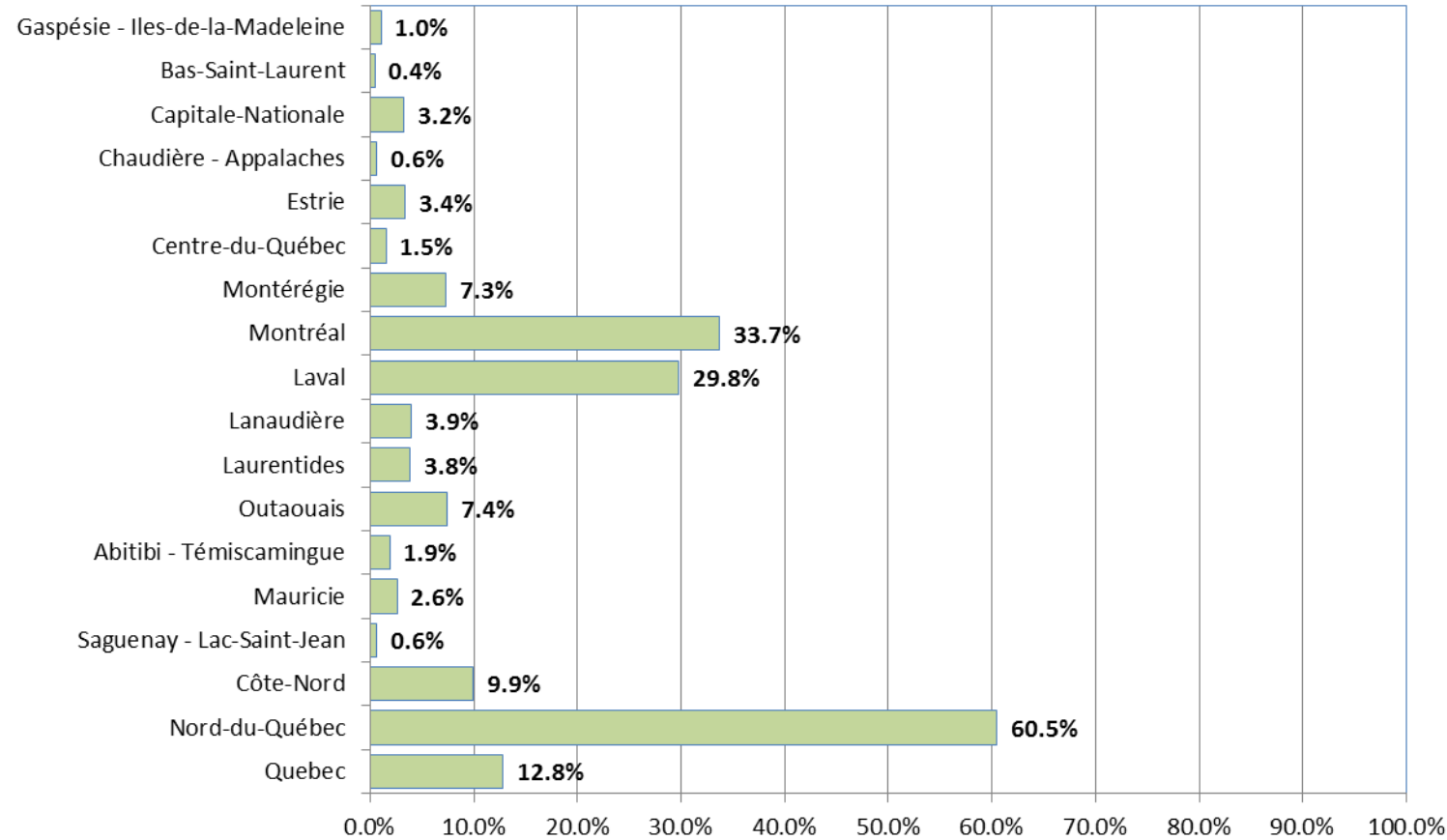


✓ In terms of weight, Bas-Saint-Laurent (98.9%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (98.7%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (98.4%) showed the highest proportions of French mother tongue populations while Nord-du-Québec (34.9%), Montréal (48.5%) and Laval (62.2%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Other Mother Tongue Population,
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**

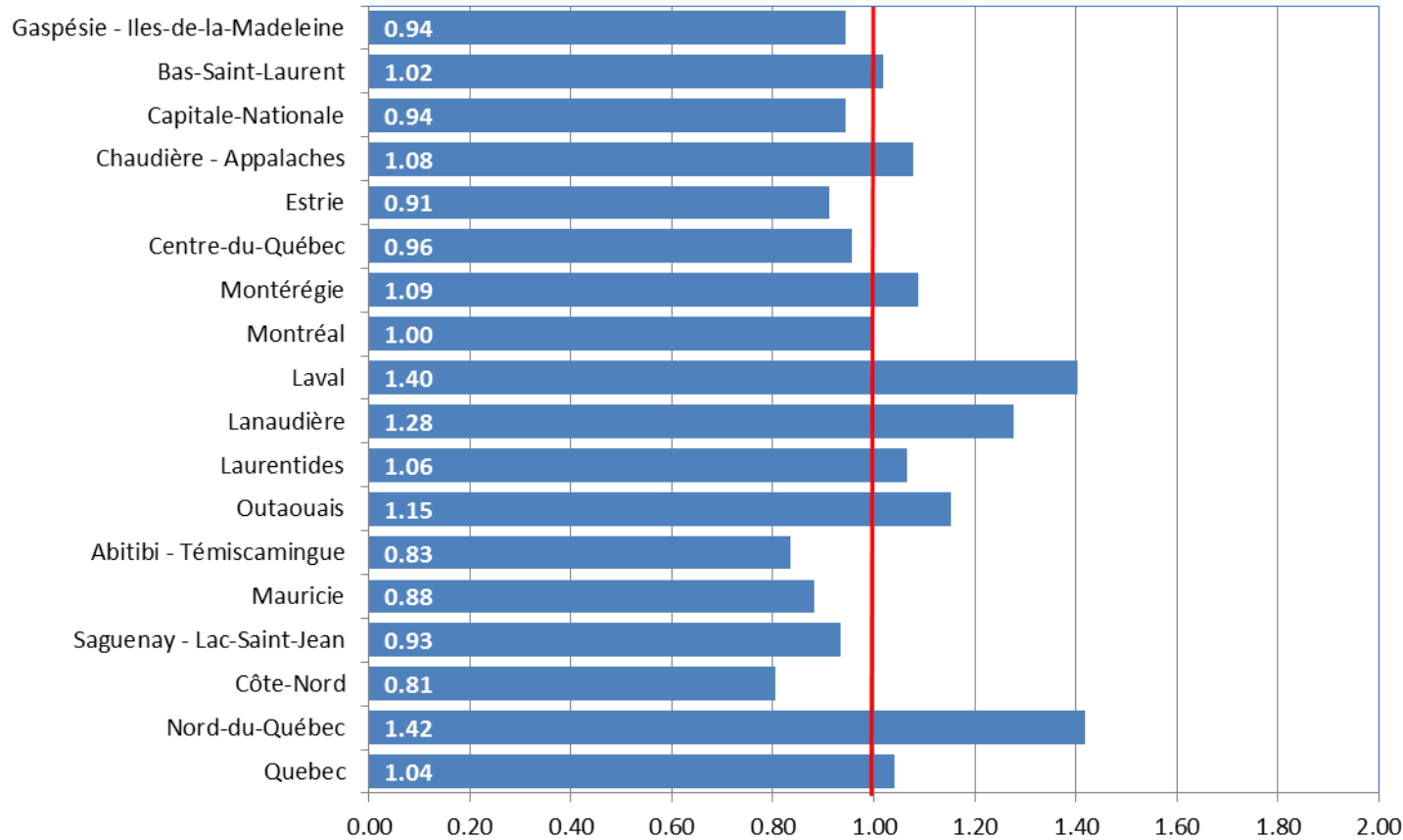


✓ In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (60.5%), Montréal (33.7%) and Laval (29.8%) showed the highest proportions of populations with mother tongues other than English or French while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.4%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.6%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Growth Rate of the English Mother Tongue Population
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**



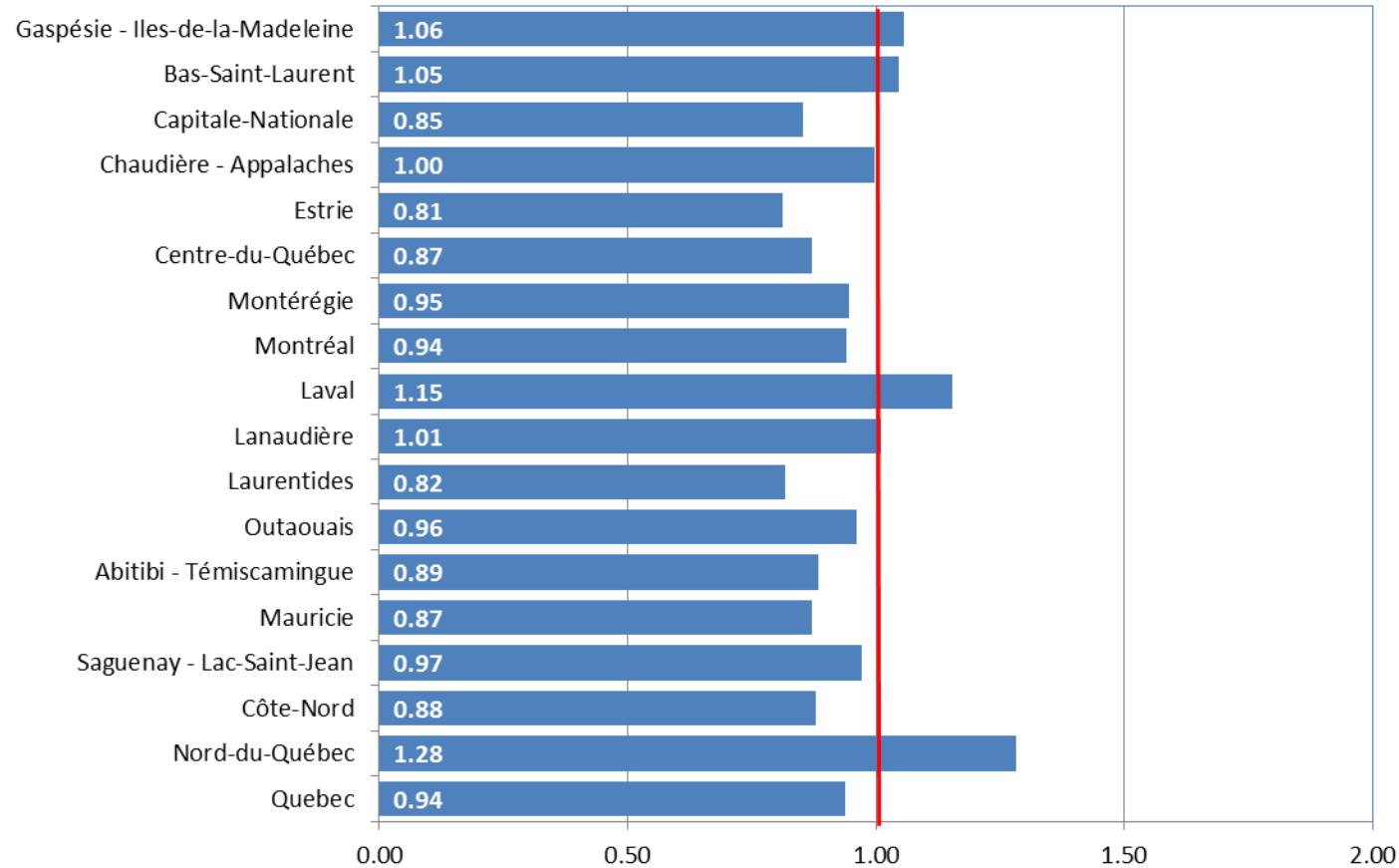
✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the English mother tongue populations of Nord-du-Québec (1.42), Laval (1.40) and Lanaudière (1.28) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while Côte-Nord (0.81), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.83) and Mauricie (0.88) showed the lowest growth rates.*

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.

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Relative Population Growth of the English Mother Tongue Population
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the English mother tongue populations of Nord-du-Québec (1.28), Laval (1.15) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.06) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Quebec while Estrie (0.81), Laurentides (0.82) and Capitale-Nationale (0.85) 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 Quebec, 1996-2011				
Size and Proportion	1996	2001	2006	2011
Population speaking English most often at home	762,453	746,893	787,892	834,950
Population speaking French most often at home	5,830,085	5,918,390	6,085,157	6,344,788
Population speaking other languages most often at home	452,538	460,298	562,857	636,213
Population speaking English most often at home (%)	10.8%	10.5%	10.6%	10.7%
Population speaking French most often at home (%)	82.8%	83.1%	81.8%	81.2%
Population speaking other languages most often at home (%)	6.4%	6.5%	7.6%	8.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
Population speaking English most often at home (growth)	-15,560	40,999	47,058	72,498
Population speaking French most often at home (growth)	88,305	166,767	259,631	514,703
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth)	7,760	102,559	73,356	183,675
Population speaking English most often at home (growth rate)	0.98	1.05	1.06	1.10
Population speaking French most often at home (growth rate)	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.09
Population speaking other languages most often at home (growth rate)	1.02	1.22	1.13	1.41
Population speaking English most often at home (RPG)	0.97	1.01	1.01	0.99
Population speaking French most often at home (RPG)	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98
Population speaking other languages most often at home (RPG)	1.01	1.17	1.08	1.27

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

English Mother Tongue

- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking English most often at home in Quebec consisted of 834,950 individuals who comprised 10.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at home grew by 72,498 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at home in Quebec grew by 47,058 from 787,892 to 834,950.

French Mother Tongue

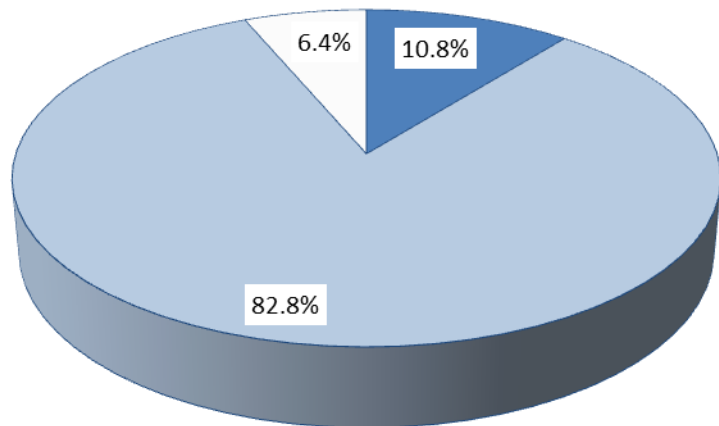
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at home in Quebec consisted of 6,344,788 individuals who comprised 81.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at home grew by 514,703 which represents a growth rate of 1.09 and a relative population growth rate of 0.98.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at home in Quebec grew by 259,631 from 6,085,157 to 6,344,788.

Other Mother Tongue

- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home in Quebec consisted of 636,213 individuals who comprised 8.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at home grew by 183,675 which represents a growth rate of 1.41 and a relative population growth rate of 1.27.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at home in Quebec grew by 73,356 from 562,857 to 636,213.

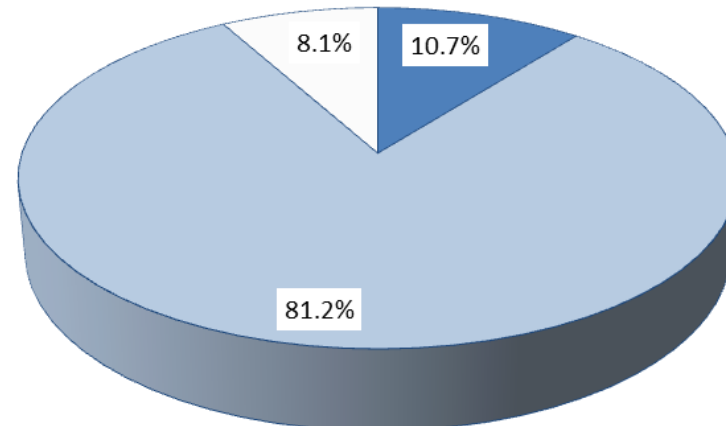
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Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home Quebec, 1996



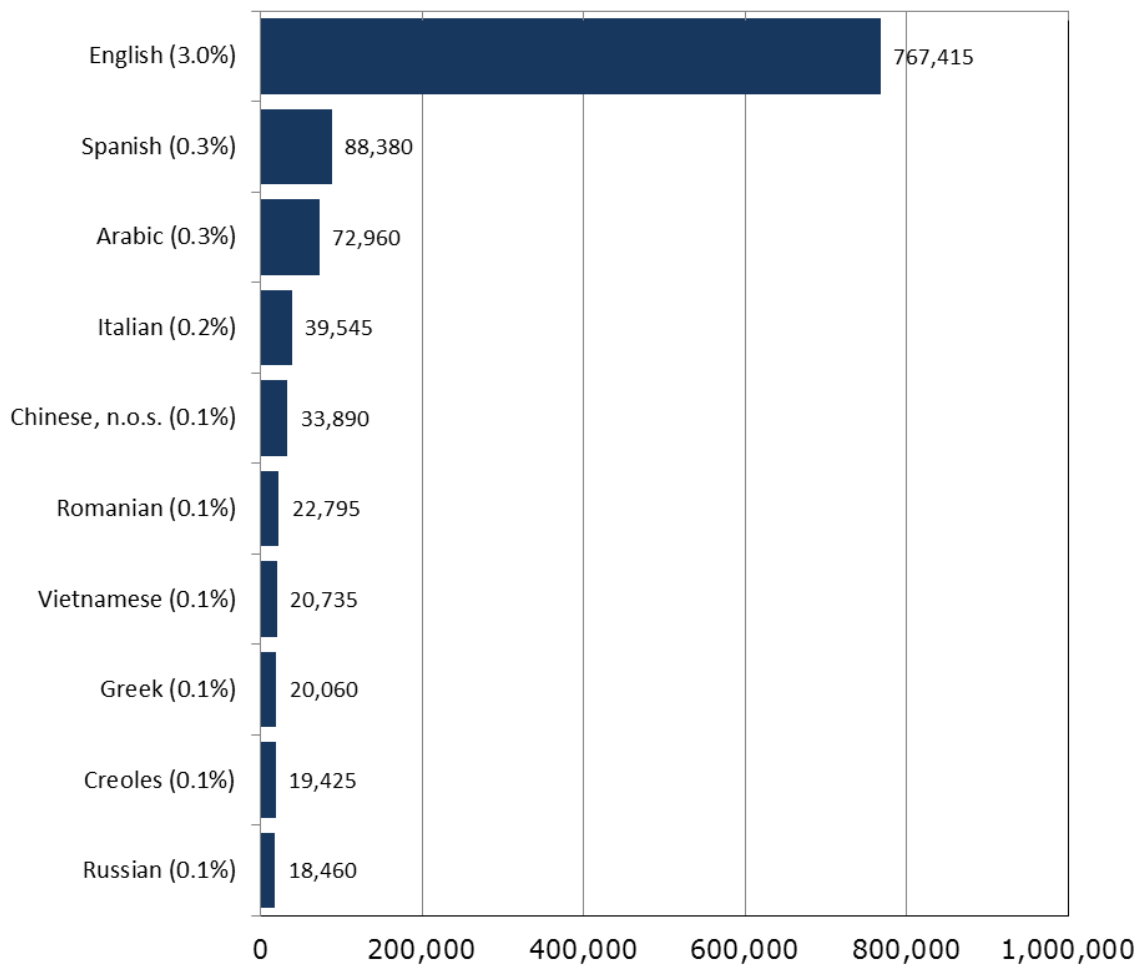
■ English ■ French ■ Other

Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Home Quebec, 2011



■ English ■ French ■ Other

**Top 10 Languages Used at Home (Other Than French)
Quebec, 2011**



✓ After French, English (767,415), Spanish (88,380), and Arabic (72,960) were the three most common languages spoken solely at home in Quebec.

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

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

**Population by Language Spoken Most Often at Home,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	93,215	9,377	83,367	472	10.1%	89.4%	0.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	196,740	768	195,573	380	0.4%	99.4%	0.2%
Capitale-Nationale	691,625	8,715	669,943	12,958	1.3%	96.9%	1.9%
Chaudière - Appalaches	405,245	2,662	401,244	1,304	0.7%	99.0%	0.3%
Estrie	306,920	21,359	278,759	6,797	7.0%	90.8%	2.2%
Centre-du-Québec	230,950	1,713	227,021	2,211	0.7%	98.3%	1.0%
Montréal	1,429,735	139,295	1,227,278	63,173	9.7%	85.8%	4.4%
Montréal	1,862,195	471,439	986,817	403,939	25.3%	53.0%	21.7%
Laval	397,565	58,112	269,802	69,657	14.6%	67.9%	17.5%
Lanaudière	468,355	9,305	449,553	9,483	2.0%	96.0%	2.0%
Laurentides	554,825	31,933	512,373	10,495	5.8%	92.3%	1.9%
Outaouais	366,430	65,021	285,668	15,746	17.7%	78.0%	4.3%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	143,870	4,616	138,268	961	3.2%	96.1%	0.7%
Mauricie	259,710	1,974	252,692	5,044	0.8%	97.3%	1.9%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	272,350	1,257	270,319	764	0.5%	99.3%	0.3%
Côte-Nord	93,820	4,232	81,294	8,304	4.5%	86.6%	8.9%
Nord-du-Québec	42,450	3,159	14,789	24,502	7.4%	34.8%	57.7%
Quebec	7,815,955	834,950	6,344,788	636,213	10.7%	81.2%	8.1%

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

✓ *Montréal (471,439), Montérégie (139,295) and Outaouais (65,021) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at home while Bas-Saint-Laurent (768), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1,257) and Centre-du-Québec (1,713) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at home.*

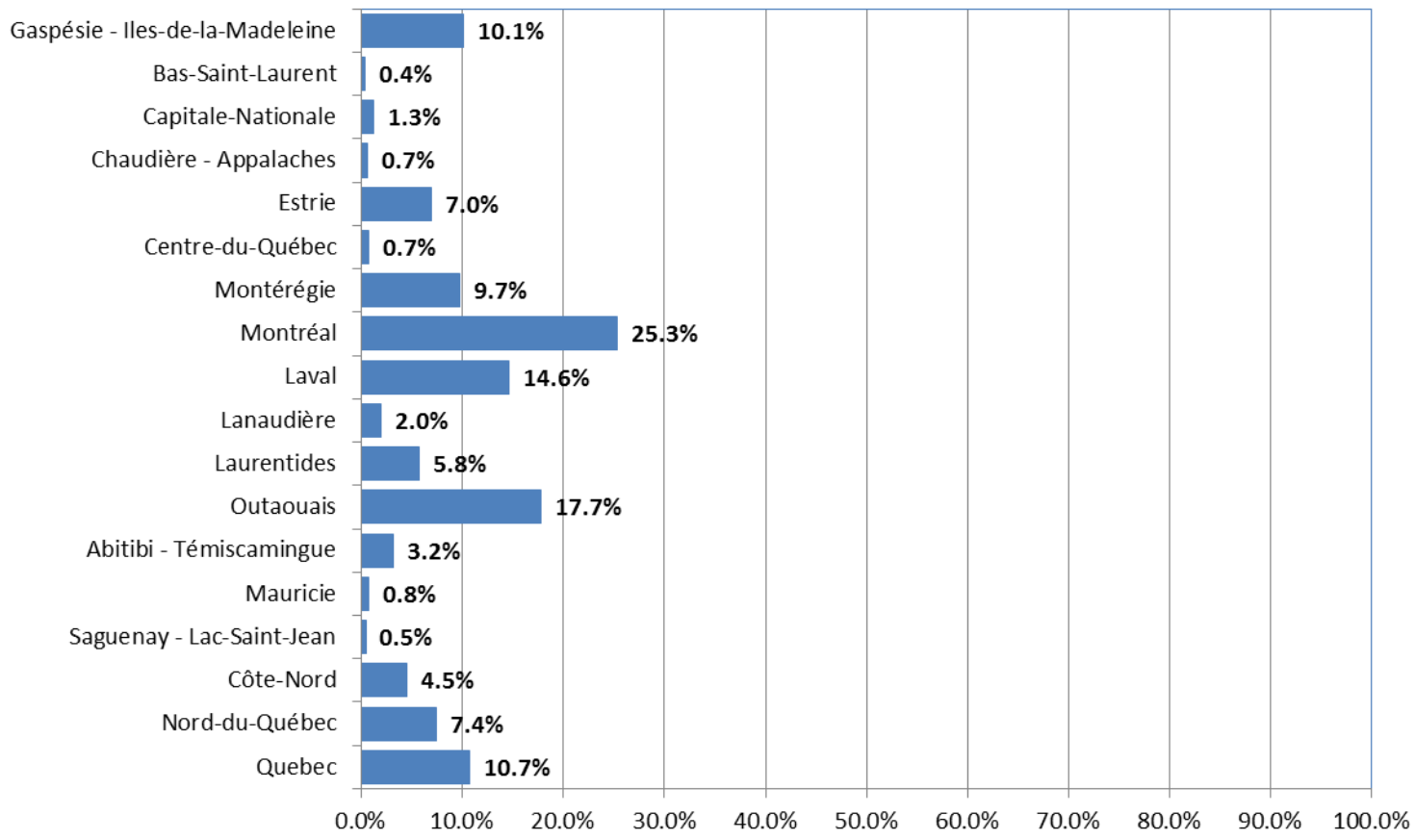
French spoken as Home Language

✓ *Montréal (1,227,278), Montérégie (986,817) and Capitale-Nationale (669,943) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at home while Nord-du-Québec (14,789), Côte-Nord (81,294) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (83,367) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at home.*

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ *Montréal (403,939), Laval (69,657) and Montérégie (63,173) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at home in Quebec. In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (57.7%), Montréal (21.7%) and Laval (17.5%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages most often at home across Quebec.*

**English Spoken Most Often at Home,
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**

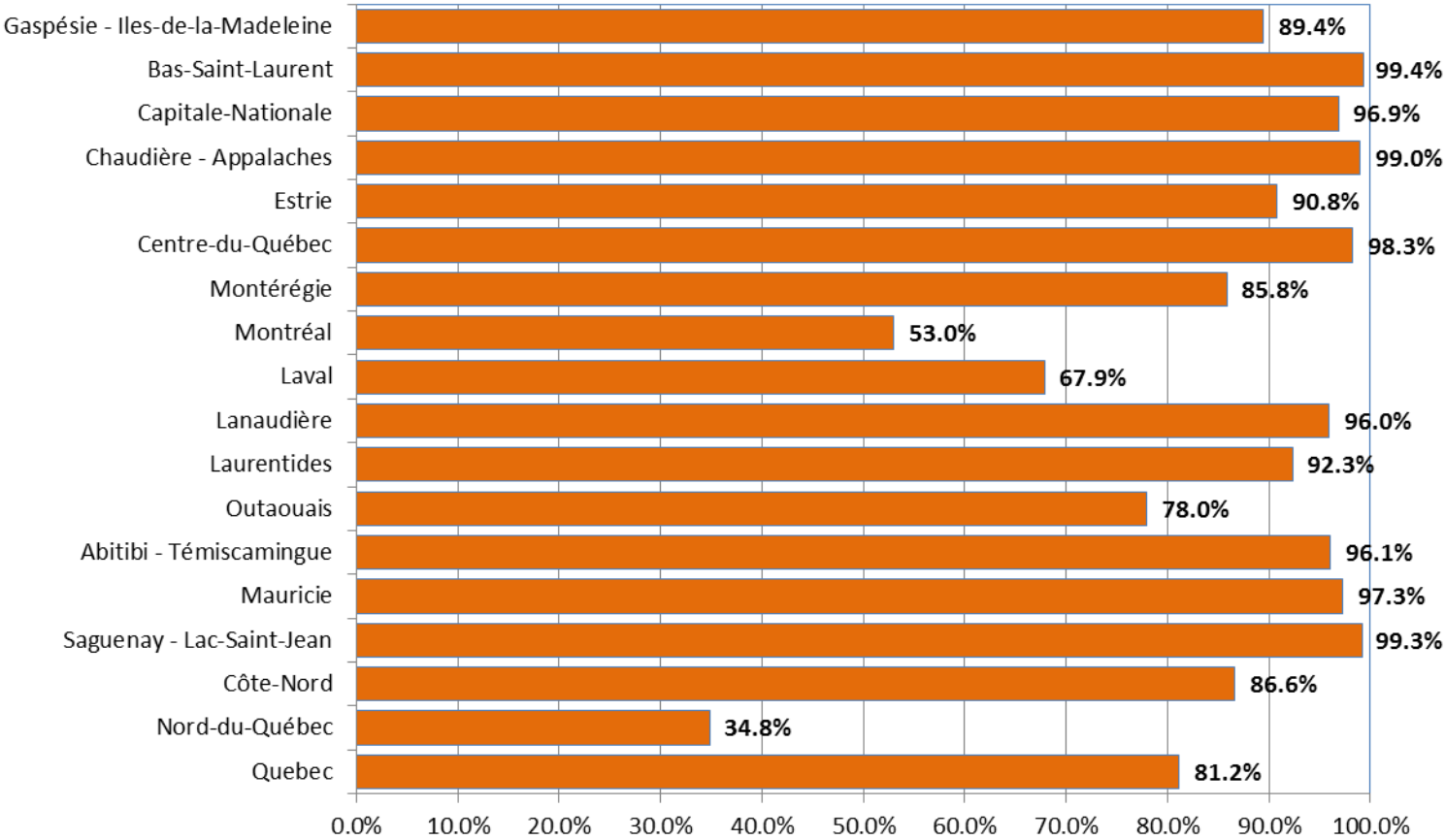


✓ *In terms of weight, Montréal (25.3%), Outaouais (17.7%) and Laval (14.6%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at home while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.4%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.5%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.7%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

**French Spoken Most Often at Home,
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**

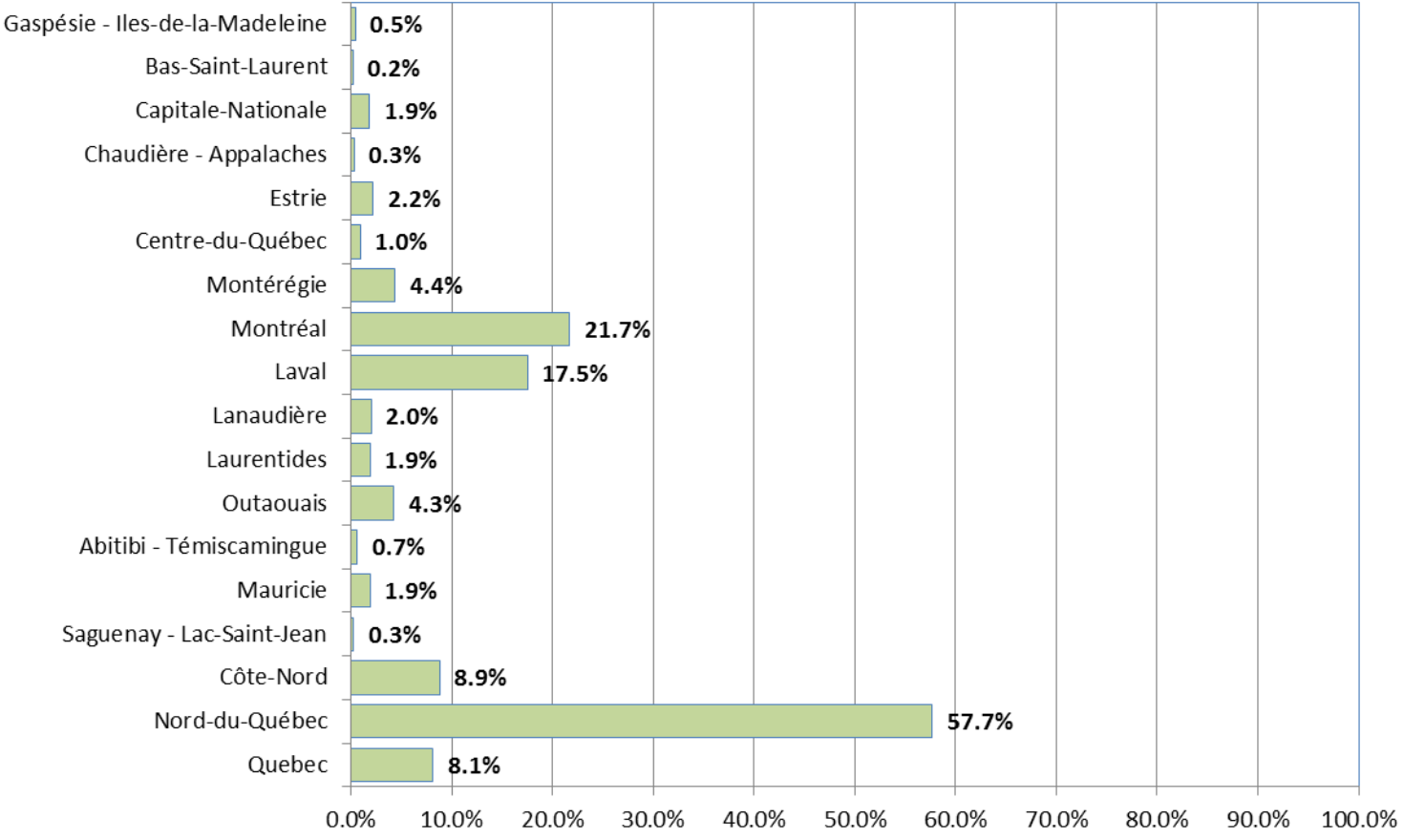


✓ *In terms of weight, Bas-Saint-Laurent (99.4%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (99.3%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (99.0%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at home while Nord-du-Québec (34.8%), Montréal (53.0%) and Laval (67.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

**Other Languages Spoken Most Often at Home,
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**



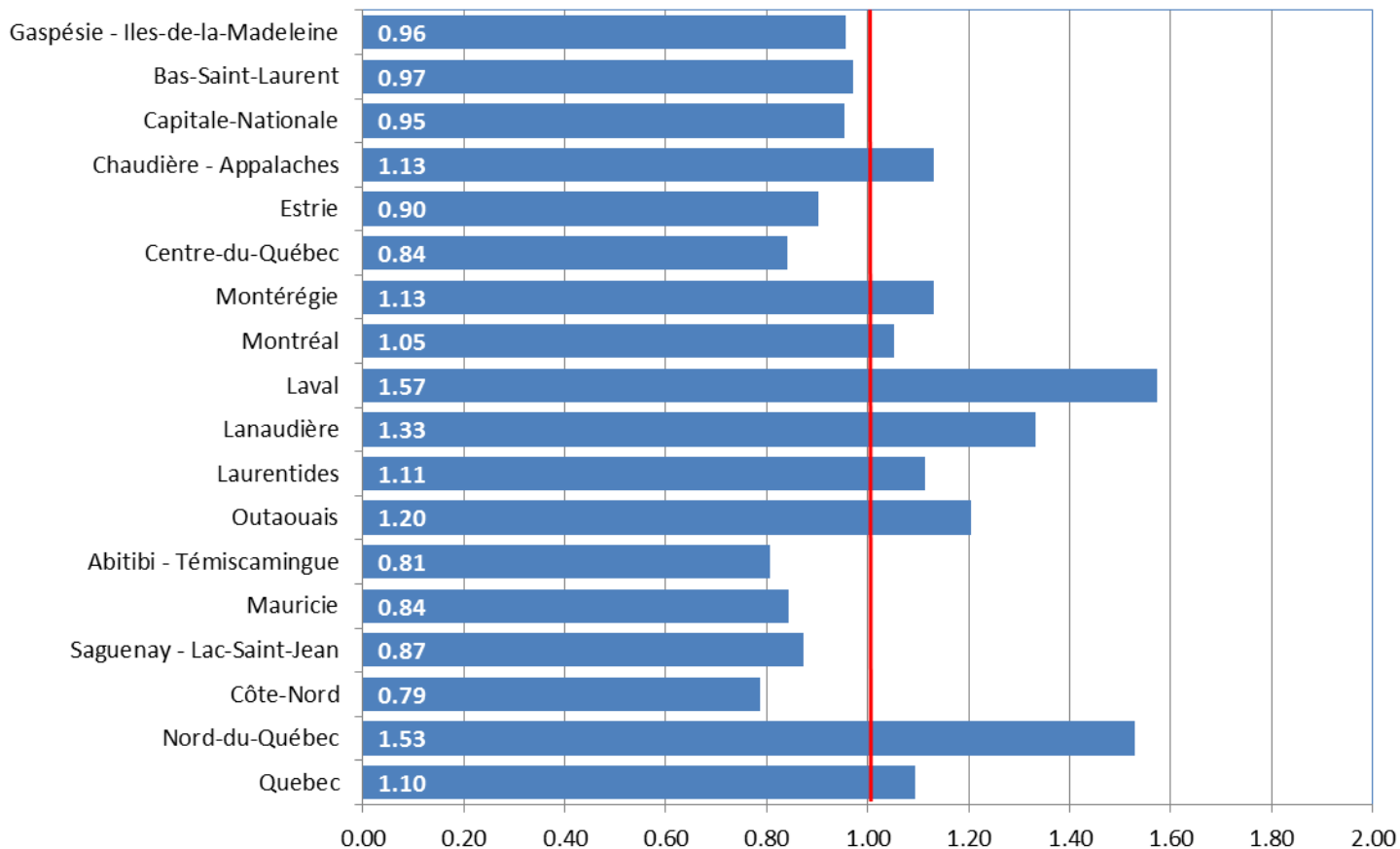
✓ *In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (57.7%), Montréal (21.7%) and Laval (17.5%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at home while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.2%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.3%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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 English most often at home
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**

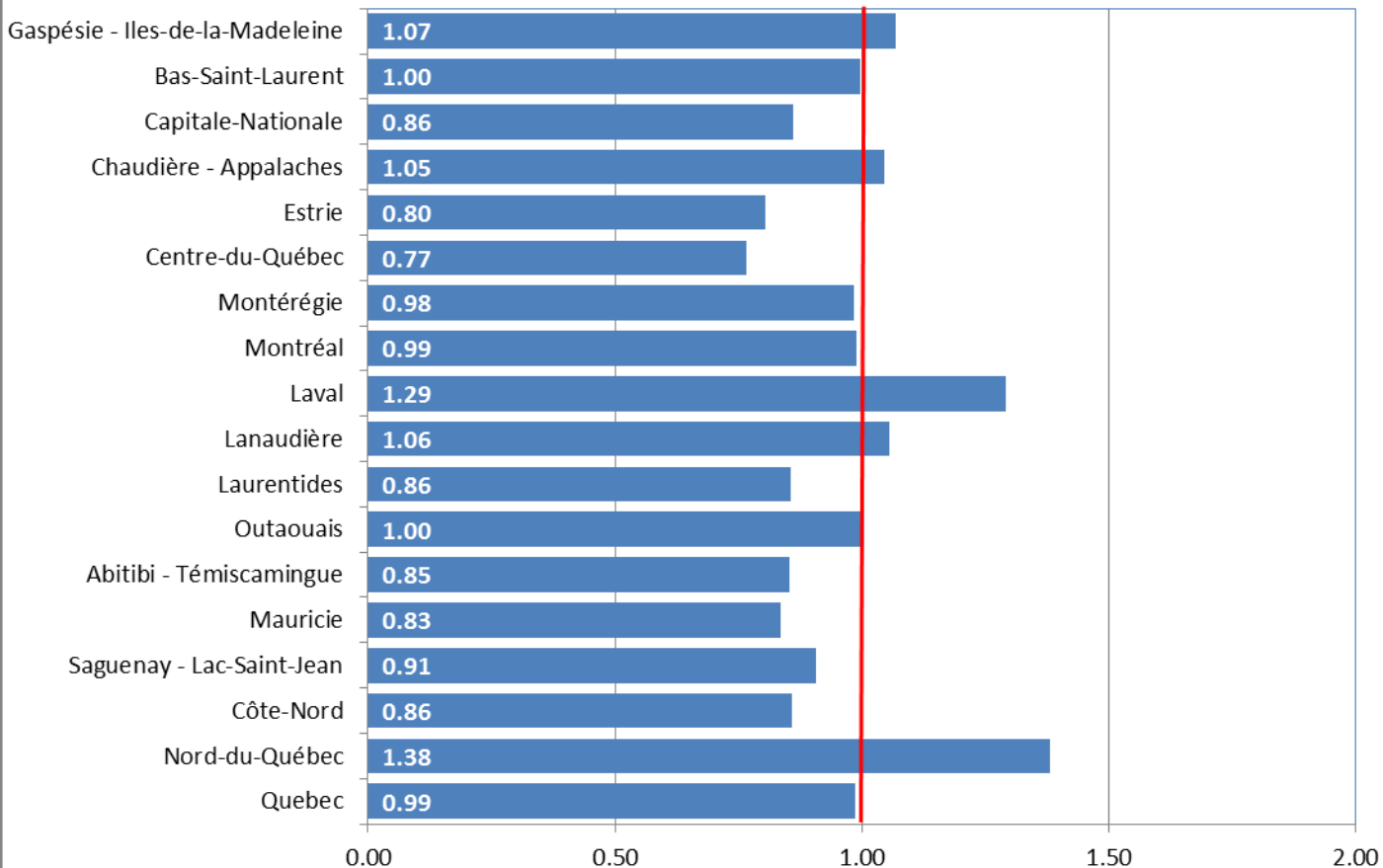
✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the populations speaking English most often at home of Laval (1.57), Nord-du-Québec (1.53) and Lanaudière (1.33) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while Côte-Nord (0.79), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.81) and Centre-du-Québec (0.84) showed the lowest growth rates.*



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

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

Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking English most often at home
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the populations speaking English most often at home of Nord-du-Québec (1.38), Laval (1.29) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.07) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Quebec while Centre-du-Québec (0.77), Estrie (0.80) and Mauricie (0.83) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

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

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

Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home

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

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	1,123,133	1,207,698	1,322,102
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	6,158,380	6,384,830	6,669,432
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	635,128	782,638	949,227
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (%)	15.8%	16.2%	16.9%
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (%)	86.4%	85.9%	85.3%
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (%)	8.9%	10.5%	12.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home	84,565	114,404	198,969
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home	226,450	284,602	511,052
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home	147,510	166,589	314,099
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.08	1.09	1.18
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.04	1.04	1.08
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (growth rate)	1.23	1.21	1.49
Population who spoke English at least regularly at home (RPG)	1.03	1.04	1.07
Population who spoke French at least regularly at home (RPG)	0.99	0.99	0.99
Population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home (RPG)	1.18	1.15	1.36

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 Quebec consisted of 1,322,102 individuals who comprised 16.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke English at least regularly at home grew by 198,969 which represents a growth rate of 1.18 and a relative population growth rate of 1.07.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke English at least regularly at home in Quebec grew by 114,404 from 1,207,698 to 1,322,102..

French Spoken as Home Language

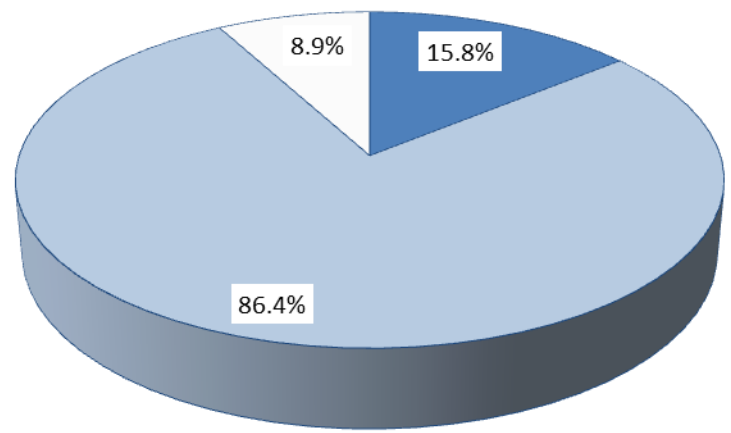
- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Quebec consisted of 6,669,432 individuals who comprised 85.3% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke French at least regularly at home grew by 511,052 which represents a growth rate of 1.08 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke French at least regularly at home in Quebec grew by 284,602 from 6,384,830 to 6,669,432.

Other Languages Spoken as Home Language

- ✓ In 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Quebec consisted of 949,227 individuals who comprised 12.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home grew by 314,099 which represents a growth rate of 1.49 and a relative population growth rate of 1.36.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who spoke other languages at least regularly at home in Quebec grew by 166,589 from 782,638 to 949,227.

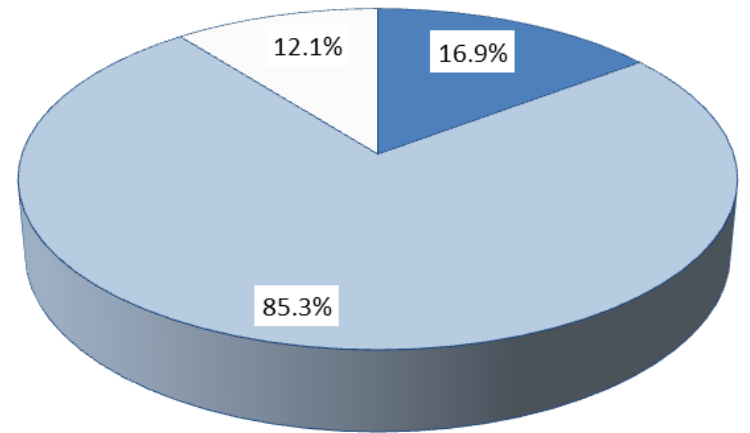
- The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census.
- Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- The Growth Rate (GR) refers to the change in size 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 Quebec, 2001



■ English ■ French ■ Other

Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home Quebec, 2011



■ English ■ French ■ Other

- 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,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	93,215	12,597	84,884	914	13.5%	91.1%	1.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	196,740	3,934	196,032	854	2.0%	99.6%	0.4%
Capitale-Nationale	691,625	34,627	678,992	21,332	5.0%	98.2%	3.1%
Chaudière - Appalaches	405,245	13,269	402,937	2,574	3.3%	99.4%	0.6%
Estrie	306,920	37,595	287,160	10,005	12.2%	93.6%	3.3%
Centre-du-Québec	230,950	7,683	228,518	3,428	3.3%	99.0%	1.5%
Montréal	1,429,735	234,323	1,279,893	96,650	16.4%	89.5%	6.8%
Montréal	1,862,195	637,676	1,156,963	594,756	34.2%	62.1%	31.9%
Laval	397,565	89,293	300,190	110,783	22.5%	75.5%	27.9%
Lanaudière	468,355	27,631	456,451	17,513	5.9%	97.5%	3.7%
Laurentides	554,825	66,460	524,893	18,463	12.0%	94.6%	3.3%
Outaouais	366,430	111,283	305,873	25,693	30.4%	83.5%	7.0%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	143,870	10,626	139,911	2,638	7.4%	97.3%	1.8%
Mauricie	259,710	8,949	255,269	6,687	3.4%	98.3%	2.6%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	272,350	5,952	271,137	1,642	2.2%	99.6%	0.6%
Côte-Nord	93,820	6,841	84,931	9,253	7.3%	90.5%	9.9%
Nord-du-Québec	42,450	13,319	15,387	26,009	31.4%	36.2%	61.3%
Quebec	7,815,955	1,322,102	6,669,432	949,227	16.9%	85.3%	12.1%

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

✓ *Montréal (637,676), Montérégie (234,323) and Outaouais (111,283) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Bas-Saint-Laurent (3,934), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (5,952) and Côte-Nord (6,841) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at home.*

French spoken as Home Language

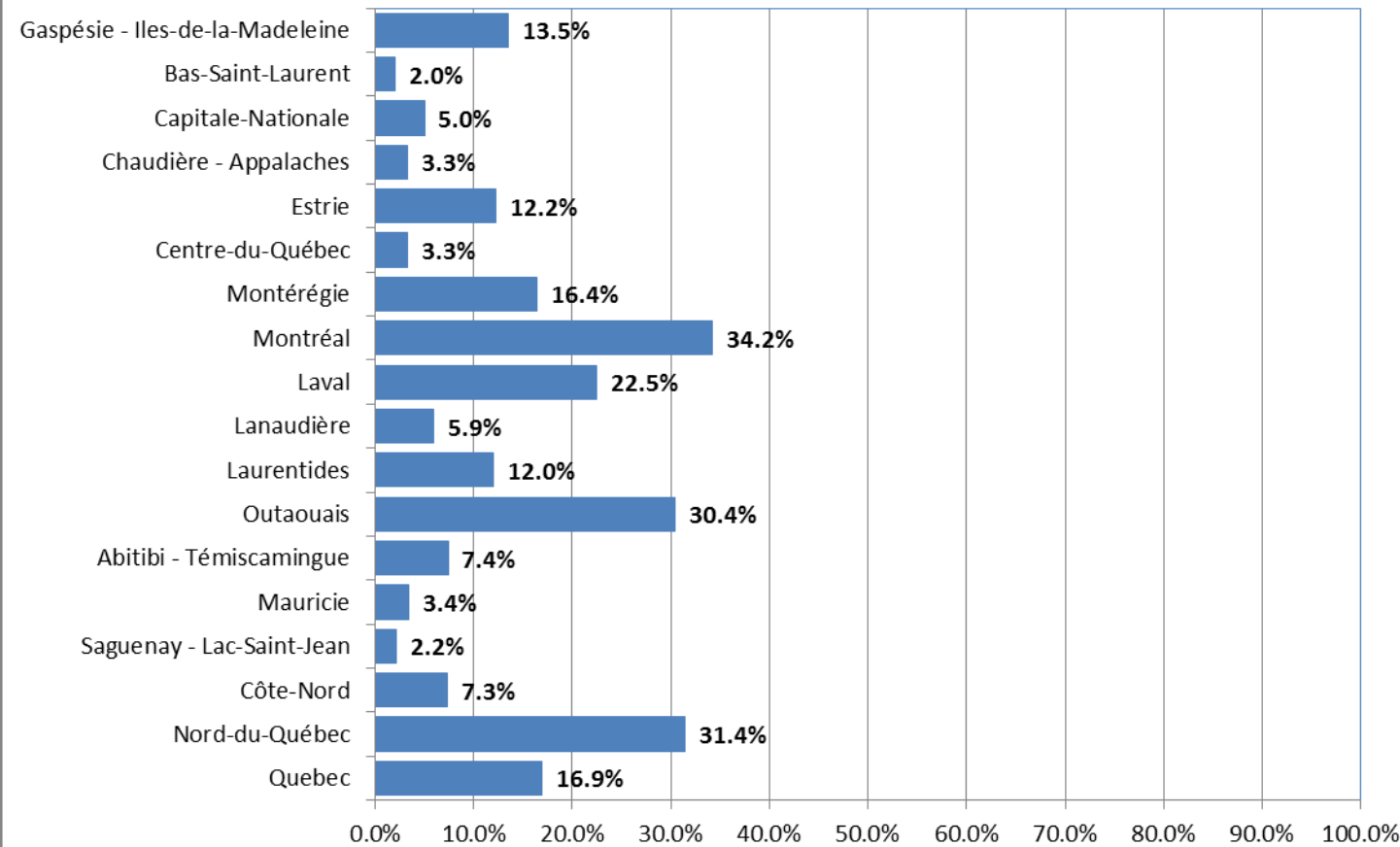
✓ *Montréal (1,279,893), Capitale-Nationale (678,992) and Montérégie (1,156,963) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Nord-du-Québec (15,387), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (84,884) and Côte-Nord (84,931) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at home.*

Other Languages spoken as Home Language

✓ *Montréal (594,756), Laval (110,783) and Montérégie (96,650) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home in Quebec. In terms of weight, Bas-Saint-Laurent (854), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (914) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1,642) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at home across Quebec.*

- 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,
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

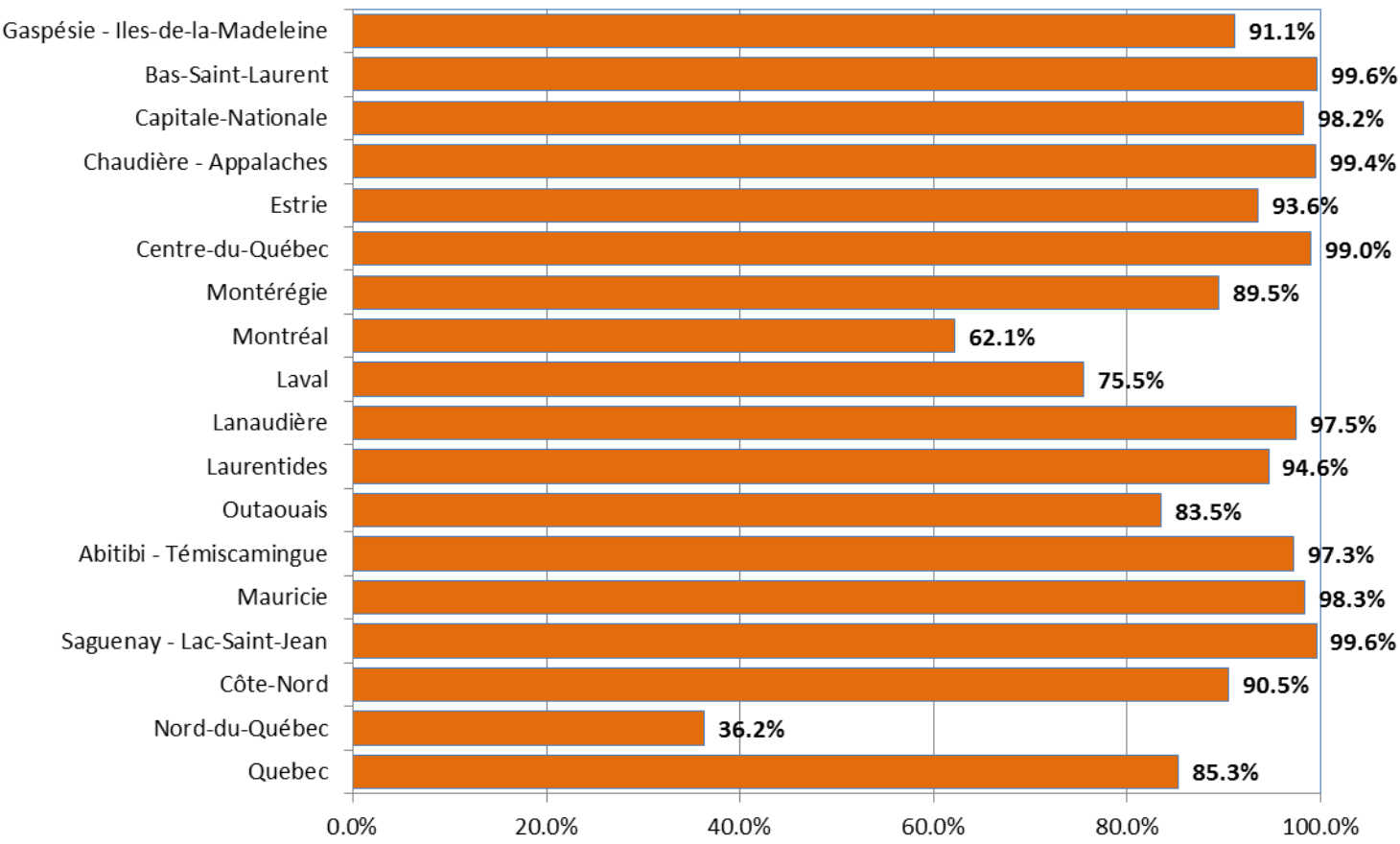


✓ *In terms of weight, Montréal (34.2%), Nord-du-Québec (31.4%) and Outaouais (30.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at home while Bas-Saint-Laurent (2.0%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (2.2%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (3.3%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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,
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011**

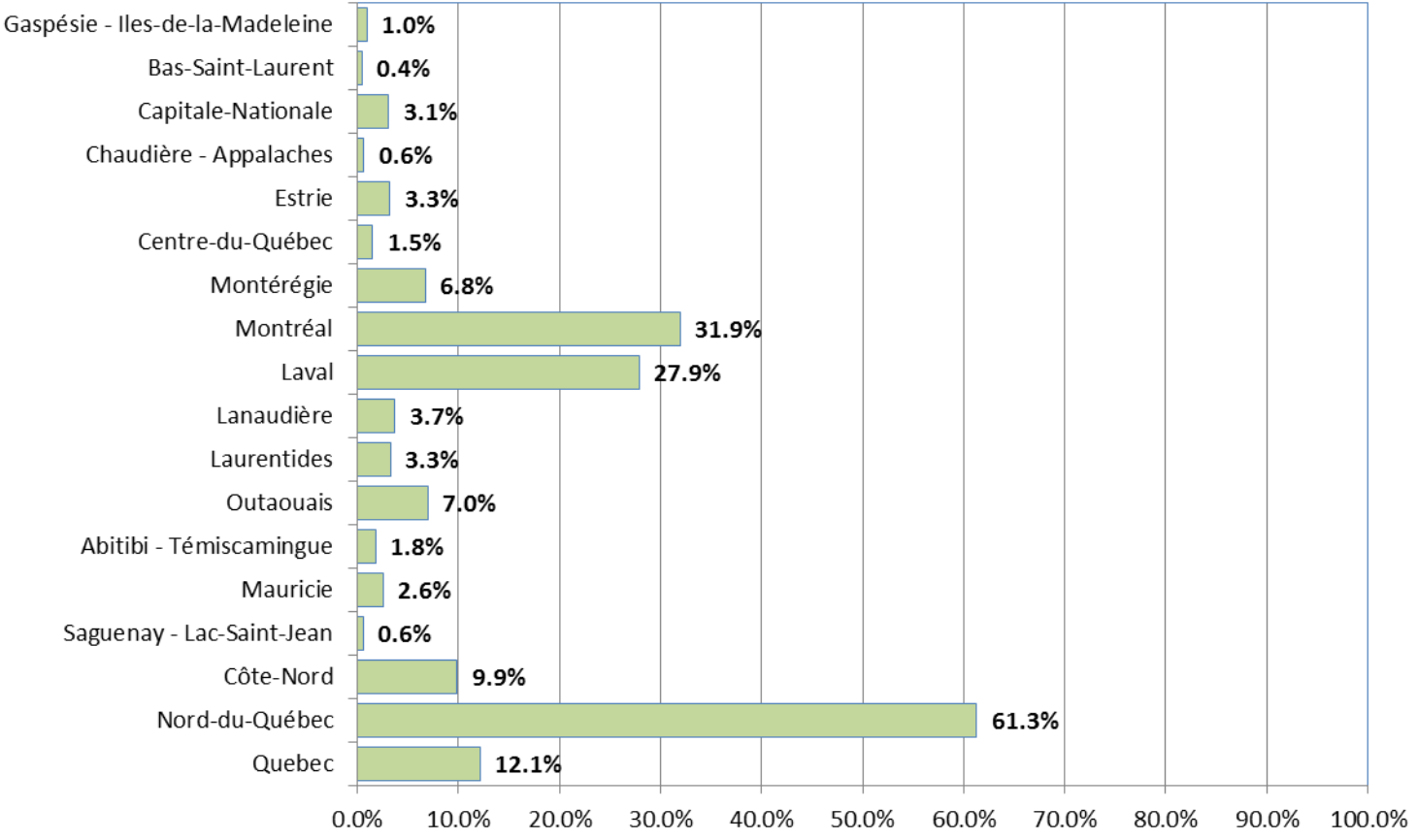


✓ *In terms of weight, Bas-Saint-Laurent (99.6%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (99.6%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (99.4%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at home while Nord-du-Québec (36.2%), Montréal (62.1%) and Laval (75.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



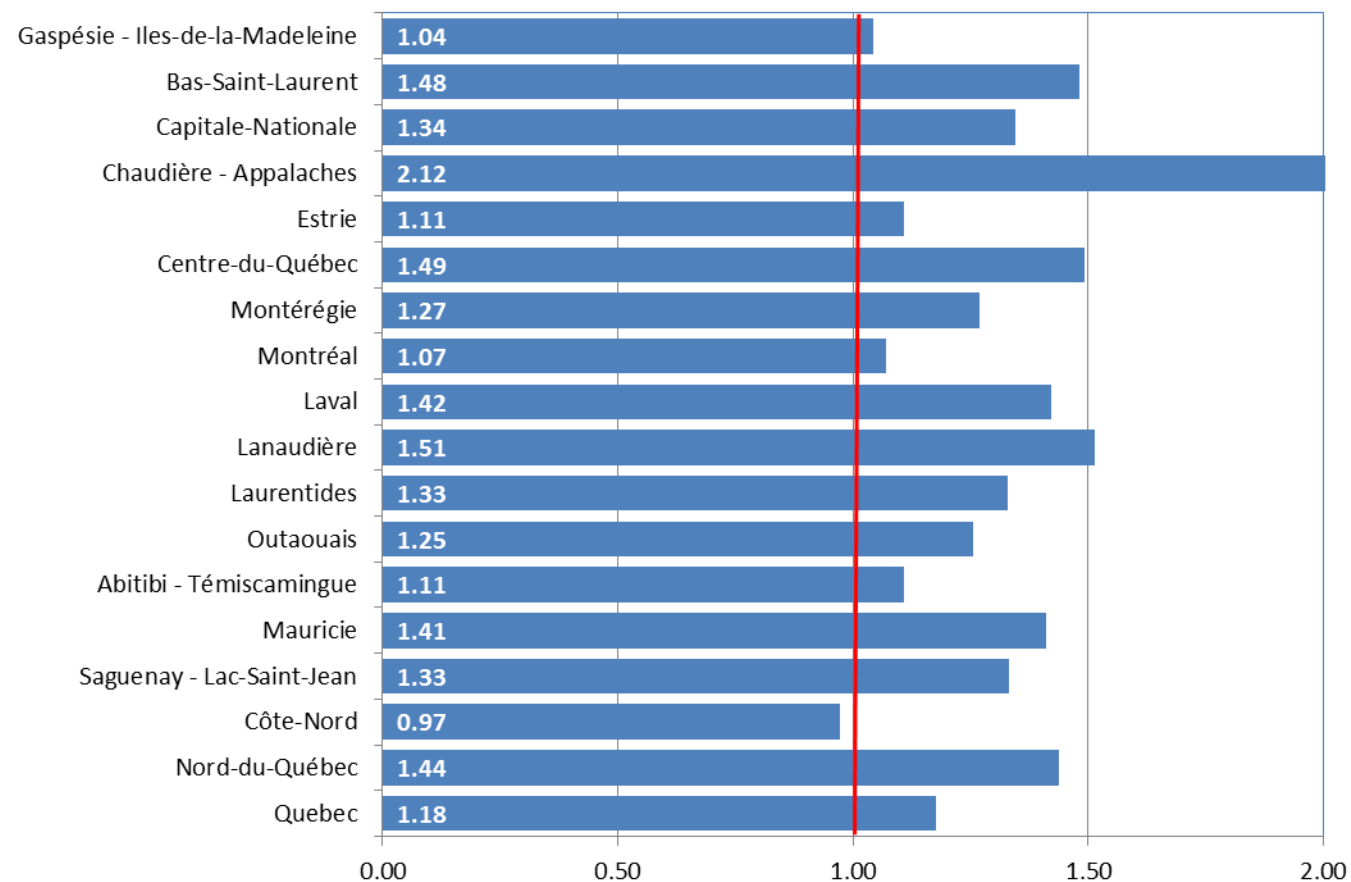
✓ *In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (61.3%), Montréal (31.9%) and Laval (27.9%) showed the highest proportions of populations using other languages most often or regularly at home while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.4%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.6%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.6%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Growth Rate of the populations speaking English at least regularly at home
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011**



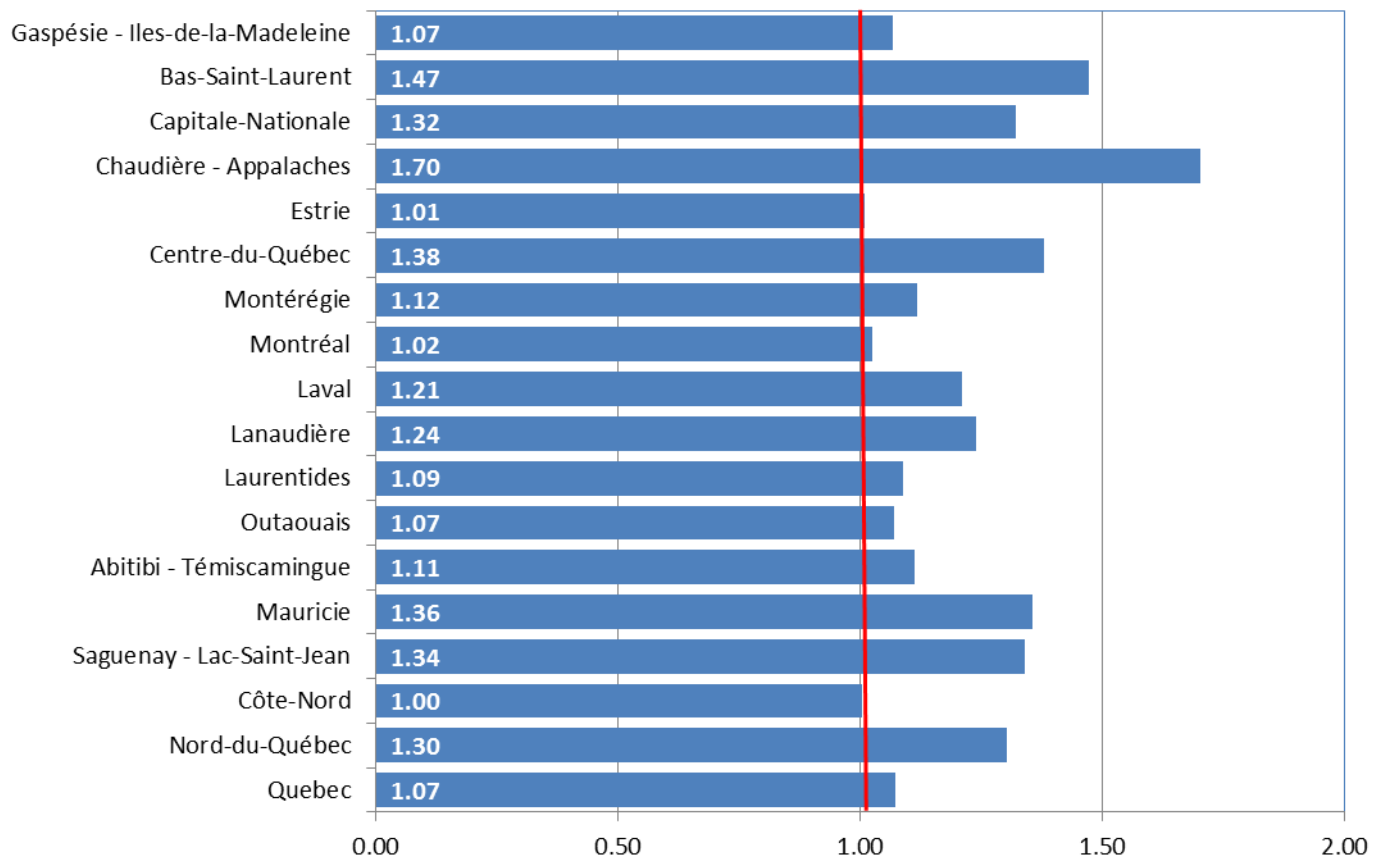
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking English at least regularly at home in the regions of Chaudière - Appalaches (2.12), Lanaudière (1.51) and Centre-du-Québec (1.49) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while Côte-Nord (0.97), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.04) and Montréal (1.07) showed the lowest growth rates.

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking English at least regularly at home Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking English at least regularly at home of Chaudière - Appalaches (1.70), Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.47) and Centre-du-Québec (1.38) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Quebec while Côte-Nord (1.00), Estrie (1.01) and Montréal (1.02) 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 Quebec, 1996-2011

based on language spoken most often at home	1996	2001	2006	2011
English Mother tongue population	621,865	591,379	607,163	647,659
population who spoke English most often at home	762,453	746,893	787,892	834,950
LCI for English based on language spoken most often at home	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.29
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home		2001	2006	2011
English Mother tongue population		591,379	607,163	647,659
population speaking English most often or regularly at home		1,123,133	1,207,698	1,322,102
LCI for English based on language spoken most often or regularly at home		1.90	1.99	2.04

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 Quebec in 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index for English spoken most often at home was 1.29 which was higher than that of 1996 (1.23).
- ✓ When we consider English spoken at least regularly at home, we find an LCI of 2.04 which means that there are many more people speaking English at least regularly at home compared to the number of people with English 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,
Quebec and the Administrative 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
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.00	1.32	1.00	1.34	1.00	1.02
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.58	2.81	0.59	3.03	1.01	1.08
Capitale-Nationale	0.75	2.37	0.74	2.95	0.99	1.24
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.54	2.27	0.66	3.27	1.22	1.44
Estrie	1.00	1.52	0.98	1.72	0.98	1.13
Centre-du-Québec	0.67	2.32	0.63	2.84	0.94	1.22
Montérégie	1.11	1.74	1.15	1.93	1.03	1.11
Montréal	1.41	1.88	1.42	1.92	1.01	1.02
Laval	1.71	2.76	1.84	2.82	1.08	1.02
Lanaudière	0.84	2.45	0.92	2.74	1.10	1.12
Laurentides	1.05	1.89	1.08	2.24	1.03	1.18
Outaouais	1.13	1.85	1.17	2.00	1.03	1.08
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.96	2.00	0.93	2.13	0.97	1.07
Mauricie	0.61	2.24	0.63	2.87	1.03	1.28
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.58	2.27	0.64	3.01	1.10	1.32
Côte-Nord	0.97	1.38	0.95	1.53	0.98	1.11
Nord-du-Québec	1.48	6.70	1.59	6.72	1.08	1.00
Quebec	1.26	1.90	1.29	2.04	1.02	1.07

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

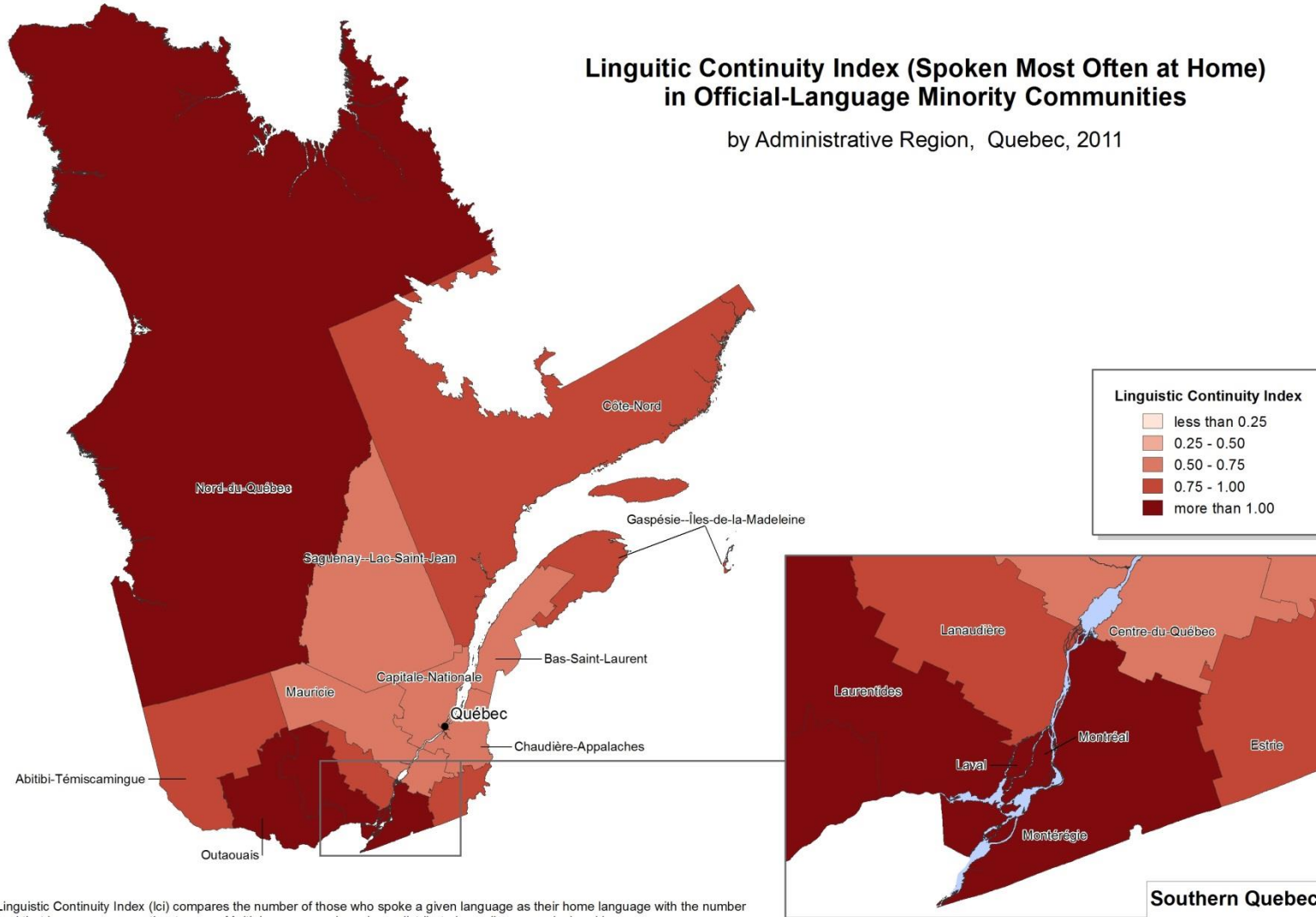
- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of English across Quebec in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at home, Laval (1.84), Nord-du-Québec (1.59) and Montréal (1.42) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices for English across Québec while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.59), Centre-du-Québec (0.63) and Mauricie (0.63) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken at least regularly at home, Nord-du-Québec (6.72), Chaudière - Appalaches (3.27) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (3.03) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the English-speaking populations of Québec while Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.34), Côte-Nord (1.53) and Estrie (1.72) 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.

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

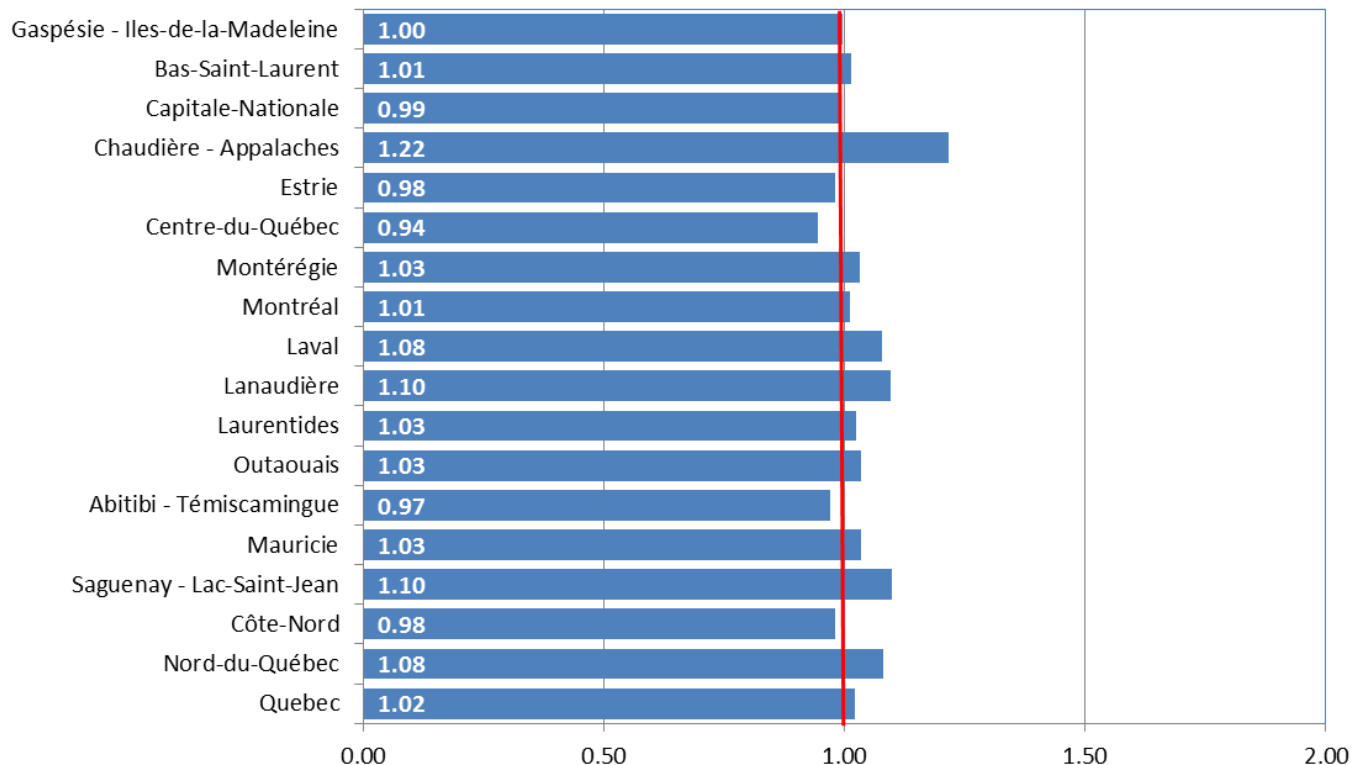
Linguistic Continuity Index (Spoken Most Often at Home) in Official-Language Minority Communities

by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011



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

Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of the Minority Official Language Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011



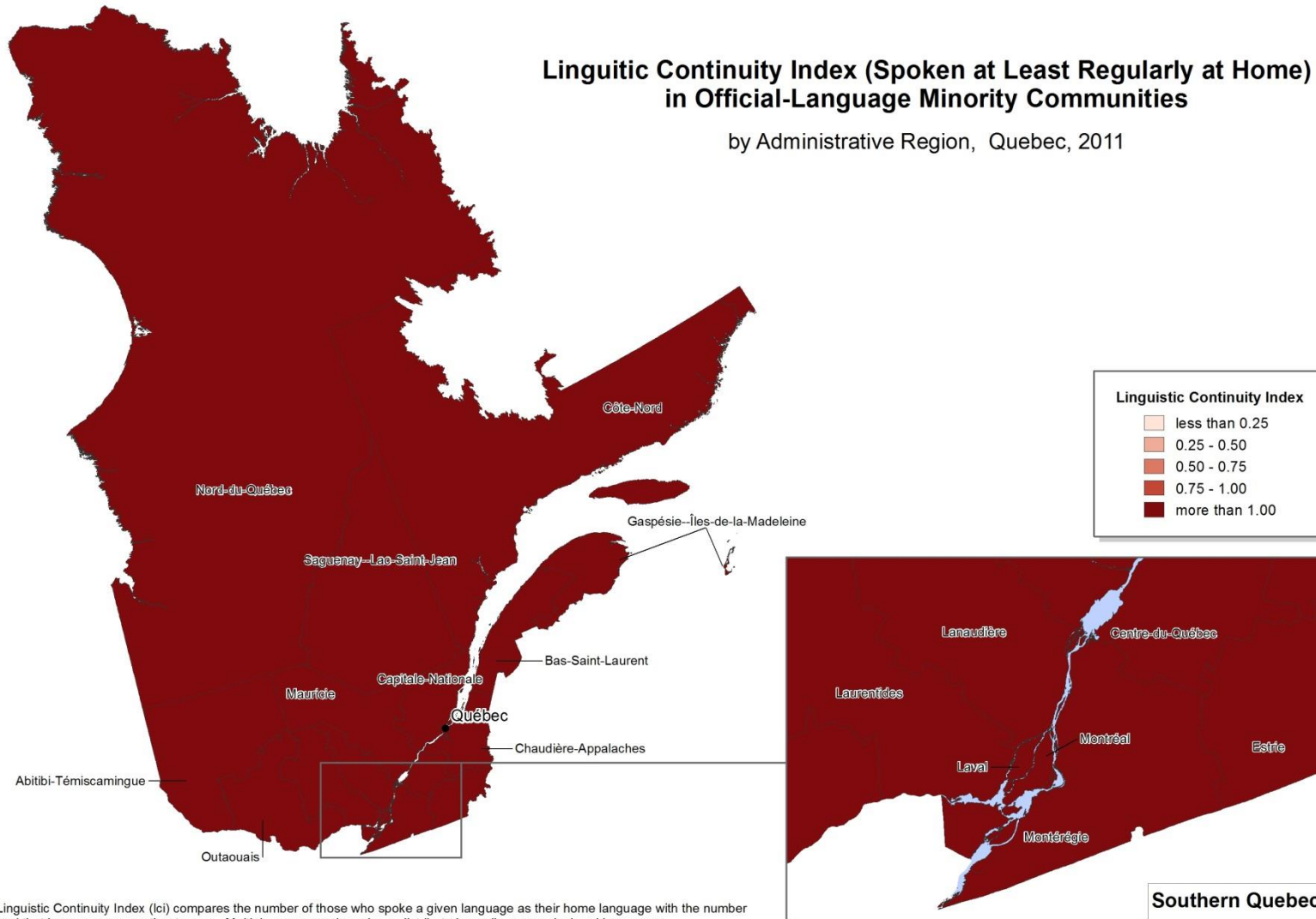
✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Chaudière - Appalaches (1.22), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.10) and Lanaudière (1.10) displayed the highest linguistic continuity index (based on home language spoken most often) for English across Quebec while Centre-du-Québec (0.94), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.97) and Côte-Nord (0.98) showed the lowest LCI-0111.*

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

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

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

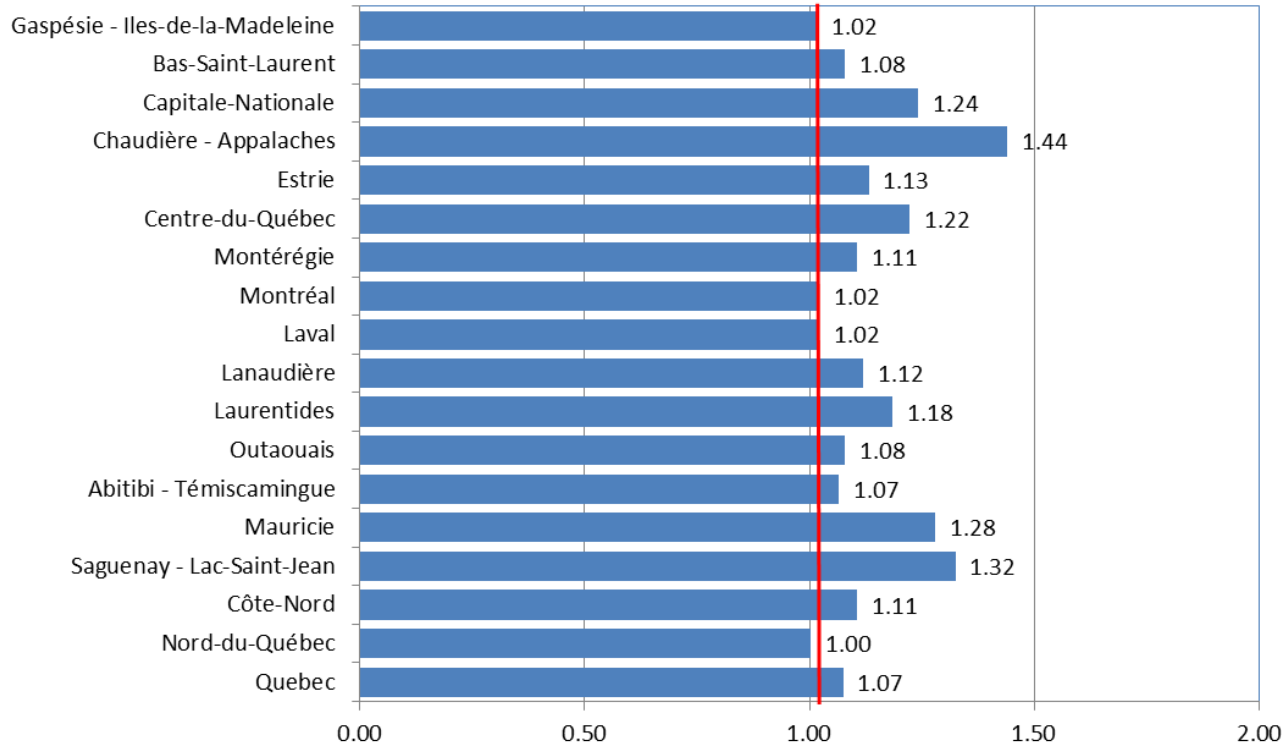
by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011



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

Source : Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, July 2014. Based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Main map scale: 1 : 11 500 000. Inset map scale: 1 : 3 000 000.

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



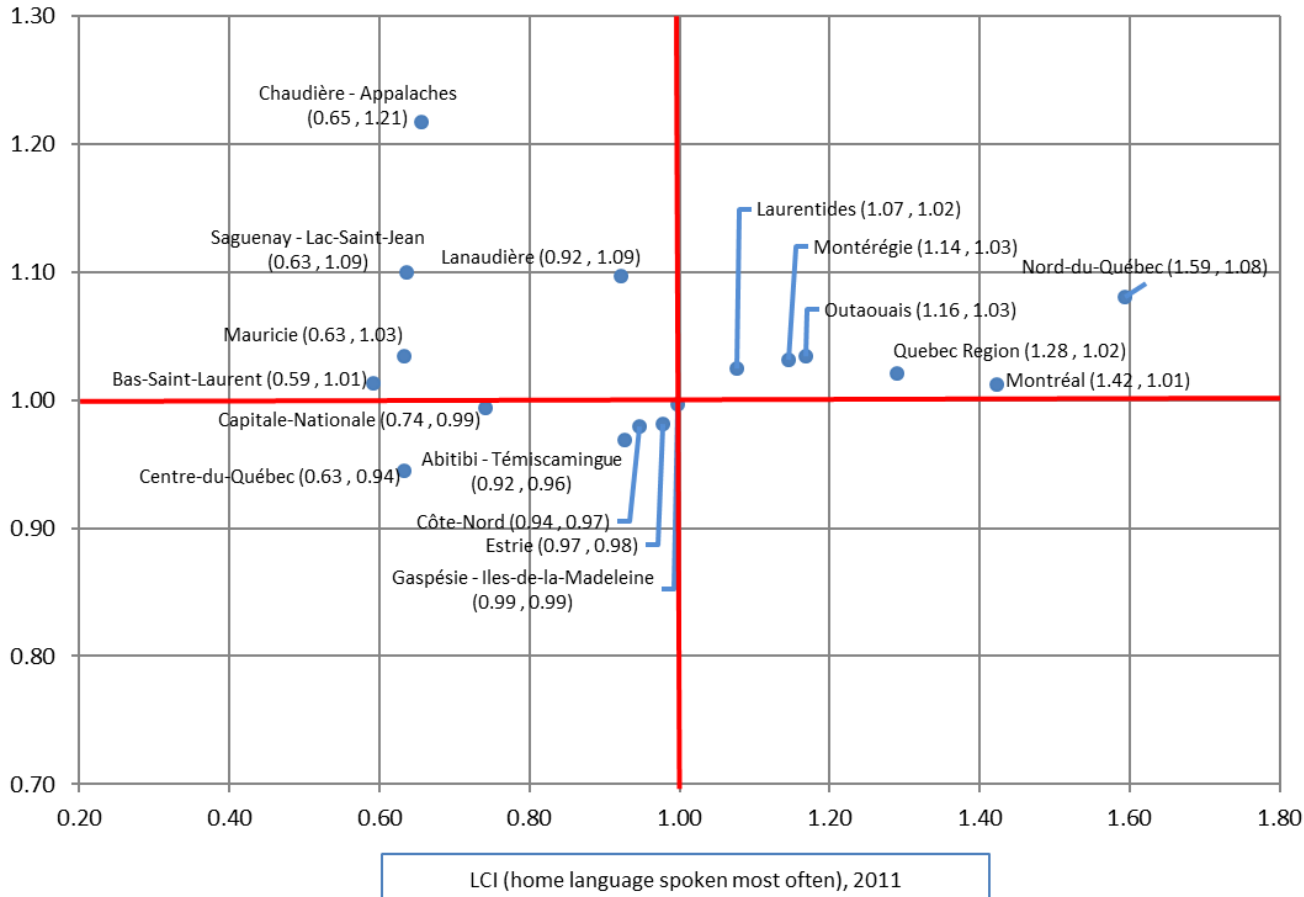
✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, Chaudière - Appalaches (1.44), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.32) and Mauricie (1.28) displayed the highest LCI-0111 (based on home language spoken at least regularly) for English in Quebec while Nord-du-Québec (1.00), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.02) and Montréal (1.02) showed the lowest LCI-0111.*

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

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Change in the Linguistic Continuity Index of English
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Home
Quebec and the Administrative 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
Quebec, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken most often at work	591,263	630,193	649,978
French spoken most often at work	3,310,180	3,596,348	3,737,426
Other languages spoken most often at work	37,063	40,418	39,586
English spoken most often at work (%)	15.0%	14.8%	14.7%
French spoken most often at work (%)	84.0%	84.3%	84.4%
Other languages spoken most often at work (%)	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken most often at work (growth)	38,931	19,785	58,716
French spoken most often at work (growth)	286,168	141,078	427,246
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth)	3,356	-833	2,523
English spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.07	1.03	1.10
French spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.09	1.04	1.13
Other languages spoken most often at work (growth rate)	1.09	0.98	1.07
English spoken most often at work (RPG)	0.98	0.99	0.98
French spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other languages spoken most often at work (RPG)	1.01	0.94	0.95

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 Quebec consisted of 649,978 individuals who comprised 14.7% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English most often at work grew by 58,716 which represents a growth rate of 1.10 and a relative population growth rate of 0.98.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English most often at work in Quebec grew by 19,785 from 630,193 to 649,978..

French Spoken at Work

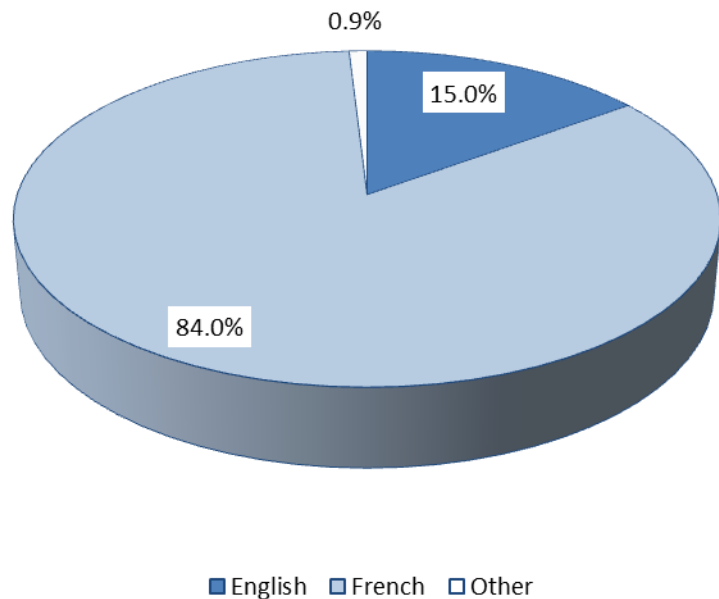
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French most often at work in Quebec consisted of 3,737,426 individuals who comprised 84.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French most often at work grew by 427,246 which represents a growth rate of 1.13 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French most often at work in Quebec grew by 141,078 from 3,596,348 to 3,737,426.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

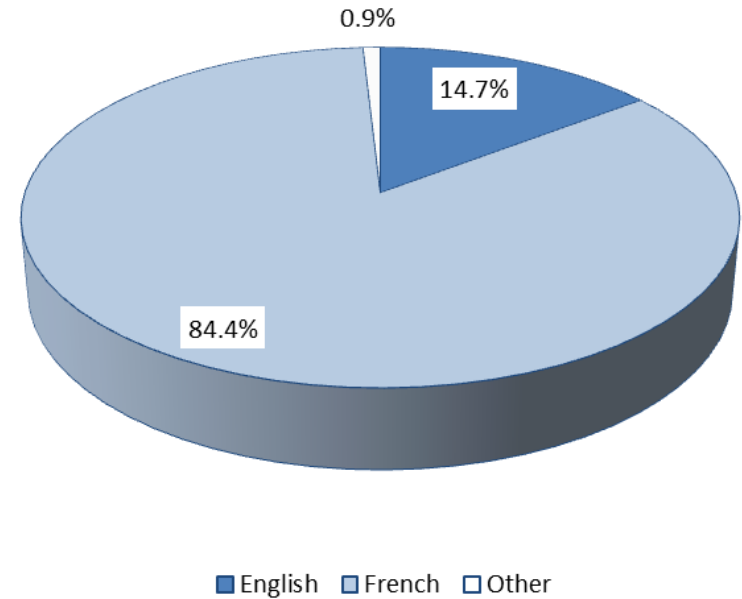
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work in Quebec consisted of 39,586 individuals who comprised 0.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages most often at work grew by 2,523 which represents a growth rate of 1.07 and a relative population growth rate of 0.95.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages most often at work in Quebec decreased by -833 from 40,418 to 39,586.

- 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 Quebec, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken Most Often at Work Quebec, 2011



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

**Population by language spoken most often at work
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	47,655	3,896	43,653	106	8.2%	91.6%	0.2%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	106,335	1,353	104,983	0	1.3%	98.7%	0.0%
Capitale-Nationale	410,810	10,662	399,542	607	2.6%	97.3%	0.1%
Chaudière - Appalaches	236,075	4,409	231,602	64	1.9%	98.1%	0.0%
Estrie	167,445	11,261	155,861	323	6.7%	93.1%	0.2%
Centre-du-Québec	127,740	2,429	125,089	222	1.9%	97.9%	0.2%
Montérégie	835,680	101,158	731,213	3,310	12.1%	87.5%	0.4%
Montréal	1,028,820	344,635	665,198	18,988	33.5%	64.7%	1.8%
Laval	225,065	44,253	178,463	2,350	19.7%	79.3%	1.0%
Laurentides	266,675	11,128	254,711	836	4.2%	95.5%	0.3%
Outaouais	319,045	24,765	293,798	483	7.8%	92.1%	0.2%
Outaouais	216,460	75,003	140,706	751	34.6%	65.0%	0.3%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	81,580	3,275	78,240	65	4.0%	95.9%	0.1%
Mauricie	134,765	2,410	131,443	913	1.8%	97.5%	0.7%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	147,310	1,655	145,595	60	1.1%	98.8%	0.0%
Côte-Nord	52,520	2,575	48,043	1,903	4.9%	91.5%	3.6%
Nord-du-Québec	22,100	4,928	9,103	8,068	22.3%	41.2%	36.5%
Quebec	4,426,990	649,978	3,737,426	39,586	14.7%	84.4%	0.9%

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

English Spoken at Work

- ✓ Montréal (344,635), Montérégie (101,158) and Outaouais (75,003) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English most often at work while Bas-Saint-Laurent (1,353), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1,655) and Mauricie (2,410) had the smallest populations speaking English most often at work.

French Spoken at Work

- ✓ Montérégie (731,213), Montréal (665,198) and Capitale-Nationale (399,542) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French most often at work while Nord-du-Québec (9,103), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (43,653) and Côte-Nord (48,043) had the smallest populations speaking French most often at work.

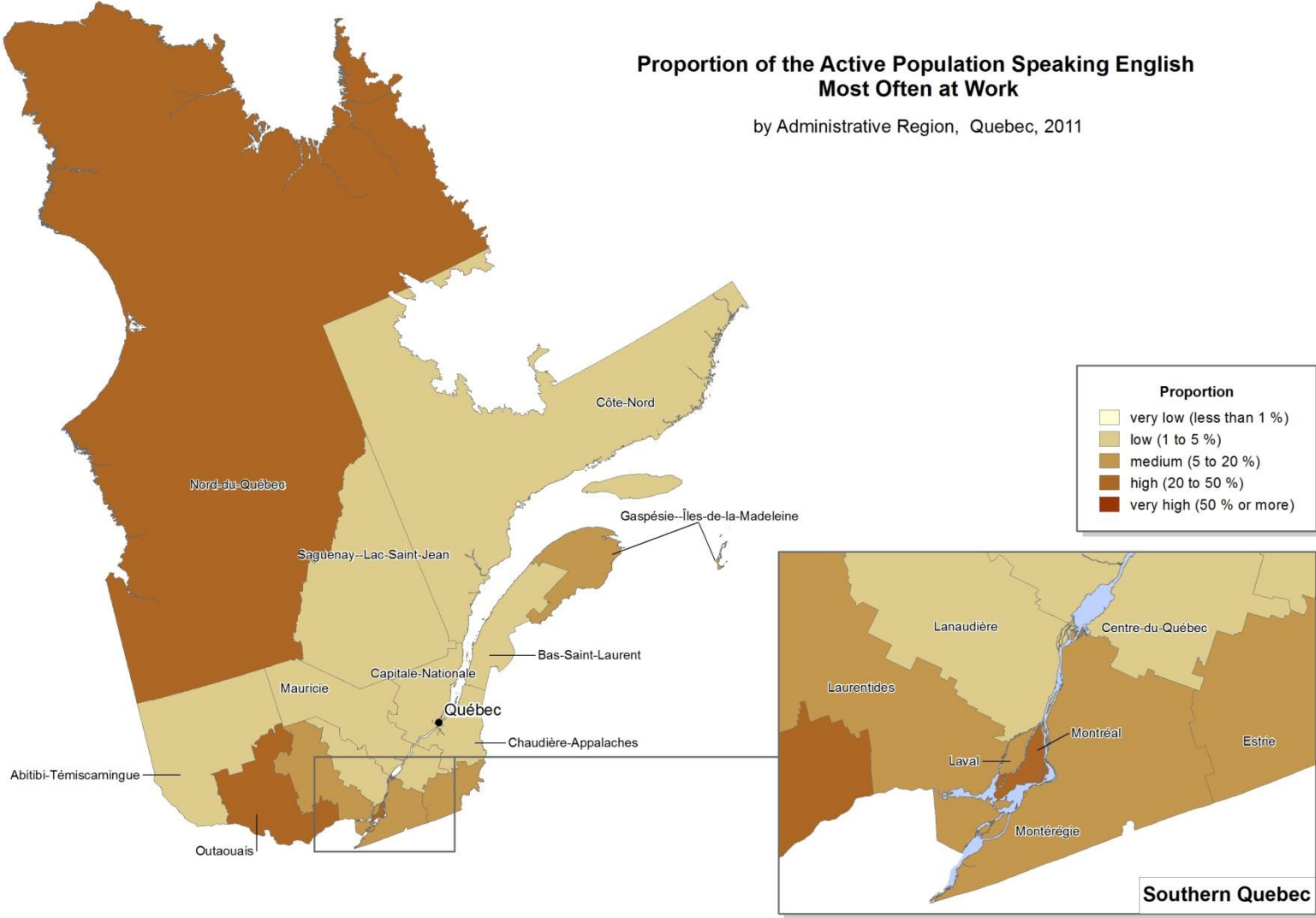
Other Languages Spoken at Work

- ✓ Montréal (18,988), Nord-du-Québec (8,068) and Montérégie (3,310) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages most often at work in Quebec. while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (60) and Chaudière - Appalaches (64) had the smallest populations speaking other languages most often at work.

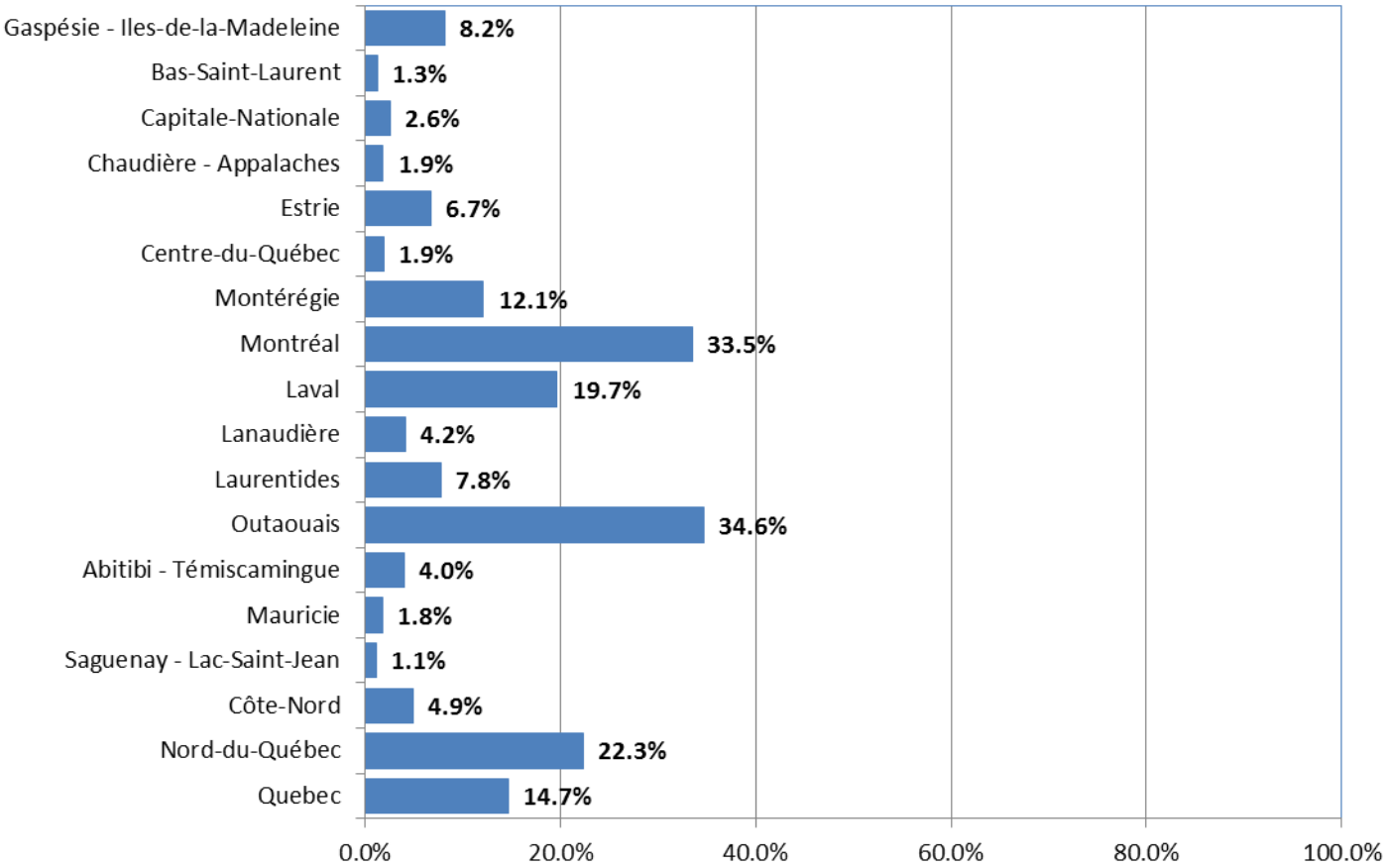
- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (LWa) refers to those who spoke a given language most often at work with multiple responses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

Proportion of the Active Population Speaking English Most Often at Work

by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011



English Spoken Most Often at Work,
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

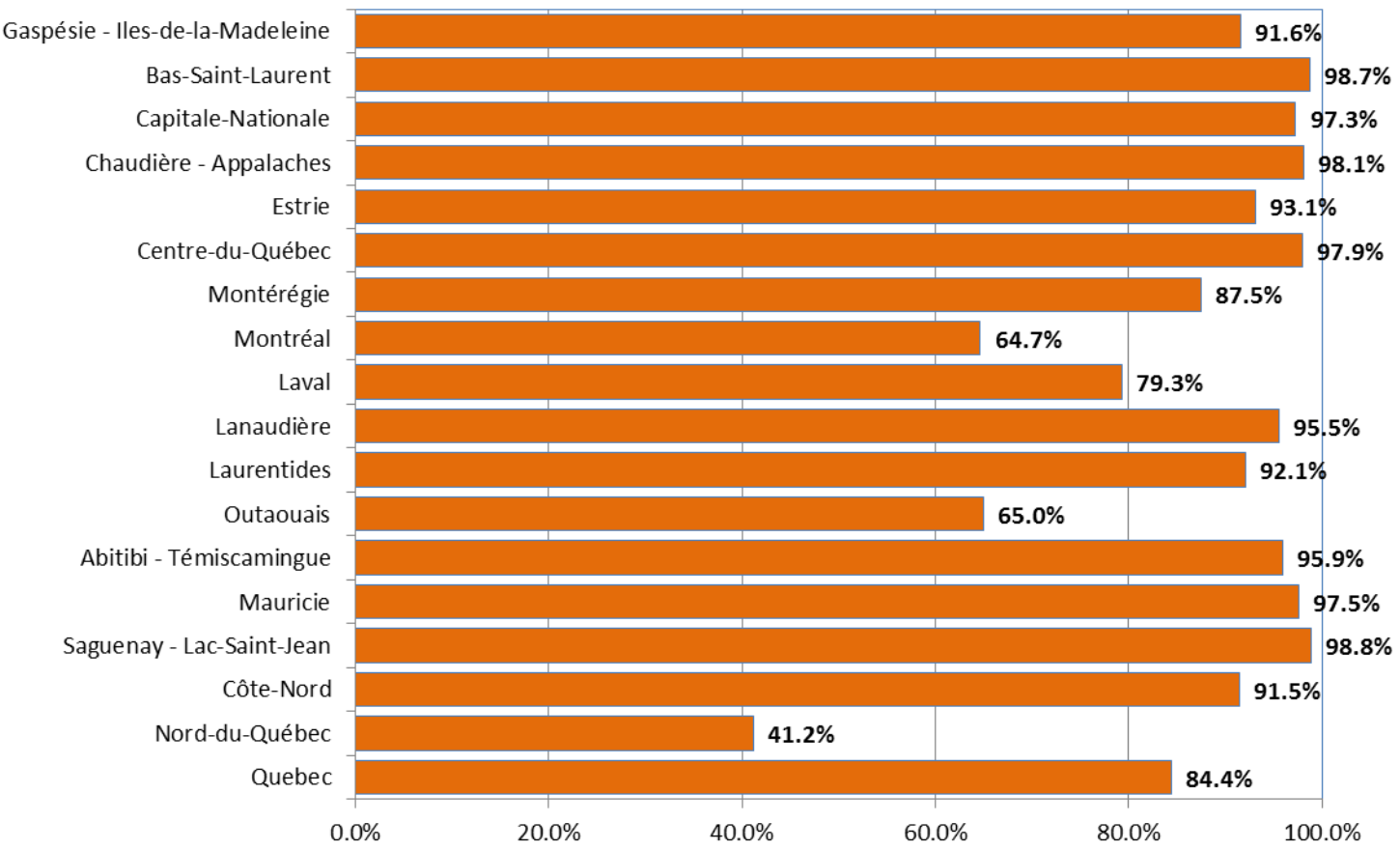


✓ *In terms of weight, Outaouais (34.6%), Montréal (33.5%) and Nord-du-Québec (22.3%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English most often at work while Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1.1%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.3%) and Mauricie (1.8%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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 (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, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

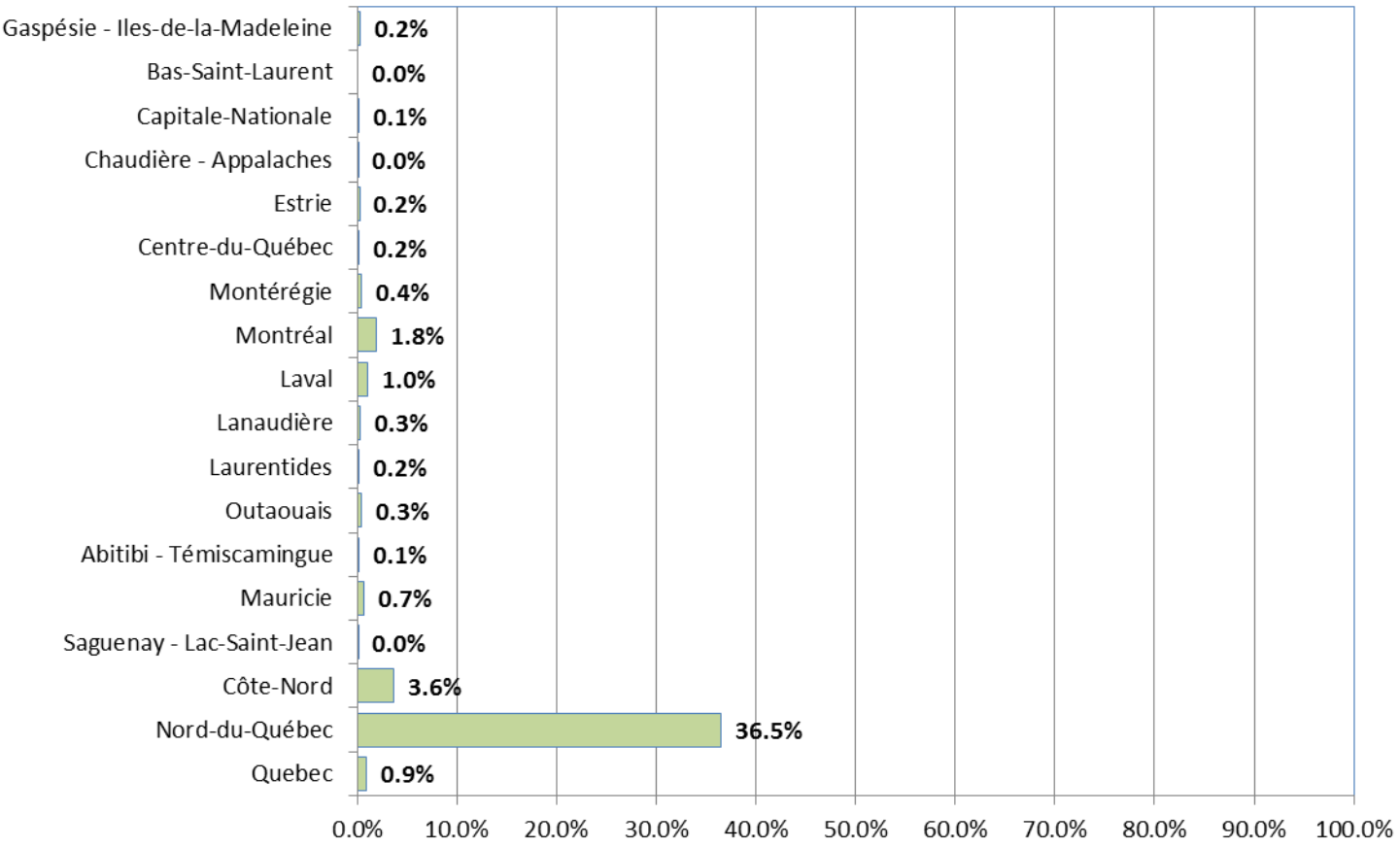


✓ *In terms of weight, Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (98.8%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (98.7%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (98.1%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French most often at work while Nord-du-Québec (41.2%), Montréal (64.7%) and Outaouais (65.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

Other Languages Spoken Most Often at Work, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

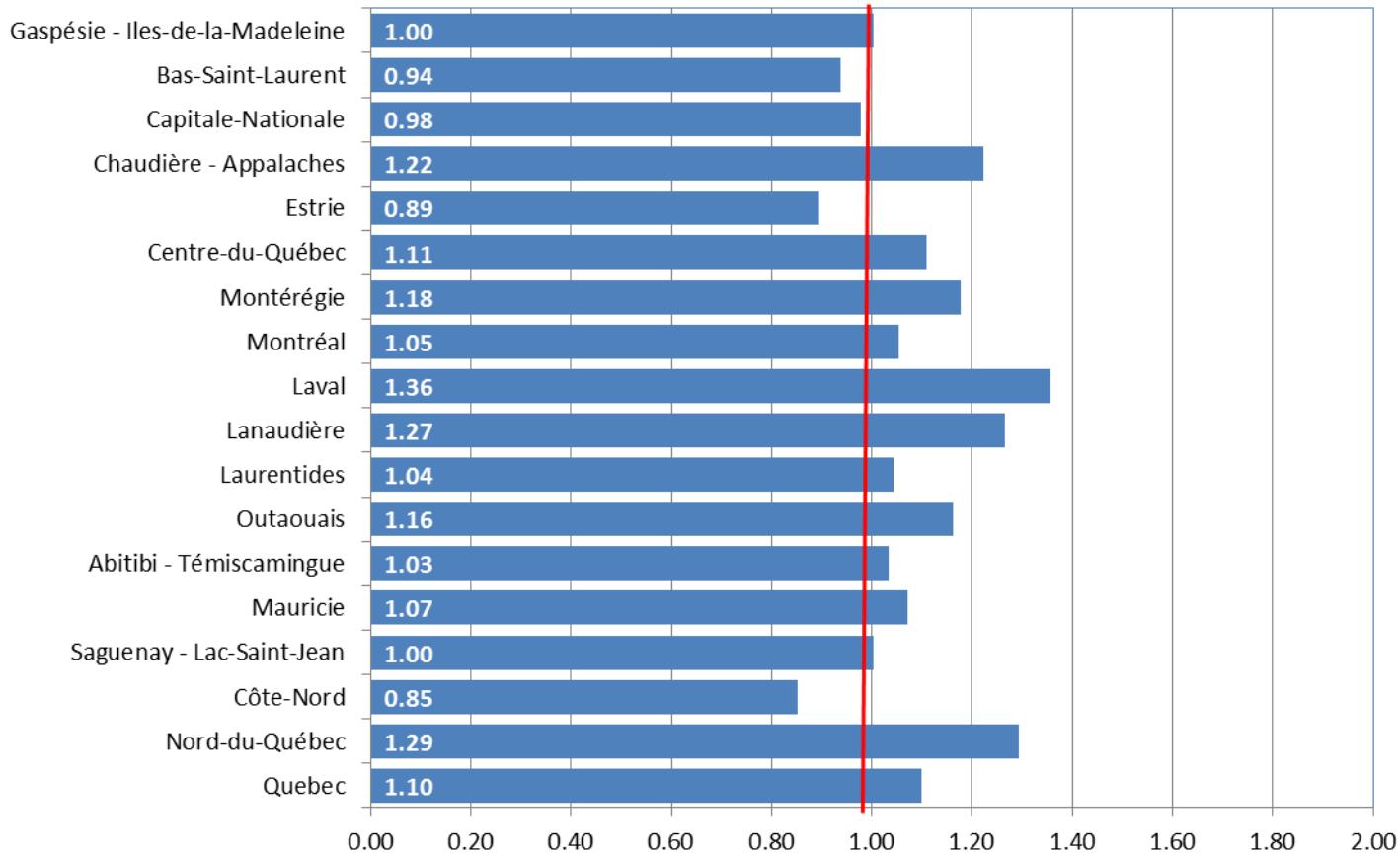


✓ *In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (36.5%), Côte-Nord (3.6%) and Montréal (1.8%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages most often at work while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.0%), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.0%) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.0%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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 English most often at work
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking English most often at work in Laval (1.36), Nord-du-Québec (1.29) and Lanaudière (1.27) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while Côte-Nord (0.85), Estrie (0.89) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.94) showed the lowest growth rates.*

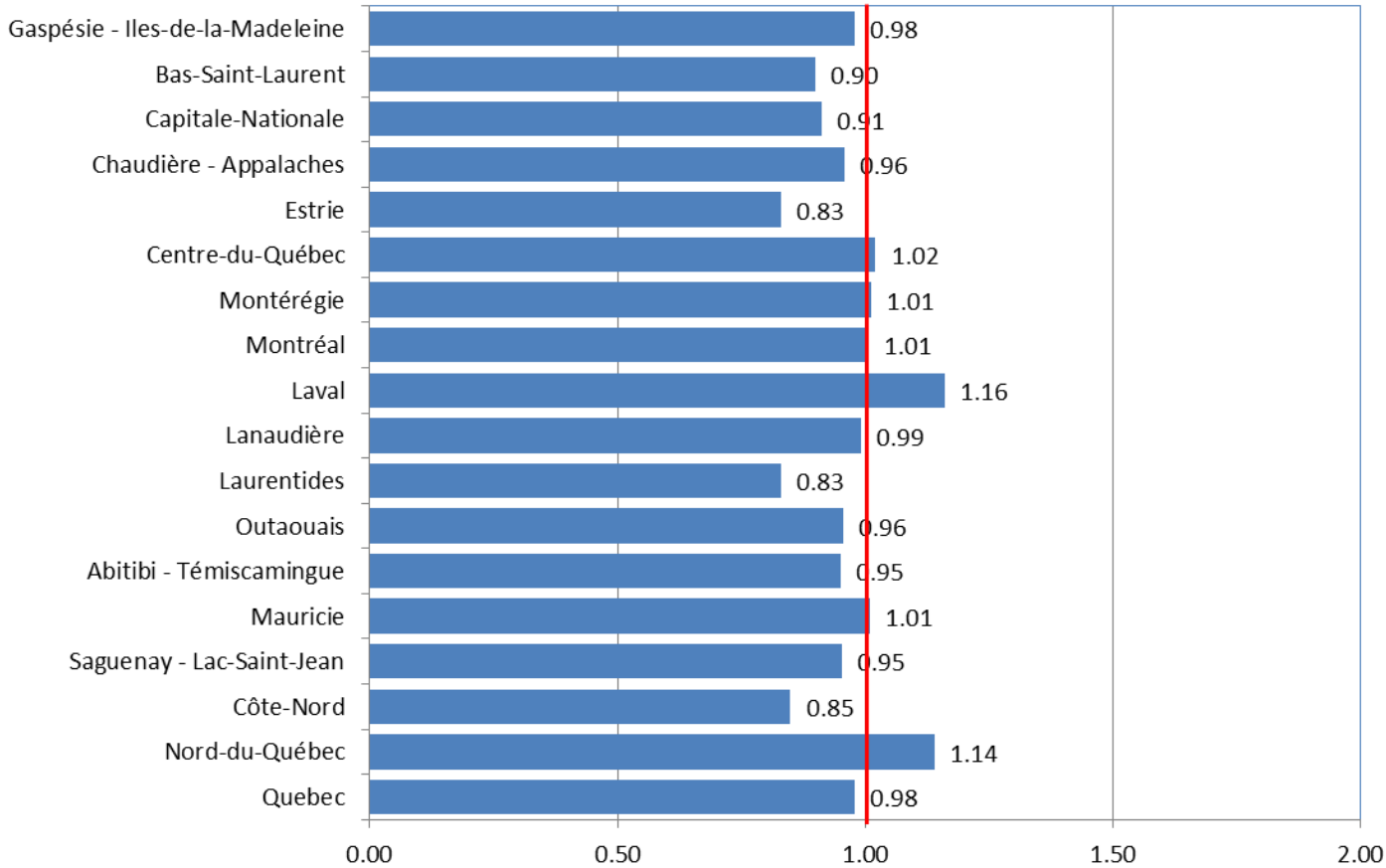
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Relative Population Growth of the populations speaking English most often at work
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011**

✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking English most often at work in Laval (1.16), Nord-du-Québec (1.14) and Centre-du-Québec (1.02) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Quebec while Estrie (0.83), Laurentides (0.83) and Côte-Nord (0.85) 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
Quebec, 2001-2011**

Size and Proportion	2001	2006	2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	1,441,123	1,612,865	1,601,423
French spoken at least regularly at work	3,593,428	3,917,385	4,026,136
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	85,753	97,625	93,141
English spoken at least regularly at work	36.6%	37.8%	36.2%
French spoken at least regularly at work	91.2%	91.8%	90.9%
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%
Change in Size and Proportion	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
English spoken at least regularly at work	171,742	-11,442	160,300
French spoken at least regularly at work	323,957	108,751	432,708
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work	11,872	-4,484	7,388
English spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.12	0.99	1.11
French spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.09	1.03	1.12
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (growth rate)	1.14	0.95	1.09
English spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.03	0.96	0.99
French spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.01	0.99	1.00
Other languages spoken at least regularly at work (RPG)	1.05	0.92	0.97

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 Quebec consisted of 1,601,423 individuals who comprised 36.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking English at least regularly at work grew by 160,300 which represents a growth rate of 1.11 and a relative population growth rate of 0.99.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking English at least regularly at work in Quebec decreased by -11,442 from 1,612,865 to 1,601,423.

French Spoken at Work

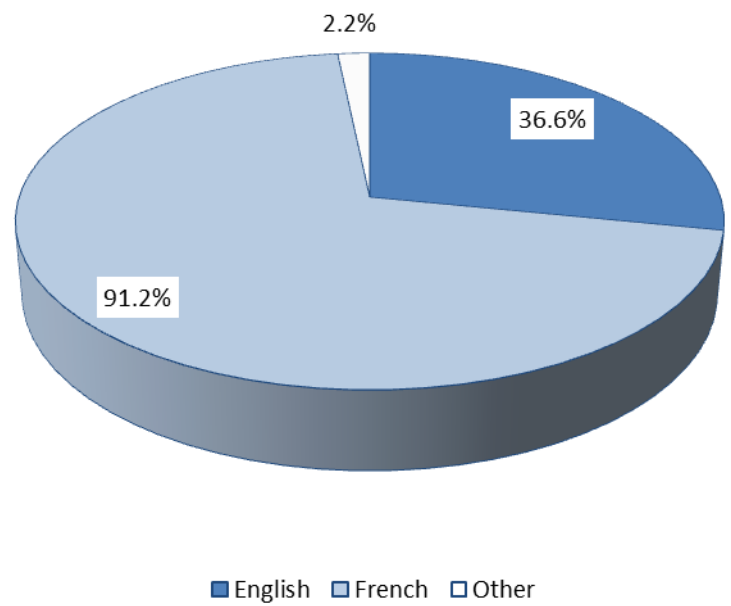
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Quebec consisted of 4,026,136 individuals who comprised 90.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking French at least regularly at work grew by 432,708 which represents a growth rate of 1.12 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking French at least regularly at work in Quebec grew by 108,751 from 3,917,385 to 4,026,136.

Other Languages Spoken at Work

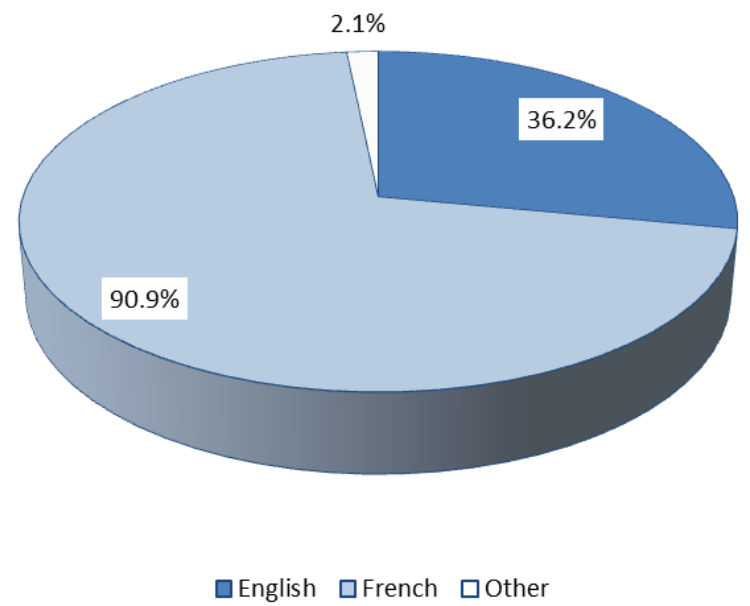
- ✓ In 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Quebec consisted of 93,141 individuals who comprised 2.1% of the population.
- ✓ Between 2001 and 2011, the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work grew by 7,388 which represents a growth rate of 1.09 and a relative population growth rate of 0.97.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Quebec decreased by -4,484 from 97,625 to 93,141.

- 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 Home Quebec, 2001



Population by Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Home Quebec, 2011



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

**Population by Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Work,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011**

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	47,655	11,991	44,703	256	25.2%	93.8%	0.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	106,335	10,040	105,483	48	9.4%	99.2%	0.0%
Capitale-Nationale	410,810	75,857	403,712	2,307	18.5%	98.3%	0.6%
Chaudière - Appalaches	236,075	27,464	233,279	327	11.6%	98.8%	0.1%
Estrie	167,445	46,008	161,013	863	27.5%	96.2%	0.5%
Centre-du-Québec	127,740	14,134	126,149	572	11.1%	98.8%	0.4%
Montérégie	835,680	315,220	777,258	8,818	37.7%	93.0%	1.1%
Montréal	1,028,820	618,517	812,799	49,439	60.1%	79.0%	4.8%
Laval	225,065	111,353	197,638	7,215	49.5%	87.8%	3.2%
Lanaudière	266,675	58,448	260,146	1,886	21.9%	97.6%	0.7%
Laurentides	319,045	109,958	305,895	1,978	34.5%	95.9%	0.6%
Outaouais	216,460	138,978	178,651	2,251	64.2%	82.5%	1.0%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	81,580	16,378	79,600	568	20.1%	97.6%	0.7%
Mauricie	134,765	15,045	133,090	1,405	11.2%	98.8%	1.0%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	147,310	11,668	146,180	213	7.9%	99.2%	0.1%
Côte-Nord	52,520	7,768	49,778	3,025	14.8%	94.8%	5.8%
Nord-du-Québec	22,100	12,166	10,371	10,798	55.0%	46.9%	48.9%
Quebec	4,426,990	1,601,423	4,026,136	93,141	36.2%	90.9%	2.1%

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

English Spoken at Work

✓ Montréal (618,517), Montérégie (315,220) and Outaouais (138,978) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Côte-Nord (7,768), Bas-Saint-Laurent (10,040) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (11,668) had the smallest populations speaking English at least regularly at work.

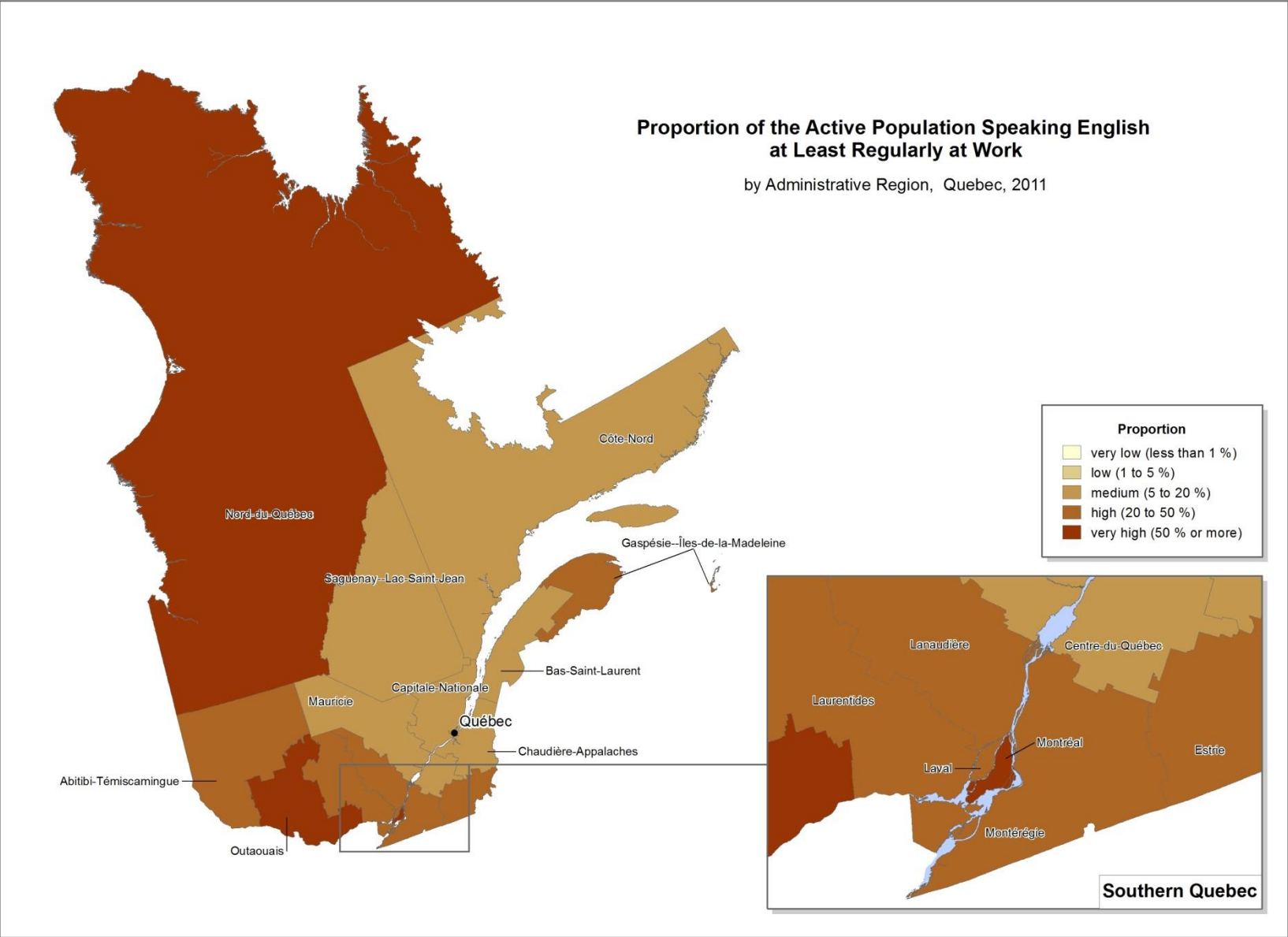
French Spoken at Work

✓ Montréal (812,799), Montérégie (777,258) and Capitale-Nationale (403,712) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking French at least regularly at work while Nord-du-Québec (10,371), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (44,703) and Côte-Nord (49,778) had the smallest populations speaking French at least regularly at work.

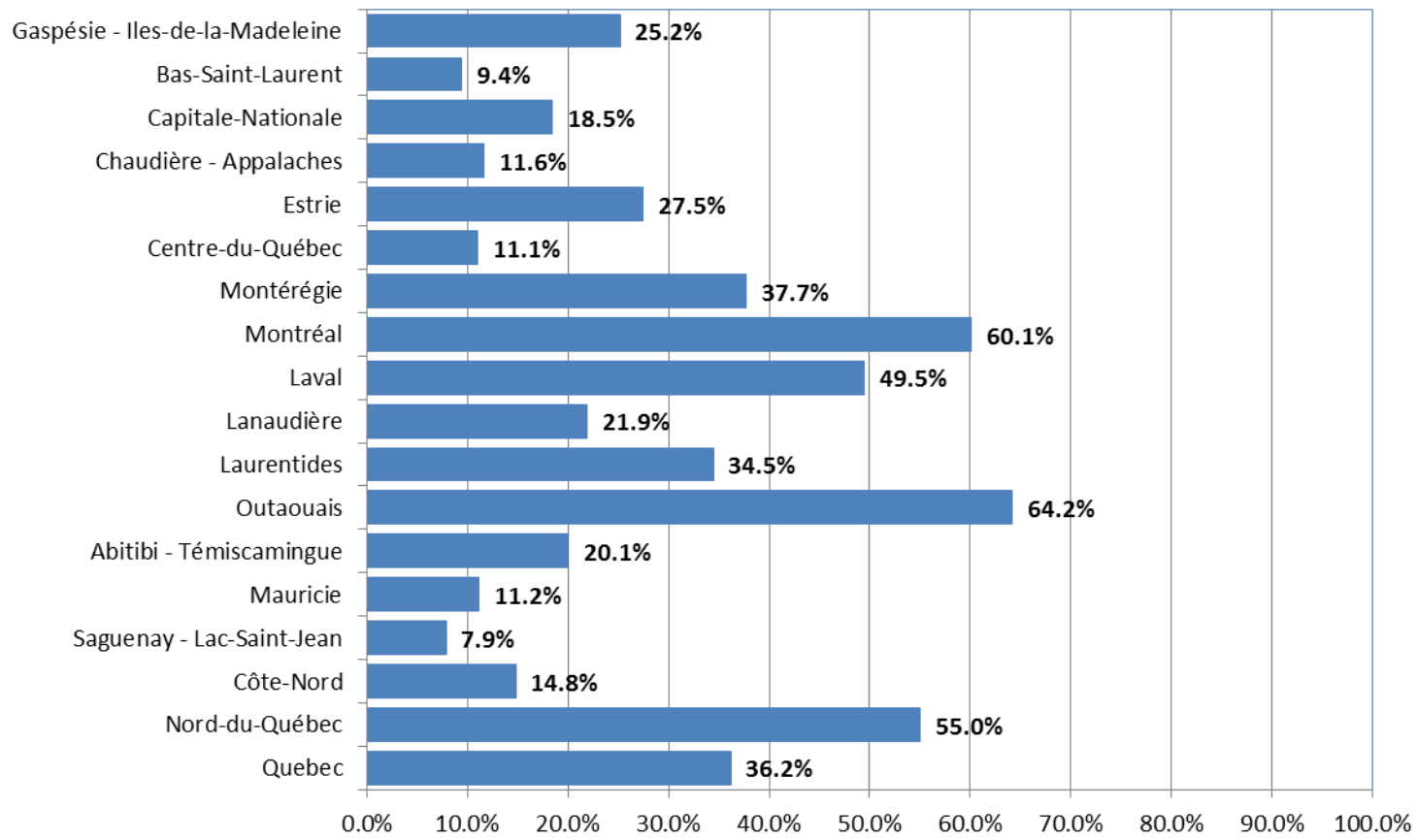
Other Languages Spoken at Work

✓ Montréal (49,439), Nord-du-Québec (10,798) and Montérégie (8,818) were the three regions which reported the largest populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work in Quebec. In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (48.9%), Côte-Nord (5.8%) and Montréal (4.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work across Quebec.

- 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, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

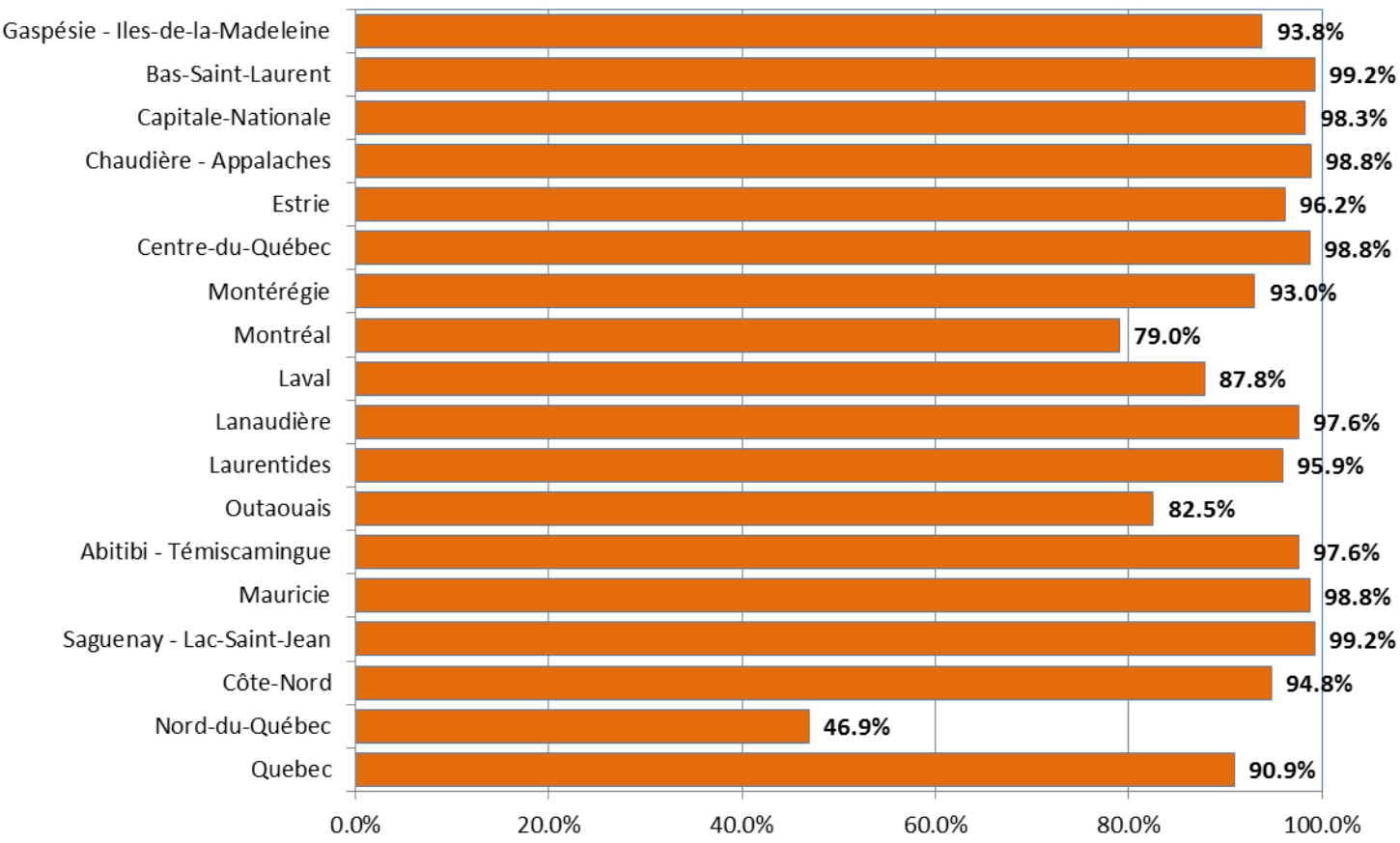


✓ In terms of weight, Outaouais (64.2%), Montréal (60.1%) and Nord-du-Québec (55.0%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking English at least regularly at work while Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (7.9%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (9.4%) and Centre-du-Québec (11.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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

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

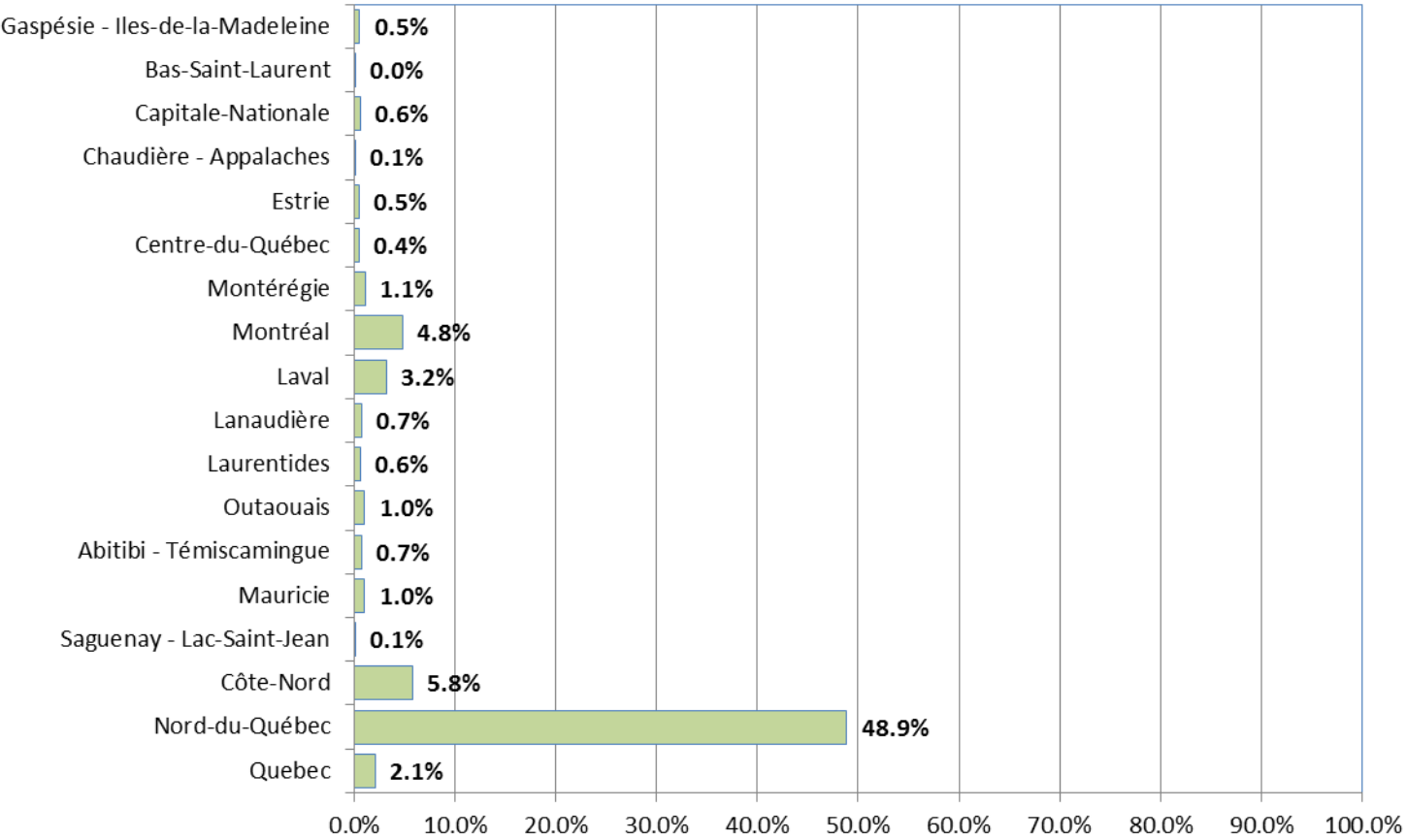


✓ *In terms of weight, Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (99.2%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (99.2%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (98.8%) showed the highest proportions for populations speaking French at least regularly at work while Nord-du-Québec (46.9%), Montréal (79.0%) and Outaouais (82.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.*

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.

Other Languages Spoken at Least Regularly at Work, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

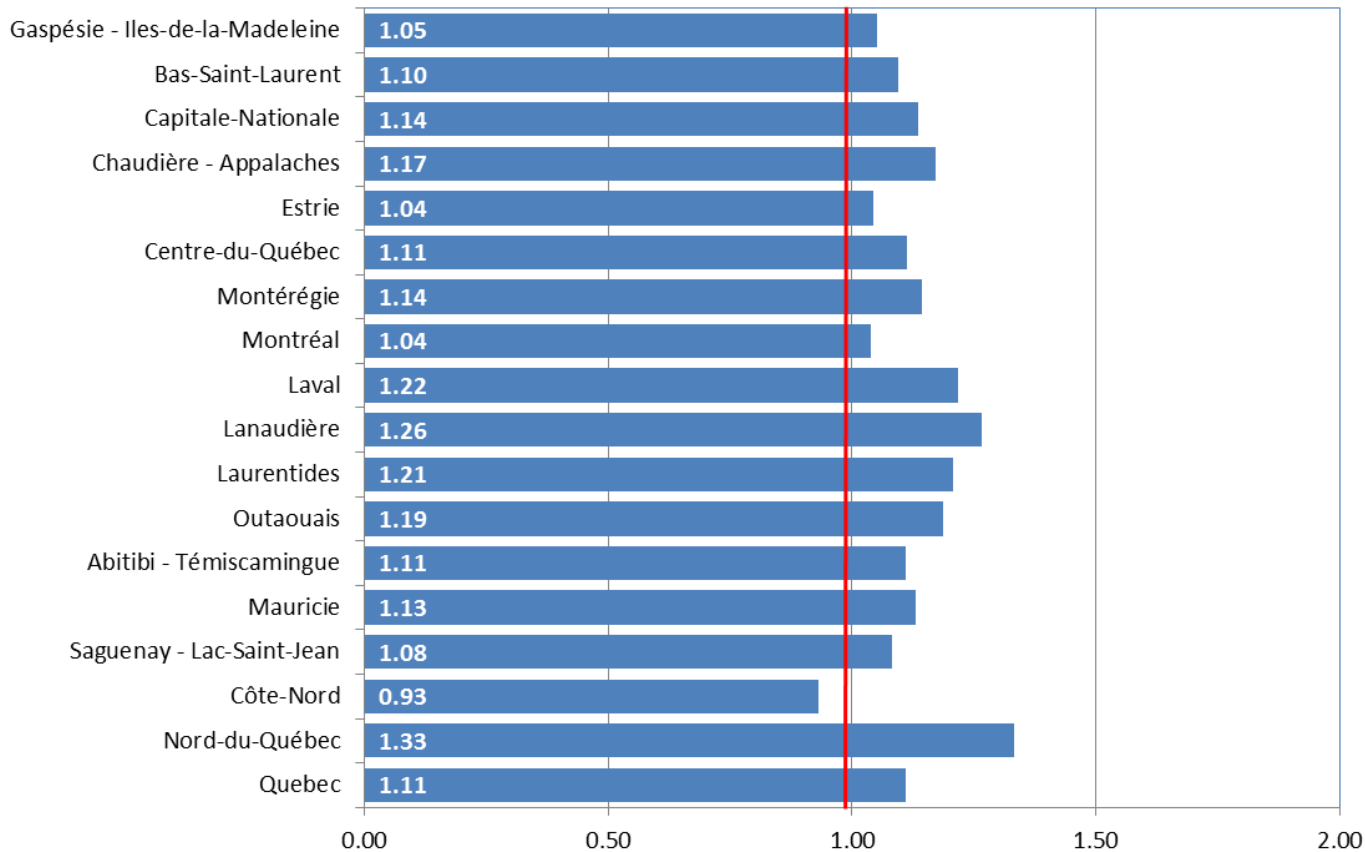


✓ In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (48.9%), Côte-Nord (5.8%) and Montréal (4.8%) showed the highest proportions of populations speaking other languages at least regularly at work while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.0%), Chaudière - Appalaches (0.1%) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.1%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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

- The language of work concept applies to the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked between January 1, 2010 and the date that the survey was administered.
- Language of work (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 English at least regularly at work
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011**

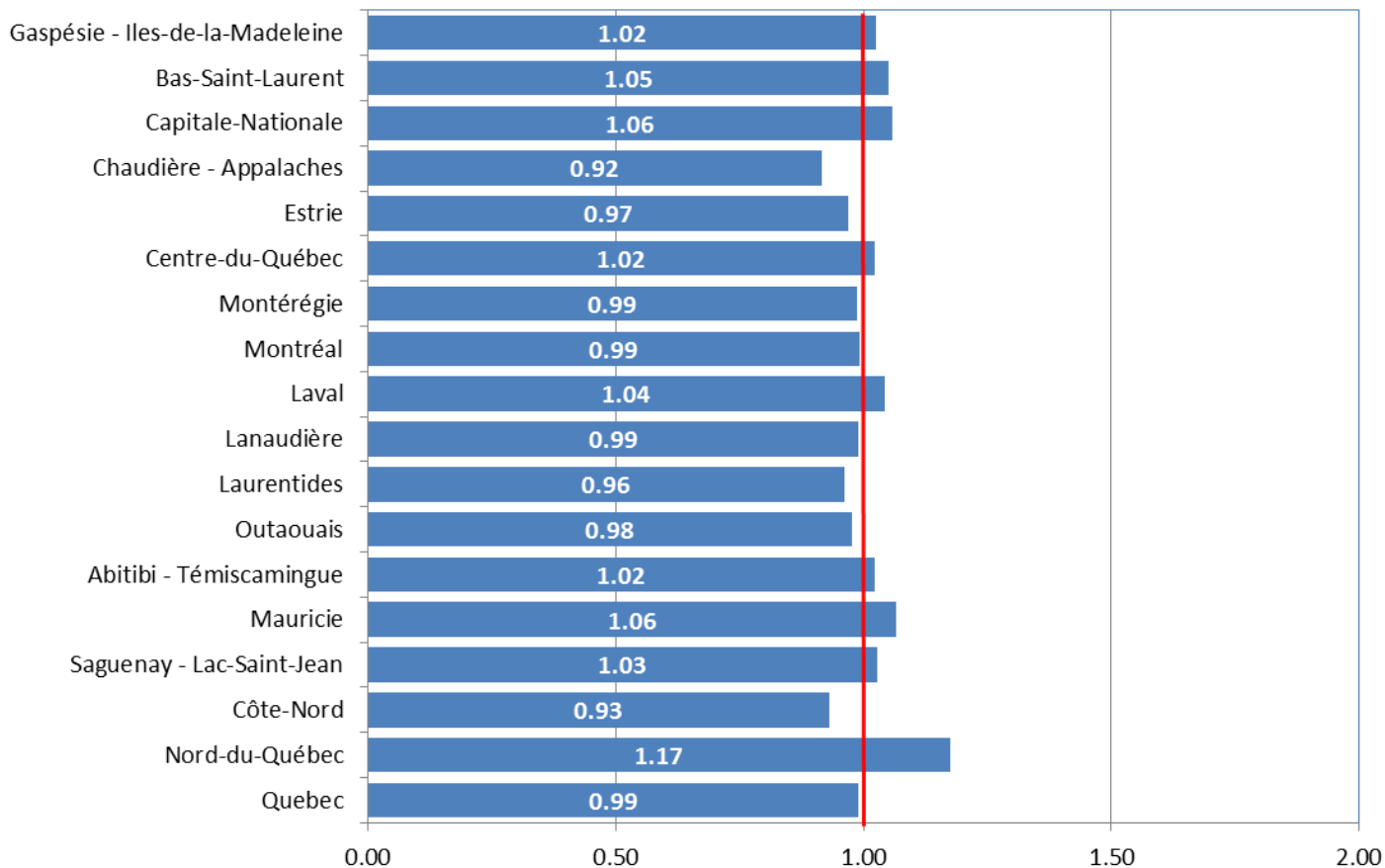


Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 2001 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the populations speaking English at least regularly at work of Nord-du-Québec (1.33), Lanaudière (1.26) and Laval (1.22) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while Côte-Nord (0.93), Montréal (1.04) and Estrie (1.04) 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 English at least regularly at work
Québec et les régions administratives, 2001-2011**



✓ Over the period 2001-2011, the populations speaking English at least regularly at work of Nord-du-Québec (1.17), Mauricie (1.06) and Capitale-Nationale (1.06) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Quebec while Chaudière - Appalaches (0.92), Côte-Nord (0.93) and Laurentides (0.96) 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 of Minority Official Language, based on the Language Spoken at Work Quebec, 2001-2011

based on language spoken most often at work	2001	2006	2011
English Mother tongue population in the labour force	295,576	313,696	318,747
population speaking English most often at work	590,485	629,371	649,168
LCI for English based on language spoken most often at work	2.00	2.01	2.04
based on language spoken most often or on a regular basis at work	2001	2006	2011
English Mother tongue population in the labour force	295,576	313,696	318,747
population speaking English most often or regularly at work	1,440,346	1,612,043	1,600,613
LCI for English based on language spoken most often or regularly at work	4.87	5.14	5.02

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

- ✓ *In 2011, the Linguistic Continuity Index in Quebec for English spoken most often at work was 2.04 which was higher than that of 2001 (2.00).*
- ✓ *When we consider English spoken at least regularly at work, we find an LCI of 5.02 which means that there are many more people speaking English at least regularly at work compared to the number of people with English 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.

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Linguistic Continuity Index for English, Based on the Language of Work,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011**

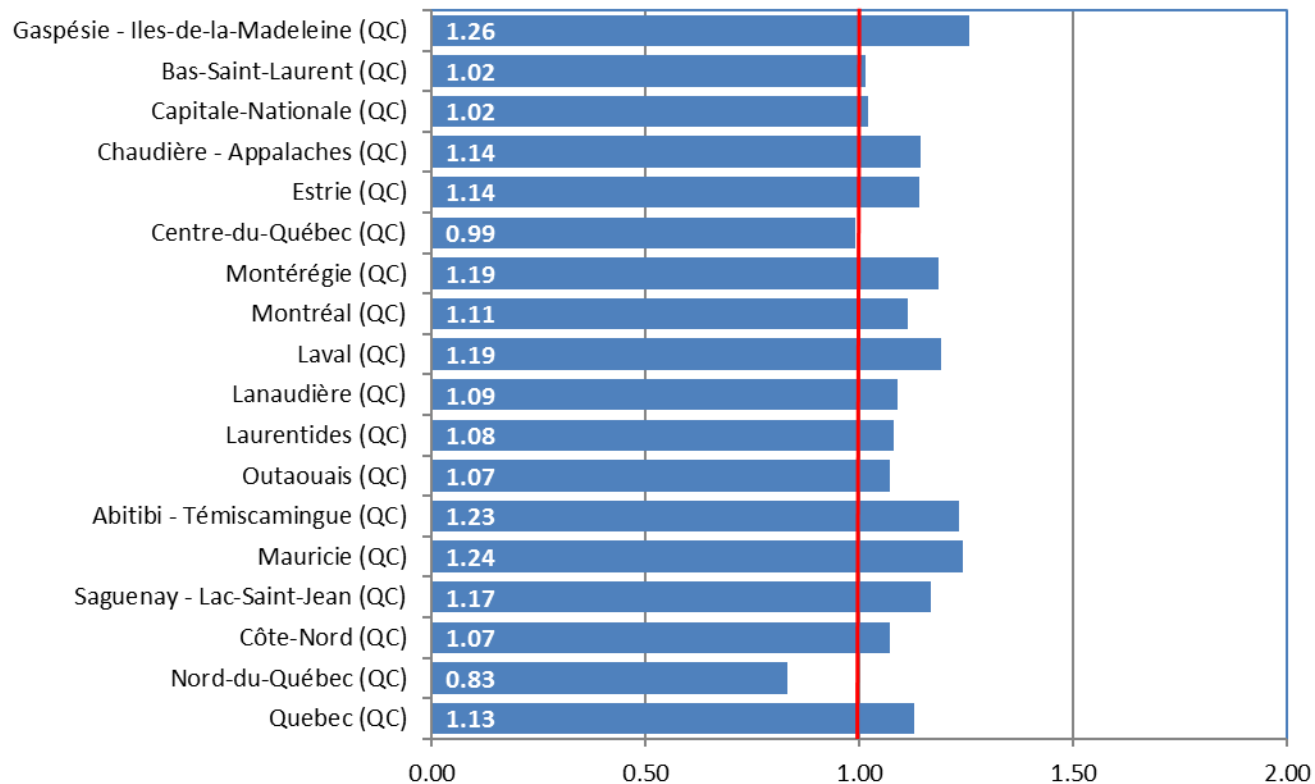
Region	2001		2011		2001-2011 change	
	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly	based on LW spoken most often	based on LW spoken most often or regularly
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	0.87	2.56	1.09	3.36	1.26	1.31
Bas-Saint-Laurent (QC)	2.93	18.59	2.97	22.07	1.02	1.19
Capitale-Nationale (QC)	1.78	10.92	1.82	12.97	1.02	1.19
Chaudière - Appalaches (QC)	2.30	15.00	2.63	16.40	1.14	1.09
Estrie (QC)	1.02	3.56	1.16	4.73	1.14	1.33
Centre-du-Québec (QC)	1.79	10.39	1.77	10.32	0.99	0.99
Montréal (QC)	1.42	4.54	1.68	5.24	1.19	1.15
Montréal (QC)	1.87	3.42	2.09	3.74	1.11	1.10
Laval (QC)	2.52	7.07	3.00	7.56	1.19	1.07
Lanaudière (QC)	2.16	11.37	2.36	12.39	1.09	1.09
Laurentides (QC)	1.61	6.16	1.73	7.70	1.08	1.25
Outaouais (QC)	2.37	4.30	2.54	4.71	1.07	1.10
Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	1.27	5.92	1.57	7.85	1.23	1.33
Mauricie (QC)	1.56	9.25	1.94	12.11	1.24	1.31
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (QC)	1.64	10.75	1.92	13.53	1.17	1.26
Côte-Nord (QC)	1.10	3.03	1.18	3.55	1.07	1.17
Nord-du-Québec (QC)	5.40	12.99	4.50	11.15	0.83	0.86
Quebec (QC)	1.81	4.41	2.04	5.02	1.13	1.14

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 English as their mother tongue with the population with English as the most frequent language of work, we find substantial variation in the Linguistic Continuity Index of Anglophone communities across Quebec in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken most often at work, Nord-du-Québec (4.50), Laval (3.00) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (2.97) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the English-speaking populations of Québec while Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.09), Estrie (1.16) and Côte-Nord (1.18) had the lowest Linguistic Continuity Indices in 2011.*
- ✓ *Based on the language spoken at least regularly at work, Bas-Saint-Laurent (22.07), Chaudière - Appalaches (16.40) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (13.53) were the three regions which reported the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices in the English-speaking populations of Québec while Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (3.36), Côte-Nord (3.55) and Montréal (3.74) 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 English
Based on Language Spoken Most Often at Work
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011**

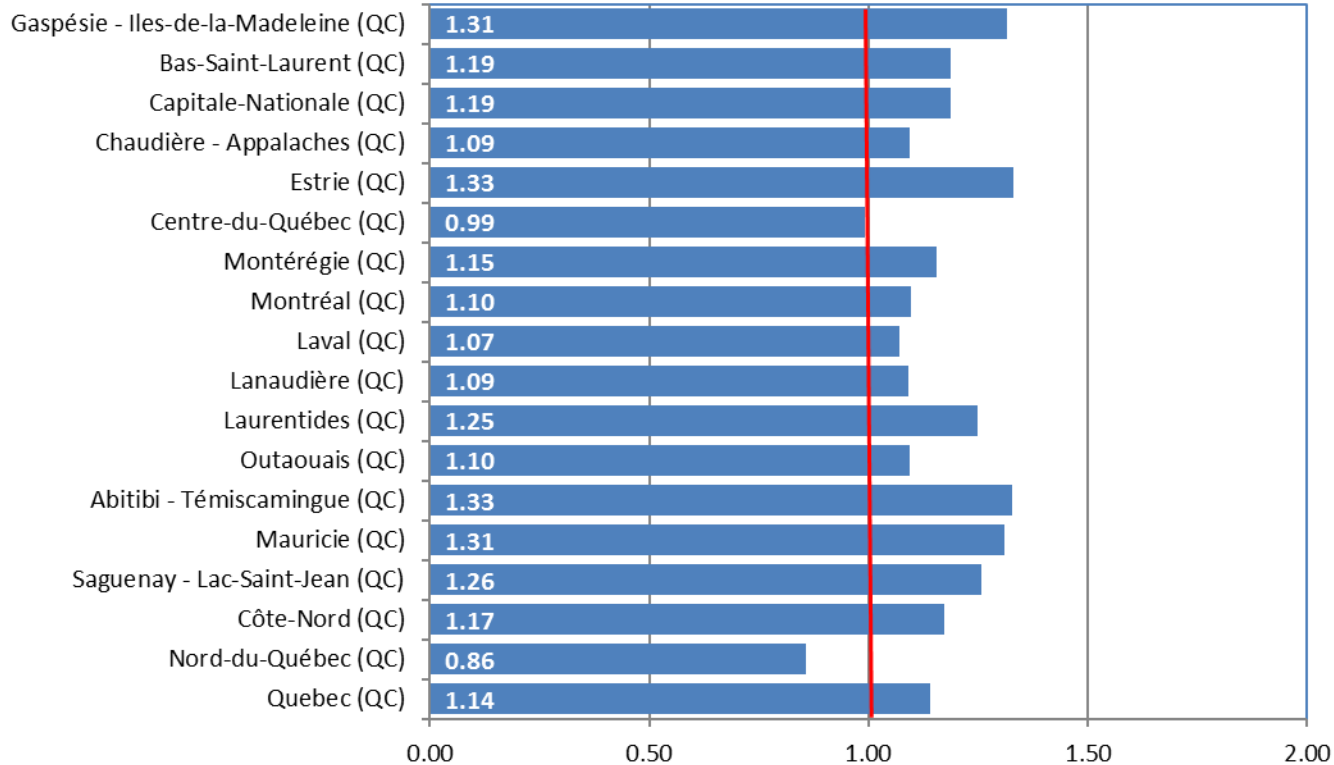


✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the Anglophone population of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.26), Mauricie (1.24) and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.23) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on language spoken most often at work) across Quebec while Nord-du-Québec (0.83), Centre-du-Québec (0.99) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.02) 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 English
Based on Language Spoken Most Often or Regularly at Work
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2001-2011**



✓ *Between 2001 and 2011, the English-speaking populations of Estrie (1.33), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.33) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.31) displayed the highest Linguistic Continuity Indices (based on work language spoken at least regularly) in Quebec while Nord-du-Québec (0.86), Centre-du-Québec (0.99) and Laval (1.07) 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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

Population by Knowledge of Official Languages
Quebec, 1996-2011

English-French Bilingualism	1996	2001	2006	2011
Quebec - total population	7,045,085	7,125,580	7,435,905	7,815,955
English-French bilingual	2,660,590	2,907,700	3,017,865	3,328,730
with a knowledge of English	3,019,100	3,234,740	3,354,650	3,692,590
with a knowledge of French	6,612,305	6,739,050	7,028,745	7,375,905
English-French bilingual (%)	37.8%	40.8%	40.6%	42.6%
with a knowledge of English (%)	42.9%	45.4%	45.1%	47.2%
with a knowledge of French (%)	93.9%	94.6%	94.5%	94.4%
Change in Size and Proportion	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-	1996-2011
English-French bilingual (growth)	247,110	110,165	310,865	668,140
with a knowledge of English (growth)	215,640	119,910	337,940	673,490
with a knowledge of French (growth)	126,745	289,695	347,160	763,600
English-French bilingual (growth rate)	1.09	1.04	1.10	1.25
with a knowledge of English (growth rate)	1.07	1.04	1.10	1.22
with a knowledge of French (growth rate)	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.12
English-French bilingual (RPG)	1.08	0.99	1.05	1.13
with a knowledge of English (RPG)	1.06	0.99	1.05	1.10
with a knowledge of French (RPG)	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01

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

English-French Bilingualism

- ✓ In 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual in Quebec consisted of 3,328,730 individuals who comprised 42.6% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population who were English-French bilingual grew by 668,140 which represents a growth rate of 1.25 and a relative population growth rate of 1.13.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population who were English-French bilingual in Quebec grew by 310,865 from 3,017,865 to 3,328,730.

Knowledge of English

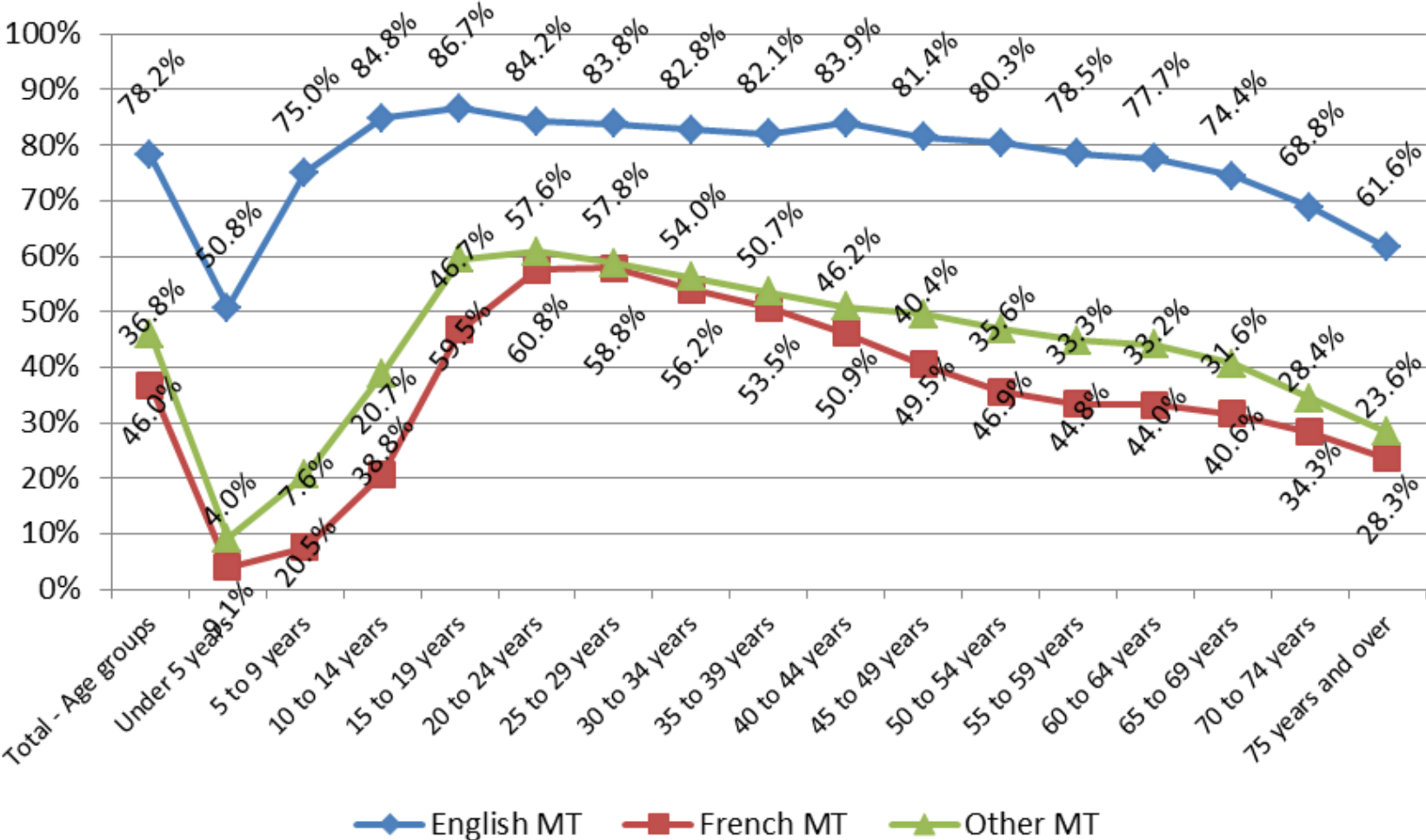
- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of English in Quebec consisted of 3,692,590 individuals who comprised 47.2% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of English grew by 673,490 which represents a growth rate of 1.22 and a relative population growth rate of 1.10.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of English in Quebec grew by 337,940 from 3,354,650 to 3,692,590.

Knowledge of French

- ✓ In 2011, the population with a knowledge of French in Quebec consisted of 7,375,905 individuals who comprised 94.4% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with a knowledge of French grew by 763,600 which represents a growth rate of 1.12 and a relative population growth rate of 1.01.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with a knowledge of French in Quebec grew by 347,160 from 7,028,745 to 7,375,905.

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

**English-French Bilingualism Rate by Mother Tongue
by Age Group, Quebec, 2011**



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,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**

Region	1996			2011		
	Total	English-French bilinguals	bilingualism rate	Total	English-French bilinguals	bilingualism rate
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	104,170	21,560	20.7%	93,220	22,060	23.7%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	202,105	25,480	12.6%	196,735	32,930	16.7%
Capitale-Nationale	624,785	181,710	29.1%	691,625	243,160	35.2%
Chaudière - Appalaches	374,815	65,625	17.5%	405,225	94,030	23.2%
Estrie	273,325	97,235	35.6%	306,920	119,590	39.0%
Centre-du-Québec	210,245	38,375	18.3%	230,945	51,795	22.4%
Montréal	1,243,335	519,700	41.8%	1,429,740	663,155	46.4%
Montréal	1,749,515	930,285	53.2%	1,862,200	1,073,820	57.7%
Laval	326,605	167,660	51.3%	397,570	224,630	56.5%
Lanaudière	371,060	109,855	29.6%	468,335	159,480	34.1%
Laurentides	426,310	168,515	39.5%	554,820	246,550	44.4%
Outaouais	305,360	176,815	57.9%	366,435	221,495	60.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	152,545	39,195	25.7%	143,860	39,100	27.2%
Mauricie	256,755	52,870	20.6%	259,695	62,600	24.1%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	283,365	39,810	14.0%	272,345	46,390	17.0%
Côte-Nord	102,415	18,030	17.6%	93,825	18,085	19.3%
Nord-du-Québec	38,350	7,875	20.5%	42,455	9,885	23.3%
Quebec	7,045,085	2,660,590	37.8%	7,815,955	3,328,730	42.6%

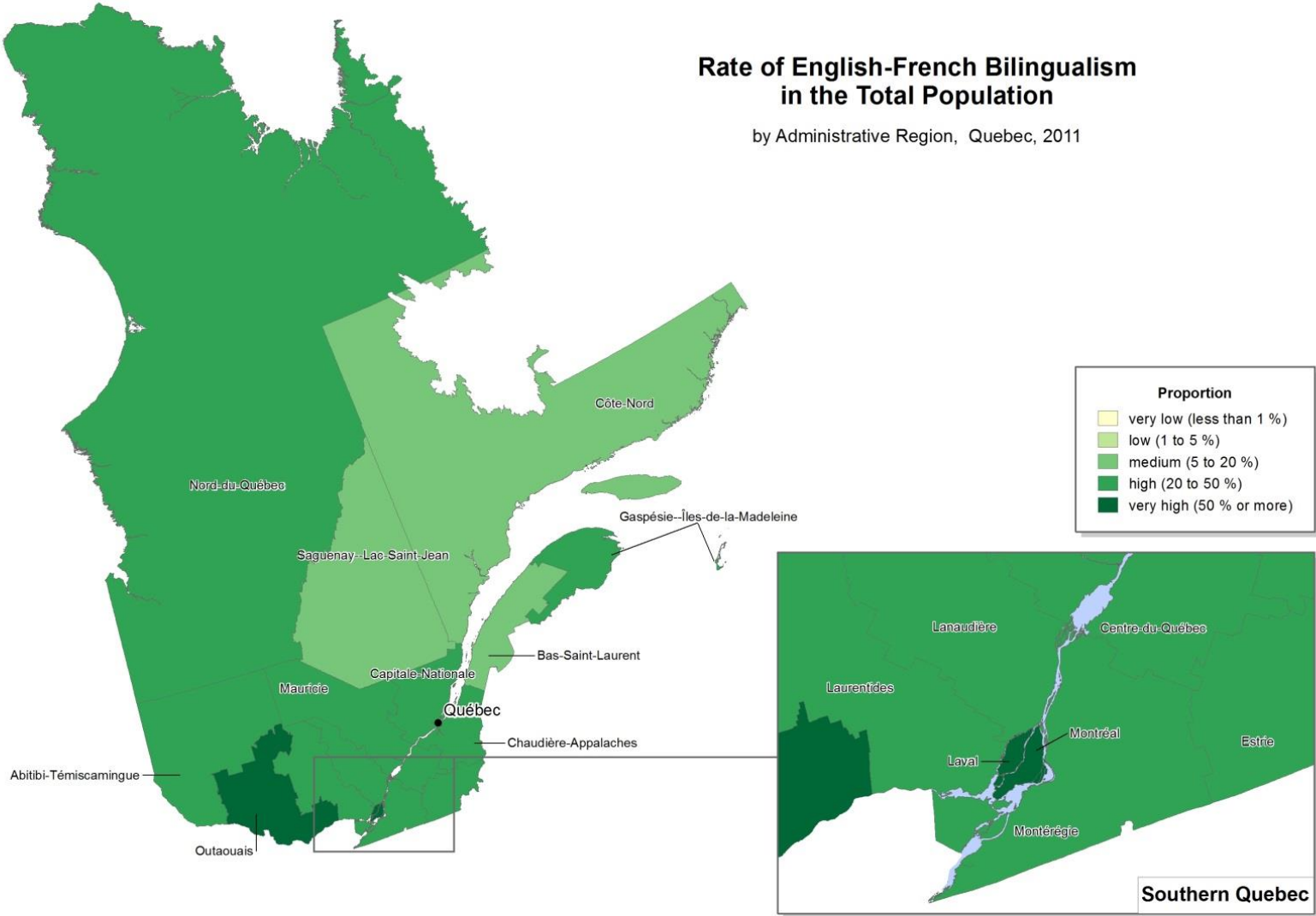
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the size and weight of the English-French bilingual populations across Quebec in 2011.*
- ✓ *Montréal (1,073,820), Montérégie (663,155) and Laurentides (246,550) were the three regions which reported the largest English-French bilingual populations while Nord-du-Québec (9,885), Côte-Nord (18,085) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (22,060) had the smallest English-French bilingual populations.*
- ✓ *With respect to English-French bilingualism, Outaouais (60.4%), Montréal (57.7%) and Laval (56.5%) showed the highest rates, while Bas-Saint-Laurent (16.7%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (17.0%) and Côte-Nord (19.3%) displayed the lowest rates.*

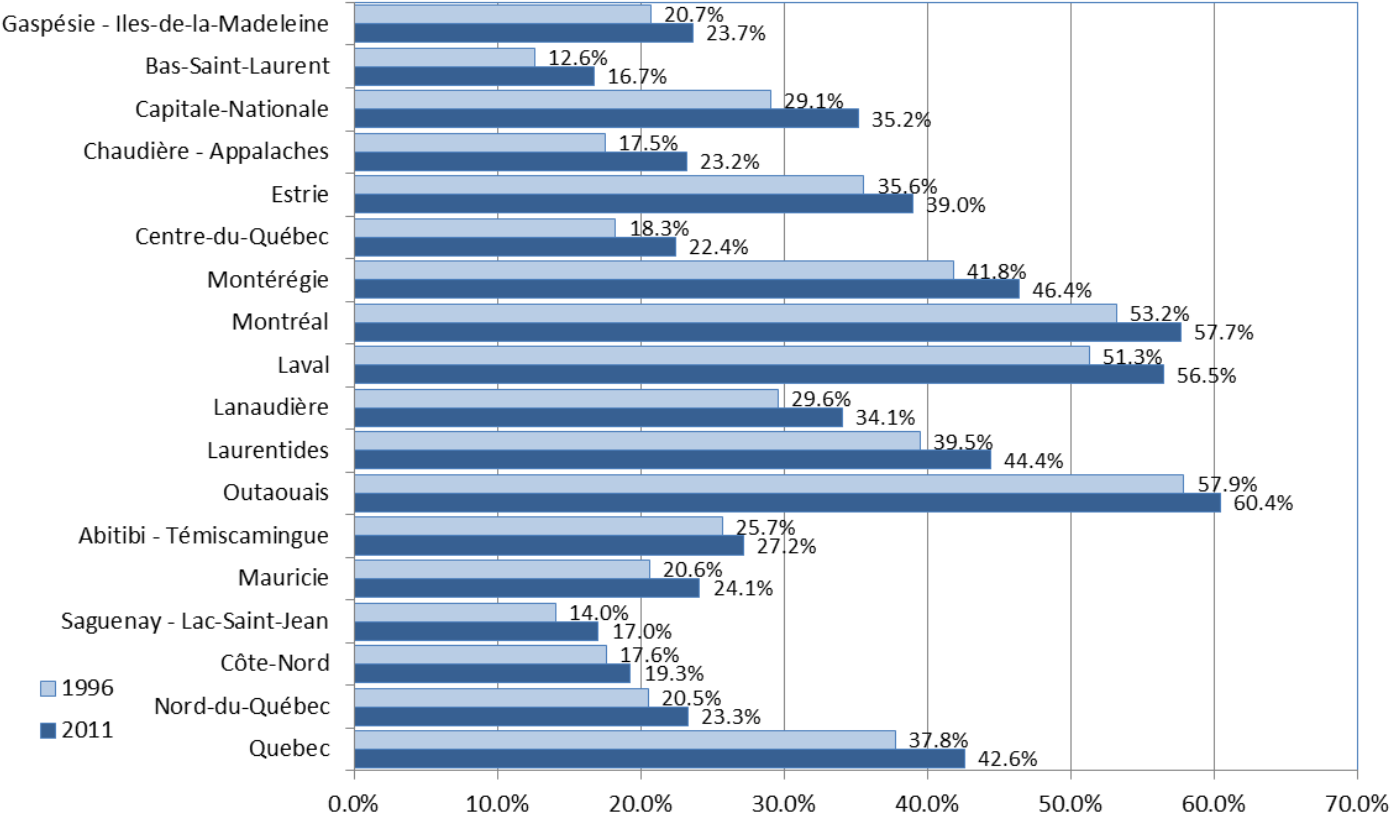
■ The bilingualism rate measures the proportion of the population who can conduct a conversation in both official languages (English and French).

Rate of English-French Bilingualism in the Total Population

by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011



**Population Who Are English-French Bilingual,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**



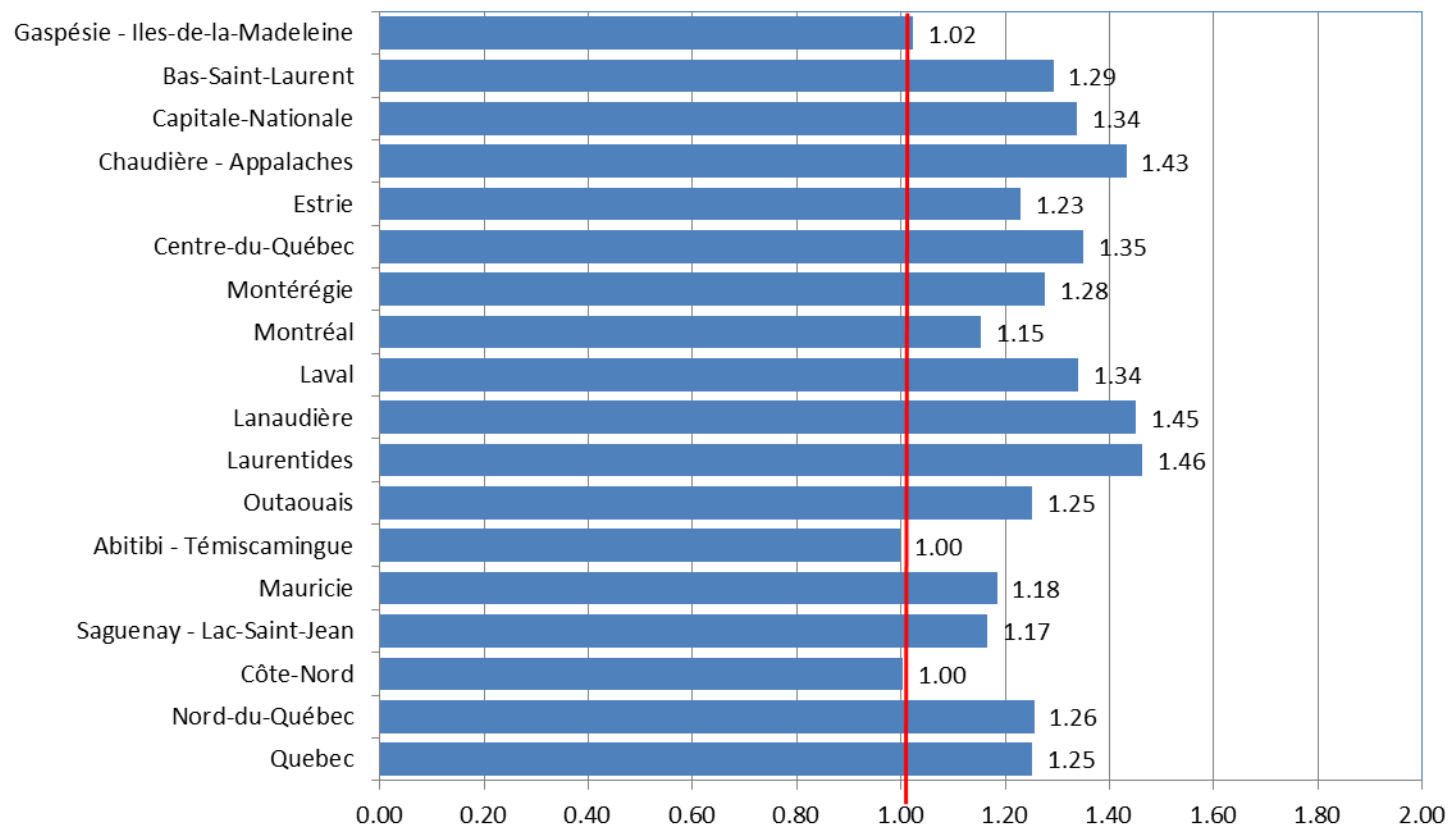
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- ✓ *There was substantial variation in the size and weight of the English-French bilingual populations across Quebec in 2011.*
- ✓ *With respect to English-French bilingualism, Outaouais (60.4%), Montréal (57.7%) and Laval (56.5%) showed the highest rates, while Bas-Saint-Laurent (16.7%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (17.0%) and Côte-Nord (19.3%) displayed the lowest rates.*

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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Growth Rate of the English-French Bilingual Population
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**



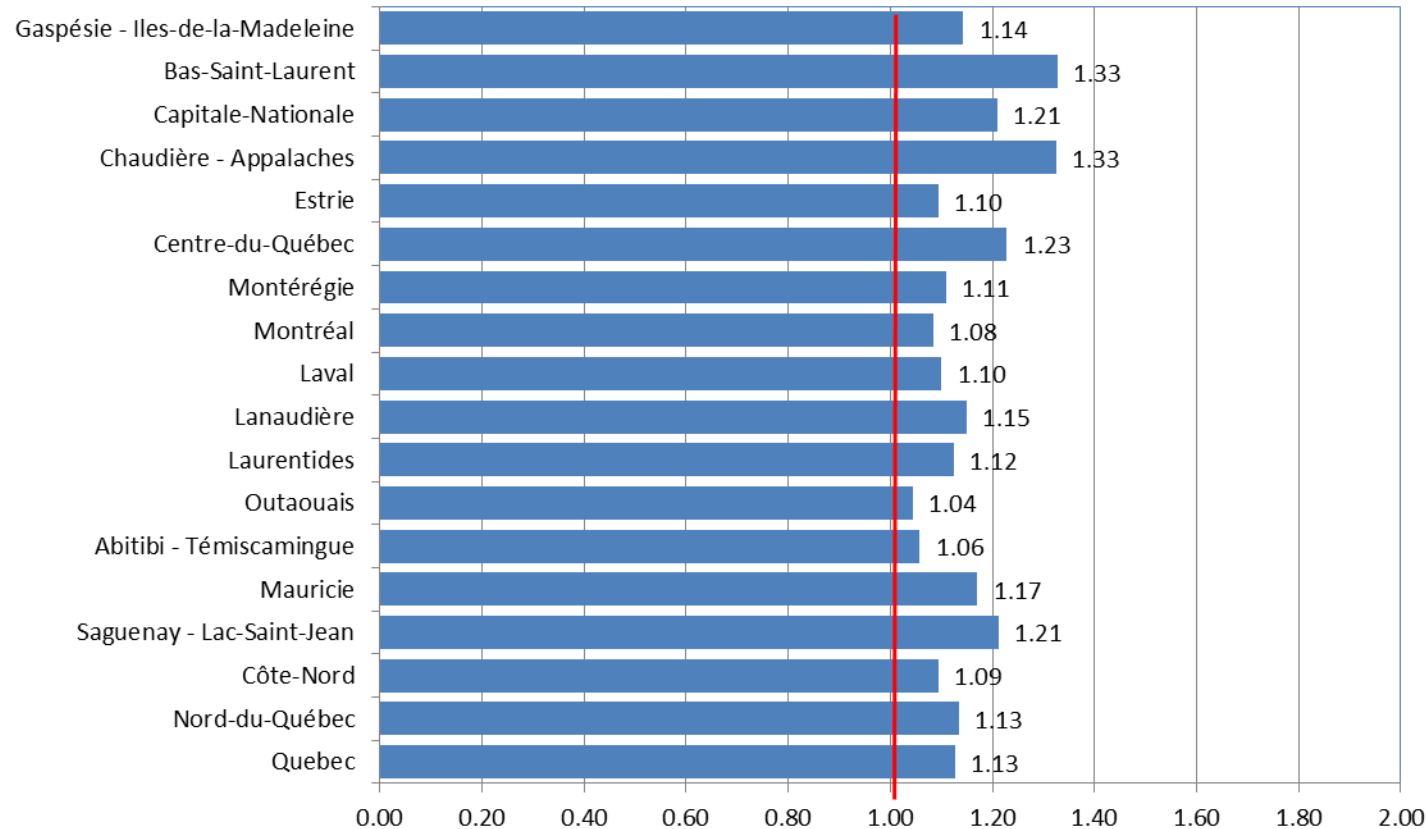
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

✓ *Between 1996 and 2011, the English-French bilingual populations of Laurentides (1.46), Lanaudière (1.45) and Chaudière - Appalaches (1.43) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.00), Côte-Nord (1.00) and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.02) 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.

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

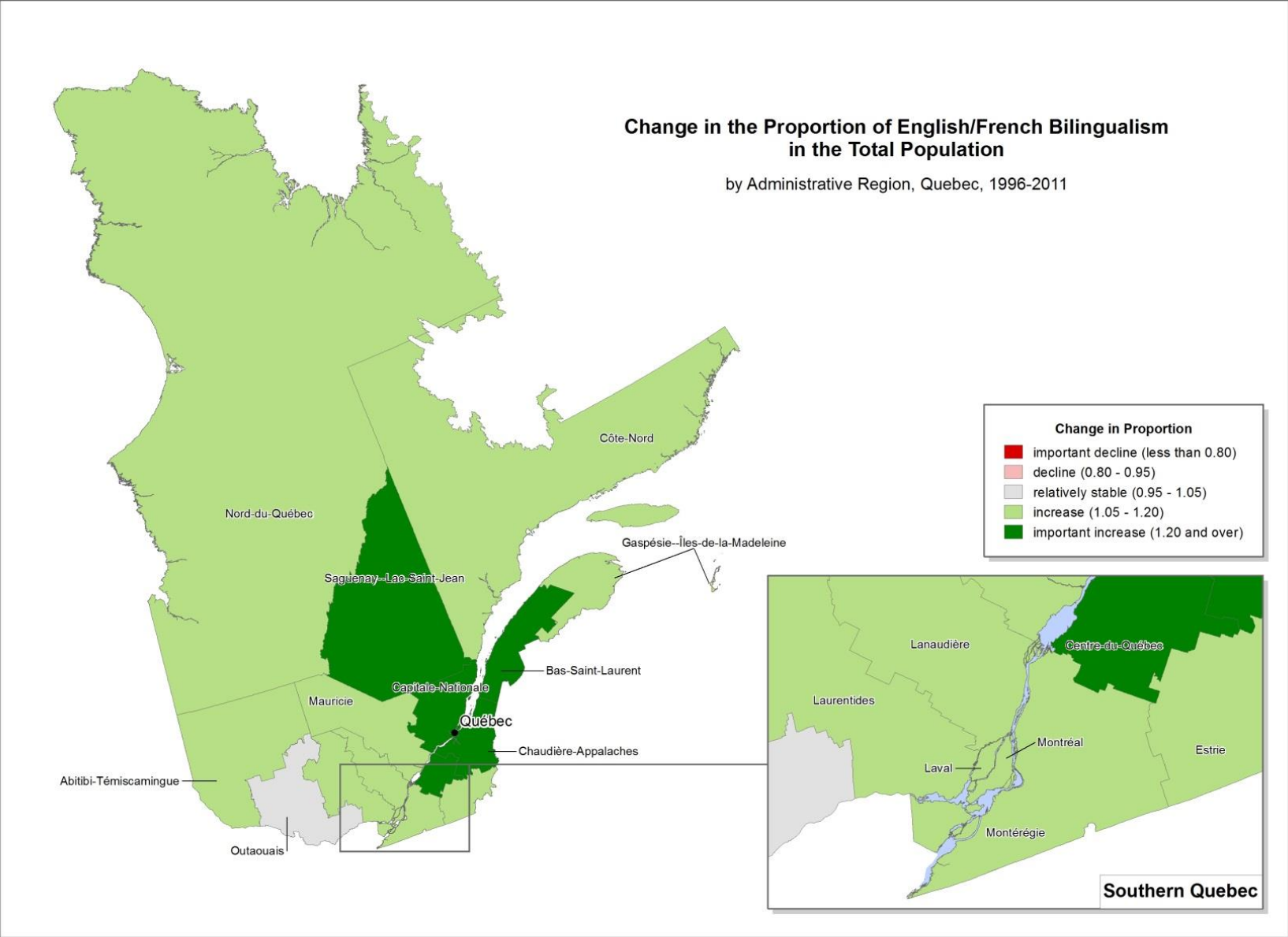
**Change in the Rate of English-French Bilingualism
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Over the period 1996-2011, Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.33), Chaudière - Appalaches (1.33) and Centre-du-Québec (1.23) reported the highest relative population growth rates for English-French bilingualism across Quebec while Outaouais (1.04), Abitibi - Témiscamingue (1.06) and Montréal (1.08) experienced the lowest relative population growth rates.

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

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



First Official Language Spoken

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

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

Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996	2001	2006	2011
English FOLS	925,830	918,955	994,723	1,058,250
French FOLS	6,047,405	6,149,340	6,373,228	6,684,125
without a FOLS	71,845	57,285	67,955	73,580
English FOLS	13.1%	12.9%	13.4%	13.5%
French FOLS	85.8%	86.3%	85.7%	85.5%
without a FOLS	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Change in Size and Proportion First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	1996-2011
English FOLS	-6,875	75,768	63,528	132,420
French FOLS	101,935	223,888	310,898	636,720
without a FOLS	-14,560	10,670	5,625	1,735
English FOLS - growth rate	0.99	1.08	1.06	1.14
French FOLS - growth rate	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.11
without a FOLS - growth rate	0.80	1.19	1.08	1.02
English FOLS - relative population growth	0.98	1.04	1.01	1.03
French FOLS - relative population growth	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.00
without a FOLS - relative population growth	0.79	1.14	1.03	0.92

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 Quebec consisted of 1,058,250 individuals who comprised 13.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with English as their FOLS grew by 132,420 which represents a growth rate of 1.14 and a relative population growth rate of 1.03.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with English as their FOLS in Quebec grew by 63,528 from 994,723 to 1,058,250.

French FOLS

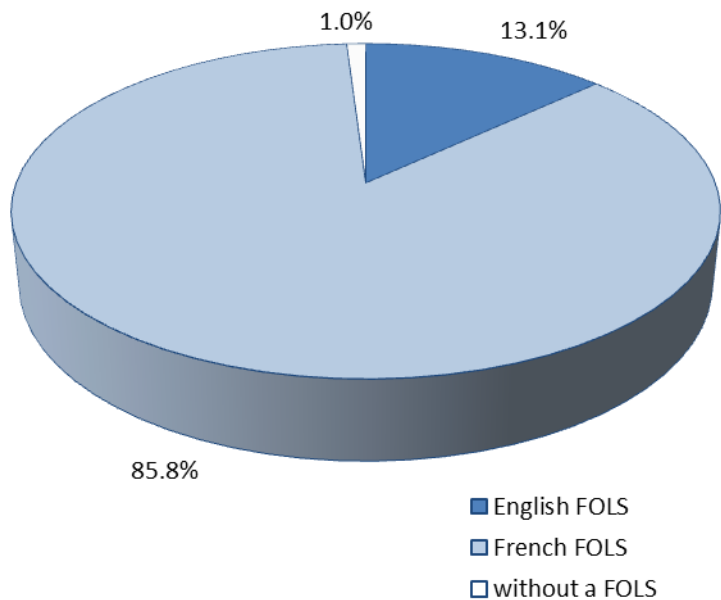
- ✓ In 2011, the population with French as their FOLS in Quebec consisted of 6,684,125 individuals who comprised 85.5% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with French as their FOLS grew by 636,720 which represents a growth rate of 1.11 and a relative population growth rate of 1.00.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with French as their FOLS in Quebec grew by 310,898 from 6,373,228 to 6,684,125.

No FOLS

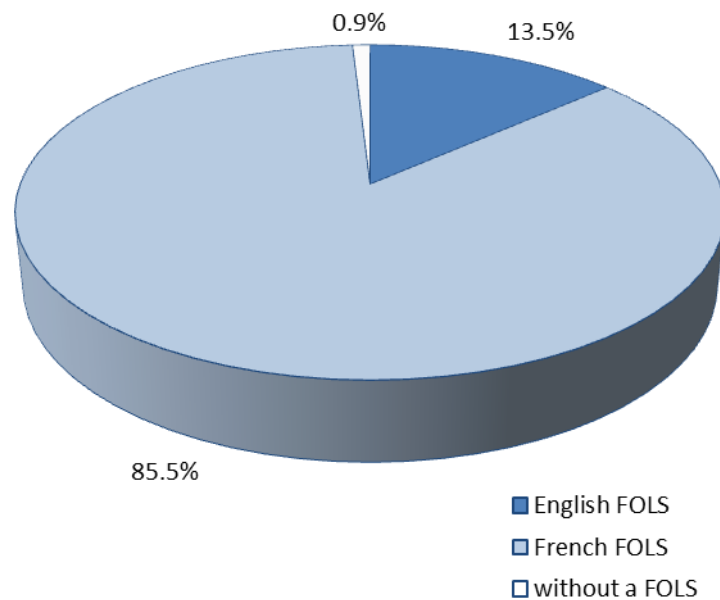
- ✓ In 2011, the population with no FOLS in Quebec consisted of 73,580 individuals who comprised 0.9% of the population.
- ✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the population with no FOLS grew by 1,735 which represents a growth rate of 1.02 and a relative population growth rate of 0.92.
- ✓ For the most recent census period (2006-2011), the population with no FOLS in Quebec grew by 5,625 from 67,955 to 73,580.

- 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 Quebec, 1996



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



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

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

Population by First Official Language Spoken,
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 2011

Region	number				proportion		
	Total	English	French	No FOLS	English	French	No FOLS
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	93,215	9,950	83,245	20	10.7%	89.3%	0.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	196,740	1,135	195,590	15	0.6%	99.4%	0.0%
Capitale-Nationale	691,625	13,350	676,770	1,505	1.9%	97.9%	0.2%
Chaudière - Appalaches	405,245	3,800	401,335	110	0.9%	99.0%	0.0%
Estrie	306,920	23,440	282,655	825	7.6%	92.1%	0.3%
Centre-du-Québec	230,950	2,635	227,995	320	1.1%	98.7%	0.1%
Montréal	1,429,735	159,515	1,262,945	7,275	11.2%	88.3%	0.5%
Montréal	1,862,195	611,005	1,204,265	46,925	32.8%	64.7%	2.5%
Laval	397,565	82,078	308,303	7,185	20.6%	77.5%	1.8%
Lanaudière	468,355	12,400	454,985	970	2.6%	97.1%	0.2%
Laurentides	554,825	36,055	517,085	1,685	6.5%	93.2%	0.3%
Outaouais	366,430	66,643	298,283	1,505	18.2%	81.4%	0.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	143,870	5,378	138,423	70	3.7%	96.2%	0.0%
Mauricie	259,710	3,095	255,945	670	1.2%	98.6%	0.3%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	272,350	1,798	270,493	60	0.7%	99.3%	0.0%
Côte-Nord	93,820	5,335	87,840	645	5.7%	93.6%	0.7%
Nord-du-Québec	42,450	20,645	17,985	3,820	48.6%	42.4%	9.0%
Quebec	7,815,955	1,058,250	6,684,125	73,580	13.5%	85.5%	0.9%

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 Quebec in 2011.

English FOLS

✓ Montréal (611,005), Montérégie (159,515) and Laval (82,078) were the three regions which reported the largest English first official language spoken while Bas-Saint-Laurent (1,135), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (1,798) and Centre-du-Québec (2,635) had the smallest English first official language spoken.

French FOLS

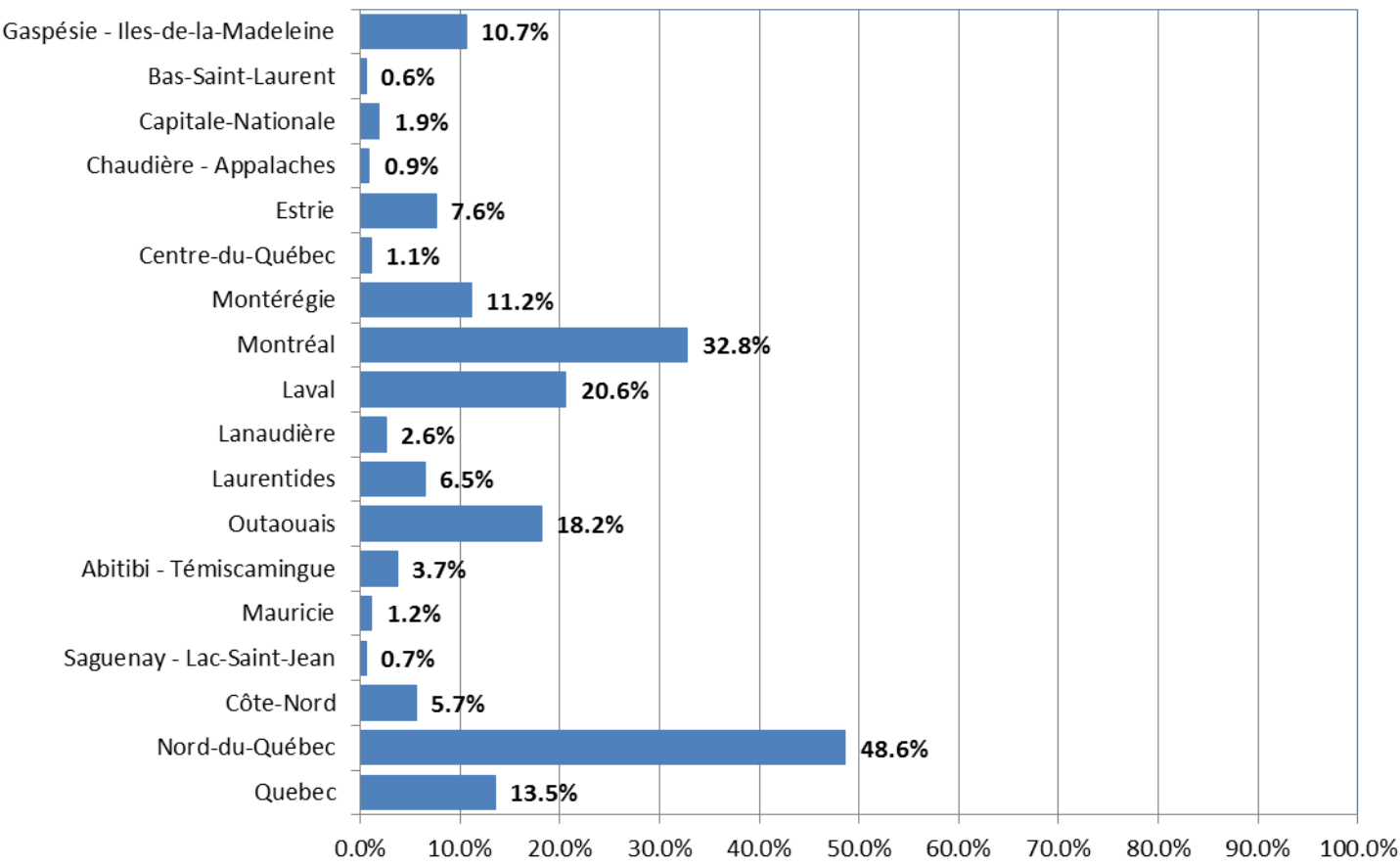
✓ Montérégie (1,262,945), Montréal (1,204,265) and Capitale-Nationale (676,770) were the three regions which reported the largest French first official language spoken while Nord-du-Québec (17,985), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (83,245) and Côte-Nord (87,840) had the smallest French first official language spoken.

Other FOLS

✓ Montréal (46,925), Montérégie (7,275) and Laval (7,185) were the three regions which reported the largest populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while Bas-Saint-Laurent (15), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (20) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (60) 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, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

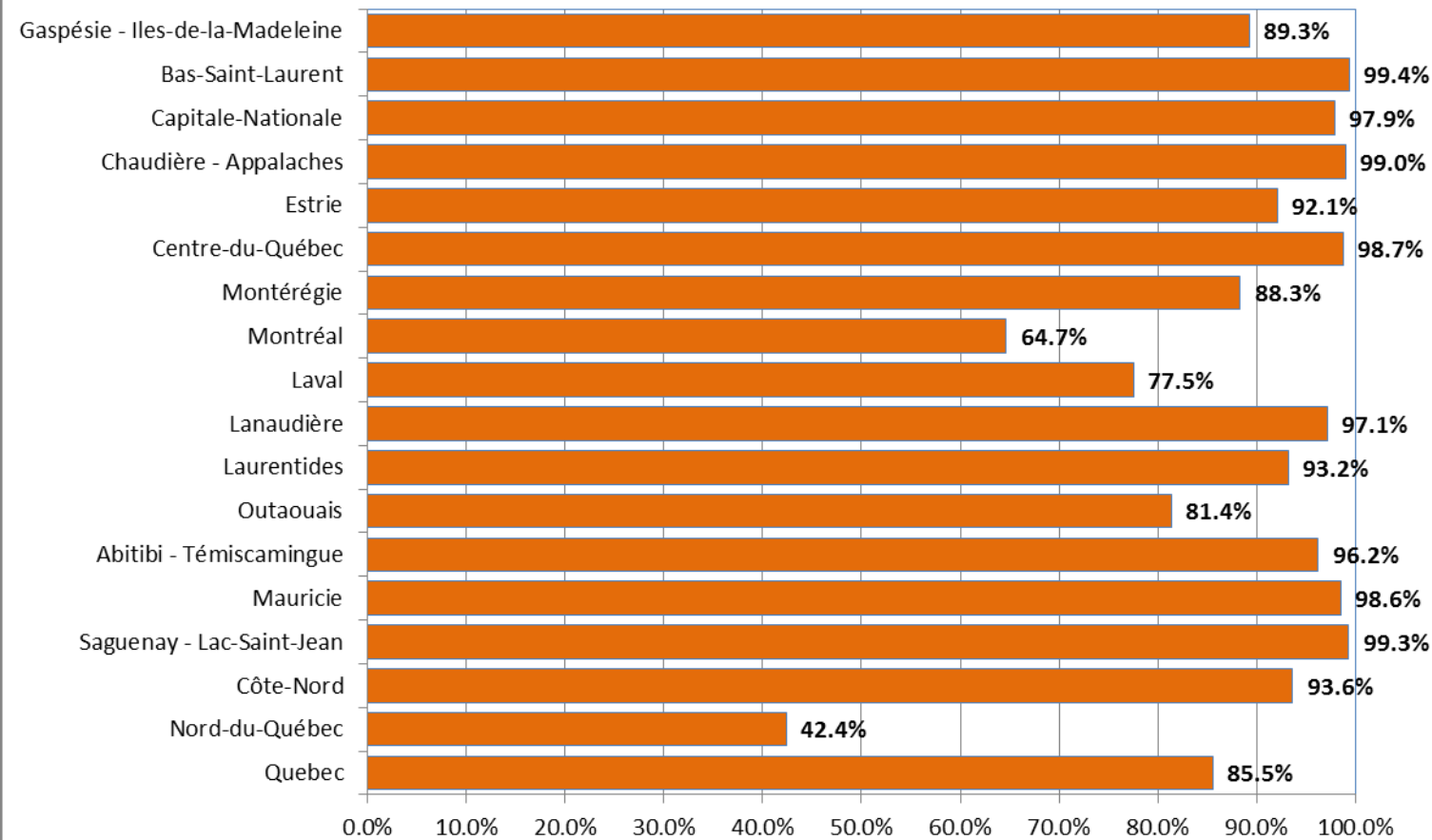


✓ In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (48.6%), Montréal (32.8%) and Laval (20.6%) showed the highest proportions of English first official language spoken while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.6%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.7%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (0.9%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011

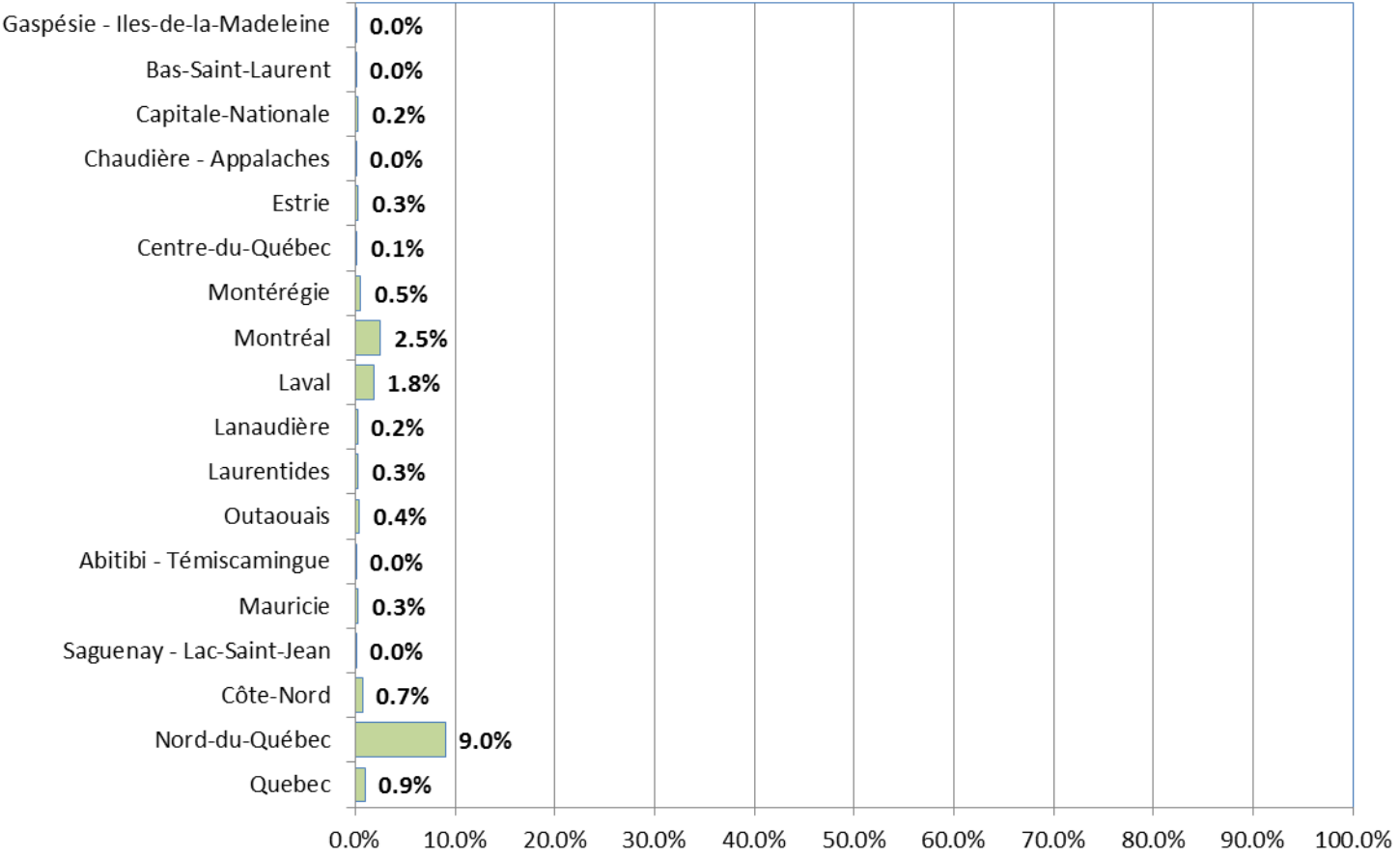


✓ In terms of weight, Bas-Saint-Laurent (99.4%), Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (99.3%) and Chaudière - Appalaches (99.0%) showed the highest proportions of French first official language spoken while Nord-du-Québec (42.4%), Montréal (64.7%) and Laval (77.5%) displayed the lowest proportions.

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, Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



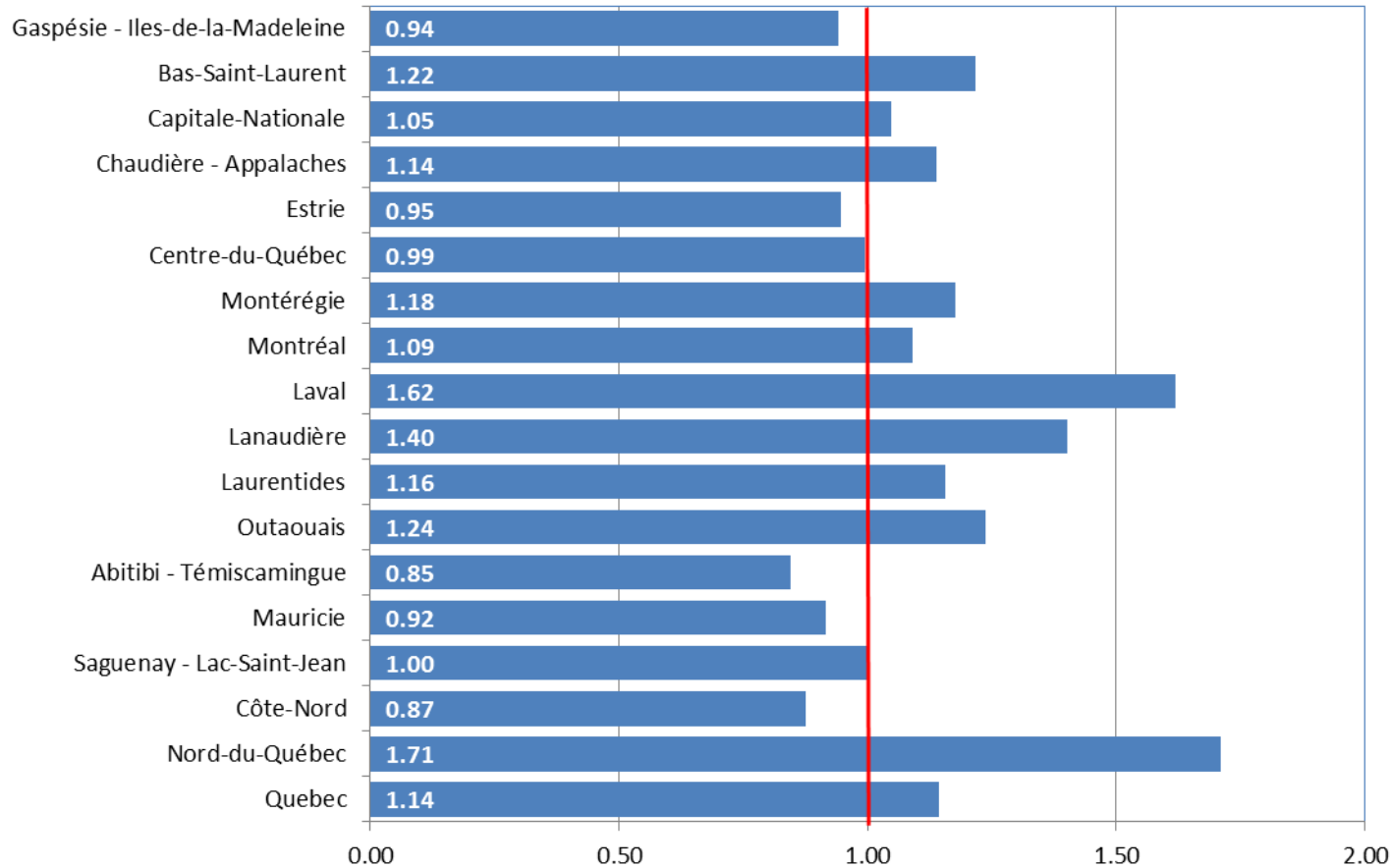
✓ In terms of weight, Nord-du-Québec (9.0%), Montréal (2.5%) and Laval (1.8%) showed the highest proportions of populations with first official language spoken other than English or French while Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.0%), Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (0.0%) and Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean (0.0%) displayed 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.

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Growth Rate of the English First Official Language Spoken Population
Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**



✓ Between 1996 and 2011, the English first official language spoken of Nord-du-Québec (1.71), Laval (1.62) and Lanaudière (1.40) displayed the highest growth rate across Quebec while Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.85), Côte-Nord (0.87) and Mauricie (0.92) showed the lowest growth rates.

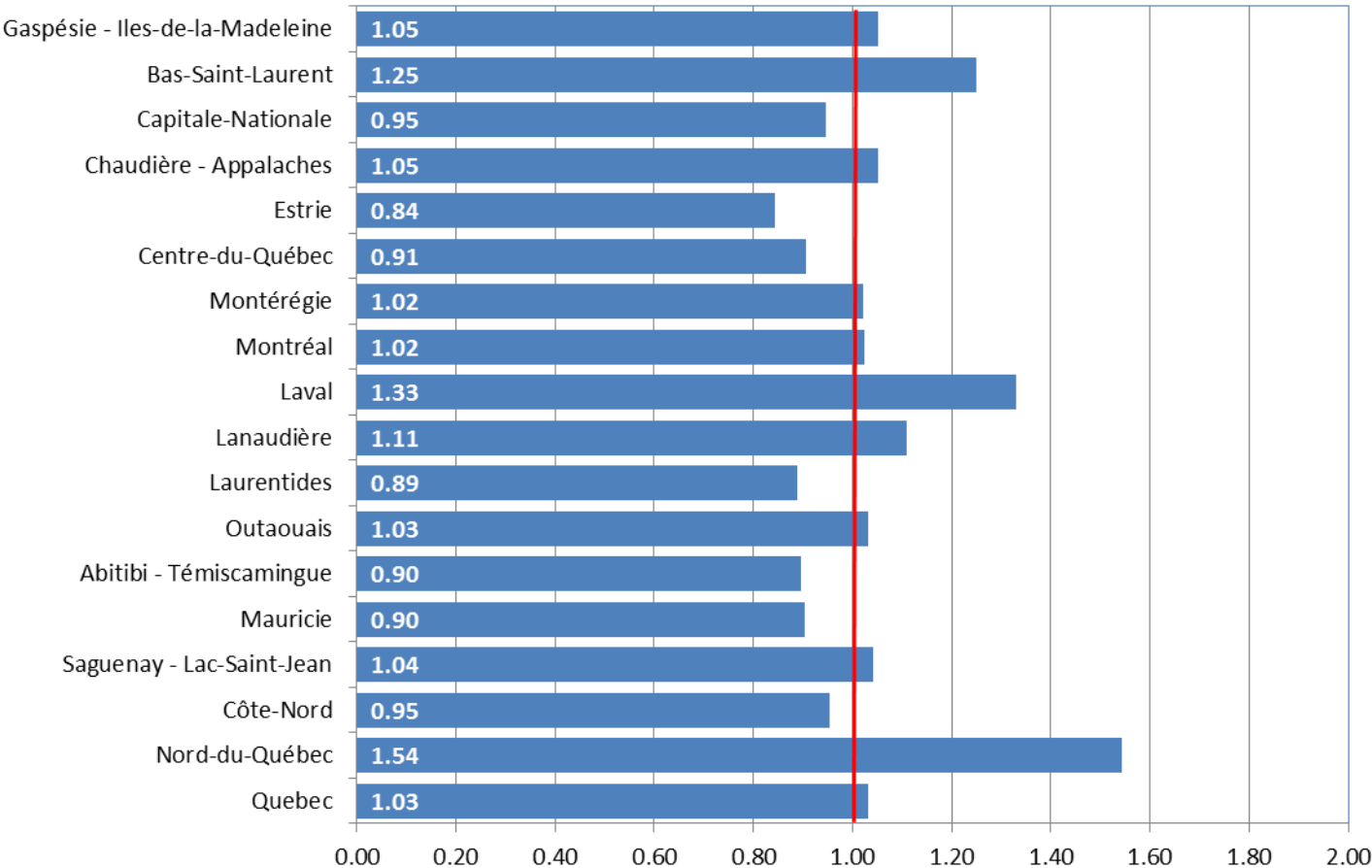
Source: Official Languages Branch, Canadian Heritage, based on 1996 Census, 20% sample and 2011 Census, 100% sample, Statistics Canada.

- 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.

Quebec – Demolinguistic Profile

**Relative Population Growth of the English First Official Language Spoken Population
 Quebec and the Administrative Regions, 1996-2011**

✓ Over the period 1996-2011, the English first official language spoken of Nord-du-Québec (1.54), Laval (1.33) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (1.25) reported the highest relative population growth rates across Quebec while Estrie (0.84), Laurentides (0.89) and Abitibi - Témiscamingue (0.90) 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@pch.gc.ca)

Elias Abou-Rjeili (elias.abou-rjeili@pch.gc.ca)

Research Team,

Official Languages Branch

Canadian Heritage

15-7, Eddy, Gatineau (Québec) K1A 0M5