

Ethnicity, Language and Immigration Thematic Series

Portrait of French-speaking workers in the Atlantic provinces' agriculture and agri-food industries, 2006 and 2016

by Étienne Lemyre

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Highlights

- In 2016, 625 of New Brunswick's 2,255 farms (27.6%) had a French-speaking main operator. Of the 5,240 farms in the other Atlantic provinces, 110 (2.1%) had a French speaker as their main operator.
- In New Brunswick, around 35% of farms with a French-speaking main operator were dedicated to fruit and tree nut farming in 2016, almost three times the proportion for farms whose main operator was English-speaking (12.2%).
- In the other Atlantic provinces, farms with a French-speaking main operator were more likely to be relatively small than those with an English-speaking main operator in 2016. These relatively small farms had a farm area of less than 130 acres, farm capital of less than \$200,000, and gross farm receipts of less than \$25,000.
- In New Brunswick, the number of French-speaking agricultural workers increased between 2006 (2,100 workers) and 2016 (2,410 workers). In the other Atlantic provinces, the number of French-speaking agricultural workers fell over the same period (340 workers in 2006 and 215 in 2016).
- Between 2006 and 2016, the number of French-speaking agri-food workers decreased in both New Brunswick (from 20,440 in 2006 to 17,530 in 2016) and the other Atlantic provinces (from 3,100 in 2006 to 2,455 in 2016).
- The proportion of French-speaking workers in the agriculture and agri-food sectors aged 55 years or older increased in all the Atlantic provinces between 2006 and 2016. In New Brunswick, the proportion of French-speaking agricultural workers aged 55 years or older rose from 22.6% in 2006 to 39.7% in 2016.
- Across the Atlantic provinces, a higher proportion of Francophone agricultural and agri-food workers had not completed high school, compared with their Anglophone counterparts. In 2016, 37.4% of Francophone workers in New Brunswick's agri-food sector had no diploma, certificate or degree, compared with 22.6% of their Anglophone counterparts.
- In 2016, around 60% of New Brunswick's French-speaking agricultural workers used only French at work while this was the case of about 40% of their counterparts in the agri-food sector. In the other Atlantic provinces, less than 7% of French-speaking agricultural and agri-food workers used only French at work.

Portrait of French-speaking workers in the Atlantic provinces' agriculture and agri-food industries, 2006 and 2016

by Étienne Lemyre

Introduction

French¹ speakers in the Atlantic provinces'² agriculture and agri-food industries³ have unique characteristics and specific needs as an official language minority. This report profiles farms with a French-speaking main operator⁴ and French-speaking workers in the agriculture and agri-food industries. It also presents the changes in their social, economic and linguistic profile between 2006 and 2016. This report is a follow-up to the "Portrait of French-language workers in Atlantic Canada's agriculture and agri-food industries"⁵ published in 2017.

Section 1 of this report presents the characteristics of farms whose main operator is French-speaking, based on data from the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture. Using the first official language spoken of the first farm operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire, this section shows how farms with a French-speaking operator differ from other farms in their operating arrangements, farm type, operators' age group structure and generational profile, declared land tenure, farm area, gross farm receipts, and farm capital. Data are presented for New Brunswick and the other Atlantic provinces (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia). These provinces were combined due to the relatively few farms (110) whose main operator in 2016 was French-speaking.

Section 2 examines French-speaking workers in the agriculture industry of New Brunswick and the other Atlantic provinces, which are combined in this section to provide information on a sufficient number of workers. Using data from the 2006 and 2016 censuses of population, this section presents a profile of French-speaking agricultural workers and its evolution between 2006 and 2016 by age group, sex, place of birth, Indigenous identity, education, class of worker, employment income, and languages used at work.

Similarly, section 3 profiles Francophone agri-food workers in New Brunswick and in the other Atlantic provinces, as well as their distribution by the specific industry in which they work.

In 2016, census agricultural regions (CARs)⁶ 1, 3, and 4 in New Brunswick were home to many French-speaking workers in the agriculture (between 530 and 1,055) and agri-food (between 3,035 and 8,165) sectors. Worker characteristics in each of these CARs may differ from the profile for all of New Brunswick presented in this report. Thus, data on agricultural and agri-food workers in these CARs appear in Appendices C and E. In addition, Appendix F presents data on workers in the agri-food sectors of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In 2016, many French-speaking agri-food workers were living in these provinces (365 and 1,980 respectively).

Lastly, the conclusion summarizes the trends that emerge in the previous sections to present general observations on the situation of French speakers in the Atlantic provinces' agricultural and agri-food industries.

1. Portrait of farms in the Atlantic provinces whose main operator is French-speaking

This section looks at the characteristics of farms in the Atlantic provinces according to the language of the main operator in order to identify issues that could be of greater importance for farms operated by a French speaker.

The information in this section is based on integrated data from the 2016 Census of Agriculture and the 2016 Census of Population. Combining these data helped determine the first official language spoken—derived from

1. According to the first official language spoken. "English and French" multiple responses were distributed equally between the "English" and "French" categories.
 2. The Atlantic provinces include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
 3. Appendix A lists the industries in the agriculture industry (e.g., crop production, animal production, greenhouse production, and aquaculture) and the agri-food industry (e.g., agricultural supplies merchant wholesalers, seafood product preparation and packaging, grocery stores, restaurants), according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
 4. In this report, the main operator is defined as the first farm operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire for a given census farm.
 5. LAVOIE, Émilie. 2017. *Portrait of French-language workers in Atlantic Canada's agriculture and agri-food industries, 2011*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 89-657-X2017003, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-657-x/89-657-x2017003-eng.htm>
 6. Census agricultural regions (CARs) comprise one or more census divisions.

the responses to the Census of Population—of the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire for each of the farms. This operator is responsible for making farm management decisions; it may be the owner or tenant of the operation, or a hired manager. As a result, farm-specific agricultural data can be presented according to the language of the main operator.

In this paper, “French-language farms” will be used to refer to farms whose main operator is French-speaking, and “English-language farms” will be used to refer to farms whose main operator is English-speaking.

There was a significant number of French-language farms in New Brunswick in 2016. Of the province’s 2,255 farms, 625 were French-language farms (27.6%). Moreover, there were no farms in the province with a main operator who was neither English- nor French-speaking in 2016.

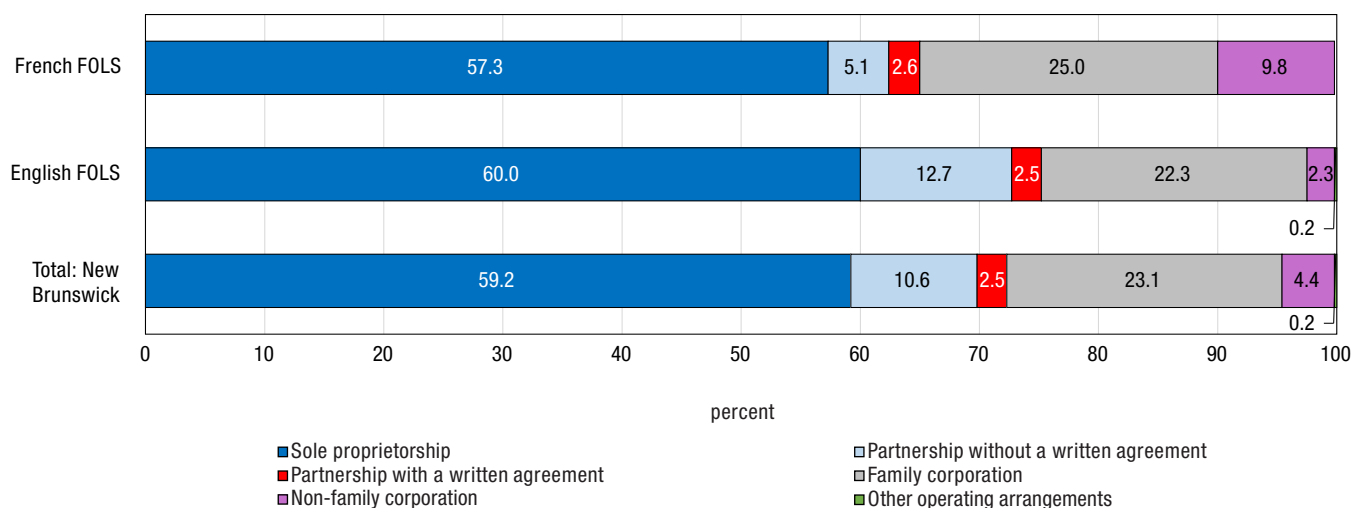
There were fewer French-language farms in the other Atlantic provinces. Of Newfoundland and Labrador’s 405 farms in 2016, fewer than 10 were French-language farms. Prince Edward Island had 25 French-language farms, representing 2.0% of the province’s 1,355 farms. Lastly, in Nova Scotia, 80 of the province’s 3,480 farms (2.3%) were French-language farms in 2016. In these three provinces, fewer than 10 farms had a main operator who was neither English nor French-speaking.

There needs to be a sufficient number of French-language farms in order to provide relevant statistical information about them. This is why data on French-language farms in the Atlantic provinces, excluding New Brunswick, were combined in this report. Therefore, in the following sections, the information on the “other Atlantic provinces” refers to the combined data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. In 2016, there were around 110 French-language farms among these three provinces, representing roughly 2% of the region’s 5,240 farms. Although this number is sufficient to provide information about these farms, it is still relatively low. As a result, caution is required when comparing proportions of English- and French-language farms in the other Atlantic provinces.

1.1 Operating arrangements

Chart 1.1.1

Farms classified by operating arrangements and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² New Brunswick, 2016



1. “English and French” multiple responses were allocated equally between the “French” and “English” categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

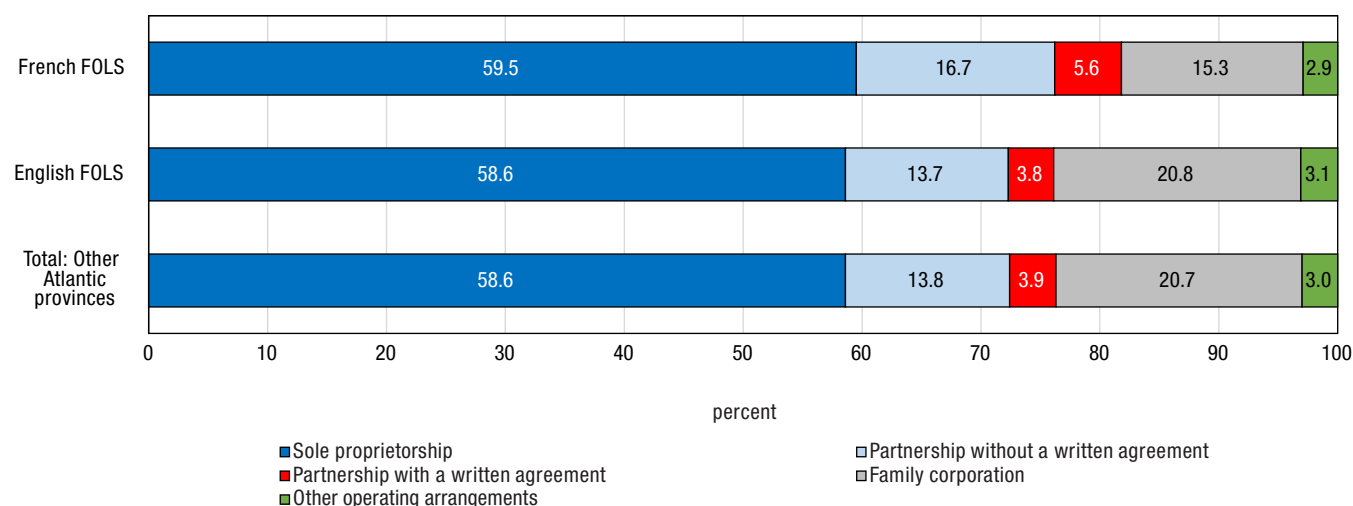
Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In 2016, close to six in ten farms were sole proprietorships in New Brunswick. About 23% of farms were family corporations and more than one in ten farms were partnerships without a written agreement.

French-language farms were more likely to be corporations (34.8%)—family or non-family—than English-language farms (24.6%). In contrast, the proportions of French-language farms that were partnerships without a written agreement (5.1%) or sole proprietorships (57.3%) were lower than those of English-language farms (12.7% and 60.0% respectively).

Chart 1.1.2

Farms classified by operating arrangements and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In the other Atlantic provinces, just under three in five farms were sole proprietorships and about one in five farms was a family corporation in 2016. In addition, just under one in seven farm was a partnership without a written agreement.

The operating arrangements of French- and English-language farms in the other Atlantic provinces were relatively similar. The proportion of family corporations was slightly lower for French-language farms (15.3%) than for English-language farms (20.8%), but this was a minor difference, as this proportion represents a small number of French-language farms.

1.2 Farm type

Table 1.2.1

Farms classified by farm type¹ and by first official language spoken (FOLS)² of the main operator,³ New Brunswick, 2016

Farm type	FOLS of main operator		Total: New Brunswick
	French	English	
	percent		
Animal production	22.4	44.0	38.1
Cattle ranching and farming	10.9	28.3	23.5
Poultry and egg production	2.9	2.0	2.3
Sheep and goat farming	2.1	1.5	1.7
Other animal production	6.4	12.2	10.6
Crop farming	77.7	56.0	62.0
Fruit and tree nut farming	34.7	12.2	18.4
Vegetable and melon farming	11.6	10.0	10.5
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	6.1	8.1	7.6
Oilseed and grain farming	2.3	2.7	2.6
Other crop farming	23.1	22.9	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

3. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In New Brunswick, more than six in ten farms were dedicated to crop farming in 2016. More than 18% of the province's farms produced fruit or tree nuts and 23.5% of farms raised cattle.⁷

The type of farm operation differed between French- and English-language farms. On the one hand, the proportion of French-language farms dedicated to animal production (22.4%) was lower than for English-language farms (44.0%) in 2016. About one in ten French-language farms raised cattle, compared with more than 28% of English-language farms.

On the other hand, French-language farms were more likely to be involved in crop farming (77.7%) than English-language farms (56.0%). A particularly large proportion of French-language farms was dedicated to fruit and tree nut farming: more than one in three French-language farms in New Brunswick was associated with this type of farm in 2016, compared with one in eight English-language farms.

In 2016, more than 95% of the farm area dedicated to fruit and tree nut farming in New Brunswick was dedicated to blueberry farming.⁸

Table 1.2.2

Farms classified by farm type¹ and by first official language spoken (FOLS)² of the main operator,³ Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2016

Farm type	FOLS of main operator		Total: Other Atlantic provinces
	French	English percent	
Animal production	43.3	40.0	40.0
Cattle ranching and farming	21.4	22.1	22.1
Other animal production	21.9	17.8	17.9
Crop farming	56.7	60.0	60.0
Fruit and tree nut farming	18.1	20.9	20.8
Vegetable and melon farming	12.1	9.6	9.6
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	9.8	10.1	10.0
Other crop farming	16.7	19.5	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

3. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

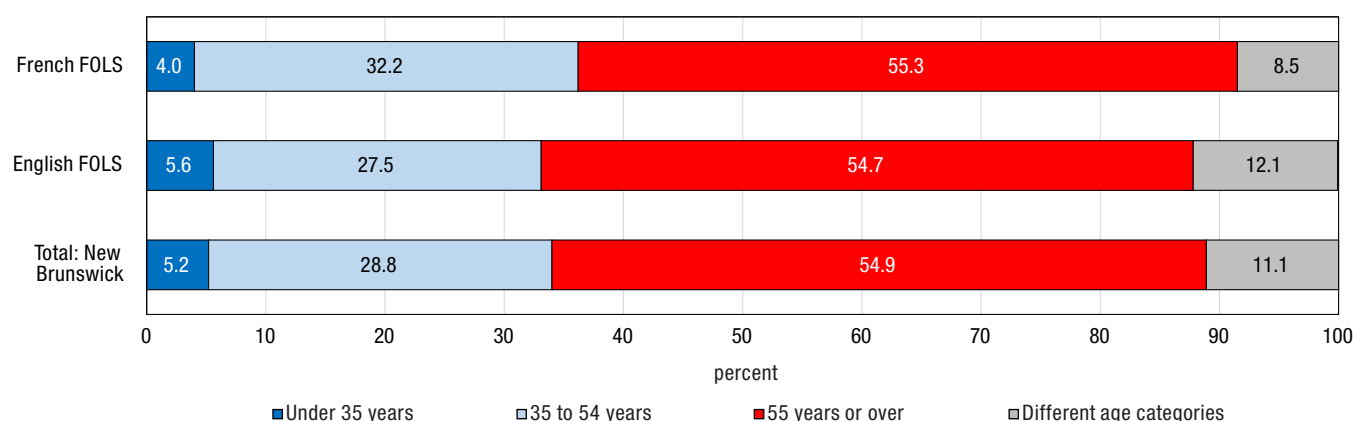
In the other Atlantic provinces, the main farm types were similar to those in New Brunswick. In 2016, just over one in five farms in the other Atlantic provinces was dedicated to cattle ranching and farming and a similar proportion of farms produced fruits and tree nuts. Unlike New Brunswick, the farm types of French-language farms in the other Atlantic provinces differed little from those of English-language farms.

1.3 Age group and generational profile of operators

Between one and three farm operators per farm can be listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire. The people who operate a given farm may belong to the same or to different age groups.

7. Including beef cattle ranching and farming (including feedlots) and dairy cattle and milk production.

8. Statistics Canada, 2017. *Blueberries: A bright spot for New Brunswick agriculture*, catalogue no. 95-640-X, http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/statcan/95-640-x/14803-eng.pdf

Chart 1.3.1**Farms classified by operators' age group and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² New Brunswick, 2016**

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

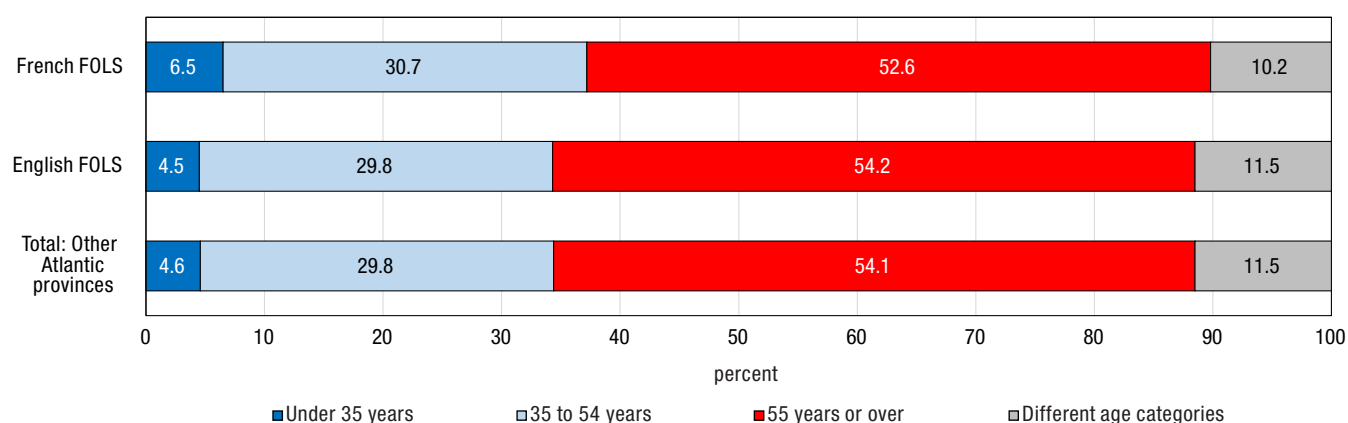
2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

New Brunswick farm operators were relatively old. In 2016, nearly 55% of New Brunswick farms were operated exclusively by people aged 55 years or older and around 5%, exclusively by people under the age of 35.

In 2016, the proportion of farms operated exclusively by people aged 55 or older was relatively similar for French- and English-language farms, as was the proportion of exclusively under 35 operators. However, the proportion of New Brunswick farms operated exclusively by persons 35 to 54 years of age was higher for French-language (32.2%) than for English-language farms (27.5%).

The proportion of multigenerational⁹ farms in New Brunswick was lower for French-language farms (5.8%) than for English-language farms (8.0%) in 2016.

Chart 1.3.2**Farms classified by operators' age group and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2016**

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

9. A multigenerational farm includes at least two operators with an age difference of 20 years or more.

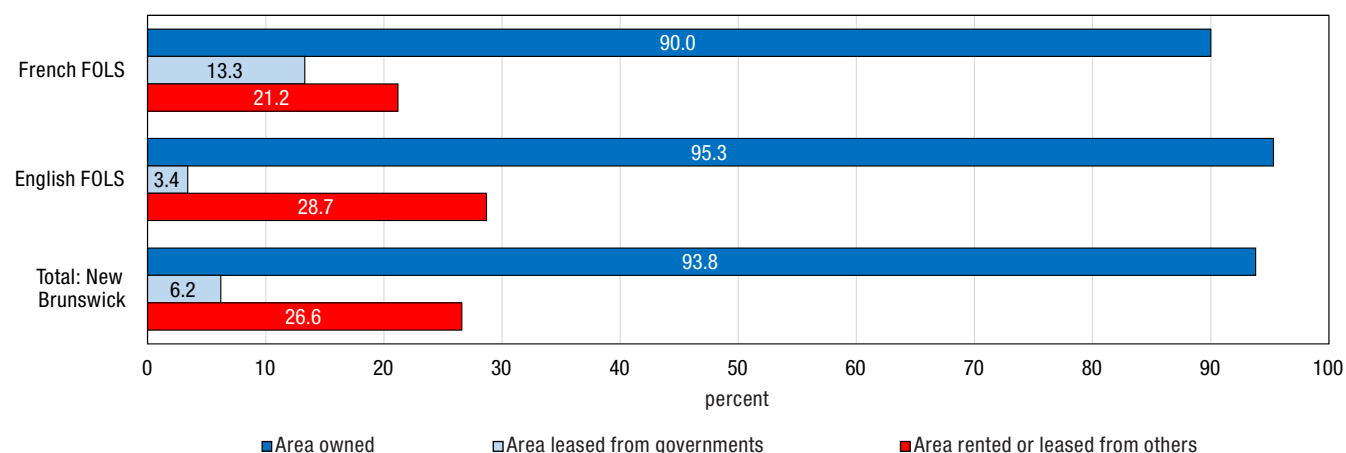
The age distribution of farm operators in the other Atlantic provinces was similar to that in New Brunswick. In 2016, 54.1% of farms in the other Atlantic provinces were operated exclusively by persons 55 years or older. Moreover, there were few differences between the age group distribution of English- and French-language farm operators, and the proportion of multigenerational French-language farms (5.6%) was relatively similar to the proportion for English-language farms (7.3%).

1.4 Land tenure

A farm's land can be classified in more than one tenure category, as the different parts of a given farm can be occupied in different ways.

Chart 1.4.1

Percentage of farms by land tenure and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² New Brunswick, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Note: Totals exceed 100% as multiple forms of land tenure can be declared for a farm.

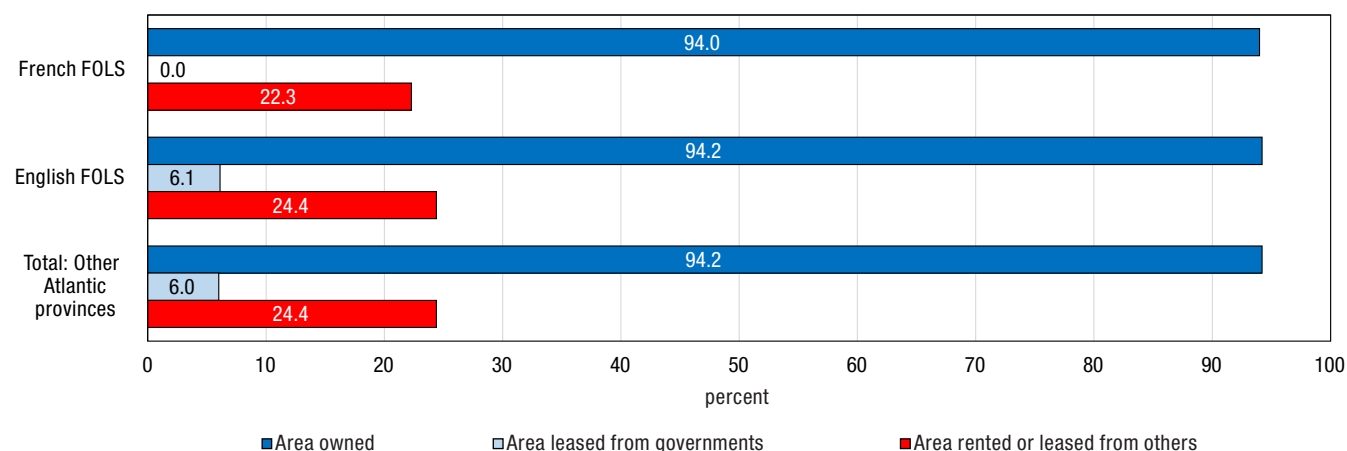
Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In 2016, more than 93% of New Brunswick farms included land they owned and more than one in five farms included land leased from entities other than governments.

There were some differences in land tenure between French- and English-language farms in 2016. The proportion of French-language farms that included land they owned (90.0%) was lower than that of English-language farms (95.3%). In addition, French-language farms were less likely to include land leased from non-governmental entities (21.2%) than English-language farms (28.7%). Conversely, the proportion of French-language farms that included land leased from governments (13.3%) was almost four times higher than that of English-language farms (3.4%).

Chart 1.4.2

Percentage of farms by land tenure and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Notes: Totals exceed 100% as multiple forms of land tenure can be declared for a farm. Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

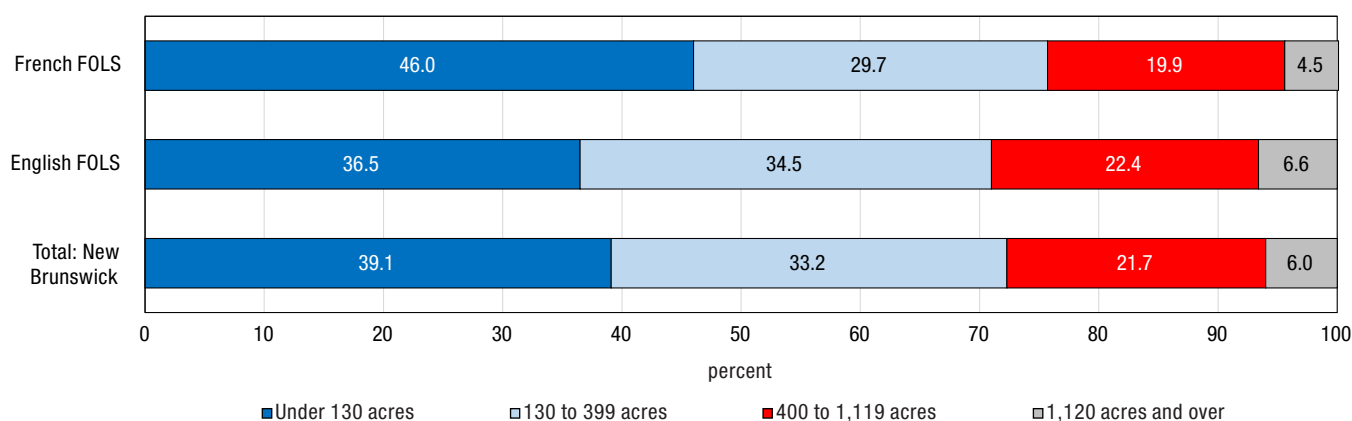
Land tenure on farms in the other Atlantic provinces was similar to that of farms in New Brunswick. In 2016, about 94% of farms in the other Atlantic provinces included land they owned and around one in four farms included land leased from owners other than governments.

Unlike in New Brunswick, there was little difference in the land tenure arrangements of English- and French-language farms in the other Atlantic provinces.

1.5 Total farm area

Chart 1.5.1

Farms classified by total farm area and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² New Brunswick, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

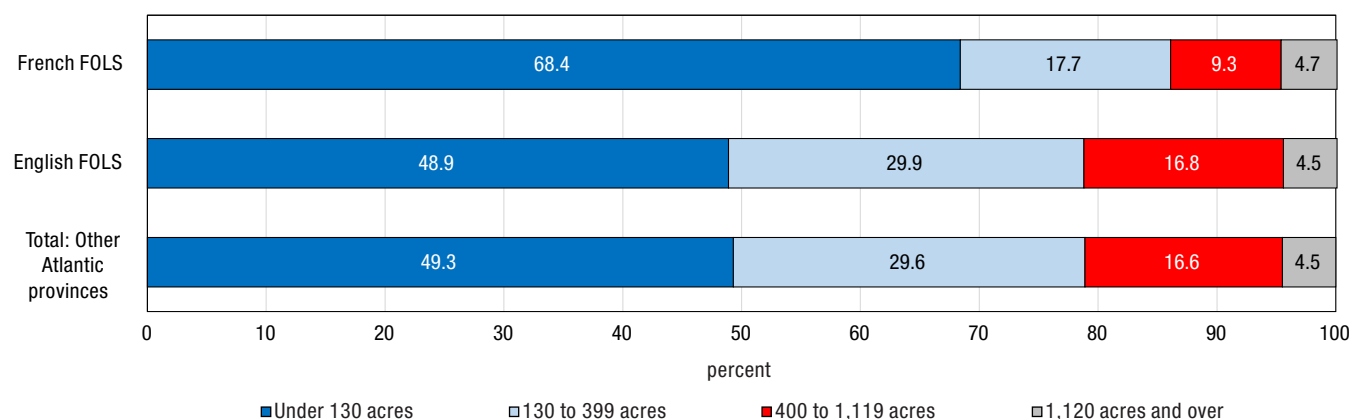
2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

Small farms were relatively common in New Brunswick, where about four in ten farms had a farm area of less than 130 acres in 2016. This proportion was higher for French-language farms (46.0%) than for English-language farms (36.5%). Moreover, just over one in four farms in the province covered a farm area of 400 acres or more in 2016. This proportion was 24.4% in French-language farms and 29.0% in English-language farms.

Chart 1.5.2

Farms classified by total farm area and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

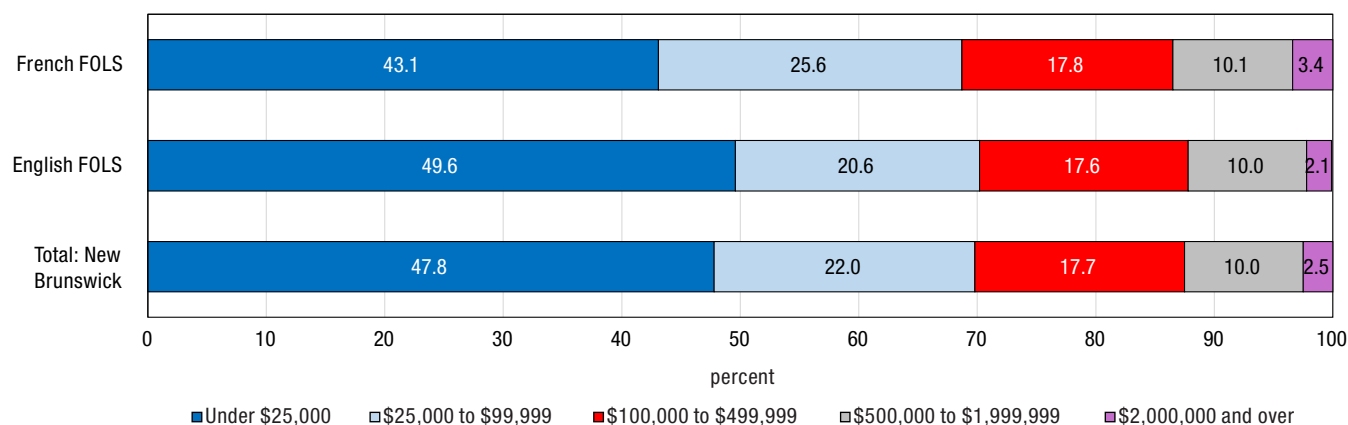
In the other Atlantic provinces, the proportion of farms with a small area (less than 130 acres) was greater than in New Brunswick. In 2016, about half of farms in the other Atlantic provinces were in this category. In addition, around one in five farms covered a large area of over 400 acres.

As in New Brunswick, the proportion of small farms in the other Atlantic provinces was higher among French-language farms than English-language farms. In 2016, more than 68% of French-language farms in the other Atlantic provinces had a farm area of less than 130 acres, compared with about 49% of English-language farms.

1.6 Total gross farm receipts

Chart 1.6.1

Farms classified by total gross farm receipts and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² New Brunswick, 2016

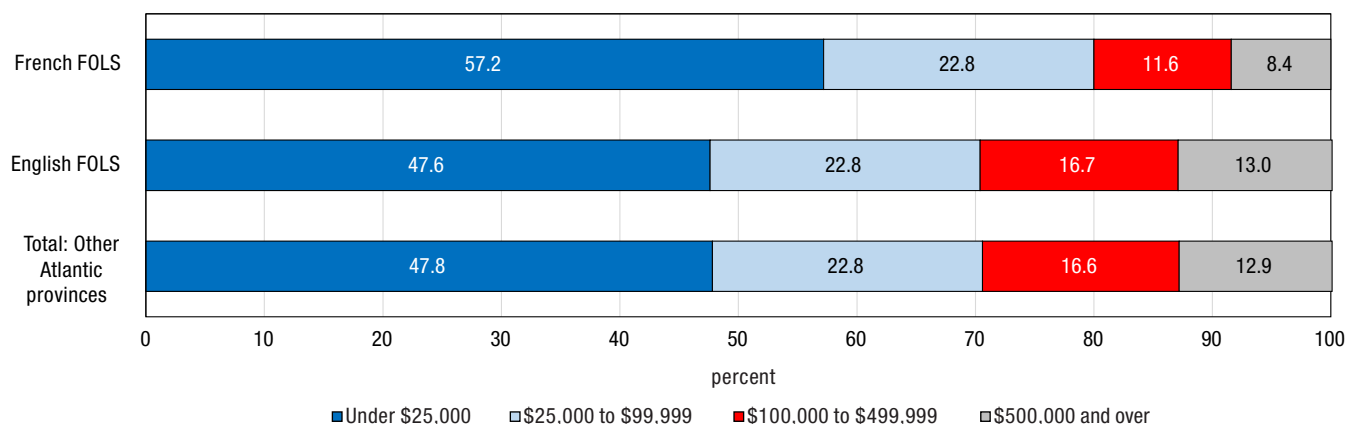


1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

A large proportion of farms in New Brunswick generated low gross farm receipts. Just under half of farms had farm receipts of less than \$25,000 in 2016. In contrast, one in eight farms had farm receipts of \$500,000 or more. A similar proportion of English- and French-language farms reported this level of income. However, French-language farms were less likely to generate farm receipts below \$25,000 (43.1%) than English-language farms (49.6%) in 2016.

Chart 1.6.2
Farms classified by total gross farm receipts and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2016


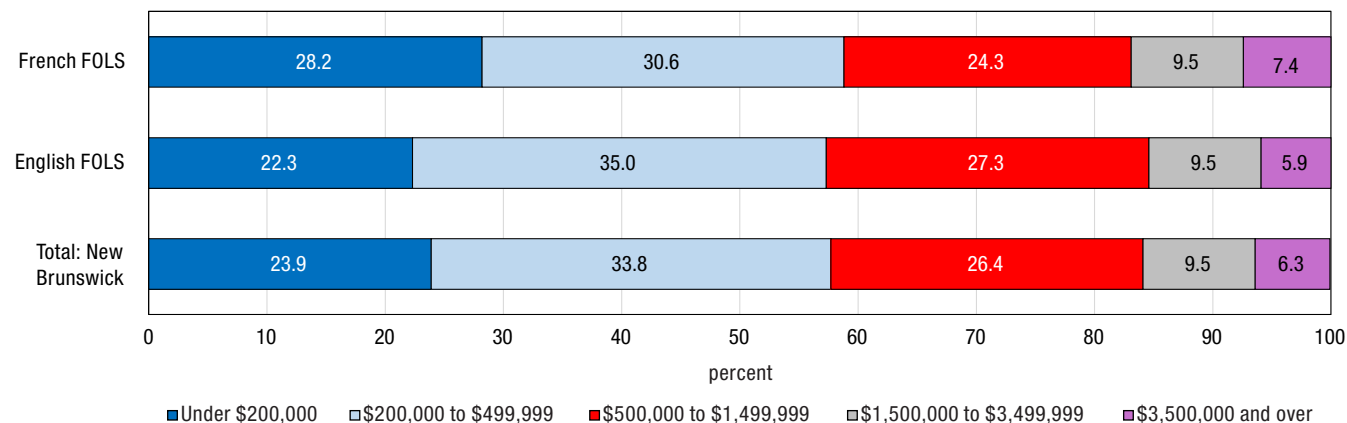
1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

Farms in the other Atlantic provinces had similar farm receipts to those in New Brunswick, but French-language farms in this region were not less likely to generate low farm receipts than English-language farms. On the contrary, the proportion of French-language farms reporting farm receipts below \$25,000 in 2016 (57.2%) was higher than for English-language farms (47.6%) in the other Atlantic provinces.

1.7 Total farm capital

Chart 1.7.1
Farms classified by total farm capital and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,² New Brunswick, 2016


1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

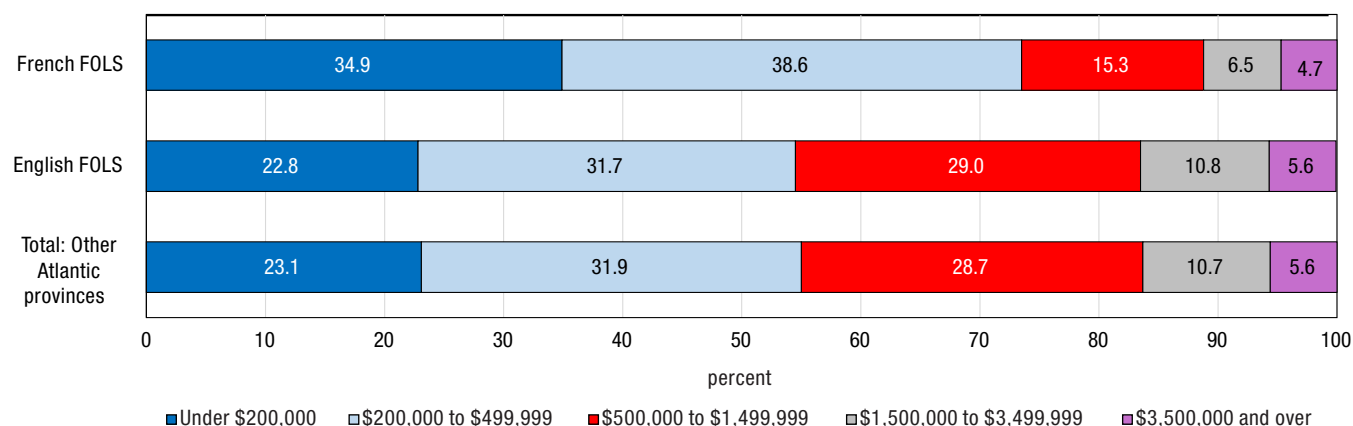
Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

Just under a quarter of New Brunswick farms had farm capital of less than \$200,000 in 2016, and about one in six of the province's farms had high farm capital of \$1,500,000 or more.

French-language farms were more likely to have low farm capital (below \$200,000) than English-language farms. This was the case for 28.2% of French-language farms, compared with 22.3% of English-language farms. In contrast, the proportion of French-language farms with farm capital of \$3,500,000 or more (7.4%) was slightly higher than that of English-language farms (5.9%) in 2016.

Chart 1.7.2

**Farms classified by total farm capital and first official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of the main operator,²
Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2016**



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. The main operator is defined as the first operator listed on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Sources: Statistics Canada, integrated data from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture.

In the other Atlantic provinces, a slightly larger proportion of farms had high farm capital than in New Brunswick. Forty-five percent of farms in the other Atlantic provinces had farm capital of \$500,000 or more, compared with around 42% of New Brunswick farms.

The proportion of French-language farms in the other Atlantic provinces that had low farm capital was higher than that of English-language farms. More than one-third of French-language farms had farm capital of less than \$200,000 in 2016, compared with about 23% of English-language farms. While more than 45% of English-language farms had farm capital of \$500,000 or more, less than 27% of French-language farms were in this situation.

2. Social, economic and linguistic profile of French-speaking workers in the Atlantic provinces' agriculture industry

This section presents the changes in the social, economic and linguistic profile of French-speaking agricultural workers in the Atlantic provinces between 2006 and 2016. The term "agricultural workers" includes the farm operators mentioned in the previous section, and also any person aged 15 and older who worked¹⁰ on a farm, in crop and animal production, in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production, or in aquaculture. Table A.1 in the Appendix A provides a detailed list of industries in the agriculture sector. The data presented in this section are from the 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

10. Refers to the job held during the census reference week (for example, from May 1 to 7, 2016). If the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1 in the year preceding the census, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Table 2

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016

Province	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	2,300	0	2,310	0	2,235	0	2,245
Prince Edward Island	115	4,815	0	4,930	80	4,085	25	4,190
Nova Scotia	220	8,800	0	9,015	135	7,630	25	7,785
New Brunswick	2,100	6,165	0	8,265	2,410	5,490	20	7,920
Total	2,440	22,090	0	24,525	2,625	19,440	75	22,135
	percent							
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0	1.9	97.5	0.6	100.0
Nova Scotia	2.4	97.6	0.0	100.0	1.7	98.0	0.3	100.0
New Brunswick	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	30.4	69.3	0.3	100.0
Total	9.9	90.1	0.0	100.0	11.9	87.8	0.3	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The number of agricultural workers aged 15 years or older decreased in the Atlantic provinces between 2006 (24,525 workers) and 2016 (22,135 workers). In 2016, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were the provinces home to the largest number of agricultural workers (over 7,700).

Over the decade, the number of Francophone¹¹ agricultural workers increased in the Atlantic provinces, from 2,440 in 2006 to 2,625 in 2016. As a result, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers in the Atlantic provinces rose from 9.9% in 2006 to 11.9% in 2016. This growth was mainly driven by New Brunswick, since the number of Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces decreased sharply between 2006 (340 workers) and 2016 (215 workers).

In 2016, around 92% of Francophone agricultural workers in the Atlantic provinces lived in New Brunswick. In this province, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers increased from 25.4% to 30.4% between 2006 and 2016. In the other Atlantic provinces, around 2% of agricultural workers were Francophones in 2006 and 2016.

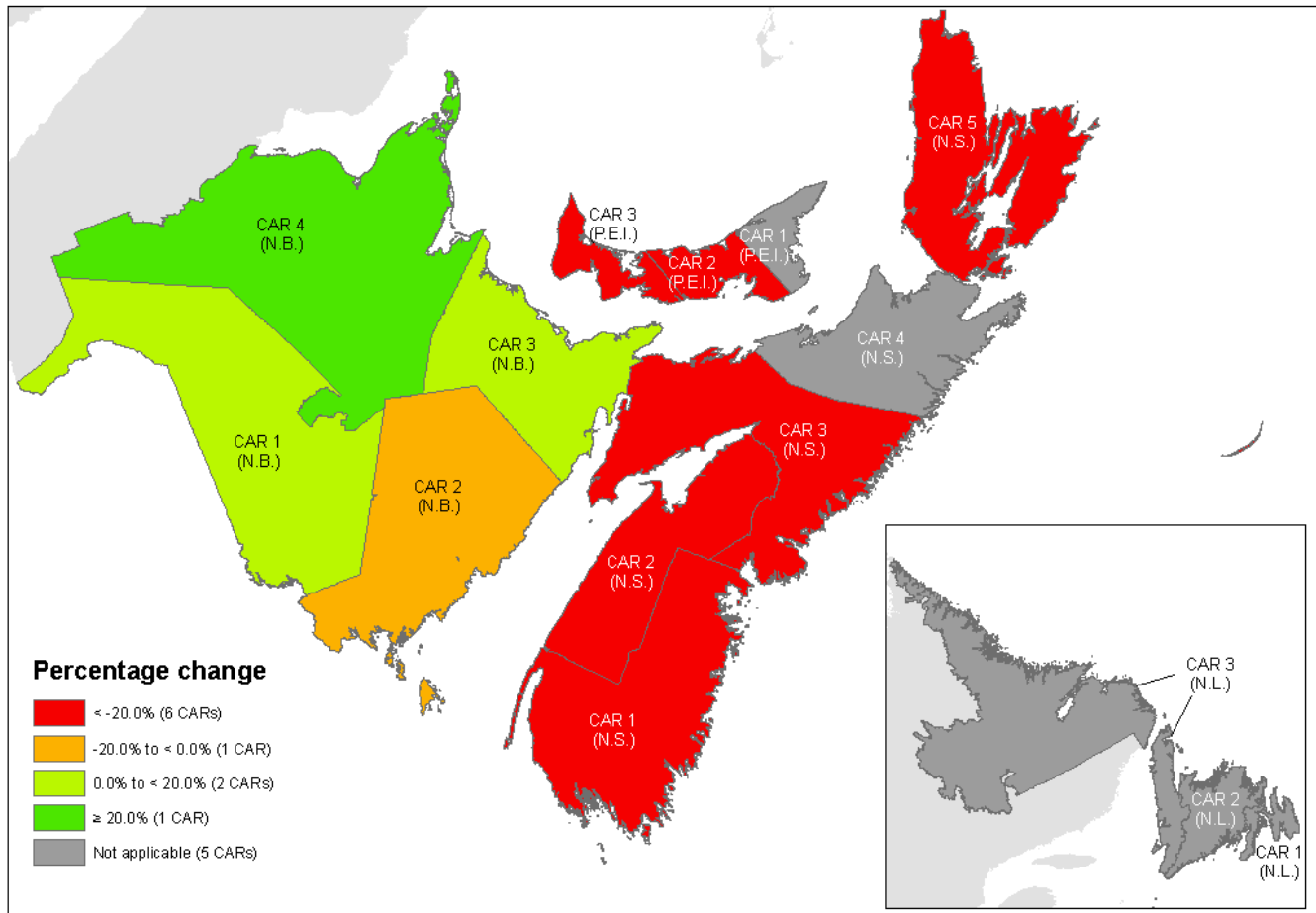
Each province had its particularities with regard to the change in the number of agricultural workers between 2006 and 2016 and the concentration of Francophone agricultural workers in certain census agricultural regions (CARs). Appendix B presents the number of English- and French-speaking agricultural workers based on their CAR of residence, for each Atlantic province.

In New Brunswick in 2016, more than 500 Francophone agricultural workers lived in CAR 1 (N.B.), in the northwest of the province, and in CAR 3 (N.B.), in the southeast. More than 1,000 Francophone agricultural workers were living in CAR 4 (N.B.) in 2016. This CAR, located in northeastern New Brunswick, includes the Acadian Peninsula. The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers was 25.2% in CAR 1 (N.B.), 37.9% in CAR 3 (N.B.), and 84.6% in CAR 4 (N.B.). Since these CARs had large Francophone agricultural worker populations, information on their agricultural workers is provided for each CAR in Appendix C.

11. In this report, the terms "Francophone" and "Anglophone" are used to refer to people whose first official language spoken is French and people whose first official language spoken is English, respectively.

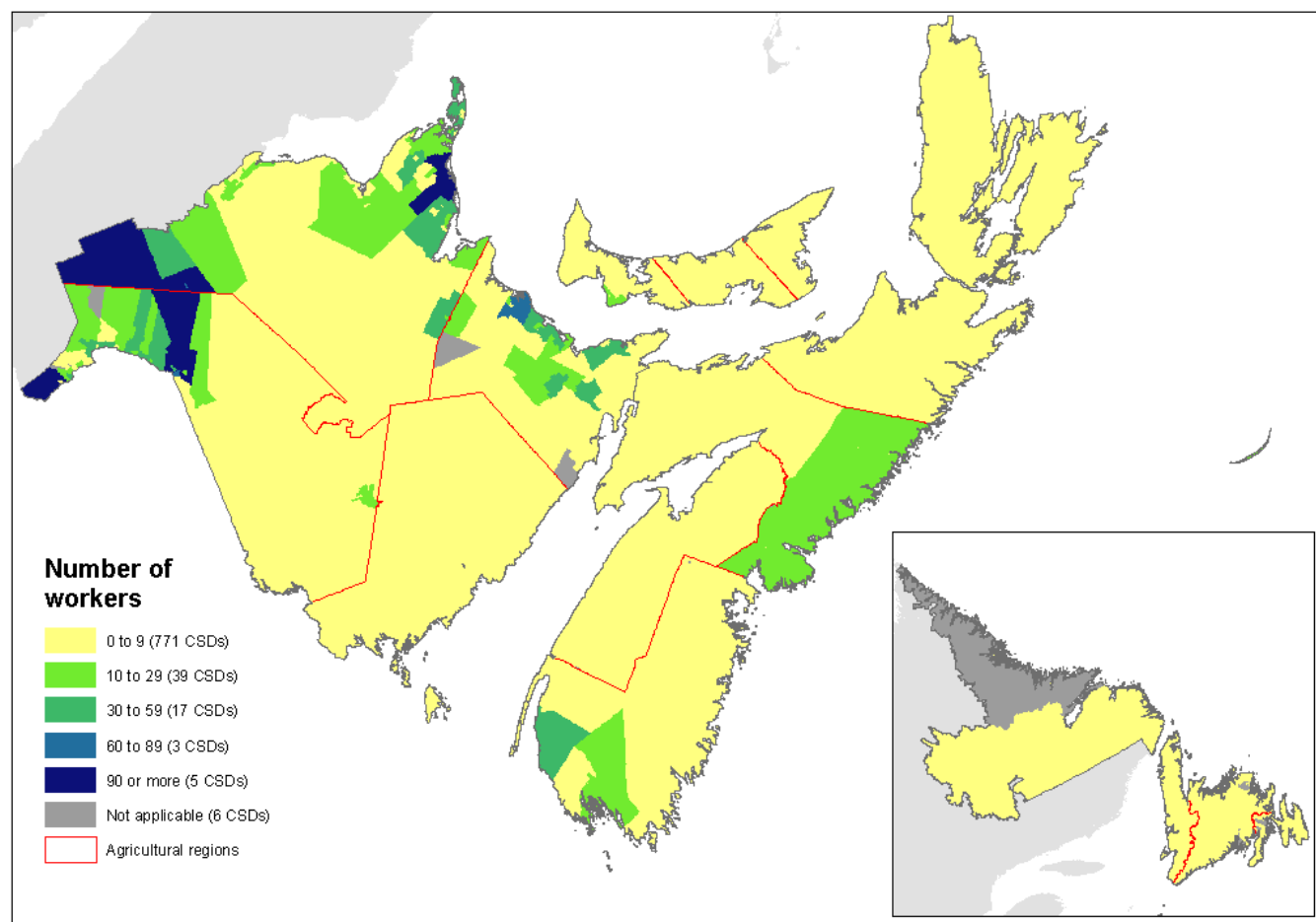
Map 2.a

Percentage change from 2006 to 2016 of the French-speaking population aged 15 or over who worked in the agriculture sector, census agricultural regions (CARs), Atlantic provinces



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Map 2.a shows that between 2006 and 2016, the number of Francophone agricultural workers decreased by more than 20% in six of the Atlantic provinces' CARs, which were located in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The number of Francophone agricultural workers increased in three CARs, all of which were in New Brunswick. These CARs already had the highest number of Francophone agricultural workers in 2006.

Map 2.b**Number of French-speaking agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over, census subdivisions (CSDs), Atlantic provinces, 2016**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of population.

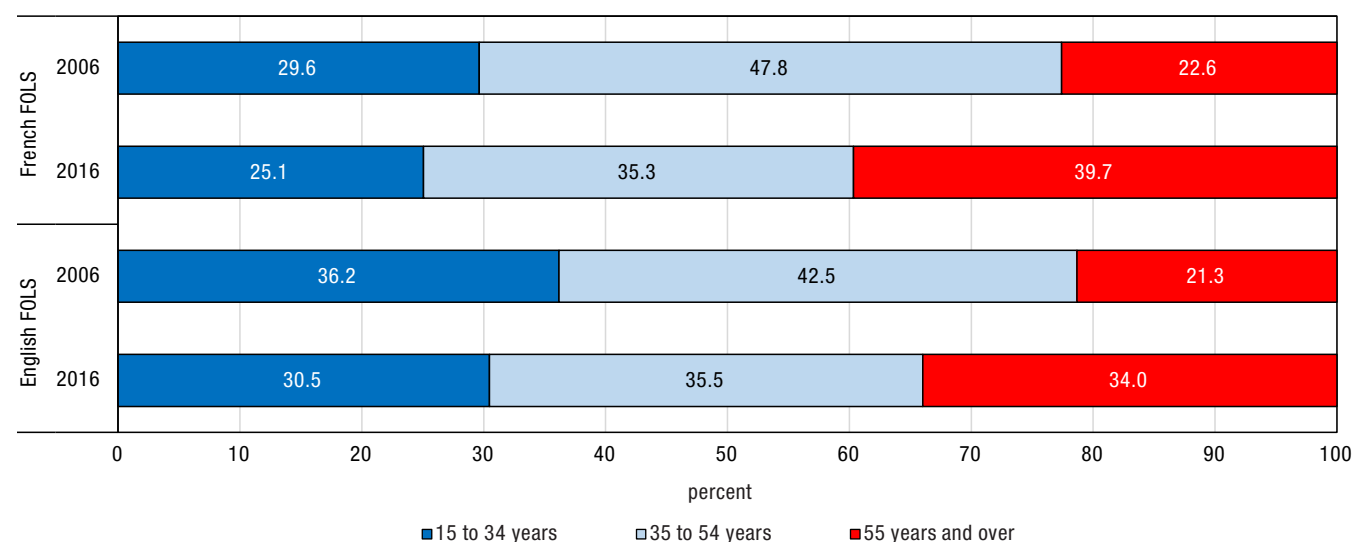
Map 2.b shows that Francophone agricultural workers were concentrated in relatively few municipalities in 2016. Five municipalities, all located in New Brunswick, had 90 or more Francophone agricultural workers. These were Saint-Quentin (150 workers) and Tracadie (120 workers) in CAR 4 (N.B.), and Drummond (115 workers), Saint-André (100 workers) and Saint-François (95 workers) in CAR 1 (N.B.). In 2016, the municipality with the highest number of Francophone agricultural workers in CAR 3 (N.B.) was Richibucto (70 workers). No municipalities in CAR 2 (N.B.) had 10 or more Francophone agricultural workers in 2016.

In Nova Scotia, the municipality of Clare, located in CAR 1 (N.S.), had the most French-speaking agricultural workers in 2016 (40 workers). On Prince Edward Island, the Lot 15 census subdivision in CAR 3 (P.E.I.) had the most French-speaking agricultural workers (25 workers).

2.1 Age group

Chart 2.1.1

Age group of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

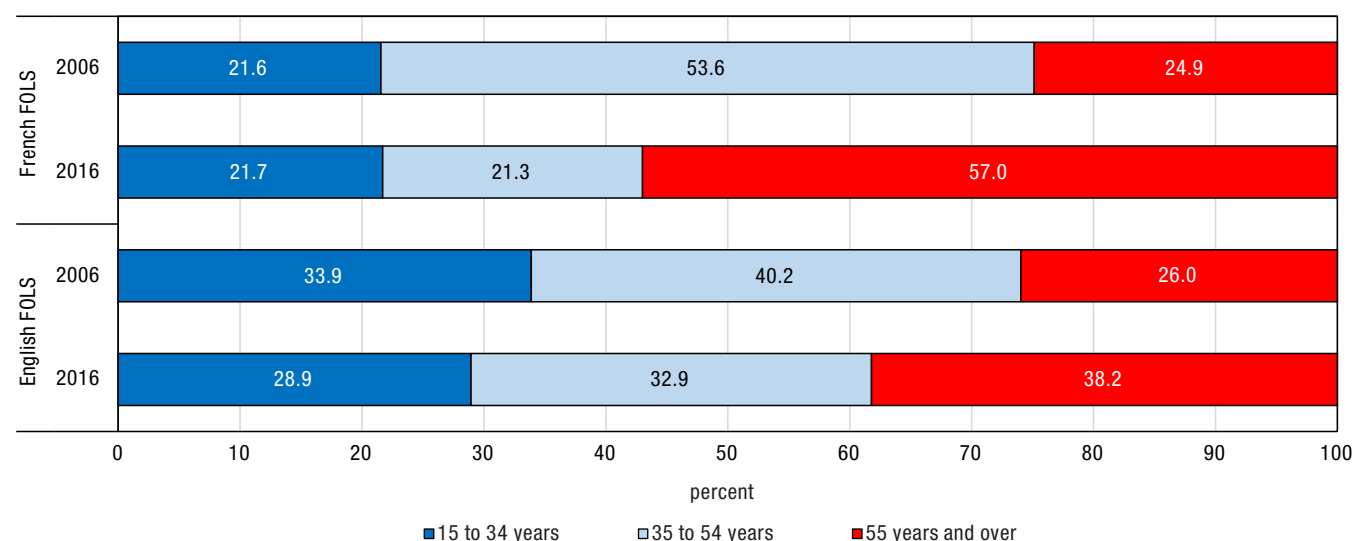
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

New Brunswick's population of Francophone agricultural workers grew older between 2006 and 2016. The median age of these workers rose from 45.1 years in 2006 to 50.7 years in 2016. The proportion of young Francophone agricultural workers aged 15 to 34 years decreased over the decade (from 29.6% in 2006 to 25.1% in 2016), while there was an increase in the proportion of these workers who were aged 55 years or older (from 22.6% in 2006 to 39.7% in 2016).

The age distribution of farm operators working on French-language farms differed little from those of English-language farms. In contrast, Francophone agricultural workers were relatively older than their Anglophone counterparts. In 2016, the proportion of young Francophone agricultural workers aged 15 to 34 (25.1%) was lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts (30.5%). In addition, the 55-years-or-older age group was the one with the highest proportion of Francophone agricultural workers in New Brunswick in 2016; this was not the case for their Anglophone counterparts, for whom the proportion of workers aged 35 to 54 (35.5%) was similar to that of workers aged 55 or older (34.0%). Lastly, the median age of Anglophone agricultural workers (41.7 years in 2006 and 47.0 years in 2016) was lower than that of their Francophone counterparts.

Chart 2.1.2

Age group of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The aging of Francophone agricultural workers was more pronounced in the other Atlantic provinces than in New Brunswick. The median age of Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces rose from 46.4 years in 2006 to 55.2 years in 2016, an increase of almost nine years over the decade. In 2016, 57.0% of Francophone agricultural workers in this region were aged 55 years or older, compared with about a quarter in 2006. By contrast, the share of these workers aged 15 to 34 remained relatively stable over the decade (about 22%).

Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces were older than their Anglophone counterparts. The latter's median age was lower in both 2006 (44.2 years) and 2016 (49.5 years). In 2016, the proportion of Anglophone agricultural workers aged 55 years or older (38.2%) was lower than that of their Francophone counterparts (57.0%) and the proportion of Anglophone agricultural workers aged 15 to 34 (28.9%) exceeded that of their Francophone peers (21.7%).

The high proportion of Francophone agricultural workers aged 55 years or older and the increase in the median age of these workers could be associated with retirements or moves to other industries, which may help explain the significant decrease in the population of Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces between 2006 and 2016.

2.2 Sex

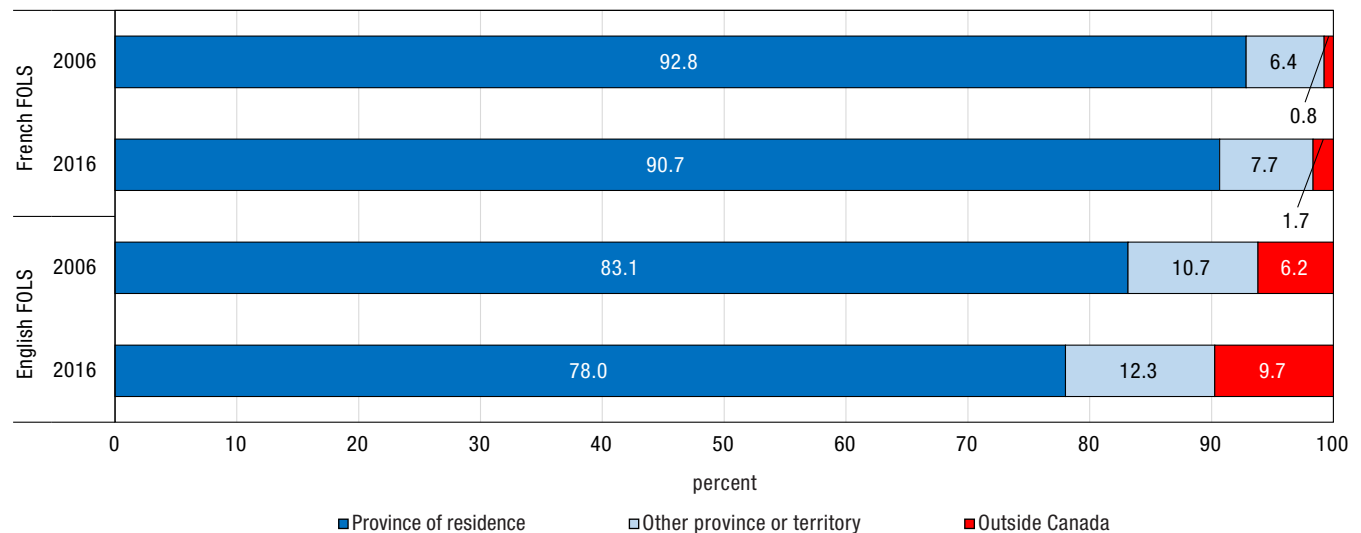
The representation of women among Francophone agricultural workers in New Brunswick decreased between 2006 and 2016, with the proportion of these workers represented by women going from 34.1% in 2006 to 30.5% in 2016. Among their Anglophone counterparts, the proportion represented by women increased slightly between 2006 (31.5%) and 2016 (33.2%).

In the other Atlantic provinces, there was an even greater drop in the proportion of women among Francophone agricultural workers, with this proportion decreasing from 35.5% in 2006 to 25.1% in 2016. This proportion was lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts in 2016. The representation of women among Anglophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces was relatively similar in 2006 and 2016, with the proportion of women among these workers decreasing from 32.7% to 31.3% over the decade.

2.3 Place of birth

Chart 2.3.1

Place of birth of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

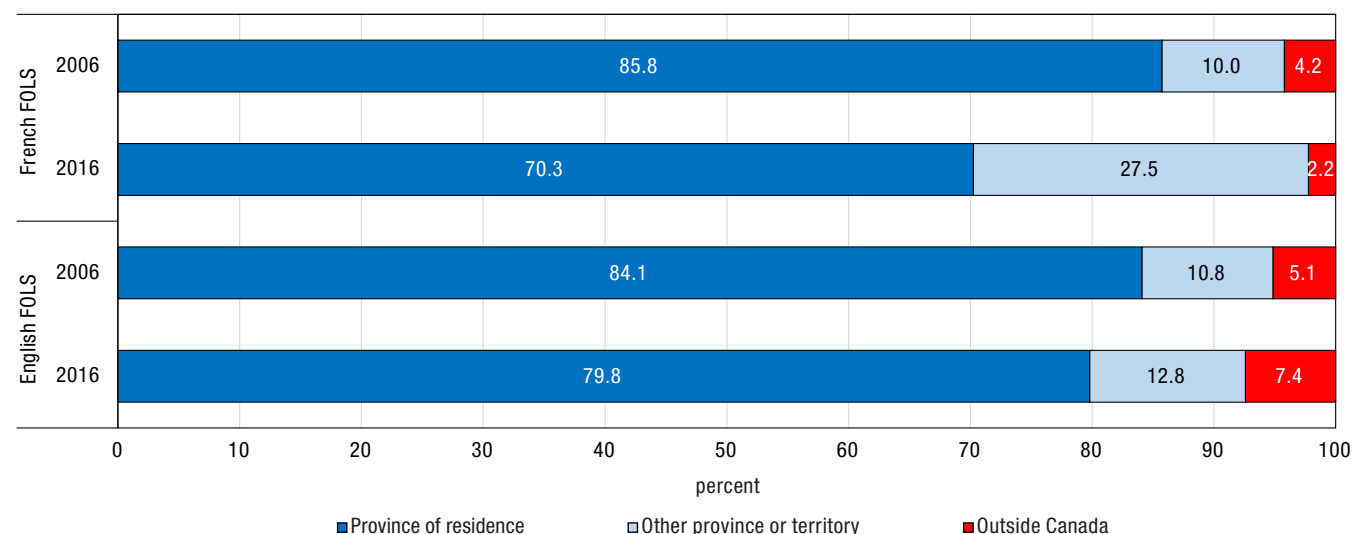
In 2016, more than nine in ten Francophone agricultural workers were born in New Brunswick and around one in thirteen Francophone agricultural workers was born in another province. Moreover, less than 2% of these workers were born outside Canada.

The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers born in New Brunswick (90.7%) surpassed that of their Anglophone counterparts (78.0%) in 2016. Thus, Anglophone agricultural workers were more likely to be born in another province (12.3%) or outside Canada (9.7%) than their Francophone counterparts.

In 2016, of the Francophone agricultural workers born in a province other than New Brunswick, more than four out of five were born in Quebec.

Chart 2.3.2

**Place of birth of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹
Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016**



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces who were born in a province other than their province of residence¹² increased between 2006 (10.0%) and 2016 (27.5%). While the number of Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces decreased sharply between 2006 and 2016, the number of these workers who were born in another province, although small, increased over the same period.

Unlike in New Brunswick, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces who were born in their province of residence (70.3%) was lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts (79.8%) in 2016. Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces were more than twice as likely to be born in another province as their Anglophone counterparts. On the other hand, the proportion of Anglophone agricultural workers born outside Canada (7.4%) was higher than that of their Francophone counterparts (2.2%).

2.4 Indigenous identity

In New Brunswick, the number of Indigenous¹³ agricultural workers increased from 130 to 240 between 2006 and 2016. Of these workers, less than a quarter had French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) in 2006, while in 2016, this was the case for more than one-third. All Indigenous agricultural workers in New Brunswick knew either English or French in 2016, and a small number also knew an Indigenous language.

In the other Atlantic provinces, there were 285 Indigenous agricultural workers in 2006 and 540 in 2016. About 8% of these workers had French as their FOLS in 2016 while nearly all Indigenous agricultural workers had English as their FOLS in 2006. All Indigenous agricultural workers knew either English or French in 2006 and 2016. In addition, nearly 3% of Indigenous agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces knew an Indigenous language in 2016.

The sharp increase in the number of Indigenous agricultural workers between 2006 and 2016 throughout the Atlantic provinces is possibly due to changes in the reported identity of these workers in the course of the decade.¹⁴

12. Includes all persons whose province of residence differs from their province of birth, even when both provinces are included in the "other Atlantic provinces" category.

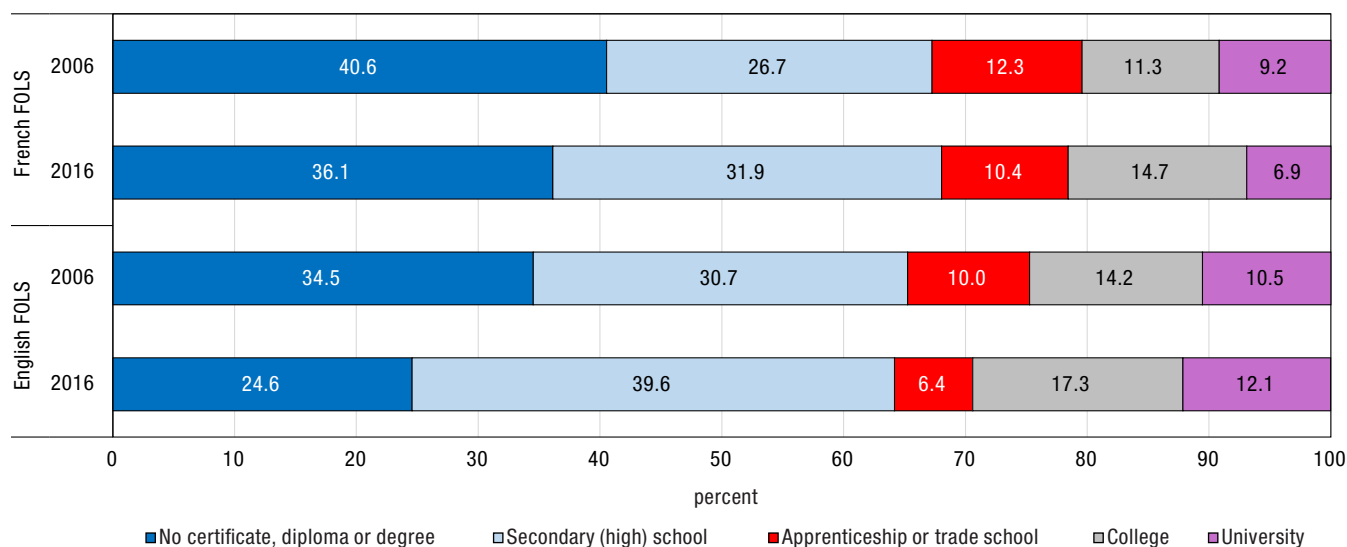
13. Includes persons who identify as belonging to an Indigenous people of Canada. This comprises First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or Registered or Treaty Indians (as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*), and/or members of a First Nation or Indian band.

14. O'DONNELL, Vivian and LAPOINTE, Russell. 2019. Statistics Canada. *Responses mobility and the growth of the Aboriginal identity population, 2006-2011 and 2011-2016*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 99-011-X2019002, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/99-011-x/99-011-x2019002-eng.htm>

2.5 Education

Chart 2.5.1

Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

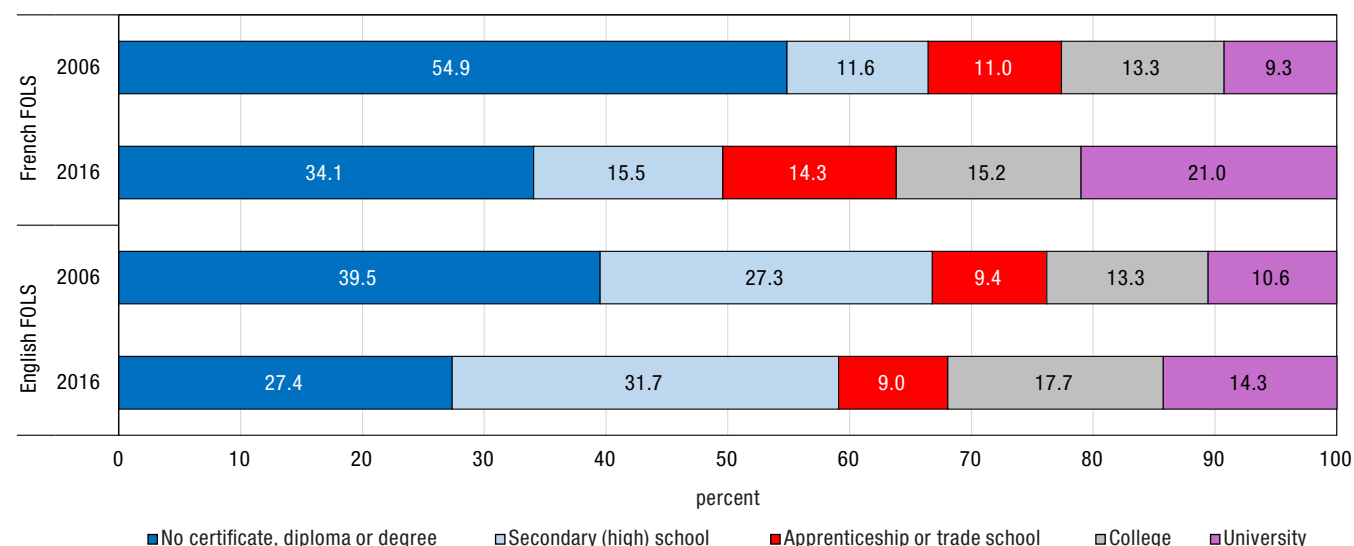
In New Brunswick, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who had no certificate, diploma or degree decreased between 2006 (40.6%) and 2016 (36.1%), while the proportion with secondary¹⁵ education as their highest qualification increased from 26.7% to 31.9% over the decade. However, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers with a postsecondary diploma was similar in 2006 and 2016 (at around 32%), and the proportion of those workers who had a university degree declined over the decade, from 9.2% to 6.9%.

The educational attainment of Francophone agricultural workers was generally lower than that of their Anglophone counterparts. In 2016, Anglophone agricultural workers were much less likely to have no certificate, diploma or degree (24.6%) than their Francophone counterparts (36.1%), and a higher proportion of Anglophone agricultural workers had a college or university degree (29.4%) compared to their Francophone counterparts (21.6%).

15. Includes equivalency certificates.

Chart 2.5.2

Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

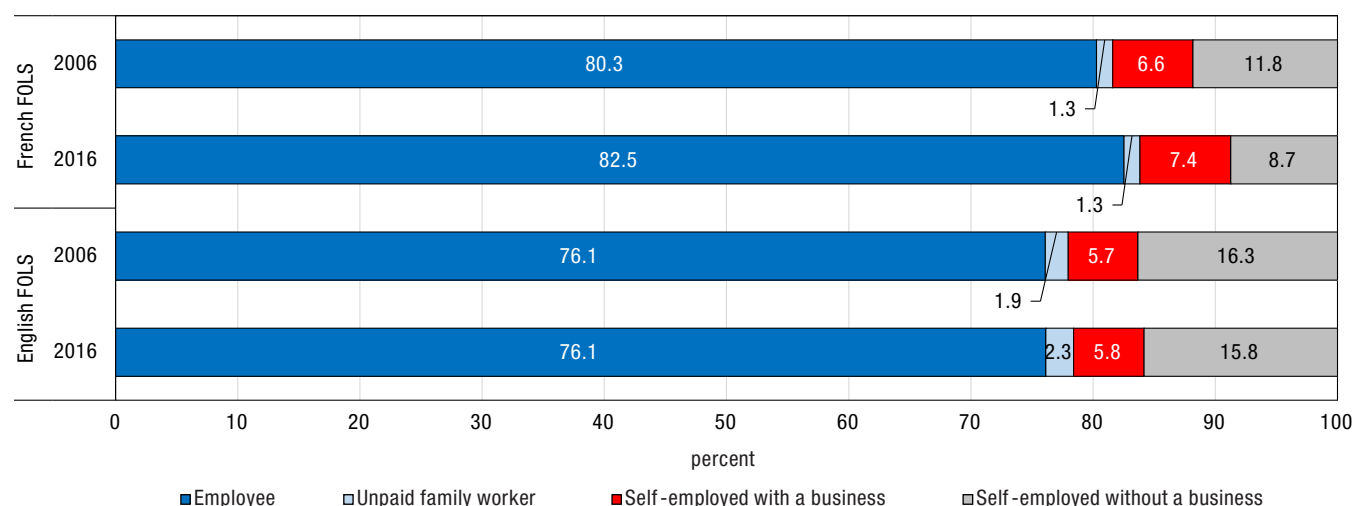
Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces had higher educational attainment in 2016 than in 2006. In 2016, around one-third of these workers had no certificate, diploma or degree, while more than half of them were in this situation in 2006. The proportion of these workers who had a university degree more than doubled over the decade, from 9.3% in 2006 to 21.0% in 2016.

In 2016, Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces were more likely to have a postsecondary qualification (50.5%) than their Anglophone counterparts (41.0%). In contrast, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who had not completed secondary school (34.1%) remained higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts (27.4%) in 2016.

2.6 Class of worker

Chart 2.6.1

Class of worker of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

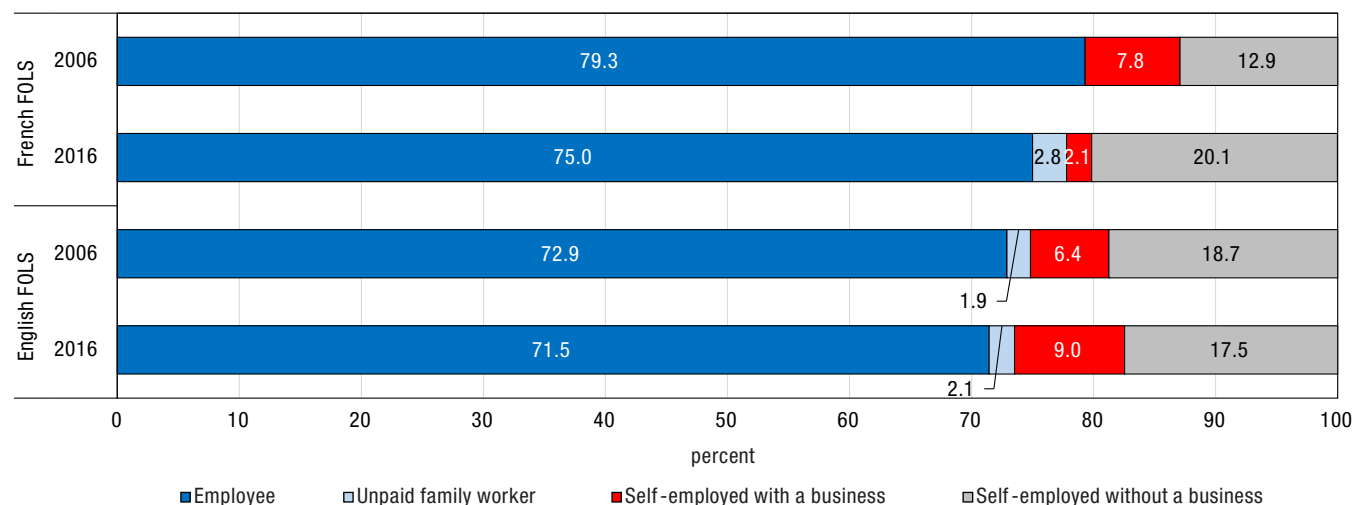
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In New Brunswick, about eight in ten Francophone agricultural workers were employees in both 2006 and 2016. The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who were self-employed decreased slightly between 2006 (18.4%) and 2016 (16.1%). Among these self-employed persons, the proportion who were incorporated increased over the decade (35.9% in 2006 and 46.0% in 2016).

Francophone agricultural workers were more likely to be employees (82.5%) than their Anglophone counterparts (76.1%) in 2016. Meanwhile, the proportion of self-employed persons among Anglophone agricultural workers was higher (more than one in five workers). Around 27% of Anglophone self-employed workers in the agriculture sector were incorporated, a lower proportion than that of their Francophone counterparts (46.0%).

Chart 2.6.2

Class of worker of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the other Atlantic provinces, three out of four Francophone agricultural workers were employees in 2016. This proportion was slightly higher in 2006 (around 79%). The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who were self-employed remained relatively stable between 2006 (20.7%) and 2016 (22.2%). However, the proportion of these self-employed workers who were incorporated declined over the decade, decreasing from around 38% in 2006 to less than 10% in 2016.

Anglophone agricultural workers were more likely to be self-employed (26.5%) than their Francophone counterparts in 2016. In addition, the proportion of incorporated self-employed workers was higher among Anglophone (around one-third) than Francophone agricultural workers.

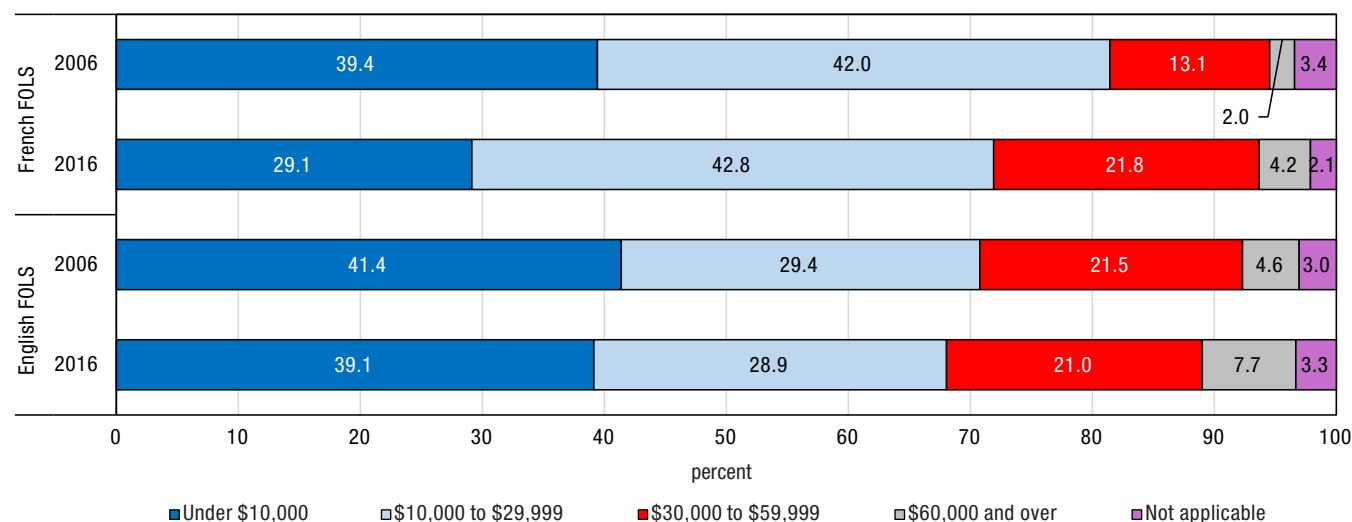
2.7 Employment income

Employment income includes all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the calendar year preceding the census. The employment income of agriculture sector workers may include income from sources other than the job held in this sector.

The information in this report includes all individuals categorized as workers, including those who worked during the reference week (e.g., May 1 to 7, 2016) or the census year (e.g., 2016), but who were not working in the year preceding the census (e.g., 2015). However, since these workers were not working in the year preceding the census, they are excluded from the information presented in this section. They are identified by the “not applicable” category in the charts below and are excluded from the calculations of median income, work pattern, and the number of weeks worked per year.

Chart 2.7.1

Employment income¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. In 2015 constant dollars.

2. “English and French” multiple responses were allocated equally between the “French” and “English” categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The median employment income¹⁶ of Francophone agricultural workers in New Brunswick increased between 2006 and 2016 from \$12,575 to \$15,250. Thus, the proportion of these workers with employment income below \$10,000 decreased over the decade (39.4% in 2006 and 29.1% in 2016), while the proportion who had employment income of \$30,000 or more increased over the same period (15.1% in 2006 and 26.0% in 2016).

16. Excludes individuals who did not work in the year preceding the census. In 2015 constant dollars, calculated based on the variation in the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI) between 2005 (107.0) and 2015 (126.6) (Source: Statistics Canada, [Table 18-10-0005-01](#), Consumer Price Index, annual average, not seasonally adjusted. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25318/1810000501-eng>).

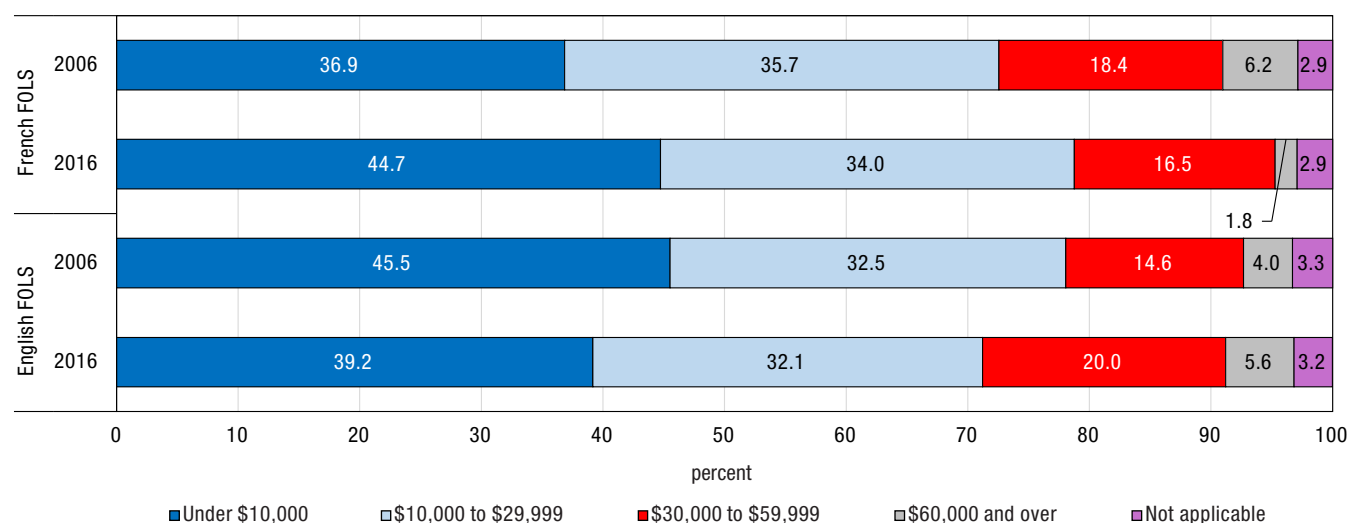
The median employment income of Anglophone agricultural workers was lower than that of their Francophone counterparts in 2016. This was not the case in 2006. The median employment income of Anglophone agricultural workers increased from \$13,620 to \$14,900 over the decade. In 2016, the proportion of Francophone agricultural workers with low employment income (below \$10,000) was much lower (29.1%) than that of their Anglophone counterparts (39.1%).

Work pattern differences may account for the higher median employment income of Francophone agricultural workers: in 2016, 85.4% of these workers worked full-time,¹⁷ compared with 79.2% of their Anglophone counterparts. By contrast, Francophone agricultural workers worked on average fewer weeks per year¹⁸ (30.6) than their Anglophone counterparts (36.7).

The employment income gap between Francophone men and women working in New Brunswick's agriculture sector increased between 2006 (\$4,150) and 2016 (\$7,465). The median employment income of Francophone women in the agricultural sector increased from \$10,445 in 2006 to \$10,935 in 2016, and that of men, from \$14,595 in 2006 to \$18,400 in 2016.

Chart 2.7.2

**Employment income¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),²
Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016**



1. In 2015 constant dollars.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The median employment income of Francophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces decreased between 2006 (\$13,325) and 2016 (\$11,675). Thus, the proportion of those with employment income below \$10,000 increased over the decade, from 36.9% to 44.7%. Moreover, the proportion of these workers with employment income above \$30,000 decreased over the same period (24.6% in 2006 and 18.3% in 2016).

In 2006, the median employment income of Anglophone agricultural workers was lower than that of their Francophone counterparts. This was no longer the case in 2016. The median employment income of Anglophone agricultural workers in the other Atlantic provinces was \$10,940 in 2006 and \$13,725 in 2016. In 2016, Anglophone agricultural workers were less likely to have employment income under \$10,000 (39.2%) and more likely to report employment income of \$30,000 or more (25.6%) than their Francophone counterparts (44.7% and 18.3%, respectively).

17. Indicates that the work was mainly full-time (30 hours or more per week) for the weeks worked in the year preceding the census, for all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks. Excludes individuals who in this report were categorized as workers, but who did not work in the year preceding the census.

18. In the year preceding the census. Excludes individuals who in this report were categorized as workers, but who did not work in the year preceding the census.

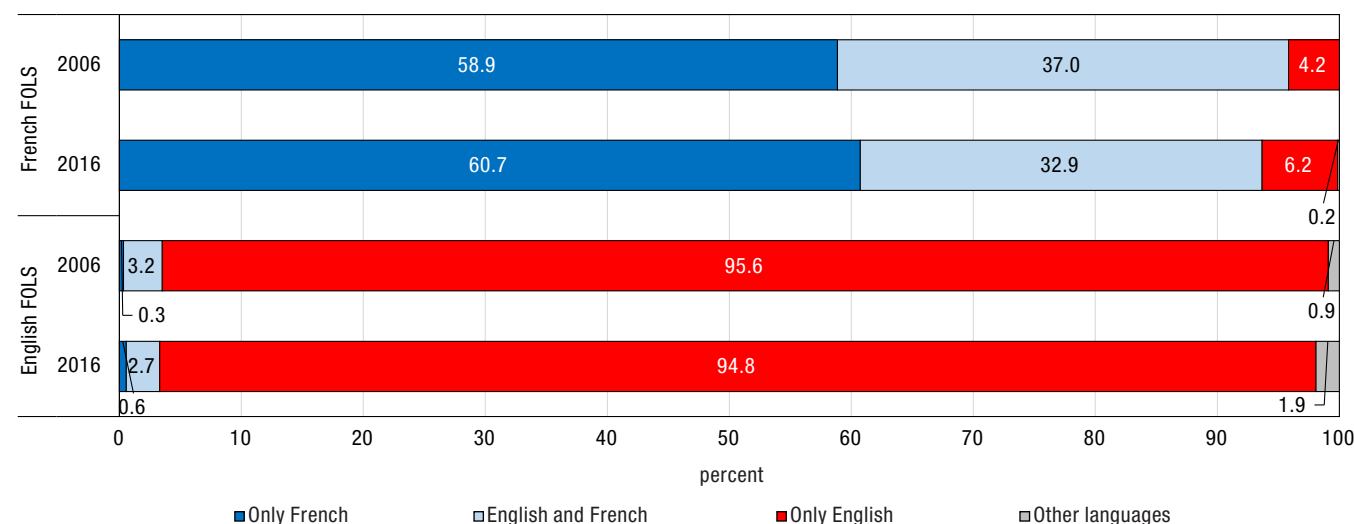
The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who worked full-time (78.2%) was similar to that of their Anglophone counterparts (76.6%) in 2016. However, the average number of weeks worked per year was lower among Francophone agricultural workers (32.7) than among their Anglophone counterparts (36.1).

In 2006, the median employment income of Francophone women working in the other Atlantic provinces' agriculture sector (\$13,325) was below that of men (\$16,980). This was no longer the case in 2016; Francophone women in the agriculture sector had median employment income of \$12,570, compared with \$8,875 for men.

2.8 Languages used at work

Chart 2.8.1

Language(s) used at work¹ by agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers in New Brunswick who used only French¹⁹ at work increased slightly between 2006 (58.9%) and 2016 (60.7%), as did the proportion of these workers who used only English²⁰ at work (4.2% in 2006 and 6.2% in 2016). The proportion of Francophone agricultural workers who used English and French²¹ at work decreased from 37.0% in 2006 to 32.9% in 2016. Furthermore, approximately 3% of their Anglophone counterparts used both official languages at work.

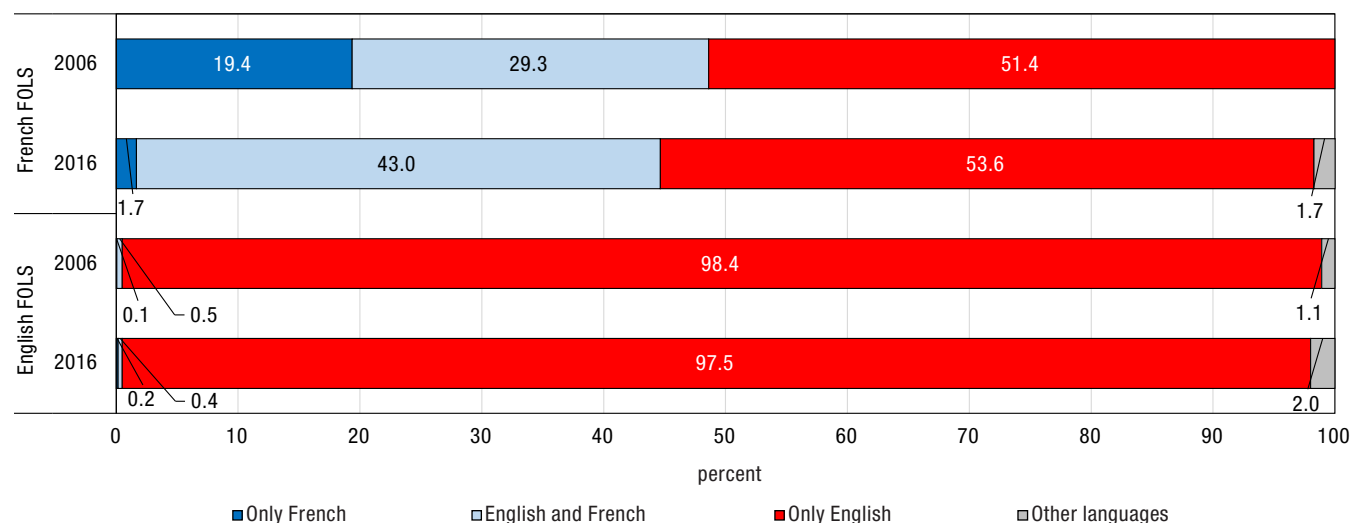
19. Includes persons who used French most often at work and who did not use another language most often or on a regular basis at work.

20. Includes persons who used English most often at work and who did not use another language most often or on a regular basis at work.

21. Includes persons who used French and English equally at work, who used French most often and English on a regular basis or English most often and French on a regular basis, and who did not use a language other than French or English most often or on a regular basis at work.

Chart 2.8.2

**Language(s) used at work¹ by agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),²
Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016**



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the other Atlantic provinces, more than half of Francophone agricultural workers used only English at work in 2006 and 2016. The proportion of these workers who used only French at work decreased from 19.4% in 2006 to less than 2% in 2016. At the same time, the proportion of these workers using both English and French at work increased over the decade, from 29.3% to 43.0%.

3. Social, economic and linguistic profile of French-language workers in the Atlantic provinces' agri-food industry

This section tracks the evolution of the social, economic and linguistic profile of French-speaking agri-food workers in the Atlantic provinces between 2006 and 2016.

In this report, agri-food workers include any person 15 years of age or older who worked in input and service supply (e.g., farm machinery and equipment wholesaler-distributors, farm support activities), food, beverage and tobacco processing (e.g., seafood product preparation and packaging, meat product manufacturing, bakeries), food retail or wholesale (e.g., grocery stores, food merchant wholesalers) and food services (e.g., restaurants). Table A.2 in Appendix A provides a detailed list of the industries in the agri-food sector. The data presented in this section are from the 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table 3

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016

Province	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
Newfoundland and Labrador	60	42,000	25	42,085	110	39,090	65	39,270
Prince Edward Island	480	11,655	0	12,135	365	11,905	45	12,310
Nova Scotia	2,560	62,215	65	64,835	1,980	61,940	180	64,095
New Brunswick	20,440	34,590	70	55,100	17,530	35,770	260	53,560
Total	23,540	150,455	160	174,160	19,980	148,710	545	169,235
	percent							
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.1	99.8	0.1	100.0	0.3	99.5	0.2	100.0
Prince Edward Island	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	96.7	0.4	100.0
Nova Scotia	3.9	96.0	0.1	100.0	3.1	96.6	0.3	100.0
New Brunswick	37.1	62.8	0.1	100.0	32.7	66.8	0.5	100.0
Total	13.5	86.4	0.1	100.0	11.8	87.9	0.3	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In 2016, 169,235 people aged 15 and older worked in the agri-food sector in the Atlantic provinces. This is a decrease from 2006, when the sector had 174,160 workers. In 2016, Nova Scotia (64,095 workers) and New Brunswick (53,560 workers) were the provinces with the most agri-food workers.

The number of Francophone agri-food workers decreased in the Atlantic provinces between 2006 (23,540 workers) and 2016 (19,980 workers). This approximately 15% drop was greater than the decline in the overall number of workers in the sector. Consequently, the proportion of Francophones among agri-food workers in the Atlantic provinces decreased from 13.5% in 2006 to 11.8% in 2016.

In 2016, New Brunswick accounted for around 88% of the Francophone agri-food workers in the Atlantic provinces. Between 2006 and 2016, the number of Francophone agri-food workers in the province decreased from 20,440 to 17,530 and the proportion of Francophones among the sector's workers declined, from 37.1% to 32.7%.

In the other Atlantic provinces, the number of Francophone agri-food workers fell from 3,100 to 2,455 between 2006 and 2016. This decrease in the number of Francophone agri-food workers was observed in Prince Edward Island (from 480 workers in 2006 to 365 in 2016) and Nova Scotia (2,560 workers in 2006 and 1,980 in 2016). In contrast, in Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of Francophone agri-food workers increased from 60 to 110 between 2006 and 2016. However, the proportion of Francophones among the province's agri-food workers remained under 0.5%. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers was around 4% in 2006 and around 3% in 2016.

As with agricultural workers, data on agri-food workers in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia are presented together in this section as workers in these provinces shared several trends and this grouping made comparisons with New Brunswick easier. However, as the number of Francophone agri-food workers in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia was relatively high, information on these workers is presented in Appendix D.

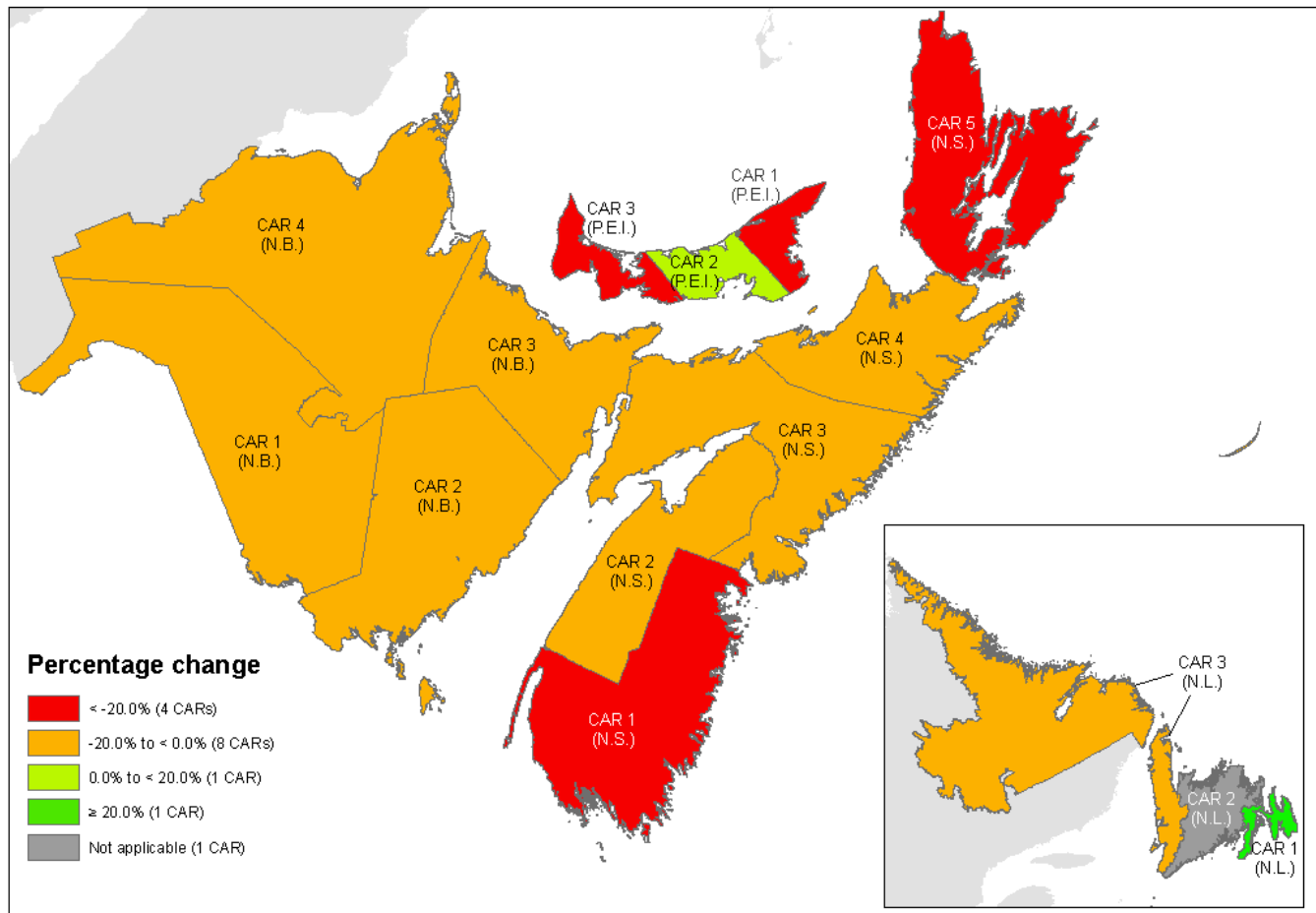
For each province, there are some particularities with the change in the number of agri-food workers between 2006 and 2016 and in the concentration of Francophone workers who live in certain census agricultural regions (CARs). Thus, for each Atlantic province, Appendix E presents the number of Anglophone and Francophone agri-food workers based on their CAR of residence.

In New Brunswick in 2016, more than 3,000 Francophone agri-food workers resided in CAR 1 (N.B.), in the northwest of the province, and in CAR 3 (N.B.), in the southeast, and there were more than 8,000 of them in CAR 4 (N.B.), in the northeast. This CAR, which includes the Acadian Peninsula, also had the highest proportion of

Francophone agri-food workers (68.6%) in 2016. In CAR 1 (N.B.) and CAR 3 (N.B.), Francophones also represented a significant proportion of this sector's workers (25.6% and 37.4%, respectively). Data on each of these CARs' large populations of Francophone agri-food workers are presented in Appendix F.

Map 3.a

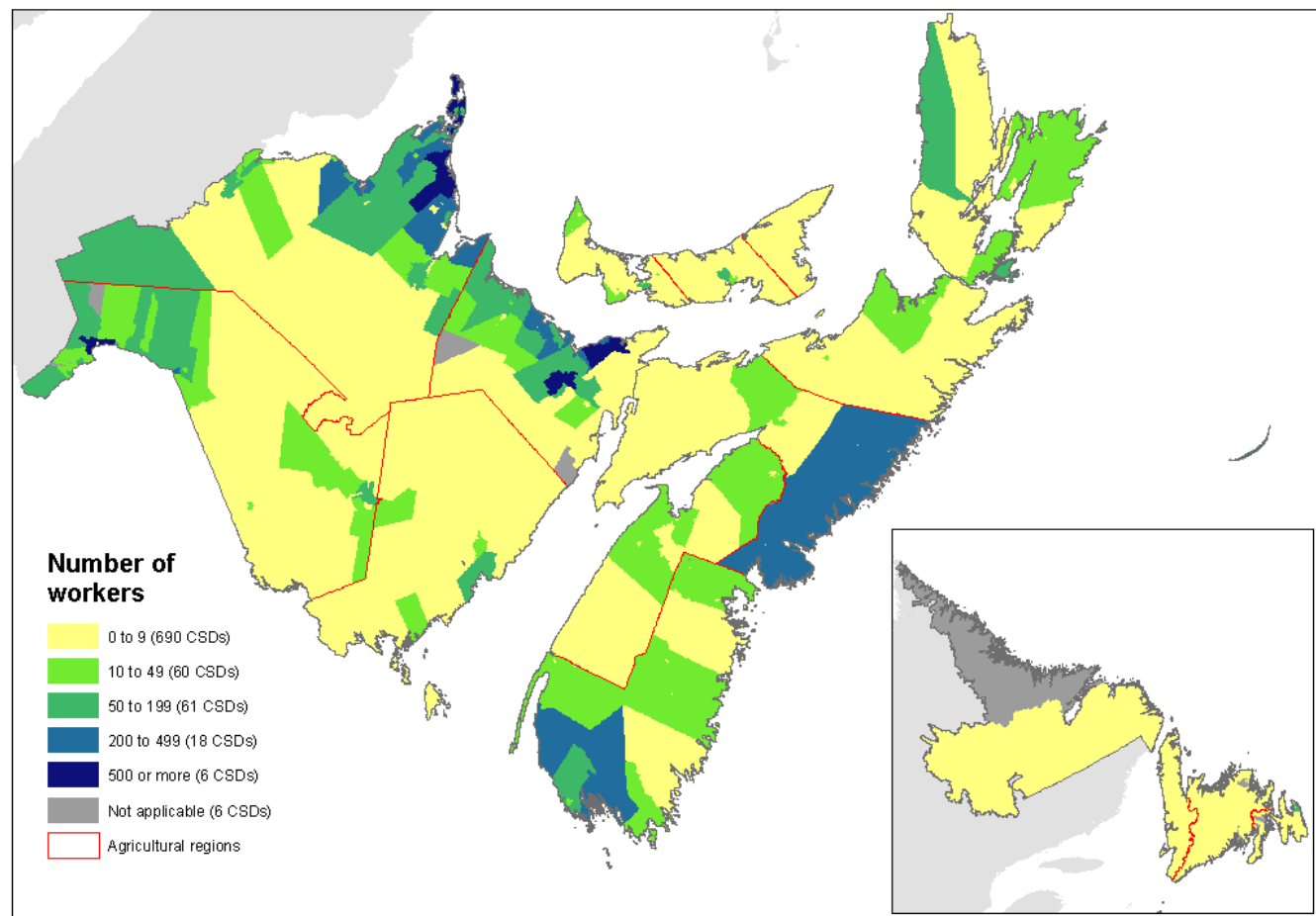
Percentage change from 2006 to 2016 of the French-speaking population aged 15 or over who worked in the agri-food sector, census agricultural regions (CARs), Atlantic provinces



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The number of Francophone agri-food workers decreased in several CARs between 2006 and 2016. Map 3.a shows that their numbers fell in 12 of the Atlantic provinces' 15 CARs over the decade. In four CARs located in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, this decline was greater than 20%.

There were only two CARs in the Atlantic provinces with an increase in the number of Francophone agri-food workers: CAR 2 in Prince Edward Island and CAR 1 in Newfoundland and Labrador. It is worth noting that the largest urban areas in these provinces (Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island and St. John's in Newfoundland and Labrador) were located in these CARs.

Map 3.b
Number of French-speaking agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over, census subdivisions (CSDs), Atlantic provinces, 2016


Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 censuses of population.

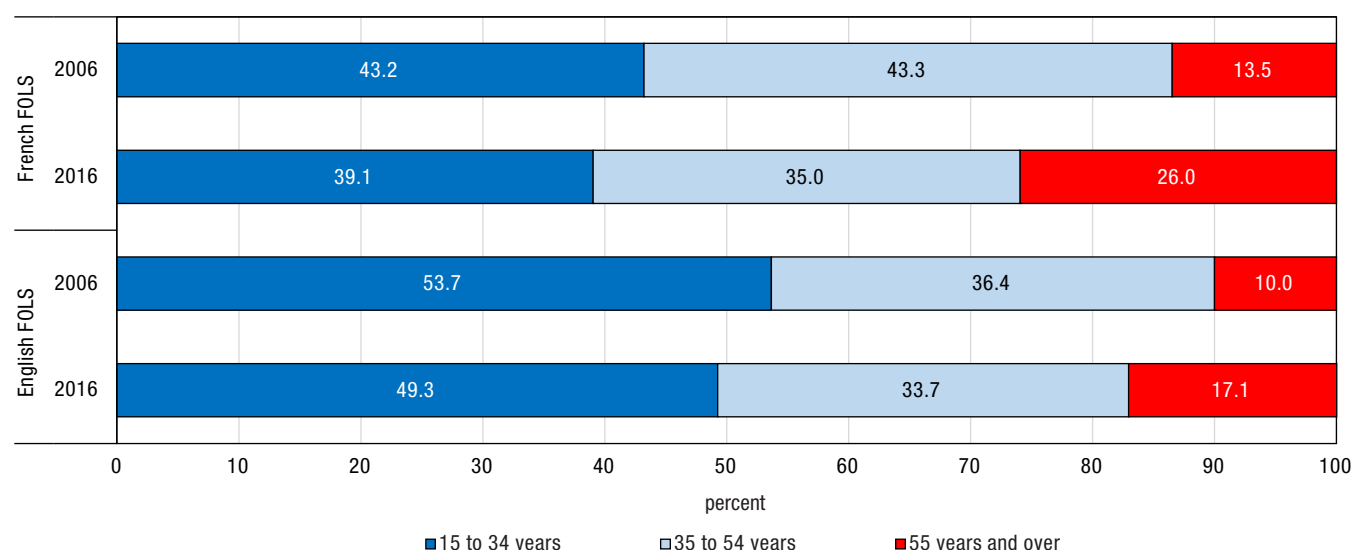
Map 3.b shows a high concentration of Francophone agri-food workers in several municipalities in the Atlantic provinces in 2016. In six municipalities, all located in New Brunswick, there were 500 or more Francophone agri-food workers. These were Tracadie (1,545 workers) and Shippagan (640 workers) in CAR 4 (N.B.); Moncton (1,410 workers), Dieppe (795 workers) and Beaubassin-Est (560 workers) in CAR 3 (N.B.); and Edmundston (850 workers) in CAR 1 (N.B.). The municipality in CAR 2 (N.B.) with the most Francophone agri-food workers in 2016 was Saint John (85 workers).

There were also concentrations of Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces. The municipality with the highest number of these workers in 2016, for each of the provinces, was Clare in Nova Scotia (425 workers), Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island (70 workers), and St. John's in Newfoundland and Labrador (55 workers).

3.1 Age group

Chart 3.1.1

Age group of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

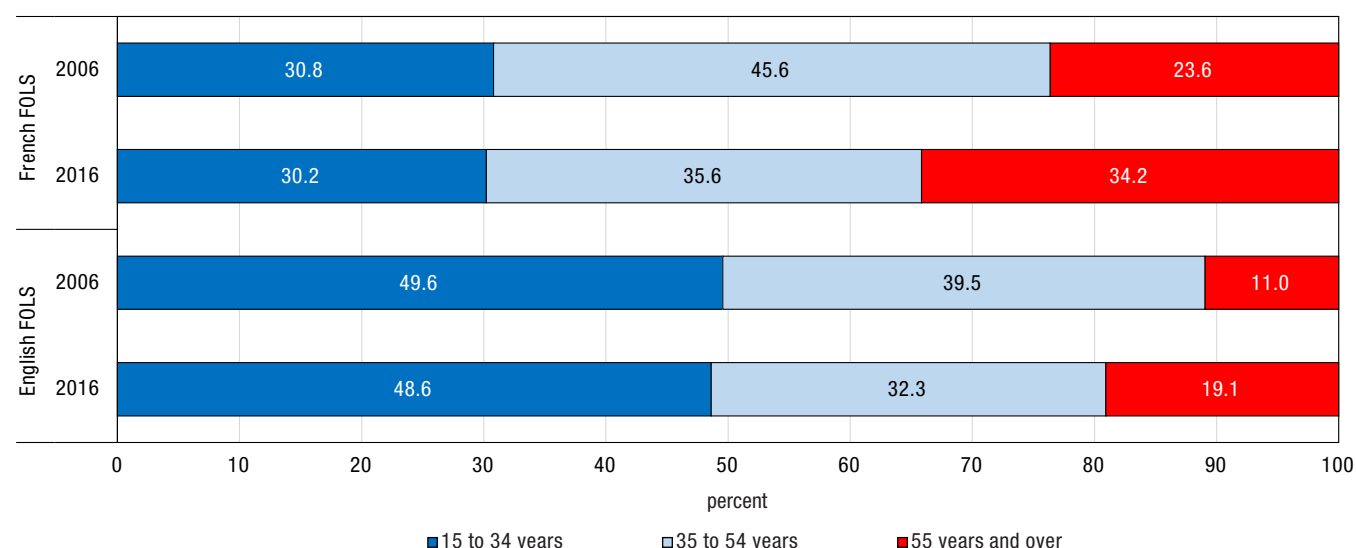
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The median age of Francophone workers in New Brunswick's agri-food sector increased between 2006 and 2016, from 39.7 years to 42.8 years. This aging is reflected in the proportion of these workers who were aged 55 years or older, which nearly doubled between 2006 (13.5%) and 2016 (26.0%). At the same time, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers aged 15 to 34 declined over the decade, from 43.2% to 39.1%.

Anglophone agri-food workers were relatively younger than their Francophone counterparts. Although their median age rose between 2006 (33.1 years) and 2016 (35.5 years), it remained lower than that of their Francophone peers. The proportion of Anglophone agri-food workers who were aged 55 years or older (17.1%) was lower than that of their Francophone counterparts (26.0%) in 2016. In addition, nearly half of Anglophone agri-food workers were aged 15 to 34, compared with fewer than four in ten of their Francophone counterparts.

Chart 3.1.2

Age group of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Between 2006 and 2016, the median age of Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces increased from 44.5 years to 49.5 years. This aging can be seen in the proportion of these workers who were aged 55 years or older: just under a quarter in 2006 and over a third in 2016. In contrast, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers who were aged 15 to 34 (about 30%) was relatively stable over the decade.

Francophone agri-food workers were relatively older than their Anglophone counterparts. The median age of the latter increased from 35.2 years in 2006 to 36.0 years in 2016. Thus, in 2016, the median age of Francophone agri-food workers was 13.5 years higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts. Almost half of Anglophone agri-food workers were aged 15 to 34 in 2016, and less than a fifth were aged 55 or older.

Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces were relatively younger than their peers in the agriculture sector, whose median age was 55.2 years in 2016. Nevertheless, Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces remained relatively older than their counterparts in New Brunswick.

Throughout the Atlantic provinces, the aging of Francophone agri-food workers was more pronounced than that of their Anglophone counterparts. This situation may help account for the declining numbers of Francophone workers in the sector between 2006 and 2016 as workers retired or moved on to other industries.

3.2 Sex

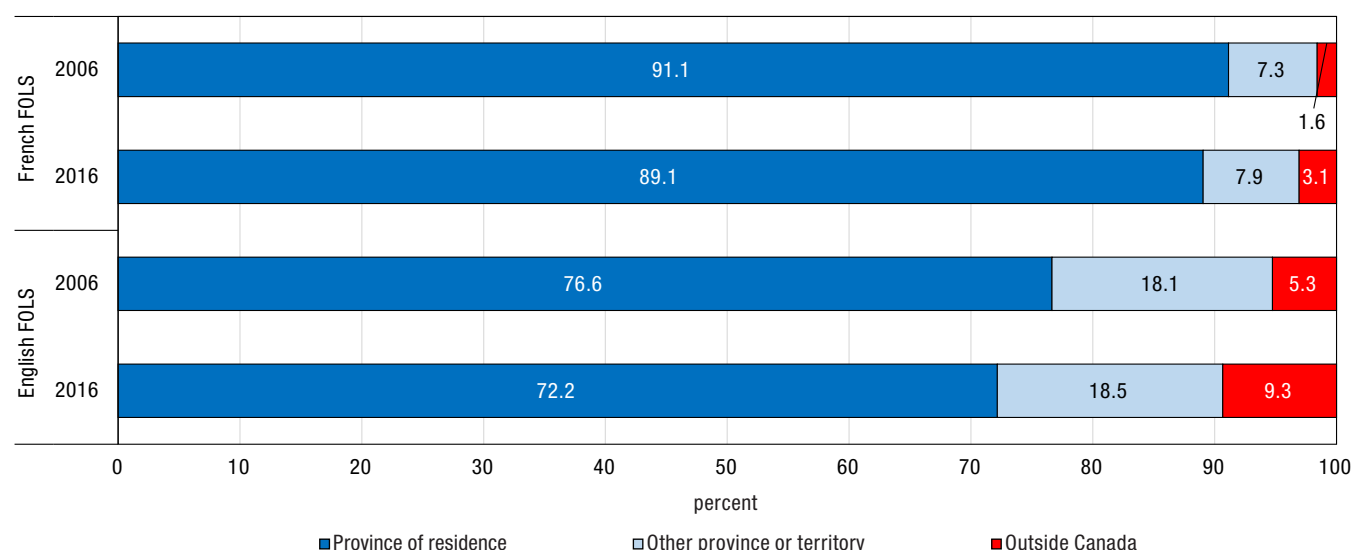
The proportion of women among Francophone workers in the agri-food sector of New Brunswick decreased between 2006 (61.7%) and 2016 (56.8%). In 2016, this proportion was similar to that of their Anglophone counterparts. Among the latter, the representation of women was relatively stable in 2006 (57.3%) and in 2016 (56.6%). For both years, women's representation was close to parity among the sector's Anglophone and Francophone workers.

In the other Atlantic provinces, the proportion of women among Francophone agri-food workers decreased from 59.0% in 2006 to 52.4% in 2016. Among their Anglophone counterparts, this proportion was 57.4% in 2006 and 55.3% in 2016. Thus, in 2016, the representation of women was lower among the sector's Francophone workers than among its Anglophone workers. However, this representation remained close to parity among Anglophone and Francophone agri-food workers in both 2006 and 2016.

3.3 Place of birth

Chart 3.3.1

Place of birth of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

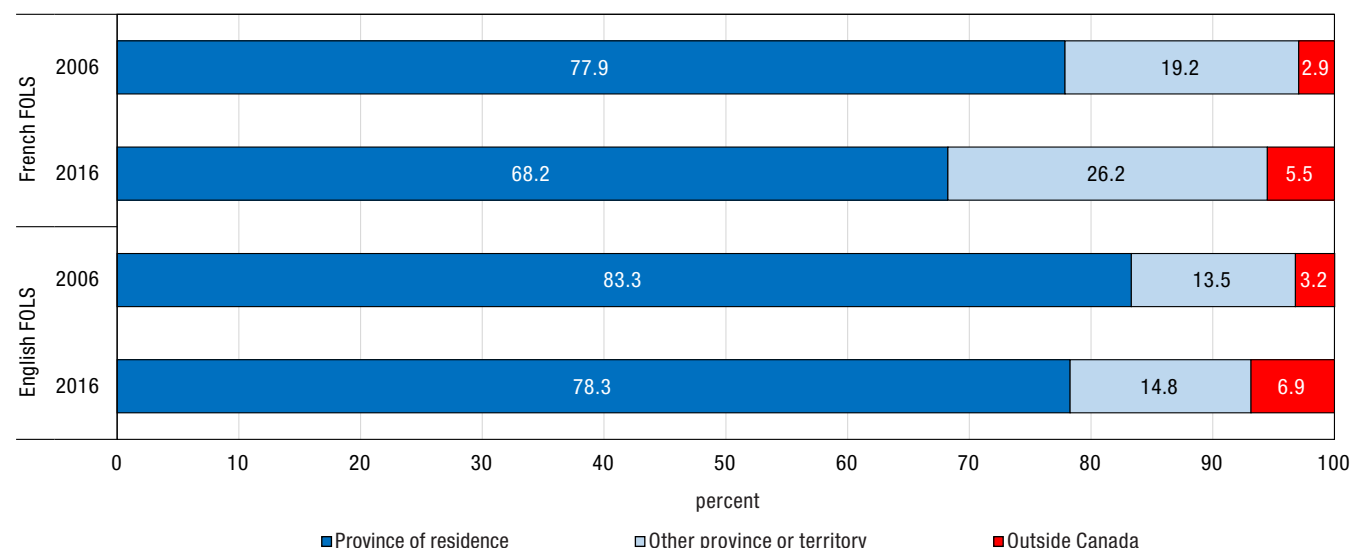
The places of birth of Francophone agri-food workers in New Brunswick were relatively similar in 2006 and 2016. Around nine in ten of these workers were born in the province while about one in thirteen was born in another province. Anglophone agri-food workers were more likely to be born in another province (18.5%) or outside Canada (9.3%) than their Francophone counterparts (7.9% and 3.1%, respectively) in 2016.

In 2016, among Francophone agri-food workers who were born in a province other than New Brunswick, the main provinces of birth were Quebec (66.0%) and Ontario (19.2%). Among Francophone agri-food workers who were born outside Canada, 36.6% were born in Africa, 33.5% elsewhere in the Americas²² and 20.7% in Europe. The main country of birth of these workers was the United States (25.0%).

22. In this report, "elsewhere in the Americas" includes South America, Central America, the Caribbean, and North America excluding Canada.

Chart 3.3.2

Place of birth of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the other Atlantic provinces, there was an increase in the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers who were born in another province than their province of residence, from 19.2% in 2006 to 26.2% in 2016. This proportion was higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts, of whom about 15% were born in another province in 2016. A relatively similar proportion of the sector's Francophone (5.5%) and Anglophone (6.9%) workers were born outside Canada in 2016.

In 2016, among Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces who were born in another province than their province of residence, the main provinces of birth were Quebec (37.4%), New Brunswick (34.2%), and Ontario (18.9%). Among their peers who were born outside Canada, just under half were born in Europe.

3.4 Indigenous identity

The number of Indigenous agri-food workers in New Brunswick increased from 1,100 to 2,060 between 2006 and 2016. Among these workers, the proportion that had French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) was 31.7% in 2006 and 34.1% in 2016. For both years, all Indigenous agri-food workers had knowledge of either English or French. Furthermore, 8.0% of Indigenous agri-food workers in New Brunswick knew an Indigenous language in 2016, particularly Mi'kmaq.

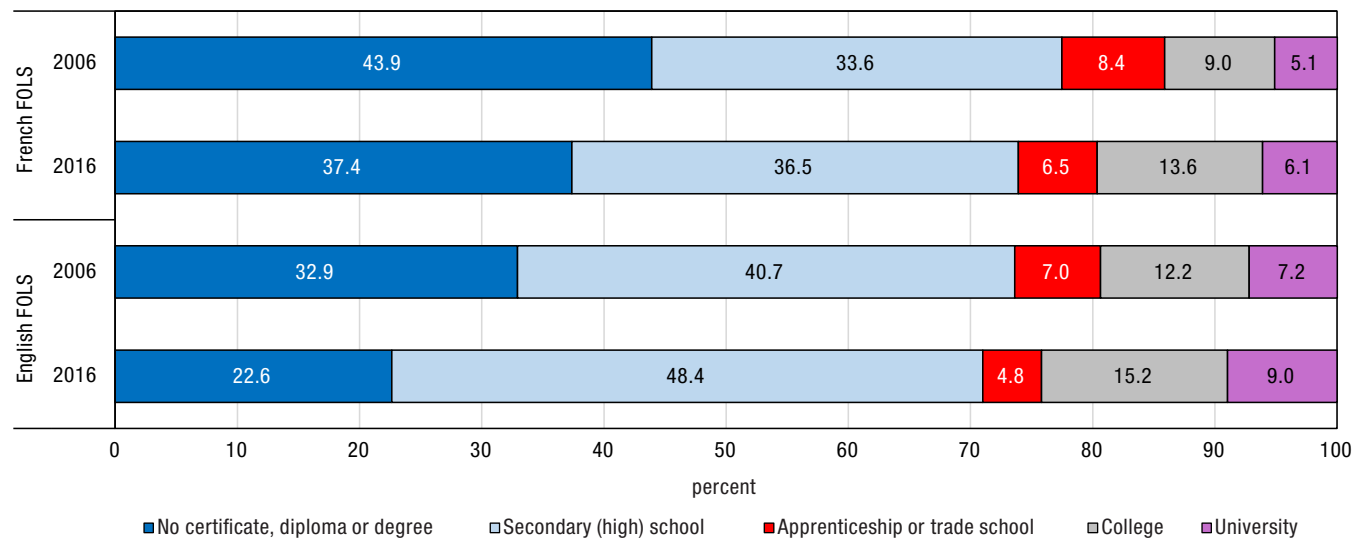
In the other Atlantic provinces, there were 3,855 Indigenous agri-food workers in 2006 and 7,470 in 2016. Of these, the proportion that had French as their FOLS was 5.3% in 2006 and 5.8% in 2016, and a very small number of Indigenous agri-food workers knew neither English nor French. In 2016, nearly 5% of Indigenous agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces knew an Indigenous language, mainly Mi'kmaq and Innu.

Like their peers in the agriculture sector, the growing number of Indigenous workers in the Atlantic provinces' agri-food sector is possibly due to changes in their reported identities between 2006 and 2016.

3.5 Education

Chart 3.5.1

Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

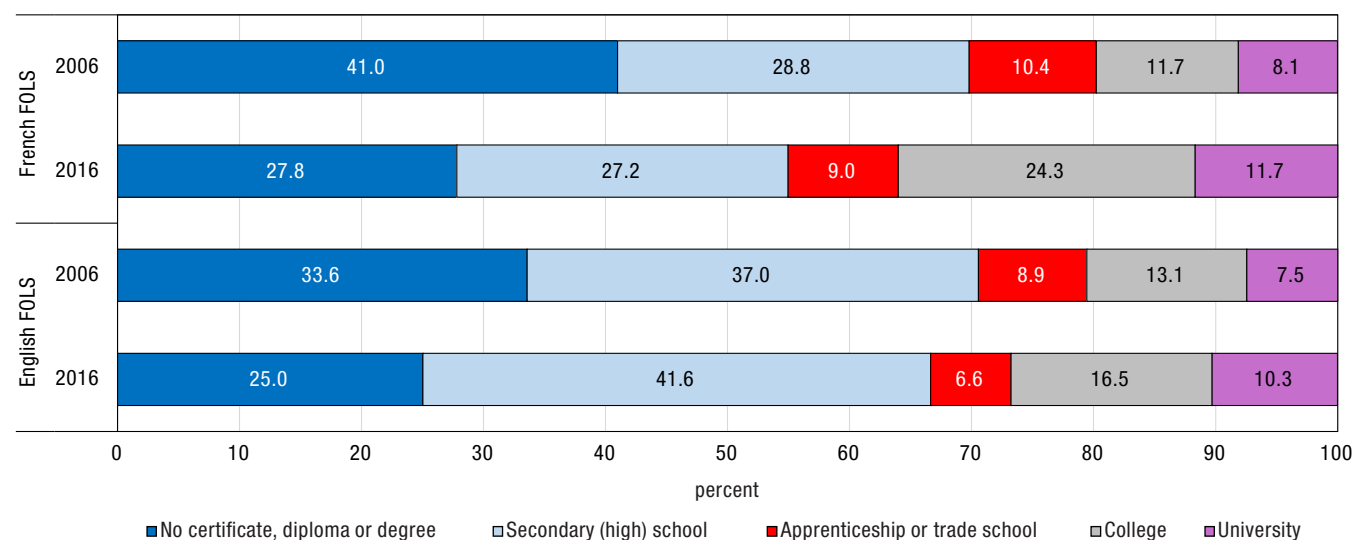
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Between 2006 and 2016, the educational attainment of Francophone agri-food workers in New Brunswick generally improved. Over the decade, the proportion of these workers who had no certificate, diploma or degree decreased (from 43.9% to 37.4%) and the proportion of the sector's Francophone workers who had a college or university degree increased from 14.1% in 2006 to 19.7% in 2016.

Francophone agri-food workers in New Brunswick had relatively lower educational attainment than their Anglophone counterparts in 2016. The proportion of Anglophone agri-food workers who did not have a secondary school diploma (22.6%) was lower than that of their Francophone counterparts (37.4%). In addition, about one in four Anglophone agri-food workers had a college or university degree in 2016, compared with less than one in five Francophone agri-food workers.

Chart 3.5.2

Highest certificate, diploma or degree of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

In the other Atlantic provinces, there was also a general increase in the educational attainment of Francophone agri-food workers between 2006 and 2016. The proportion of these workers who had no certificate, diploma or degree decreased from 41.0% to 27.8% over the decade. The proportion of Francophone agri-food workers who had a college diploma as their highest qualification more than doubled between 2006 (11.7%) and 2016 (24.3%).

Unlike New Brunswick, the educational attainment of Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces was relatively higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts in 2016. Forty-five percent of Francophone agri-food workers had a postsecondary qualification, compared with about one-third of their Anglophone counterparts. In contrast, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers who had not completed secondary school (27.8%) remained slightly higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts (25.0%).

3.6 Class of worker

Throughout the Atlantic provinces, more than nine in ten workers in the agri-food sector were employees. This was the case for both Anglophone and Francophone agri-food workers, in 2006 and 2016.

In New Brunswick, the proportion of self-employed workers among Anglophone and Francophone agri-food workers was around 4% in 2006 and 2016. In the other Atlantic provinces, there was a difference in the proportion of self-employed workers among Anglophone and Francophone workers in the agri-food sector. Among Francophones, this proportion increased from 4.7% to 6.9% between 2006 and 2016, while it remained below 4% among Anglophones.

3.7 Employment income

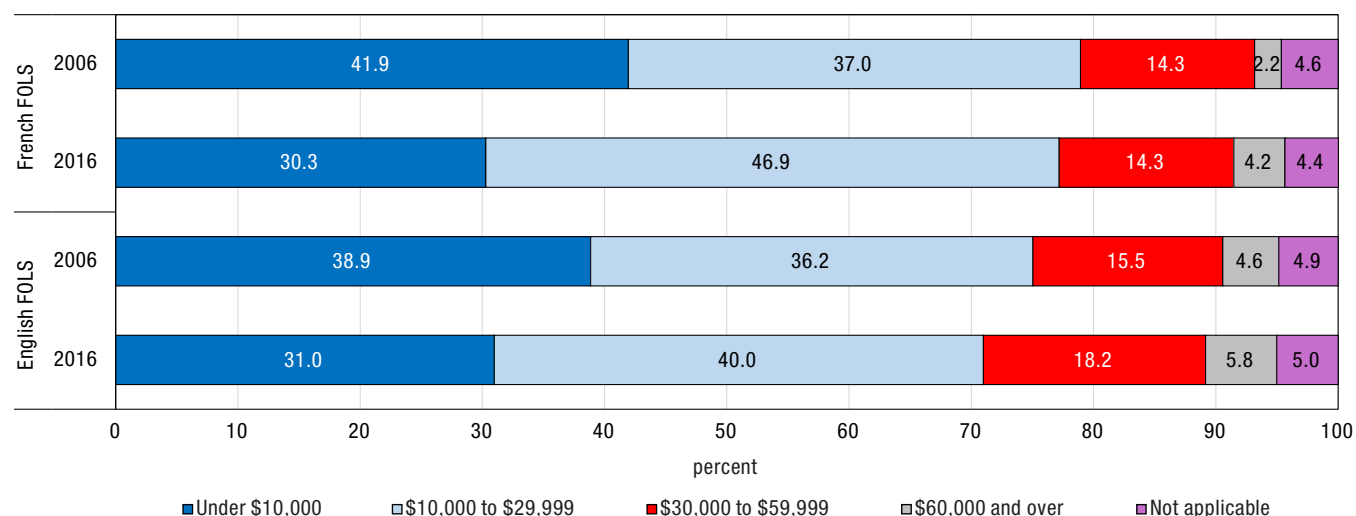
Employment income includes all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the calendar year preceding the census. The employment income of agri-food workers may include income from sources other than the job held in this sector.

The information in this report includes all individuals categorized as workers, including those who worked during the reference week (e.g., from May 1 to 7, 2016) or the census year (e.g., 2016), but who were not working in the

year preceding the census (e.g., 2015). However, since these workers were not working in the year preceding the census, they are excluded from the information presented in this section. They are identified by the “not applicable” category in the charts below and are excluded from the calculations of median income, work pattern, and the average number of weeks worked per year.

Chart 3.7.1

Employment income¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. In 2015 constant dollars.

2. “English and French” multiple responses were allocated equally between the “French” and “English” categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Between 2006 and 2016, the median employment income of Francophone workers in New Brunswick’s agri-food sector rose from \$11,510 to \$14,705. Over the decade, the proportion of these workers with employment income below \$10,000 decreased from 41.9% in 2006 to 30.3% in 2016. The median employment income of Anglophone agri-food workers was higher than that of their Francophone counterparts. It increased from \$13,230 in 2006 to \$17,080 in 2016.

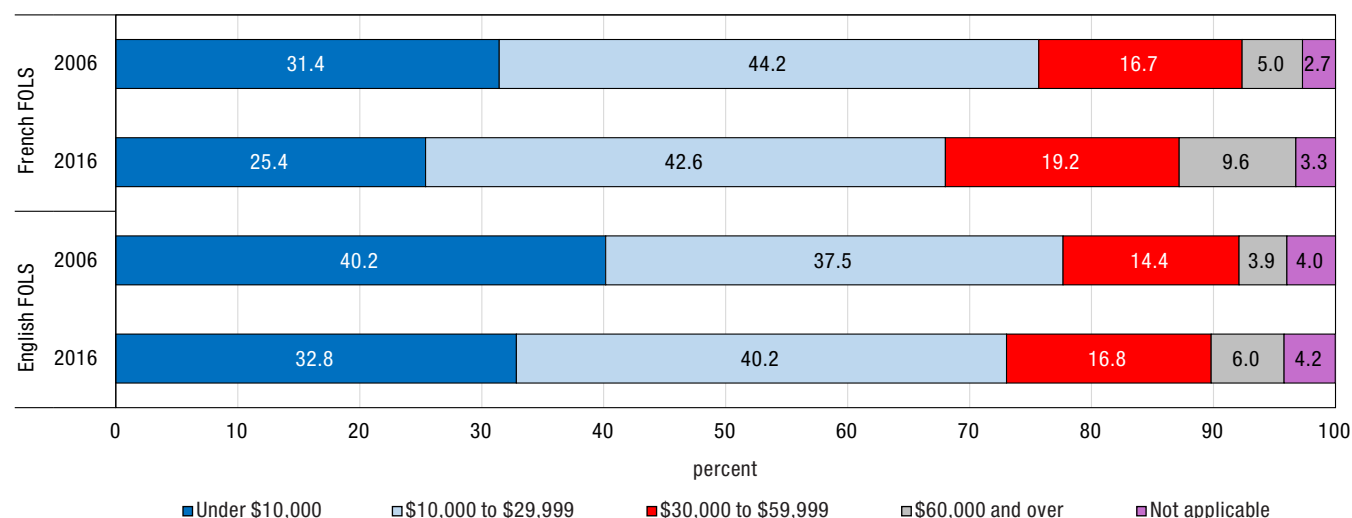
In 2016, the proportion of agri-food workers with employment income below \$10,000 was similar among Francophones (30.3%) and Anglophones (31.0%). However, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers with employment income of \$30,000 or more (18.5%) was below that of their Anglophone counterparts (24.0%).

The lower median employment income of Francophone agri-food workers is partly due to their average number of weeks worked per year, which was 33.2 for Francophones in 2016 and 39.5 for Anglophones. On average, Anglophone agri-food workers worked nearly six more weeks per year than their Francophone counterparts. In contrast, Francophone agri-food workers were more likely to work full-time (67.7%) than their Anglophone counterparts (63.3%).

From 2006 to 2016, there was a narrowing of the gap in median employment between men and women in New Brunswick’s agri-food sector, from \$5,230 to \$3,455. The median employment income of women working in the sector increased from \$10,150 in 2006 to \$13,510 in 2016, while that of men increased from \$15,380 to \$16,965.

Chart 3.7.2

**Employment income¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),²
Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016**



1. In 2015 constant dollars.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The median employment income of Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces increased between 2006 (\$14,370) and 2016 (\$19,085). Thus, the proportion of these workers with employment income below \$10,000 fell over the decade, from 31.4% to 25.4%, and the proportion with employment income above or equal to \$30,000 increased, from 21.7% in 2006 to 28.8% in 2016.

The median employment income of Anglophone agri-food workers remained lower than that of their Francophone counterparts, despite its rise from 2006 (\$12,305) to 2016 (\$15,475). In 2016, Anglophone agri-food workers were more likely to have employment income below \$10,000 (32.8%) and less likely to have employment income of \$30,000 or more (22.8%) than their Francophone peers (25.4% and 28.8%, respectively).

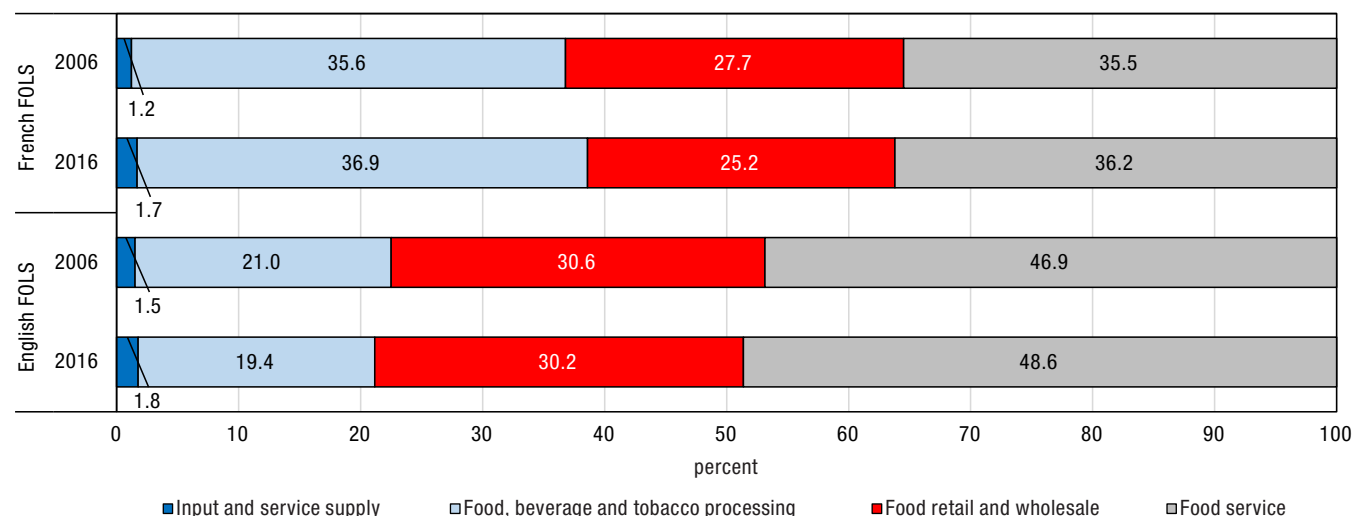
The higher employment income of Francophone agri-food workers is partly due to a higher proportion of full-time workers (68.0%) compared with their Anglophone counterparts (63.0%). In addition, Francophone agri-food workers worked an average of 37.6 weeks per year, compared with 37.0 for their Anglophone counterparts. Furthermore, the specific industry in which Francophone agri-food workers were active may also help explain their higher employment income. The next section addresses this topic.

In the Atlantic provinces, the gap in median employment income between Francophone men and women in the agri-food sector was relatively similar in 2006 (\$9,310) and in 2016 (\$9,710). The median employment income of Francophone women working in the sector increased from \$12,415 in 2006 to \$15,355 in 2016, while that of men increased from \$21,730 to \$25,065 over the same period.

3.8 Industry

Chart 3.8.1

Industry¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

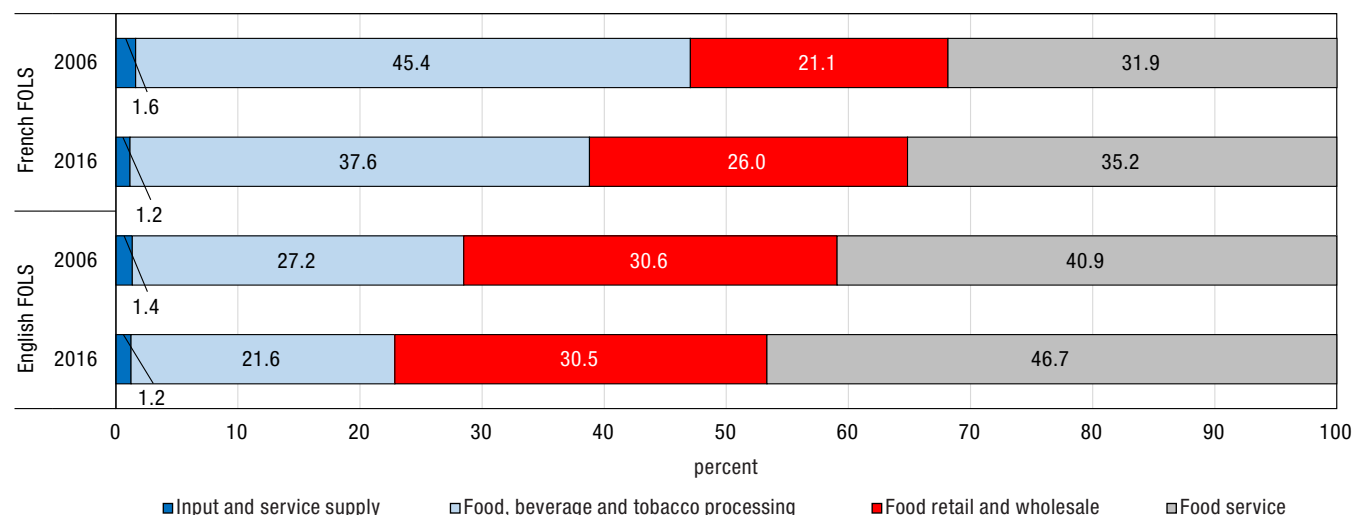
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Francophone workers in New Brunswick's agri-food sector worked in similar industries in 2006 and 2016. About one in four Francophone agri-food workers worked in food retail or wholesale and more than 35% worked in food services or food, beverage and tobacco processing. The proportion of Francophone workers in this latter industry was higher than that of their Anglophone counterparts (19.4%) in 2016. In contrast, the proportion of the sector's Anglophone workers who were in food services (around half) exceeded that of their Francophone peers.

The industry distribution of Francophone agri-food workers differed by age and sex. In 2016, the proportion of Francophone women in the sector who worked in food services (45.6%) exceeded that of men (23.9%). Furthermore, more than half of Francophone agri-food workers aged 15 to 34 worked in food services in 2016 (51.4%), compared with less than 23% of their peers aged 55 years or older.

Chart 3.8.2

Industry¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Between 2006 and 2016, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces who worked in food services increased from 31.9% to 35.2%. The proportion in food retail or wholesale also increased, from 21.1% to 26.0%. In contrast, there was a decrease in the proportion of the sector's Francophone workers who worked in food, beverage and tobacco processing between 2006 (45.4%) and 2016 (37.6%). However, this industry still had the highest proportion of Francophone agri-food workers in 2016 in the other Atlantic provinces. This was not the case for their Anglophone counterparts, who were less likely to be working in food, beverage and tobacco processing (21.6%) and more likely to be working in food services (46.7%) in 2016.

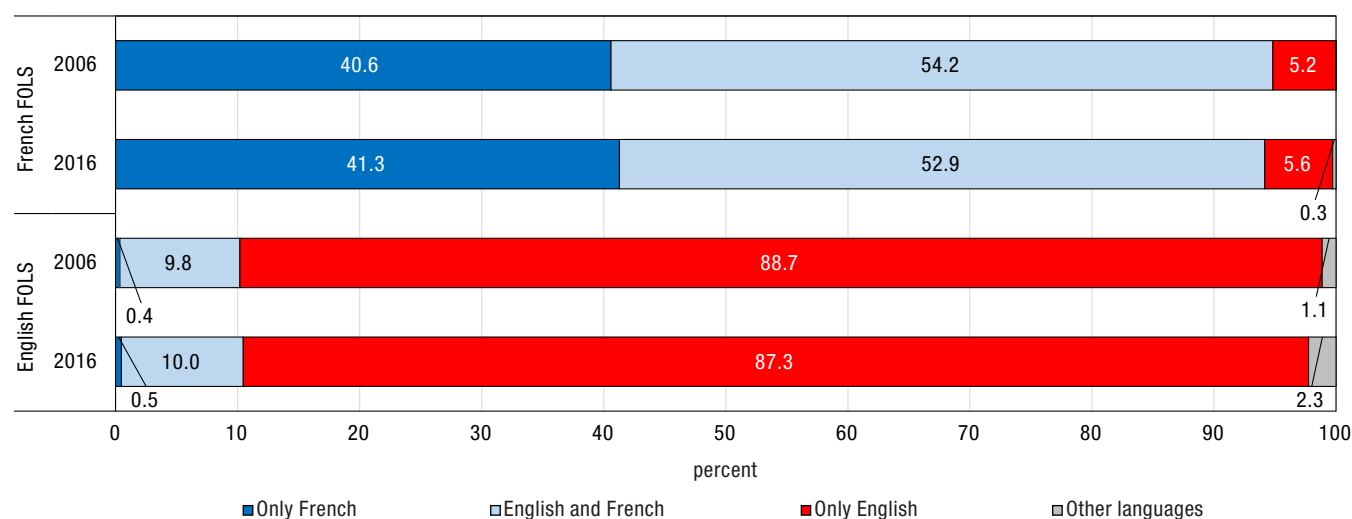
The industry distribution of Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces differed by age and sex in 2016. Francophone women in the agri-food sector were less likely to work in the food, beverage and tobacco processing industry (25.9%) than Francophone men (50.6%). Nearly 38% of Francophone agri-food workers aged 15 to 34 were in this industry, compared with more than half of their counterparts aged 55 years or older.

In New Brunswick and the other Atlantic provinces, Francophone agri-food workers were more likely to work in food, beverage and tobacco processing and less likely to work in food services than their Anglophone peers. In 2016, regardless of language, the median employment income in food, beverage and tobacco processing (\$20,020 in New Brunswick and \$19,110 in the other Atlantic provinces) exceeded that of food services (\$12,535 in New Brunswick and \$12,465 in the other Atlantic provinces).

3.9 Languages used at work

Chart 3.9.1

Language(s) used at work¹ by agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

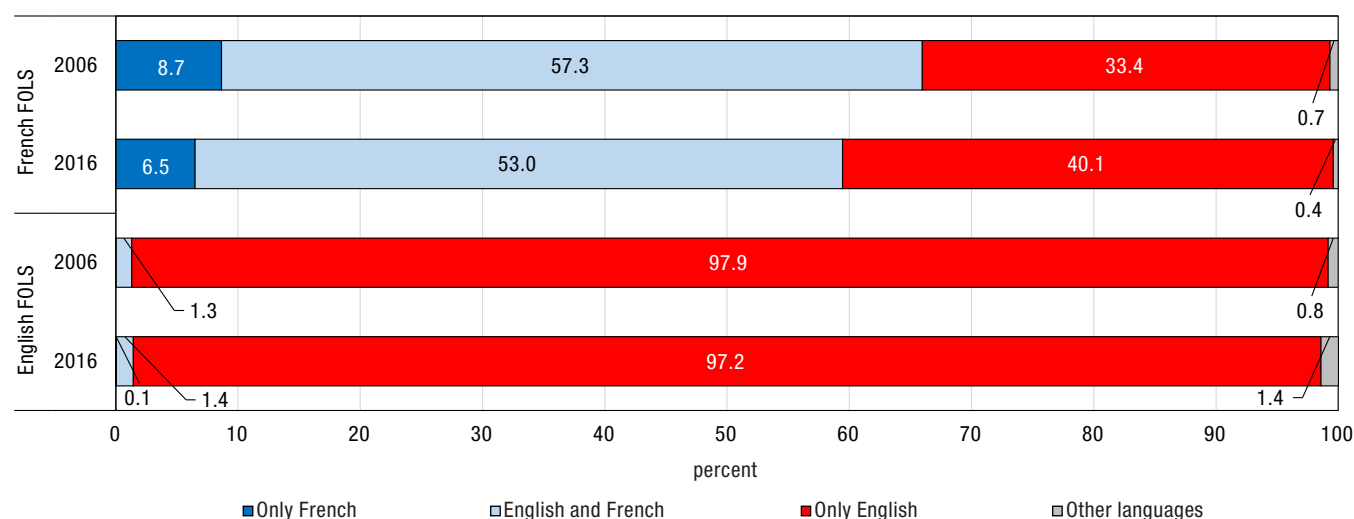
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The languages used at work by Francophone workers in New Brunswick's agri-food sector were relatively similar in 2006 and 2016. About four in ten Francophone agri-food workers used only French at work and more than half of Francophone workers used both English and French. Less than 6% of the sector's Francophone workers used only English at work in 2016. Among their Anglophone counterparts, one in ten used both English and French at work.

In 2016, similar proportions of Francophone agri-food workers used only French at work in the input and service supply (30.0%), food services (30.5%), and food retail or wholesale (34.3%) industries. However, this proportion was higher in food, beverage and tobacco processing (57.2%). The proportion of the sector's Francophone workers who used only English at work was highest in the food services industry (7.2%). It was 5.4% in food retail or wholesale and 4.2% in food, beverage and tobacco processing. Lastly, the proportion of Francophone workers who used both English and French at work was 63.8% in input and service supply, 60.3% in food retail or wholesale, 62.0% in food services, and 38.3% in food, beverage and tobacco processing.

Chart 3.9.2

Language(s) used at work¹ by agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),² Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

2. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

The languages used at work by Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces differed from those used by their Francophone counterparts in New Brunswick. Between 2006 and 2016, the proportion of the sector's Francophone workers who used only English at work increased from 33.4% to 40.1%, while the proportion who used both English and French at work decreased from 57.3% to 53.0%. In 2016, less than 7% of the sector's Francophone workers used only French at work, while this was the case for over 40% of their New Brunswick Francophone counterparts.

In 2016, the proportion of Francophone agri-food workers in the other Atlantic provinces who used both English and French at work was highest in food, beverage and tobacco processing (60.5%) and lowest in food retail or wholesale (49.4%) and food services (48.1%). In contrast, the proportion of the sector's Francophone workers who used only English at work was higher in food services (47.0%) and food retail or wholesale (44.7%) than in food, beverage and tobacco processing (30.3%). The latter group had the highest proportion of Francophone agri-food workers who used only French at work (9.2%).

Conclusion

Certain trends emerge from this portrait of farms with a French speaker as their main operator and of Francophone agricultural and agri-food workers in the Atlantic provinces.

New Brunswick's French-language farms differed from English-language farms in several respects in 2016. French-language farms were more likely to produce fruit (such as blueberries) and tree nuts than English-language farms. Moreover, French-language farms were less likely to report low farm receipts, and more likely to cover a small farm area than English-language farms. In the other Atlantic provinces, French-language farms were in a different situation. They differed little from English-language farms in their type of operation. However, they were more likely than English-language farms to cover a small area, have little farm capital and generate low farm receipts. A more in-depth study may reveal some possible explanations for these differences.

Francophone agricultural and agri-food workers aged more rapidly between 2006 and 2016 than their Anglophone counterparts. In both sectors, there was a growing proportion of Francophone workers aged 55 years or older, and the median age of Francophone workers was greater than that of their Anglophone peers. Aging, and the retirements or moves to other industry sectors that are associated with it, may partly account for the declining

number of Francophone workers in the agri-food and agricultural sectors, which raises the issue of succession in these industries. However, it is worth noting that the number of Francophone agricultural workers in New Brunswick increased over the decade.

Lastly, the languages used at work by Francophone agricultural and agri-food workers in New Brunswick were relatively similar in 2006 and 2016. A significant share of these workers used only French at work (around 60% in the agricultural sector and about 40% in the agri-food sector). In the other Atlantic provinces, few Francophone agricultural or agri-food workers used only French at work, and the proportion that used both English and French decreased between 2006 and 2016. A more in-depth study would help shed light on the factors underpinning the retention of French as a language of work in New Brunswick's agricultural and agri-food sectors, as well as the decline of the use of French at work in the other Atlantic provinces.

Differences observed between language groups could be related to multiple factors not studied in this descriptive report. Further research would be necessary to assess their contribution.

Glossary

Census farm: A farm, ranch or other agricultural operation that produces at least one of the following products intended for sale: crops, livestock, poultry, animal products, greenhouse or nursery products, Christmas trees, mushrooms, sod, honey or bees, and maple syrup products. Sales in the previous 12 months are not required, but there must be the intention to sell.

Census of Agriculture: Statistics Canada conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years to develop a statistical portrait of Canada's farms and farm operators. The data provide users with a comprehensive picture of the main characteristics of the agriculture industry as well as information on crop and livestock production, finances, and use of technology.

This report uses data from the 2016 Census of Agriculture to provide information on farm operations, such as operating arrangements, age group and generational profile of operators, land tenure, total farm area, total gross farm receipts, and total farm capital. This information is presented according to the first official language spoken by the main operator listed on the 2016 Census of Agriculture for each agricultural operation. The operator's first official language spoken is derived from their responses to the 2016 Census of Population short questionnaires.

Census of Population: Statistics Canada conducts the Census of Population every five years to provide a statistical portrait of the country and its people on a given day. The census is designed to provide information about people and housing units in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics. A sample of Canadian households (25% in 2016 and 20% 2006) receive a long-form questionnaire. All other households receive a short-form questionnaire.

This report uses data from the 2006 and 2016 censuses of population to present the changes in the characteristics of French-speaking and English-speaking workers in the agriculture and agri-food sectors based on their first official language spoken. These characteristics include age, sex, place of birth, Indigenous identity, education, class of worker, employment income, languages used at work, and industry domain. In addition, this report uses data from the 2016 Census of Population short questionnaire to derive the first official language spoken by the first operator listed on the 2016 Census of Agriculture form for each farm.

Class of worker: Refers to whether a person is an employee or is self-employed.

Employment income: All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the calendar year preceding the census.

Farm area: Refers to land owned or operated by an agricultural operation. This includes cropland, summer fallow, improved and unimproved pasture, woodlands and wetlands, and all other land (including idle land and land on which farm buildings are located).

Farm capital: Refers to the value of all farmland, buildings, farm machinery and equipment, and livestock and poultry, as reported on Census Day. Farm capital does not include the value of crops in the field or in storage, or farm inputs on hand, such as fertilizer and seed.

Farm operator: The persons responsible for the management decisions of a farm. These can be owners, tenants or hired managers.

First official language spoken: Refers to a variable defined within the framework of the *Official Languages Act*. It refers to the first official language (i.e., English or French) spoken by the person. The derivation method first takes into account the knowledge of the two official languages, then the mother tongue, and finally the language spoken most often at home.

People are assigned to the “French” category when it is the only official language they speak well enough to conduct a conversation; when they can conduct a conversation in French or in English, or in neither language, and have French as their mother tongue (alone or in combination with a non-official language); or when they can conduct a conversation in French or in English, or in neither language, have both French and English as their mother tongue, or neither language, and speak French most often at home (alone or in combination with a non-official language).

People are assigned to the “English” category when it is the only official language they speak well enough to conduct a conversation; when they can conduct a conversation in French or in English, or in neither language, and have English as their mother tongue (alone or in combination with a non-official language); or when they can conduct a conversation in English or in French, or neither language, have both French and English as their mother tongue, or neither language, and speak English most often at home (alone or in combination with a non-official language).

People are assigned to “English and French” when they speak both English and French well enough to conduct a conversation and when their mother tongue and language used most often at home are both English and French or neither English nor French.

People are assigned to “Neither English nor French” when they speak neither English nor French well enough to conduct a conversation and when their mother tongue and language used most often at home is a language other than English or French.

Gross farm receipt: Refers to the receipts from all agricultural products sold, program payments and custom work receipts of the agricultural operation in the year prior to the census or the last complete accounting (fiscal) year. It does not include sales of forestry products (firewood, pulpwood, logs, fence posts, etc.), of capital items (quota, land, machinery, etc.), or receipts from the sale of any goods purchased only for retail sales. It is gross receipts before deducting expenses.

Appendix A

Table A.1

List of industries in the agriculture sector, 2006 and 2016

		NAICS ¹ codes		
2006 Census ²			2016 Census ³	
1110 Farms (1111 to 1129)	1111 Oilseed and grain farming		1111 Oilseed and grain farming	
	1112 Vegetable and melon farming		1112 Vegetable and melon farming	
	1113 Fruit and tree nut farming		1113 Fruit and tree nut farming	
	1114 Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production		1119 Other crop farming	
	1119 Other crop farming	1110 Farms (except Greenhouse production and Aquaculture)	1121 Cattle ranching and farming	
	1121 Cattle ranching and farming		1122 Hog and pig farming	
	1122 Hog and pig farming		1123 Poultry and egg production	
	1123 Poultry and egg production		1124 Sheep and goat farming	
	1124 Sheep and goat farming		1129 Other animal production	
	1125 Animal aquaculture	1114 Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production		
	1129 Other animal production	1125 Aquaculture		

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. 2002 NAICS codes.

3. 2012 NAICS codes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2002 and 2012 versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada.

Table A.2
List of industries in the agri-food sector, 2006 and 2016

Industry	NAICS ¹ codes	
	2006 Census ²	2016 Census ³
Input and service supply	1150 Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1150 Support activities for agriculture and forestry
	3253 Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253 Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing
	4171 Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment wholesaler-distributors	4171 Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers
	4183 Agricultural supplies wholesaler-distributors	4183 Agricultural supplies merchant wholesalers
Food, beverage and tobacco processing	3111 Animal food manufacturing	3111 Animal food manufacturing
	3112 Grain and oilseed milling	3112 Grain and oilseed milling
	3113 Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113 Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing
	3114 Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114 Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing
	3115 Dairy product manufacturing	3115 Dairy product manufacturing
	3116 Meat product manufacturing	3116 Meat product manufacturing
	3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging	3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging
	3118 Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118 Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing
	3119 Other food manufacturing	3119 Other food manufacturing
	3121 Beverage manufacturing	3121 Beverage manufacturing
Food retail and wholesale	3122 Tobacco manufacturing	3122 Tobacco manufacturing
	4111 Farm product wholesaler-distributors	4111 Farm product merchant wholesalers
	4131 Food wholesaler-distributors	4131 Food merchant wholesalers
	4132 Beverage wholesaler-distributors	4132 Beverage merchant wholesalers
	4133 Cigarette and tobacco product wholesaler-distributors	4133 Cigarette and tobacco product merchant wholesalers
	4451 Grocery stores	4451 Grocery stores
	4452 Specialty food stores	4452 Specialty food stores
Food service	4453 Beer, wine and liquor stores	4453 Beer, wine and liquor stores
	4542 Vending machine operators	4542 Vending machine operators
	7221 Full-service restaurants	7223 Special food services
	7222 Limited-service eating places	7224 Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)
	7223 Special food services	7225 Full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places
	7224 Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. 2002 NAICS codes.

3. 2012 NAICS codes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2002 and 2012 versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada.

Appendix B

Table B.1

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (N.L.)	0	790	0	785	0	880	0	890
CAR 2 (N.L.)	0	825	0	830	0	785	0	790
CAR 3 (N.L.)	0	685	0	695	0	565	0	565
Total	0	2,300	0	2,310	0	2,235	0	2,245
	percent							
CAR 1 (N.L.)	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	100.0
CAR 2 (N.L.)	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
CAR 3 (N.L.)	0.0	99.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table B.2

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), Prince Edward Island, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (P.E.I.)	0	715	0	710	0	715	10	730
CAR 2 (P.E.I.)	25	1,930	0	1,950	15	1,775	15	1,805
CAR 3 (P.E.I.)	95	2,175	0	2,265	60	1,600	0	1,655
Total	115	4,815	0	4,930	80	4,085	25	4,190
	percent							
CAR 1 (P.E.I.)	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	97.6	1.7	100.0
CAR 2 (P.E.I.)	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	0.9	98.3	0.8	100.0
CAR 3 (P.E.I.)	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	96.6	0.0	100.0
Total	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0	1.9	97.5	0.6	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table B.3

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (N.S.)	130	1,490	0	1,615	75	1,325	0	1,400
CAR 2 (N.S.)	40	3,585	0	3,630	15	2,880	0	2,895
CAR 3 (N.S.)	35	2,230	0	2,265	20	2,280	20	2,315
CAR 4 (N.S.)	0	1,060	0	1,055	20	700	0	720
CAR 5 (N.S.)	15	440	0	455	0	445	0	450
Total	220	8,800	0	9,015	135	7,630	25	7,785
	percent							
CAR 1 (N.S.)	7.8	92.2	0.0	100.0	5.3	94.7	0.0	100.0
CAR 2 (N.S.)	1.1	98.9	0.0	100.0	0.6	99.3	0.0	100.0
CAR 3 (N.S.)	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0	0.7	98.4	0.8	100.0
CAR 4 (N.S.)	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	97.5	0.0	100.0
CAR 5 (N.S.)	3.2	96.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	100.0
Total	2.4	97.6	0.0	100.0	1.7	98.0	0.3	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table B.4

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (N.B.)	715	2,655	0	3,375	795	2,375	0	3,170
CAR 2 (N.B.)	30	2,440	0	2,470	25	2,060	15	2,100
CAR 3 (N.B.)	510	735	0	1,245	530	865	0	1,395
CAR 4 (N.B.)	845	335	0	1,180	1,055	195	0	1,250
Total	2,100	6,165	0	8,265	2,410	5,490	20	7,920
	percent							
CAR 1 (N.B.)	21.3	78.7	0.0	100.0	25.2	74.8	0.0	100.0
CAR 2 (N.B.)	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	1.2	98.1	0.7	100.0
CAR 3 (N.B.)	40.9	59.1	0.0	100.0	37.9	61.9	0.0	100.0
CAR 4 (N.B.)	71.6	28.4	0.0	100.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Total	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	30.4	69.3	0.3	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Appendix C

Table C.1

Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS)¹, New Brunswick census agricultural region (CAR) 1, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	27.3	25.6	33.1	33.1
35 to 54 years	48.0	37.6	47.4	36.8
55 years or over	24.8	36.7	19.5	30.1
Sex				
Women	38.9	34.6	32.8	33.4
Men	61.1	65.4	67.2	66.6
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	90.5	88.5	89.0	77.3
Other province or territory	7.9	8.9	7.4	10.9
Outside Canada	1.6	2.6	3.6	11.7
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	37.0	27.4	39.6	28.3
Secondary (high) school	29.6	40.2	30.1	41.4
Apprenticeship or trade school	10.0	10.2	10.4	5.6
College	13.2	14.8	10.7	14.8
University	10.1	7.3	9.2	9.9
Class of worker				
Employee	77.0	80.2	77.1	79.5
Unpaid family worker	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.2
Self-employed with a business	7.6	8.3	7.6	6.6
Self-employed without a business	13.6	9.2	14.5	11.8
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	28.3	27.5	42.8	39.0
\$10,000 to \$29,999	43.2	33.3	32.2	34.0
\$30,000 to \$59,999	21.5	30.3	20.0	18.4
\$60,000 and over	2.0	6.8	3.8	4.9
Not applicable	5.0	2.2	1.3	3.7
Language(s) used at work³				
Only French	51.6	55.1	0.7	0.6
English and French	45.0	38.1	3.7	2.3
Only English	3.4	6.8	94.9	94.8
Other languages	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table C.2

Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick census agricultural region (CAR) 3, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	34.4	31.6	28.7	32.9
35 to 54 years	41.9	20.6	43.4	30.2
55 years or over	23.7	47.8	27.9	36.9
Sex				
Women	32.9	33.9	34.2	28.9
Men	67.1	66.1	65.8	71.1
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	94.3	93.8	71.1	72.3
Other province or territory	0.0	4.0	19.3	17.6
Outside Canada	0.0	2.2	9.7	10.1
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	34.7	39.9	20.8	22.3
Secondary (high) school	30.5	27.8	43.7	39.2
Apprenticeship or trade school	15.3	4.7	8.2	6.3
College	8.7	14.6	16.9	14.5
University	10.8	13.0	10.4	17.7
Class of worker				
Employee	84.8	79.4	72.4	65.5
Unpaid family worker	0.0	2.6	3.0	1.9
Self-employed with a business	4.7	6.9	5.3	8.5
Self-employed without a business	10.6	11.2	19.3	24.0
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	40.6	42.1	47.2	45.5
\$10,000 to \$29,999	47.2	41.8	26.0	26.3
\$30,000 to \$59,999	8.9	12.0	21.0	18.4
\$60,000 and over	1.3	2.5	4.2	5.7
Not applicable	2.1	1.6	1.7	4.0
Language(s) used at work³				
Only French	46.0	44.0	0.0	0.0
English and French	48.9	46.7	6.7	5.1
Only English	5.1	9.4	92.8	93.4
Other languages	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table C.3

Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agriculture sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick census agricultural region (CAR) 4, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	28.0	21.7	37.8	17.1
35 to 54 years	52.0	39.8	46.6	45.2
55 years or over	20.0	38.4	15.6	37.6
Sex				
Women	29.5	25.7	28.0	40.7
Men	70.5	74.3	72.0	59.3
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	93.8	91.7	82.8	79.5
Other province or territory	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.8
Outside Canada	0.0	0.0	12.3	9.7
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	47.6	41.1	22.8	23.9
Secondary (high) school	22.4	28.1	36.1	31.0
Apprenticeship or trade school	12.7	13.2	9.9	14.1
College	10.6	14.1	15.4	27.3
University	6.8	3.5	15.8	3.8
Class of worker				
Employee	79.8	86.0	84.7	78.9
Unpaid family worker	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.4
Self-employed with a business	7.1	6.8	0.0	7.6
Self-employed without a business	11.3	7.2	7.6	7.1
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	49.3	23.5	49.1	45.3
\$10,000 to \$29,999	37.3	51.0	25.9	30.8
\$30,000 to \$59,999	7.8	20.0	19.5	13.7
\$60,000 and over	2.7	3.0	0.7	6.8
Not applicable	3.0	2.4	4.9	3.5
Language(s) used at work³				
Only French	74.8	74.8	0.0	6.4
English and French	23.9	22.9	11.4	14.8
Only English	1.3	2.2	84.4	75.4
Other languages	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Appendix D

Table D.1

Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Prince Edward Island, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	31.4	42.3	53.2	50.2
35 to 54 years	39.1	24.4	35.2	31.2
55 years or over	29.5	33.3	11.6	18.7
Sex				
Women	58.2	59.7	56.4	54.0
Men	41.8	40.3	43.7	46.0
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	68.2	59.1	72.8	69.9
Other province or territory	27.7	37.7	24.7	22.6
Outside Canada	4.2	3.1	2.5	7.5
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	47.0	36.0	34.2	23.7
Secondary (high) school	34.7	26.8	39.7	43.8
Apprenticeship or trade school	5.3	6.1	6.8	5.3
College	7.8	26.9	12.2	16.9
University	5.3	4.2	7.0	10.3
Class of worker				
Employee	95.5	92.4	96.3	96.3
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Self-employed with a business	2.0	3.9	1.4	1.6
Self-employed without a business	2.5	3.7	2.2	1.9
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	28.5	33.3	37.4	32.9
\$10,000 to \$29,999	48.6	37.1	36.9	39.6
\$30,000 to \$59,999	16.4	16.6	17.6	18.1
\$60,000 and over	3.5	8.8	4.1	5.3
Not applicable	3.1	4.2	3.9	4.1
Industry³				
Input and service supply	4.8	2.7	4.5	3.1
Food, beverage and tobacco processing	46.0	33.6	32.6	28.3
Food retail and wholesale	16.4	21.9	22.4	25.2
Food service	32.9	41.9	40.6	43.4
Language(s) used at work⁴				
Only French	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1
English and French	48.8	41.8	2.2	2.5
Only English	49.1	53.6	97.6	96.2
Other languages	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

4. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table D.2

Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	30.8	27.4	53.1	51.7
35 to 54 years	46.6	37.4	37.4	31.5
55 years or over	22.7	35.2	9.5	16.9
Sex				
Women	59.3	51.2	56.8	55.0
Men	40.7	48.8	43.2	45.0
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	80.6	73.1	78.7	75.0
Other province or territory	16.9	21.9	16.7	16.8
Outside Canada	2.5	5.0	4.7	8.2
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	40.0	26.9	31.2	24.2
Secondary (high) school	27.7	27.6	37.0	41.9
Apprenticeship or trade school	11.6	8.9	8.7	6.3
College	12.0	24.1	13.5	15.4
University	8.7	12.6	9.6	12.2
Class of worker				
Employee	95.3	92.8	95.9	95.5
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Self-employed with a business	2.4	3.5	1.8	1.8
Self-employed without a business	2.3	3.5	2.2	2.4
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	31.7	24.5	38.5	33.8
\$10,000 to \$29,999	43.8	43.5	36.4	39.0
\$30,000 to \$59,999	16.7	19.4	16.3	17.0
\$60,000 and over	5.3	9.8	4.4	5.7
Not applicable	2.6	2.8	4.4	4.5
Industry³				
Input and service supply	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4
Food, beverage and tobacco processing	45.7	40.1	19.6	16.3
Food retail and wholesale	22.0	25.9	32.9	32.7
Food service	31.4	33.1	46.1	49.7
Language(s) used at work⁴				
Only French	10.1	7.2	0.0	0.1
English and French	59.4	56.7	1.6	1.7
Only English	29.8	35.7	97.3	96.4
Other languages	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

4. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Appendix E

Table E.1

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (N.L.)	15	21,935	15	21,965	70	21,540	35	21,655
CAR 2 (N.L.)	0	11,500	0	11,495	0	9,710	25	9,735
CAR 3 (N.L.)	40	8,565	10	8,615	35	7,835	0	7,880
Total	60	42,000	25	42,085	110	39,090	65	39,270
	percent							
CAR 1 (N.L.)	0.1	99.9	0.1	100.0	0.3	99.5	0.2	100.0
CAR 2 (N.L.)	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	99.7	0.2	100.0
CAR 3 (N.L.)	0.5	99.4	0.1	100.0	0.4	99.5	0.0	100.0
Total	0.1	99.8	0.1	100.0	0.3	99.5	0.2	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table E.2

First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), Prince Edward Island, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (P.E.I.)	30	2,245	0	2,270	10	1,645	0	1,655
CAR 2 (P.E.I.)	95	5,380	0	5,475	110	5,905	40	6,055
CAR 3 (P.E.I.)	355	4,035	0	4,395	245	4,350	0	4,605
Total	480	11,655	0	12,135	365	11,905	45	12,310
	percent							
CAR 1 (P.E.I.)	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0	0.6	99.4	0.0	100.0
CAR 2 (P.E.I.)	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0	1.8	97.6	0.6	100.0
CAR 3 (P.E.I.)	8.1	91.9	0.0	100.0	5.3	94.6	0.0	100.0
Total	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	96.7	0.4	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table E.3
First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), Nova Scotia, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (N.S.)	1,340	9,305	0	10,645	995	8,965	15	9,970
CAR 2 (N.S.)	110	9,295	0	9,405	110	8,285	0	8,390
CAR 3 (N.S.)	430	29,780	40	30,250	430	30,955	150	31,535
CAR 4 (N.S.)	80	5,265	0	5,350	75	5,520	0	5,595
CAR 5 (N.S.)	605	8,565	15	9,180	370	8,215	15	8,600
Total	2,560	62,215	65	64,835	1,980	61,940	180	64,095
	percent							
CAR 1 (N.S.)	12.6	87.4	0.0	100.0	10.0	89.9	0.1	100.0
CAR 2 (N.S.)	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0
CAR 3 (N.S.)	1.4	98.4	0.1	100.0	1.4	98.2	0.5	100.0
CAR 4 (N.S.)	1.5	98.4	0.0	100.0	1.3	98.6	0.0	100.0
CAR 5 (N.S.)	6.5	93.3	0.2	100.0	4.3	95.6	0.1	100.0
Total	3.9	96.0	0.1	100.0	3.1	96.6	0.3	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table E.4
First official language spoken (FOLS)¹ of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by census agricultural region (CAR), New Brunswick, 2006 and 2016

CAR	FOLS							
	2006				2016			
	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	Neither English nor French	Total
	number							
CAR 1 (N.B.)	3,550	9,095	15	12,655	3,035	8,755	65	11,850
CAR 2 (N.B.)	325	13,120	35	13,485	265	13,285	55	13,605
CAR 3 (N.B.)	7,535	8,895	0	16,445	6,070	10,010	135	16,210
CAR 4 (N.B.)	9,030	3,480	10	12,520	8,165	3,725	0	11,895
Total	20,440	34,590	70	55,100	17,530	35,770	260	53,560
	percent							
CAR 1 (N.B.)	28.1	71.8	0.1	100.0	25.6	73.9	0.6	100.0
CAR 2 (N.B.)	2.4	97.3	0.3	100.0	2.0	97.7	0.4	100.0
CAR 3 (N.B.)	45.8	54.1	0.0	100.0	37.4	61.7	0.8	100.0
CAR 4 (N.B.)	72.1	27.8	0.1	100.0	68.6	31.3	0.0	100.0
Total	37.1	62.8	0.1	100.0	32.7	66.8	0.5	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Appendix F

Table F.1

Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick census agricultural region (CAR) 1, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	51.9	46.2	58.8	52.5
35 to 54 years	38.0	36.0	32.2	31.6
55 years or over	10.1	17.8	9.0	16.0
Sex				
Women	57.7	53.3	55.7	54.9
Men	42.3	46.7	44.3	45.1
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	88.1	86.4	76.1	73.0
Other province or territory	9.0	8.7	16.3	17.0
Outside Canada	3.0	4.9	7.6	10.0
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	33.2	27.5	27.6	18.2
Secondary (high) school	43.9	45.9	42.4	49.9
Apprenticeship or trade school	8.2	8.4	7.0	4.1
College	8.9	12.0	11.0	15.0
University	5.8	6.2	11.9	12.8
Class of worker				
Employee	97.2	94.6	96.5	95.5
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5
Self-employed with a business	0.0	2.3	1.7	1.8
Self-employed without a business	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.2
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	32.5	26.9	38.1	29.0
\$10,000 to \$29,999	33.7	36.7	35.5	38.6
\$30,000 to \$59,999	24.9	26.9	17.2	20.3
\$60,000 and over	3.2	5.0	5.3	6.4
Not applicable	5.8	4.6	4.0	5.8
Industry³				
Input and service supply	4.7	4.6	2.2	2.5
Food, beverage and tobacco processing	25.1	29.7	23.6	20.6
Food retail and wholesale	27.2	24.4	27.7	27.9
Food service	43.1	41.4	46.5	49.1
Language(s) used at work⁴				
Only French	29.8	35.4	0.2	0.3
English and French	65.3	60.2	5.4	7.0
Only English	4.9	4.2	92.7	90.3
Other languages	0.0	0.2	1.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

4. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table F.2
Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick census agricultural region (CAR) 3, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	44.1	42.0	52.1	48.1
35 to 54 years	40.5	30.1	37.7	36.0
55 years or over	15.4	28.0	10.3	15.9
Sex				
Women	57.7	54.4	52.4	54.7
Men	42.3	45.6	47.6	45.3
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	90.2	87.3	70.0	61.0
Other province or territory	7.5	7.8	25.7	26.0
Outside Canada	2.3	4.9	4.3	12.9
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	43.6	36.2	35.2	23.3
Secondary (high) school	30.8	37.5	38.9	44.7
Apprenticeship or trade school	7.1	4.9	5.8	5.6
College	11.4	14.2	13.8	16.6
University	7.1	7.2	6.2	9.9
Class of worker				
Employee	95.8	96.6	95.5	95.0
Unpaid family worker	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Self-employed with a business	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.8
Self-employed without a business	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	38.8	30.1	37.9	29.7
\$10,000 to \$29,999	37.8	46.6	34.9	41.4
\$30,000 to \$59,999	16.1	14.1	18.3	18.4
\$60,000 and over	3.2	5.6	4.6	5.9
Not applicable	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.7
Industry³				
Input and service supply	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.4
Food, beverage and tobacco processing	38.0	36.2	20.5	17.7
Food retail and wholesale	25.4	25.3	31.3	30.1
Food service	36.1	38.0	46.6	50.8
Language(s) used at work⁴				
Only French	24.5	21.0	0.5	0.7
English and French	67.8	70.7	18.7	16.9
Only English	7.7	7.9	79.9	79.1
Other languages	0.0	0.4	1.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

4. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.

Table F.3

Social, economic and linguistic characteristics of agri-food sector workers aged 15 or over by first official language spoken (FOLS),¹ New Brunswick census agricultural region (CAR) 4, 2006 and 2016

Characteristics	FOLS			
	French		English	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
	percent			
Age group				
15 to 34 years	38.8	33.9	48.1	43.0
35 to 54 years	48.0	38.5	41.5	36.4
55 years or over	13.2	27.5	10.4	20.6
Sex				
Women	66.4	59.8	66.0	59.4
Men	33.6	40.2	34.0	40.6
Place of birth				
New Brunswick	94.2	91.9	85.3	78.8
Other province or territory	5.6	7.2	11.8	16.1
Outside Canada	0.3	1.0	2.9	5.2
Highest diploma, certificate or degree				
No certificate, diploma or degree	48.3	42.1	38.7	24.9
Secondary (high) school	31.9	32.5	39.1	49.6
Apprenticeship or trade school	9.7	6.8	7.5	4.3
College	6.9	13.6	10.5	16.4
University	3.1	5.0	4.2	4.9
Class of worker				
Employee	96.4	96.3	96.4	96.1
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Self-employed with a business	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.6
Self-employed without a business	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.3
Employment income²				
Under \$10,000	48.2	31.2	44.5	32.8
\$10,000 to \$29,999	37.8	51.4	37.3	43.1
\$30,000 to \$59,999	8.4	9.9	10.4	14.2
\$60,000 and over	1.0	2.8	1.8	3.7
Not applicable	4.6	4.8	5.9	6.2
Industry³				
Input and service supply	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Food, beverage and tobacco processing	38.2	40.6	10.9	16.9
Food retail and wholesale	29.8	25.5	33.7	35.3
Food service	31.4	32.5	54.0	46.3
Language(s) used at work⁴				
Only French	59.7	59.9	1.7	2.1
English and French	38.7	37.6	25.0	25.0
Only English	1.6	2.4	72.3	71.6
Other languages	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. "English and French" multiple responses were allocated equally between the "French" and "English" categories.

2. In 2015 constant dollars.

3. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

4. Including languages used most often (part A) and on a regular basis (part B) at work.

Note: Zeros may represent values suppressed for confidentiality reasons, a value rounded to zero or a true zero.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population.