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Official-Language Minority Populations Under Various Enumeration Methods

Report

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Éric Forgues

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The **Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities** is an independent, non-profit research organization established with funding from the Department of Canadian Heritage. Its role is to lead, bring together, and partner with researchers, community agencies, and government bodies to promote a greater knowledge of the status of Canada's official language minorities and a better understanding of the priority issues that concern them.

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Canada^{ca}

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Official-language minority populations under various enumeration methods

Josée Guignard Noël and Éric Forgues

1. INTRODUCTION

When studying official-language minority populations, researchers and organizations working in minority communities often wonder which linguistic variables they should use from Statistics Canada's Census of Population. They may start out with the simple intention of enumerating these populations, but they end up asking themselves whom they should include in official-language populations. Answering that question involves defining them by using one or a combination of the language variables that Statistics Canada uses. While seemingly straightforward, this question raises other questions that have direct consequences not only on research, but also on public policy and on estimates of official-language minority populations that may use certain services. As a 2018 article in *Le Devoir* points out, [translation] "The number of Francophones outside Quebec is unfortunately a politicized issue. About every ten years, it resurfaces and, each time, gives rise to caricatures on both sides." (Charbonneau, 2018)

The timeliness of this question is related to the various political and organizational repercussions resulting from the number of minority Anglophones or Francophones taken into account in public policies and by organizations responsible for delivering services to these populations.

Two common variables are used to enumerate official-language populations in Canada: mother tongue and first official language spoken (FOLS). Mother tongue counts the number of persons according to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. While FOLS is a variable derived from data on knowledge of both official languages, mother tongue and the language most often spoken at home.

In Canada, in order to implement part IV of the *Official Languages Act* that covers communications with and services to the public, official-language populations were estimated according to FOLS. In 2011, data showed that Francophone minority population numbers had decreased in some regions, which caused concern, for example, among associations representing Francophones across the country. This reaction was specifically based on the fact that the federal government relies on these figures to determine the delivery language for some of its services (Francopresse, 2014). In 2016, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat undertook a review of the *Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations*. The draft regulations were tabled in Parliament in October 2018, and published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, in January 2019, for comments. The amended regulations were registered in June 2019, and published in the *Canada Gazette* in July 2019. During this regulatory review, a new, more inclusive approach was developed to estimate the potential demand for communications and services in the minority language (Government of Canada, 2019).

Moreover, pressure from some representative Francophone organizations and key stakeholders prompted the Canadian government to review the method used in the *Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations* (Francopresse, 2014; Vachet, 2018). The new calculation method is more inclusive, according to preliminary calculations, by ultimately promoting (along with all the regulatory amendments) the linguistic designation of some 700 new bilingual offices and, for the first time, by providing access to 145,000 Canadians living outside major urban centres (Government of Canada, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, 2019).

On June 4, 2009, the Government of Ontario announced that it was adopting a new definition of Francophone that expanded upon the mother tongue definition. Focusing on Francophone newcomers, the new method integrates persons “whose mother tongue is neither French nor English, but who have a particular knowledge of French as an official language and use French at home. This includes many recent immigrants to Ontario” (Government of Ontario, Office of Francophone Affairs, 2009). This new method, that is, the Inclusive Definition of Francophone (IDF)—a method that is more inclusive than the previous one—increases the proportion of Francophones in Ontario from 4.4% to 4.8% and triggers increases in Toronto and Ottawa of 42% and 10%, respectively. Clearly, the method used to enumerate official-language minority populations has undeniable impact—especially on how services are organized.

Charles Castonguay questioned this method of calculation, which he considers too inclusive. He believes that the language spoken at home variable should be used instead. This prompted a response from Ontario’s French Language Services Commissioner, who maintained that the new definition is more relevant and takes into account the evolution of the province’s Francophonie (Castonguay, 2019; Boileau, 2019).

A similar debate surrounds the recent communications of the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA), which claims to represent 2.7 million Francophones. In recent years, Francophone organizations have tended to use knowledge of official languages to enumerate the Francophone population. This has resulted in 2.7 million persons outside Quebec who say they can conduct a conversation in French. The use of this method has certainly elicited some reactions. It has been questioned most notably by François Charbonneau, who wondered whether a Francophone who learns English suddenly becomes an Anglophone (Charbonneau, 2018). The president of the FCFA responded to this criticism by stating [translation] “if we are given the choice between two fundamentally imperfect statistics to depict the full spectrum of ways to identify with or participate in the Francophonie, we will always choose the most inclusive one” (Johnson, 2018).

As we can see, the “definition” of an Anglophone or Francophone minority member is the subject of much debate. To shed light on this debate, we wish to present some statistical methods for enumerating Francophones and English-speaking Quebecers living outside Quebec, using the linguistic variables of the Census of Canada. We acknowledge that the varied research and intervention contexts can influence the methods selected for enumerating these populations. We hope this report will stimulate reflection among researchers who are attempting to identify official-language minority populations in their research work and inspire government authorities to implement public policies and services for these populations.

2. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

This is the fourth Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities (CIRLM) report aimed at identifying official-language minority populations based on language data from Statistics Canada's 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 censuses.¹

Published in 2006, our first report originated from a concern expressed by the Consortium national de formation en santé (CNFS) and several researchers regarding the methods used to identify Francophones living in minority settings and quantify their demographic weight for research and health-care delivery purposes. The Commission conjointe de recherche sur la santé des francophones en situation minoritaire (joint commission on health research for minority Francophones) subsequently recommended that this issue be examined.

The objective of the first report and its updates (in 2009 and 2014) was to shed light on and provide food for thought on the statistical methods used to enumerate Francophones living in minority settings, and then to discuss the relevance of the methods used, based on their strengths and weaknesses. The 2006 report was submitted to a group of experts from various sectors and to partners interested in issues related to the health of Francophones living in minority settings, including Statistics Canada, Health Canada, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, the CNFS, the Société Santé en français (SSF), FCFA and Canadian Heritage.

In this report, we have updated the tables with 2016 data and added data for English-speaking Quebecers; our goal was to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the effects of the statistical methods used to enumerate official-language minority populations for all of Canada.² We have also added charts that illustrate the percentage change in the official-language minority population from 2001 to 2016; these are based on different linguistic variables or combinations of linguistic variables.³ We have also included Ontario's Inclusive Definition of Francophone (IDF) and the new calculation method that the Canadian government will be using, in the 2021 Census, to target regions with potentially "significant demand" for services in the minority language.

¹ The first report was published in 2006 at the request of the CNFS (Forgues and Landry, 2006). The second report was published in 2009 (Forgues, Landry and Boudreau, 2009), and the third in 2014 (Guignard Noël, Forgues and Landry, 2014).

² Data for the 2001 and 2006 censuses are from Statistics Canada's 20% sample. Data for the 2011 and 2016 censuses are from the 100% data, except for the data on language of work, which are from the 30% (2011) and 25% (2016) samples.

³ For each table and chart in this report, the minority population includes the official-language minority population which, regardless of the linguistic variable presented, includes the response "French" with or without another language. In Quebec, the response is "English" with or without another language.

3. DESCRIPTION OF LINGUISTIC VARIABLES

The first step in reflecting on the preferred linguistic variables to be used in the statistical definition of official-language minority populations is to review the variables that Statistics Canada currently uses in the census and in its statistical surveys.

Mother tongue: First language learned at home in childhood and still understood by a person at the time of the census. This person may report more than one mother tongue if these languages were used equally often and are still understood at the time of the census.

Language spoken at home: Language that a person speaks most often or regularly at home at the time of the census. The language spoken regularly at home is second to the language spoken most often at home. It was used for the first time in the 2001 Census. A person may report speaking more than one language at home if these are spoken equally often or equally regularly.

There is also the language spoken at least regularly at home, which is a variable built by adding the language spoken most often at home and the language spoken regularly at home.

Knowledge of official languages: Indicates, in the interviewee's judgment, whether a person can conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, or in both or in neither of Canada's official languages.

Language of work: Language that a person uses most often at work or regularly at the time of the census. The language used regularly at work is second to the language used most often at work. It was measured for the first time in the 2001 Census. A person may report speaking more than one language at work if these are spoken equally often or equally regularly. This variable refers to persons aged 15 and over who worked in the reference year.⁴

There is also the language used at least regularly at work, which is a variable built by adding the language used most often at work and the language used regularly at work.

Until 2006, the linguistic variables mentioned above were collected from the two national quinquennial census questionnaires by Statistics Canada. The first was the short-form questionnaire, which contained questions asked to the entire Canadian population (100% of households) and was the basis for mother tongue data. The other linguistic variables were collected in the second, detailed or long-form questionnaire, sent to a sample of Canadian households.⁵ In 2011, the federal government began including knowledge of official languages and the language spoken at home (often and regularly) in the short-form questionnaire (sent to all Canadian households). The language used at work remained in the detailed questionnaire.

First official language spoken: As covered above, this variable is built from knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home.⁶ It identifies whether the person's first official language spoken is French only or English only. "Thus, the population is classified into two principal categories: English or French. It is necessary to add two residual

⁴ These persons worked for pay or in self-employment in 2015 (for the 2016 Census) [for more details, see the full definition of [Work activity during the reference year of person](#)].

⁵ In 2001 and 2006, this detailed questionnaire was sent to a 20% sample of Canadian households. In 2011, the National Household Survey (NHS) replaced the long-form census questionnaire. It was sent to a 30% sample of Canadian households, which could respond voluntarily. The response rate to the long-form questionnaire during that census was 68.6%. For the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada reinstated the long-form questionnaire, making it mandatory, with a 25% sample size.

⁶ See Appendix B for Statistics Canada's description of this variable.

categories for people who cannot be classified in accordance with the information available: English and French and neither English nor French.” (Statistics Canada, 2001)

According to this combination of variables:⁷

- 1) If a person’s official language knowledge is French only (or English only in Quebec), their FOLS is French (or English in Quebec).
- 2) If a person’s official language knowledge is French and English, and French (or English in Quebec) is their mother tongue (with or without a non-official language)⁸, their FOLS is French (or English in Quebec).
- 3) If a person’s knowledge of official languages and mother tongue are French and English, and French (or English in Quebec) is the language most often spoken at home (with or without a non-official language), their FOLS is French (or English in Quebec).
- 4) If a person’s knowledge of official languages and mother tongue are neither French nor English, but French (or English in Quebec) is the language spoken most often at home (with or without a non-official language), their FOLS is French (or English in Quebec). According to this method, persons who speak both official languages most often at home are placed in the third category, that is, French-English FOLS persons. Persons who know neither official language and whose mother tongue is not an official language are placed in the fourth category, that is, persons with neither French nor English as their FOLS (Statistics Canada, 2001; Statistics Canada, 2009).

⁷ For the purposes of this report, we have not allocated multiple responses. We show cumulative responses as single or multiple responses, either as a single response or a response combined with another language.

⁸ In this report, non-official language includes Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal languages.

4. METHODS FOR ENUMERATING OFFICIAL-LANGUAGE MINORITY POPULATIONS

Here are some possible methods for enumerating official-language minority populations according to the linguistic variables used in the Statistics Canada Census and surveys. We highlight the main strengths and weaknesses of each calculation method.

Some caution should be exercised when comparing and interpreting the language data from the 2011 Census with those from previous censuses. According to Statistics Canada (2011), analyzes of the linguistic situation from 2006 to 2011 must factor in the significant changes implemented between the two censuses. The changes stem mainly from the positioning of the questions in the short questionnaire and the linguistic context of the census period. Statistics Canada found that Canadians responded differently to questions about mother tongue and languages spoken at home. “Canadians seem to have been less likely to report a language other than English or French as their only mother tongue than in the long questionnaires of previous censuses, and more likely to report more than one mother tongue and more than one language spoken at home” (Statistics Canada, 2011: 5)⁹. There were therefore more multiple responses in 2011 than in 2006. However, there seems to be no change between the two censuses regarding knowledge of official languages.

4.1 Mother tongue

As stated in the introduction, mother tongue is a variable widely used to identify official-language minority populations.

Strengths

- This variable group persons who have learned the minority¹⁰ language as their first language and still understand it. It therefore makes it possible to identify persons of Anglophone and Francophone origins.

Weaknesses

- This variable also captures persons who can understand their mother tongue but not necessarily speak it.
- This variable excludes persons who do not have a minority mother tongue but who know the minority language or speak it most often or regularly at home.

Statistical impact

The number of persons who reported French as their mother tongue, alone or with another language,¹¹ and living in a minority situation rose from 1,020,545 in 2001, to 1,074,985 in 2016, which is a 5.3% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, persons who reported both official languages as their mother tongues showed the highest increase, 61.9%. Meanwhile, the number of persons who reported French only as their mother tongue increased by only 1.3% (Chart 1 and Table 1 in Appendix A).

⁹ This would explain the increase in the number of speakers who speak French at home between 2006 and 2011 in this report. For more information on data comparability, please see the [Methodological Document on the 2011 Census Language Data](#).

¹⁰ To lighten the text, we sometimes use the term “minority language” to refer to the French language outside Quebec and the English language within Quebec.

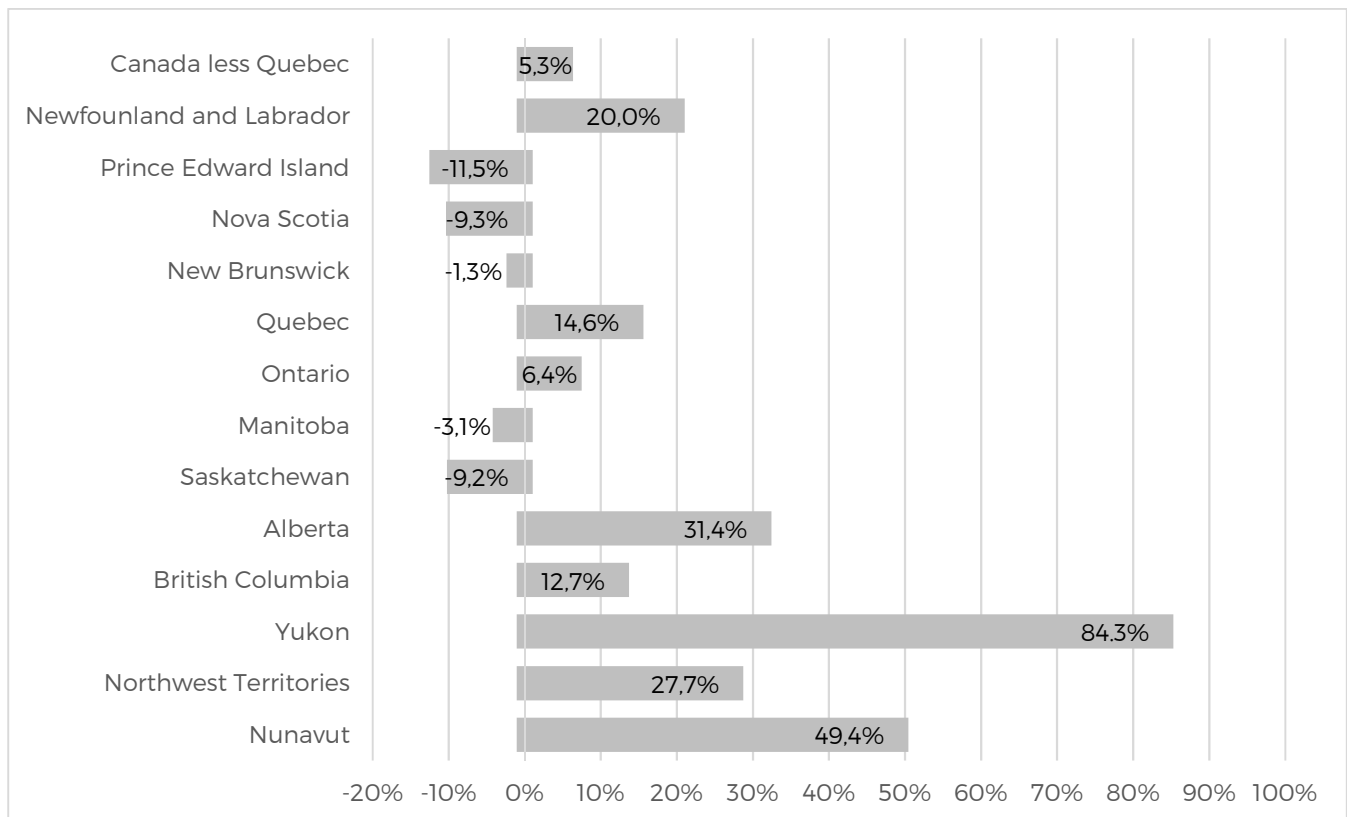
¹¹ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 1 shows that most provinces and territories saw an increase, particularly in the three territories, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. This increase was due in part to the number of persons who reported both official languages as mother tongues.

However, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw a decrease in the number of persons who reported French as their mother tongue from 2001 to 2016. The number of persons who reported their mother tongue as French only had especially declined, given that the number of persons who reported their mother tongue as both official languages had increased.

In Quebec, there was also a 14.6% increase in English-speaking Quebecers by mother tongue. As with the French-speaking minority population, the number of English mother tongue persons increased only slightly, by 9.9%, from 2001 to 2016. Meanwhile, the number of persons whose mother tongue was both official languages increased by 63.0% (Chart 1 and Table 1 in Appendix A).

Chart 1. Evolution of minority mother tongue populations, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016¹²



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

¹² This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

4.2. Language spoken at home

The language spoken **most often** at home has been measured since the 1971 Census, whereas the language spoken **regularly** at home was added to the 2001 Census. This latter variable is used to determine whether one or more languages are spoken regularly at home. For example, persons may speak English most often with their spouse and speak French regularly with their child.

Combining these two home-language variables (often and regularly) makes it possible to identify persons who speak a minority language **at least regularly** at home.

4.2.1. Language spoken most often at home

Strength

- The language spoken at home is a strong indicator of a language's vitality. Relating this variable to mother tongue makes it possible to estimate the language continuity or language transfer rate (Landry, 2003).

Weaknesses

- This variable does not include persons who speak English (or French in Quebec) most often at home, even if their mother tongue is French (or English in Quebec) [e.g. because they live in an exogamous household]. The language spoken at least regularly at home minimizes this weakness.
- It does not include newcomers who know French (or English in Quebec) but speak a non-official language most often at home.

Statistical impact

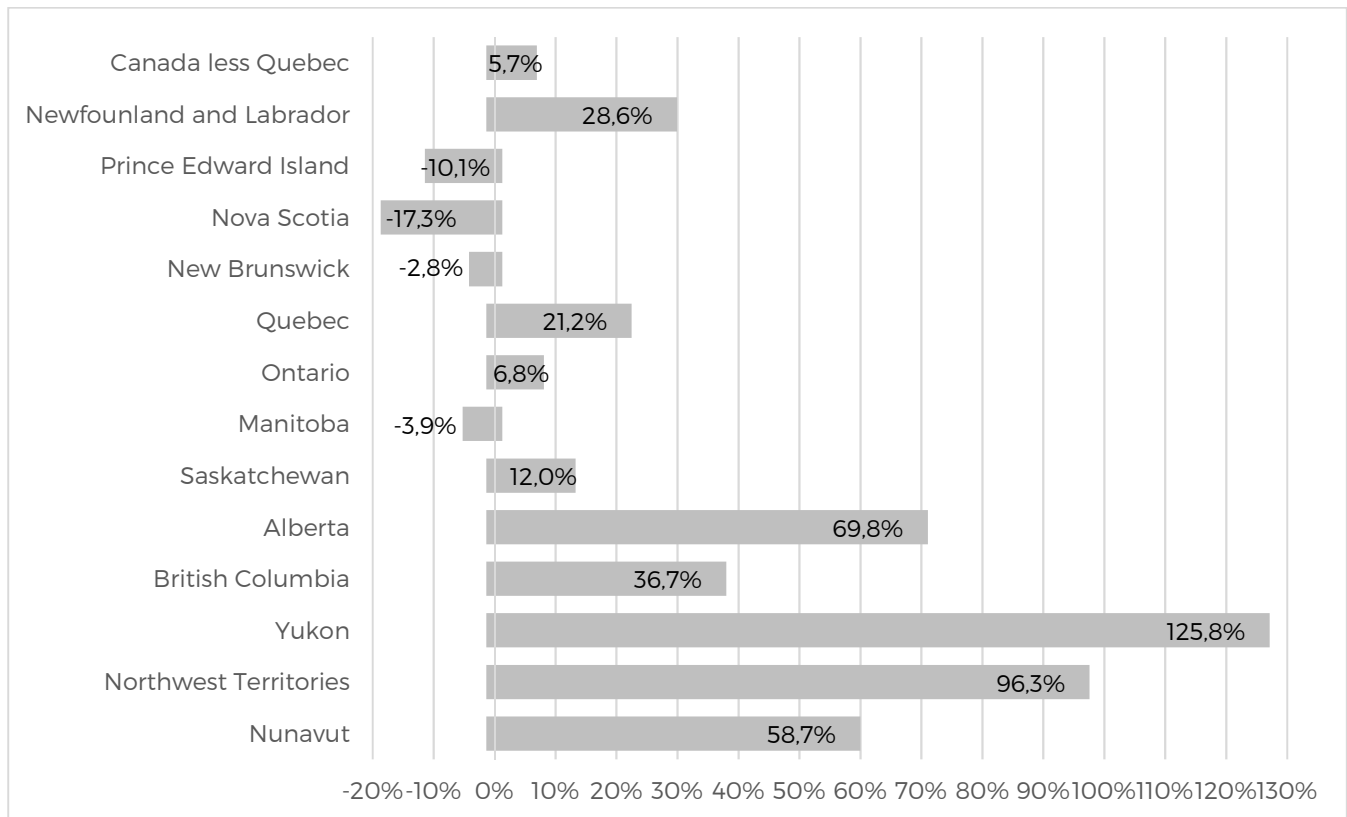
In Canada outside Quebec, the number of persons who reported speaking French most often at home, alone or with another language,¹³ rose from 641,860 in 2001, to 678,135 in 2016, which is a 5.7% increase. Persons who spoke only French most often at home decreased by -2.0%, whereas persons who spoke both official languages most often at home increased by 92.5% (Chart 2 and Table 2 in Appendix A).

As Chart 2 shows, the number of persons who spoke French most often at home is increasing, particularly in the three territories, Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and British Columbia. Meanwhile, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba saw a decline in the number of persons who spoke French most often at home from 2001 to 2016. This decline was observed among persons who spoke only French most often at home, since the number of persons who spoke both official languages most often was increasing.

In Quebec, there was a 21.2% increase in English-speaking Quebecers by language spoken most often at home. However, as elsewhere in Canada, the largest increase was in the number of persons who spoke both official languages most often at home: it rose from 71,360 to 129,030, an 80.8% increase (Chart 2 and Table 2 in Appendix A).

¹³ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 2. Evolution of the population who speaks the minority language most often at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ¹⁴



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

4.2.2. Language spoken at least regularly at home

The number of persons who speak the minority language at least regularly at home is obtained by adding the number of persons who speak the minority language most often at home and the number of persons who speak it regularly at home.

Strengths

- This variable allows us to include persons who speak the minority language at home regularly but not most often.
- It takes into account the exogamy factor, which very often favours the majority language as that most often spoken at home, without necessarily preventing regular use of the minority language (e.g. between a Francophone spouse and children).
- This variable is an indicator of the minority language's vitality, since the transmission of this language depends largely on its use at home (Landry, 2003).

¹⁴This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

Weakness

- Since this variable does not tell us about the mother tongue of the persons enumerated, it may exclude minority mother tongue persons who are able to use this language outside the home.

Statistical impact

The number of persons who spoke French at least regularly at home, alone or with another language,¹⁵ and living in a minority situation, rose from 978,360 in 2001, to 1,126,545 in 2016, which is a 15.1% increase. The number of persons who reported both official languages as languages spoken at least regularly increased (95.6%) more than the number of persons who reported speaking French only (10.1%)¹⁶ (Chart 3 and Table 3 in Appendix A).

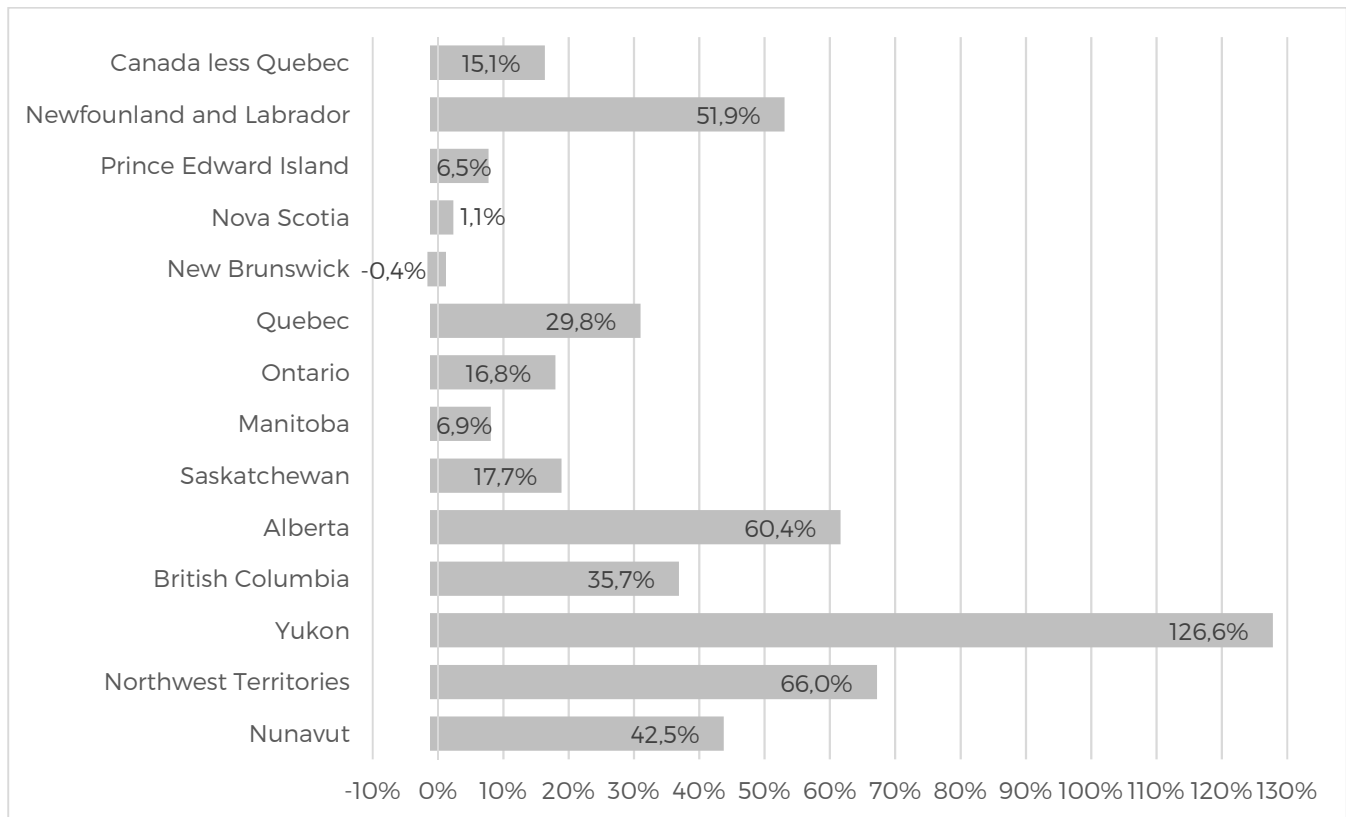
The language spoken at least regularly is increasing in most provinces (notably Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, and British Columbia) and the three territories. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia stand out from the other provinces: New Brunswick saw a small decline of -0.4% from 2001 to 2016, while Nova Scotia saw a slight increase of 1.1%. It is interesting to note that in 2016, in most provinces, the number of persons speaking French at least regularly at home was greater than the number of Francophones by mother tongue.

In Quebec, there was also a 29.8% increase in the number of persons who spoke English at least regularly at home. The number of persons who spoke both official languages increased by 80.3% (Chart 3 and Table 3 in Appendix A).

¹⁵French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

¹⁶Persons who speak two languages at least regularly at home may, for example, speak English most often at home while also speaking French regularly at home. They speak two languages at least regularly at home: English and French.

Chart 3. Evolution of the population who speaks the minority language at least regularly at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ¹⁷



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

4.3. Knowledge of official languages

Knowledge of official languages makes it possible to group persons who can conduct a conversation in the minority language.

Strength

- This variable groups all persons who can express themselves verbally in the minority language, and is defined based on their perceived verbal language skills (speaking and understanding).

Weaknesses

- This variable is based on respondents' perception of their ability to participate in a conversation (a subjective variable), and thus does not ensure an "objective" evaluation of this competency.

Statistical impact

Based on this linguistic variable, the number of persons who reported being able to conduct a conversation in French, or in French and English, while living in a minority situation, rose from 2,439,050 in 2001, to 2,741,720 in 2016, which is a 12,4% increase. If we consider the number of persons who know only French, this number decreases considerably. In fact, 112,055 persons reported being unilingual Francophones in 2016. In addition, the number of persons who knew

¹⁷ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

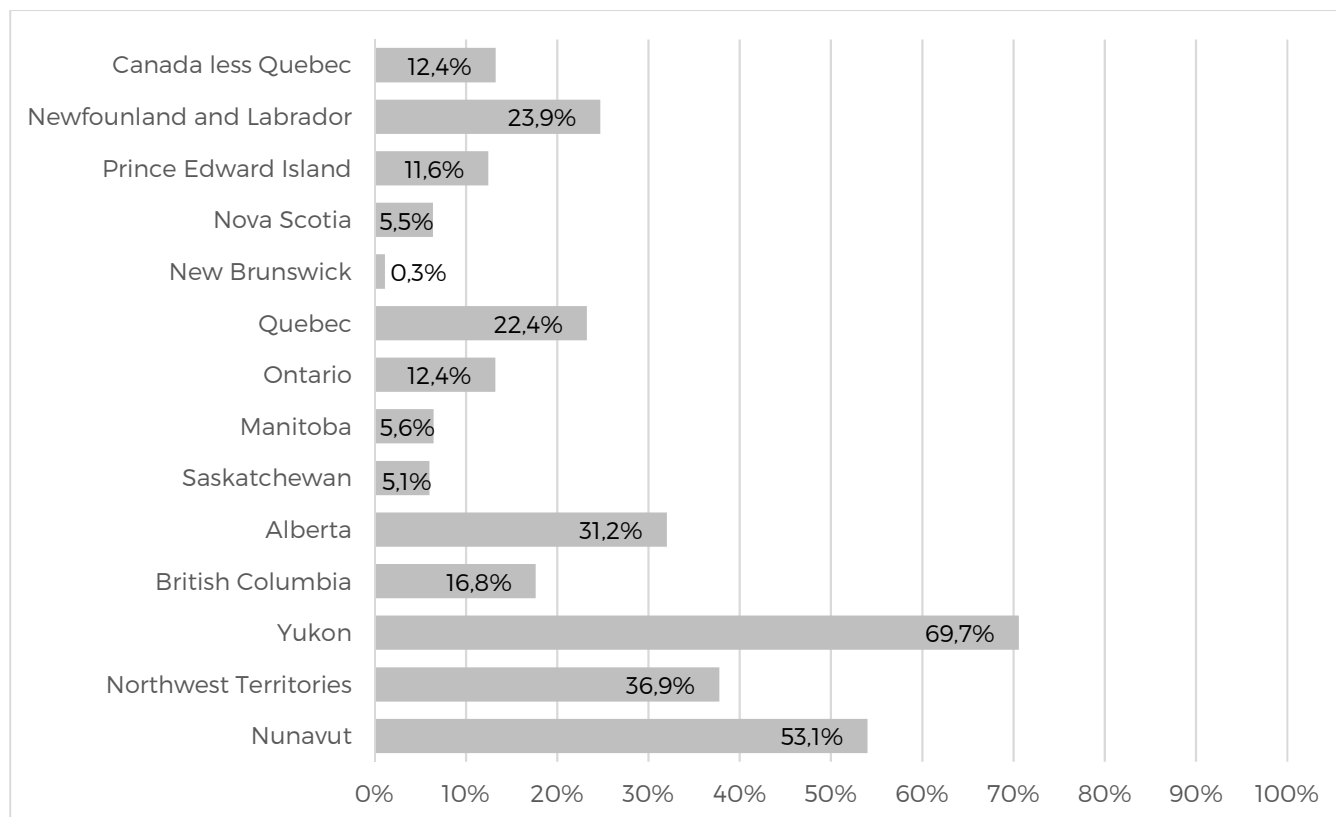
only French decreased by -2.7% from 2001 to 2016, whereas the number of persons who knew both official languages increased by 13.2% (Chart 4 and Table 4 in Appendix A).

In the provinces and territories, Chart 4 shows an increase in the number of persons who knew French, particularly in the three territories, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. New Brunswick had the smallest increase, at only 0.3%.

Interestingly, in the Atlantic provinces (except Prince Edward Island) and Ontario, the number of persons who knew French only was declining, while it was increasing in Western Canada (except British Columbia) and in the three territories.

In Quebec, from 2001 to 2016, there was a 22.4% increase in the number of persons who knew English, or English and French. The number of persons who knew only English increased by 13.9% and the number of persons who knew both official languages increased by 23.3% (Chart 4 and Table 4 in Appendix A).

Chart 4. Evolution of populations who know the minority language, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ¹⁸



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

¹⁸ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

4.4. First official language spoken¹⁹

Once again, this variable is derived from three census questions, namely knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home (see Appendix B).

Strengths

- It groups persons for whom the minority language is not their mother tongue, but who know or speak the minority language at home.
- The variable allows persons who know both official languages to be classified according to their mother tongue. If their mother tongue is English and French, they are classified according to the language spoken most often at home.

Weaknesses

- This variable excludes English and French mother tongue persons living in minority situations, but who speak the majority language most often at home.
- The name of this variable creates confusion by giving the impression that respondents speak one specific language to a greater extent. In reality, the question is primarily designed to measure respondents' linguistic potential. Only when the language spoken most often at home (which represents the third criterion for categorizing respondents) is included can the frequency with which a language is used be determined. It should also be remembered that this situation applies to only a small proportion of the population.

Statistical impact

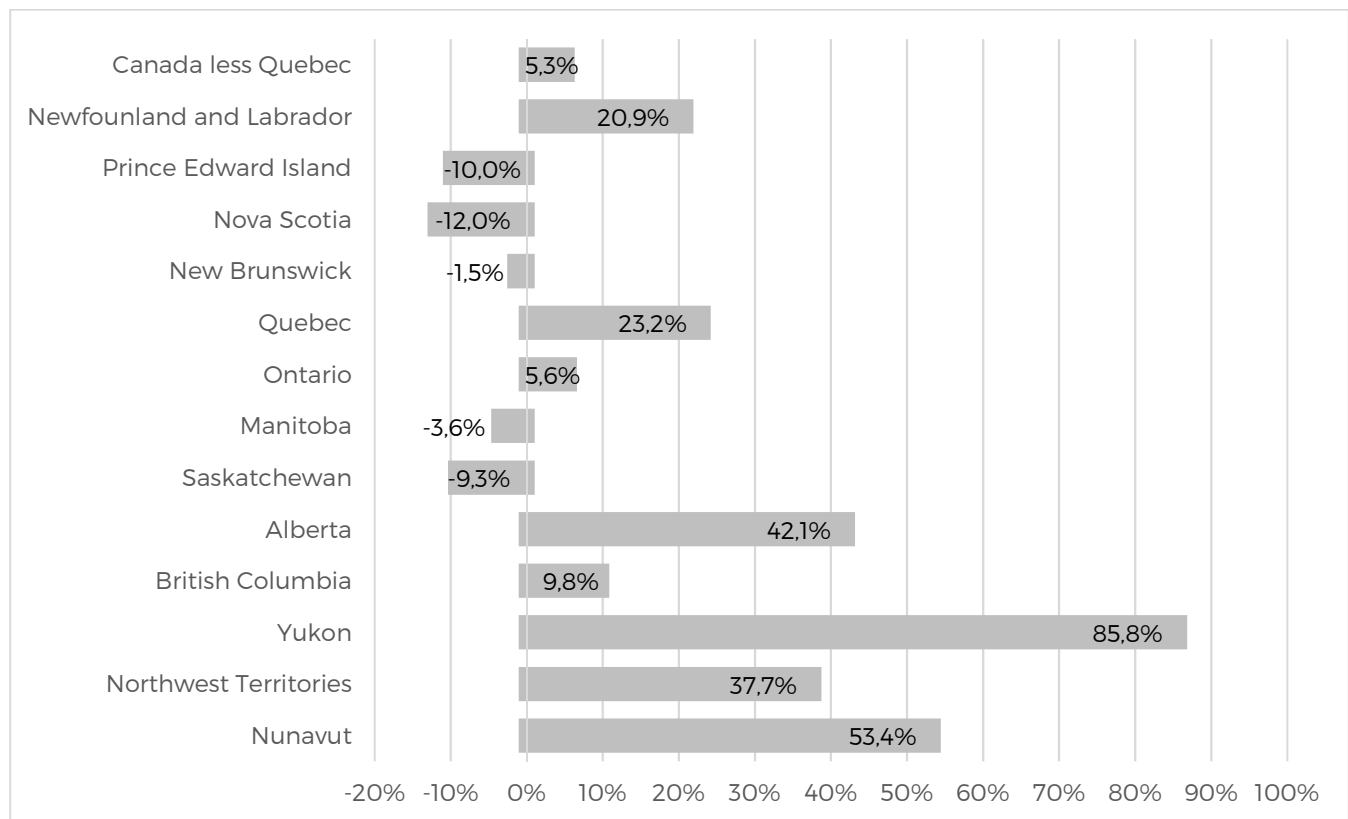
In Canada outside Quebec, the number of persons whose first official language spoken was French, as well as French and English, rose from 1,038,955 in 2001, to 1,093,585 in 2016, which is a 5.3% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of persons who reported both official languages as FOLS rose by 35.2%, a more rapid increase than the 2.0% increase in persons who reported French only as FOLS (Chart 5 and Table 5 in Appendix A).

The three territories, as well as Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario, saw an increase in the number of Francophones by FOLS. However, the Maritime Provinces, as well as Manitoba and Saskatchewan, saw a decrease in the number of Francophones. In 2016, in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the number of French FOLS persons was higher than the number of French mother tongue persons.

In Quebec, there was also a 23.2% increase in the number of English-speaking Quebecers by FOLS. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of persons who reported both official languages as FOLS and English only as FOLS increased by 54.5% and 16.3%, respectively. Quebec showed a higher number of English FOLS persons than English mother tongue persons (Chart 5 and Table 5 in Appendix A).

¹⁹ For the purposes of this report, we have not allocated multiple responses. We show cumulative responses as single or multiple responses, either as a single response or a response combined with another language.

Chart 5. Evolution of minority populations, by first official language spoken, and by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ²⁰



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

4.5. Language used at work

Since the 2001 Census, data has been available on language used at work. As with language spoken at home, the questions identified the language used most often and regularly at work.

4.5.1. Language used most often at work

Strength

- Language used at work is a key indicator of linguistic vitality in the work world.

Weaknesses

- This variable focuses on the labour force (persons aged 15 and over), that is, on only a portion of the population.
- It also excludes persons who know the minority language or whose mother tongue is the minority language, but who do not speak it at work.

²⁰ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

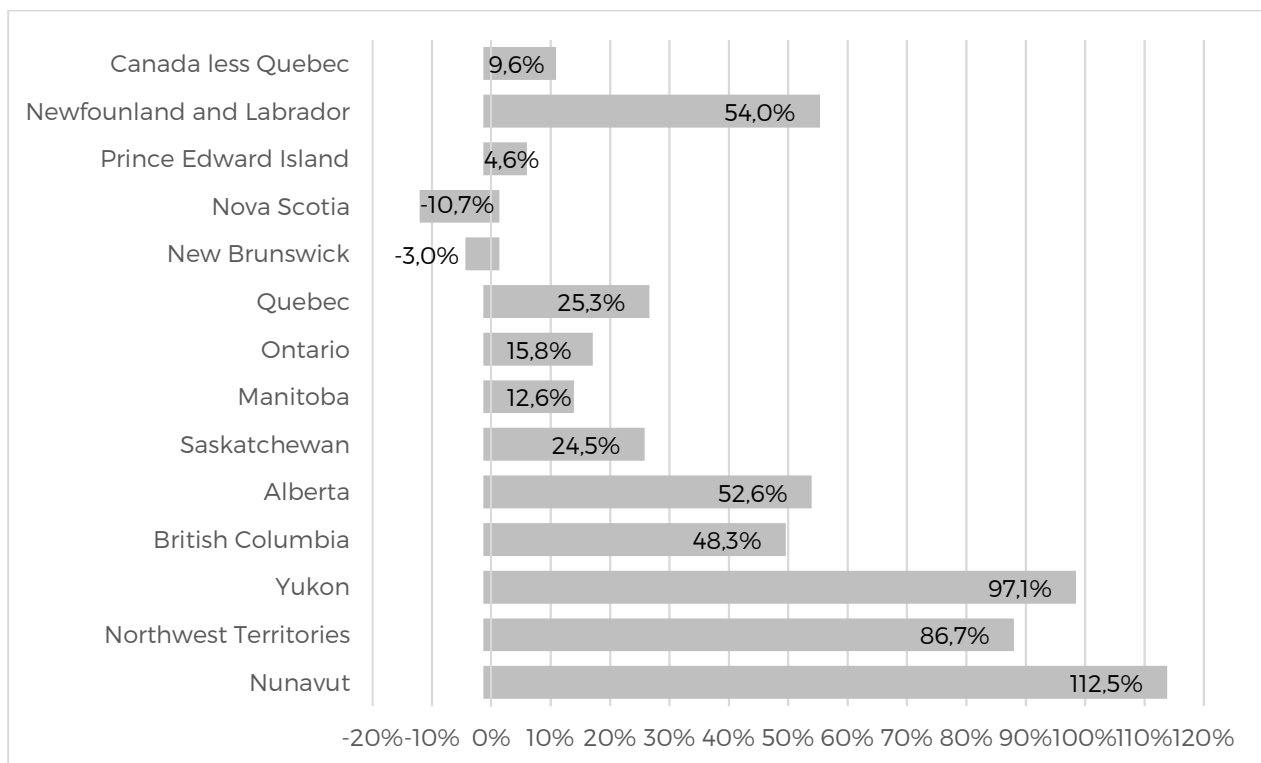
Statistical impact

In Canada outside Quebec, in 2001, 286,450 persons used French most often at work, alone or with another language,²¹ compared with 313,860 in 2016, which is a 9.6% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of persons who used both official languages at work increased by 32.0%, whereas it increased by only 1.5% for persons who used French only (Chart 6 and Table 6 in Appendix A).

Based on this linguistic variable, the number of Francophones increased for the three territories and for most provinces, especially in Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and British Columbia. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the only provinces where French declined as the language used most often at work. However, in these two provinces, the number of persons using both official languages increased from 2001 to 2016.

In Quebec, English as the language used most often at work increased by 25.3% from 2001 to 2016. The number of persons who used only English at work and the number of persons who used both official languages increased. The increase was greater for persons who used both official languages (57.7%) than for those who used English only (11.6%) (Chart 6 and Table 6 in Appendix A).

Chart 6. Evolution of the population using the minority language most often at work, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ²²



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

²¹ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

²² This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

4.5.2. Language used at least regularly at work

The number of persons who use the minority language at least regularly at work is obtained by adding the number of persons who use it most often and the number of persons who use it regularly at work.

Strength

- If persons do not use the minority language most often at work, they may use it regularly. This variable makes it possible to capture persons who use the minority language most often and regularly at work.

Weaknesses

- As with the language used most often at work, this variable focuses on the labour force (persons aged 15 and over), that is, on only a portion of the population.
- It also excludes persons who know the minority language or whose mother tongue is the minority language, but who do not speak it at work.

Statistical impact

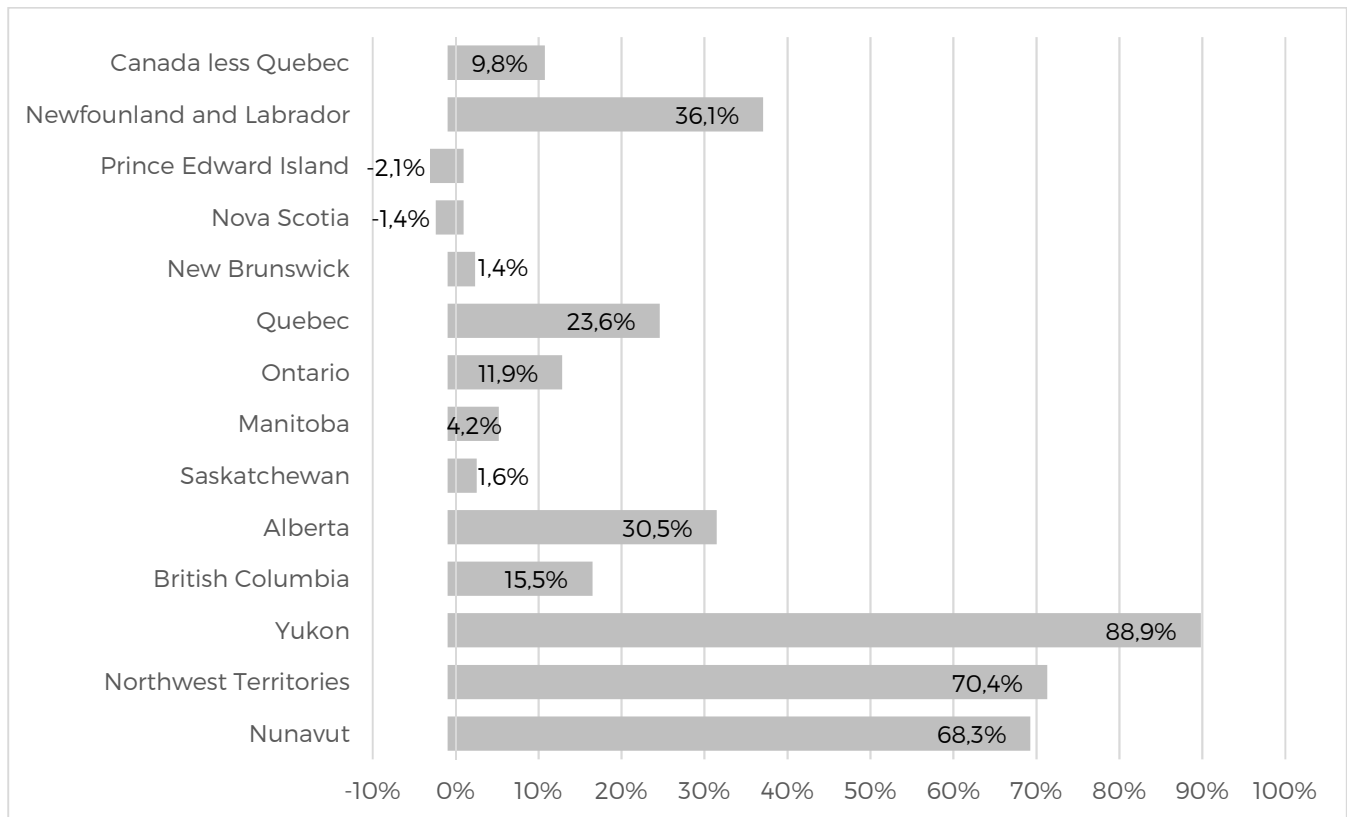
The number of persons who used French at least regularly at work, alone or with another language,²³ and living in a minority situation, rose from 649,275 in 2001, to 712,975 in 2016, which is a 9.8% increase. The number of persons who used both official languages at least regularly at work increased by 31.7% from 2001 to 2016, and by 6.9% for those who used French only (Chart 7 and Table 7 in Appendix A).

With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, French as a language used at least regularly at work increased across Canada, particularly in Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and the territories. New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have seen smaller increases, ranging from about 1% to 4%.

In Quebec, there was also a 23.6% increase in the number of persons who used English at least regularly at work. The number of persons who used only English increased by 18.4%, while the number increased by 57.3% for persons who used both official languages (Chart 7 and Table 7 in Appendix A).

²³ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 7. Evolution of the population using the minority language at least regularly at work, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ²⁴



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

²⁴ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

5. ENUMERATION METHODS BASED ON COMBINATIONS AND CROSS-TABULATIONS OF VARIABLES

As seen above, there is a variable that combines several linguistic variables: the first official language spoken (FOLS). In this section, we explore other methods of enumerating official-language minority populations. We see that cross-tabulating variables changes these populations' numbers.

5.1. Minority mother tongue and knowledge of the minority language among non-official language groups

This combination considers two linguistic variables: mother tongue and knowledge of official languages. It takes into account persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French, but who know only French (or only English in Quebec) or both official languages.

Strength

- This variable combination makes it possible to take into account persons who know the minority language, but whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Weaknesses

- It is prone to including persons who know but do not speak the minority language regularly in their daily lives at home or at work.
- This combination also includes mother tongue Francophones (or English-speaking Quebecers) who can understand the minority language but cannot speak it.

Statistical impact

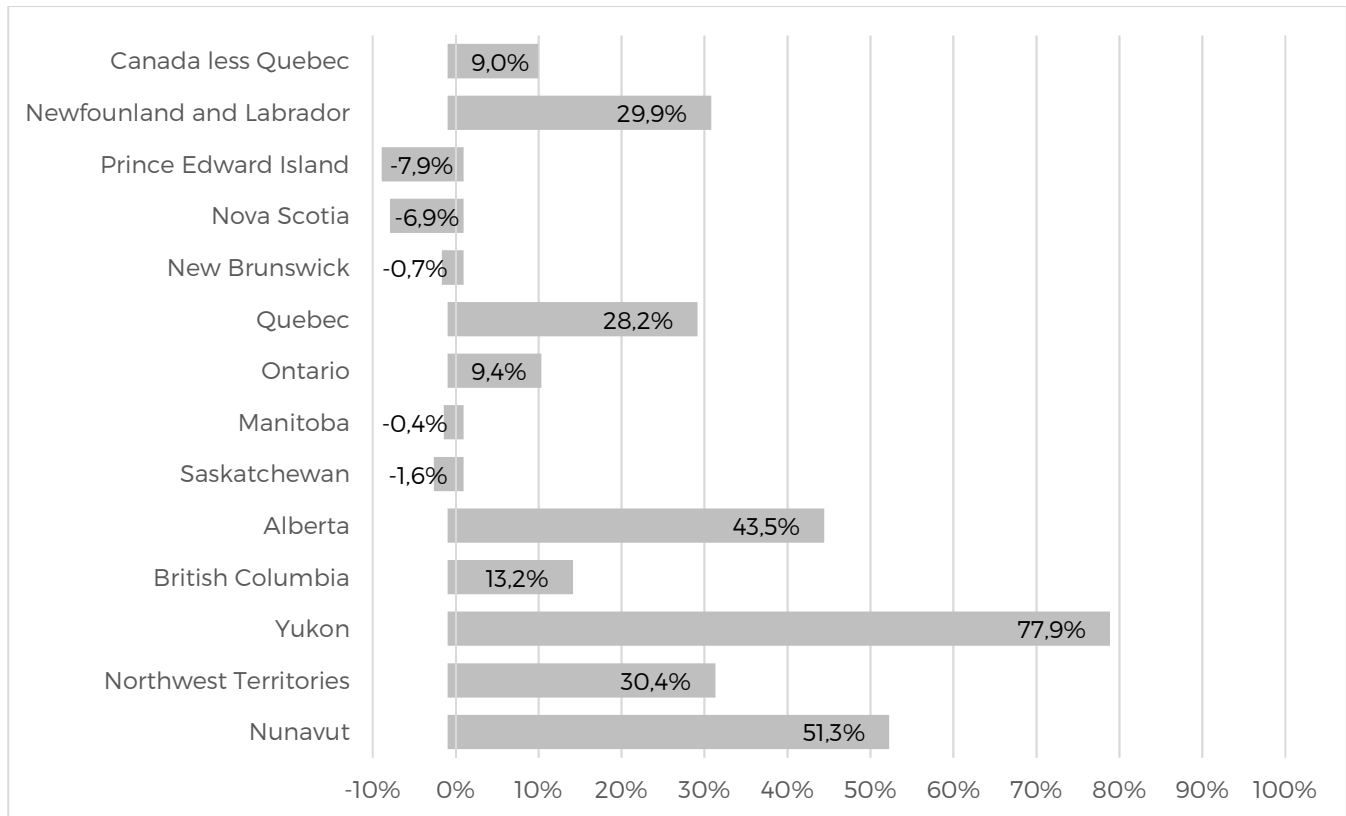
Based on this method, the number of persons in Canada outside Quebec who reported French as their mother tongue, alone or with another language,²⁵ and non-official language groups who reported knowledge of French, or French and English, rose from 1,284,375 in 2001, to 1,400,195 in 2016, a 9.0% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of persons whose mother tongue was only French increased by 1.3%, and the number of persons whose mother tongue was both official languages increased by 61.9%. The number of non-official language groups who knew only French increased by 30.6%, and the number of non-official language groups who knew both official languages increased by 23.1% (Chart 8 and Table 8 in Appendix A).

Most provinces saw increases in the number of persons under this combination. This was especially the case in Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador, as well as in the three territories. The Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw declines instead. Most provinces and territories saw an increase in the number of non-official language groups who knew French.

In Quebec, from 2001 to 2016, there was a 28.2% increase in the number of persons who reported English as their mother tongue and non-official language groups who reported knowledge of English, or English and French. The number of persons whose mother tongue was only English increased by 9.9%, and the number of persons whose mother tongue was both official languages increased by 63.0%. The number of non-official language groups who knew only English increased by 31.2%, and the number of non-official language groups who knew both official languages increased by 51.0% (Chart 8 and Table 8 in Appendix A).

²⁵ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 8. Evolution of the minority mother tongue population and non-official language groups with knowledge of the minority language, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016²⁶



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

5.2. Mother tongue and language spoken at home

5.2.1. *Minority language spoken most often at home by the official-language minority population*

Some researchers may conduct analyses on linguistic minorities (based on mother tongue) who speak the minority language most often or regularly at home. Among minority mother tongue persons, this combination captures official-language minority populations who can be described as active.

Strength

- This combination captures active minority mother tongue Anglophones or Francophones, that is, who speak the minority language at home.

Weaknesses

- This combination excludes minority mother tongue persons who speak the majority language at home.
- Furthermore, it fails to include persons whose mother tongue is not minority language, but who speak the minority language most often or regularly at home.

²⁶ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

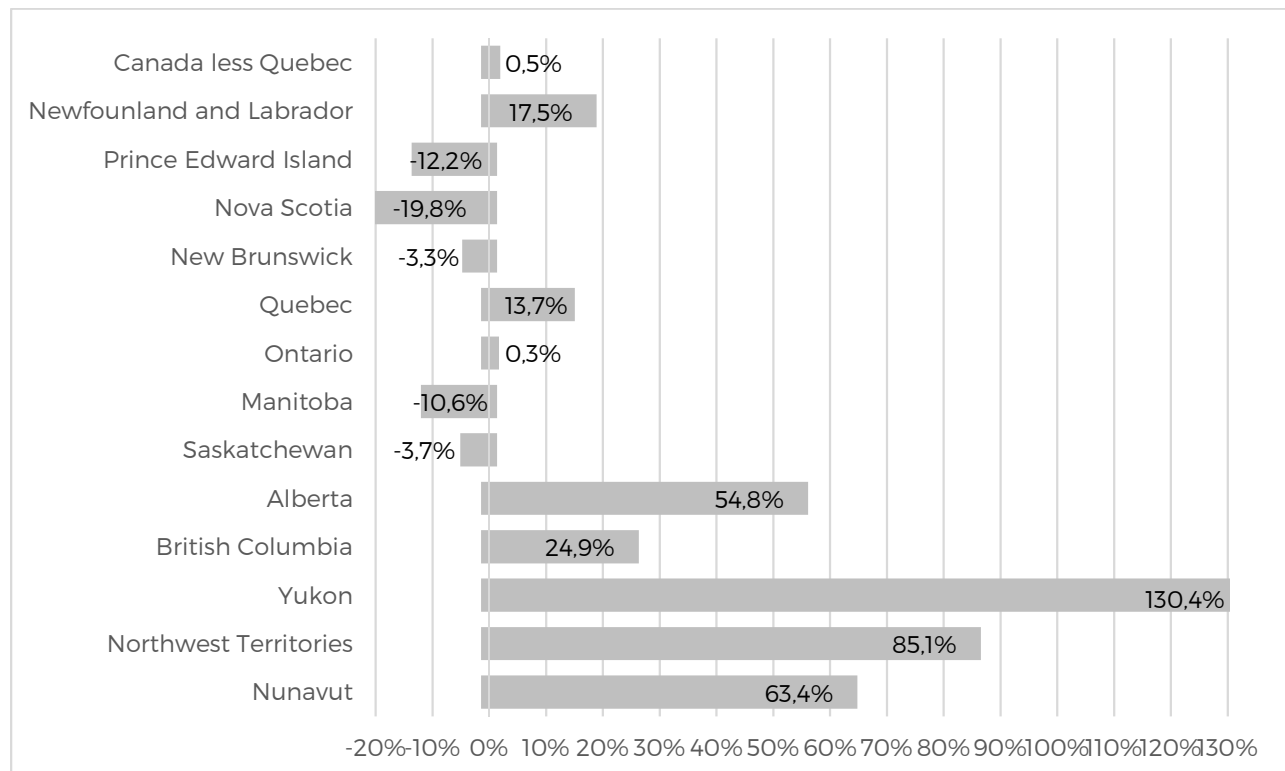
Statistical impact

Based on this variable, the number of persons whose mother tongue was French, alone or with another language,²⁷ living in a minority situation, who spoke French only or both official languages most often at home was 601,675 in 2001, and 604,965 in 2016, a small increase of 0.5%. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of French mother tongue persons who spoke only French most often at home decreased by -3.8%; meanwhile, this number increased by 63.2% for those who spoke both official languages (Chart 9 and Table 9 in Appendix A).

The number of French mother tongue persons who spoke French most often at home increased in the three territories and in some provinces, notably Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador. However, the Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw a decrease in the number of these persons.

In Quebec, the number of English mother tongue persons who spoke English only, or both official languages, most often at home increased by 13.7% from 2001 to 2016. The number of English-speaking Quebecers whose mother tongue was English and who spoke only English most often at home increased by 10.3%, while those who spoke both official languages increased by 69.3% (Chart 9 and Table 9 in Appendix A).

Chart 9. Evolution of the minority mother tongue population who speaks the minority language most often at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ²⁸



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

²⁷French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

²⁸ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

5.2.2. Minority language spoken at least regularly at home by the official-language minority population

It is possible to add to these populations persons who speak the minority language regularly at home.

Strength

- This combination makes it possible to capture two groups among all minority mother tongue persons: those who speak the minority language most often at home and those who speak it regularly.

Weaknesses

- This variable excludes minority mother tongue persons who speak the majority language at home.
- Furthermore, it does not take into account persons who speak the minority language at least regularly at home, but whose mother tongue is not the minority language.

Statistical impact

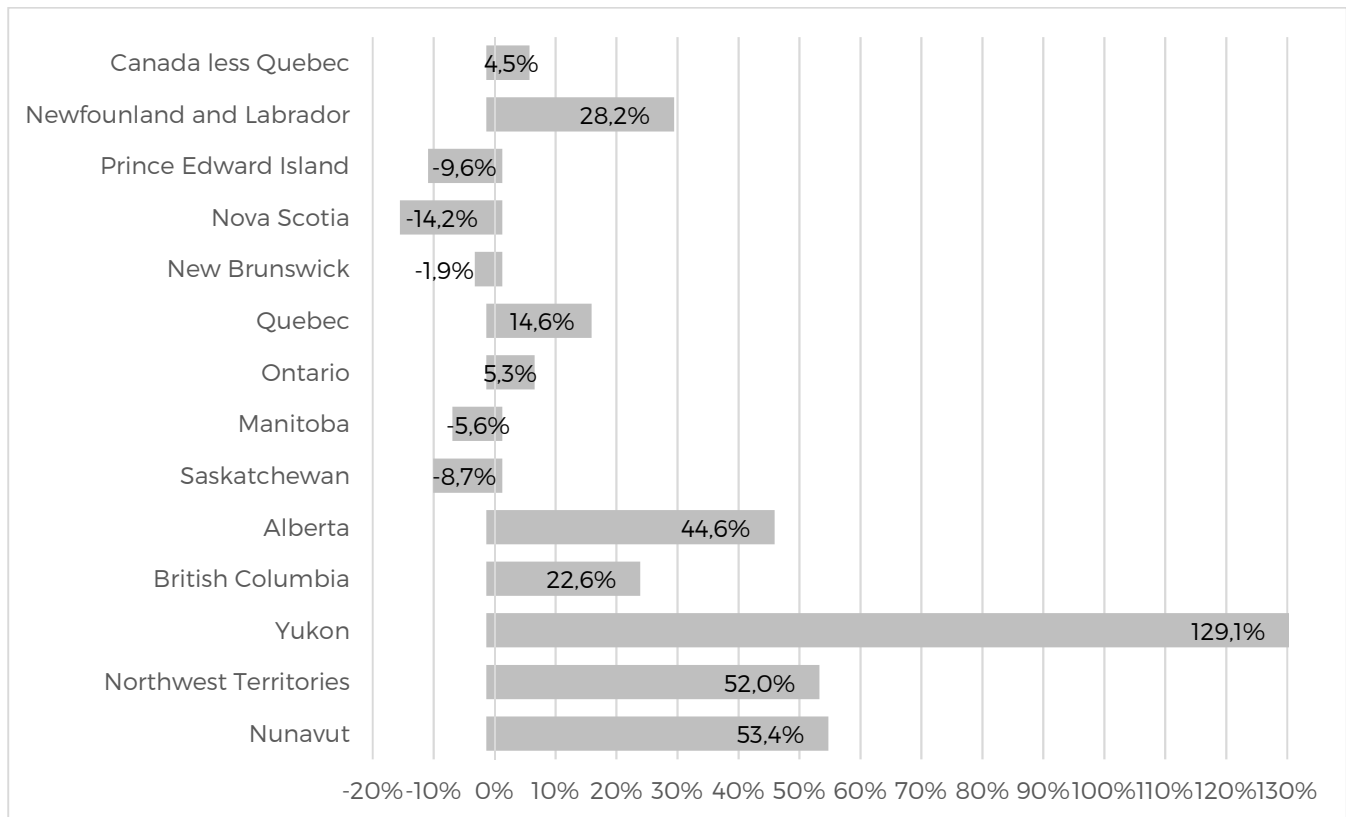
Based on this variable, the number of persons whose mother tongue was French, alone or with another language,²⁹ living in a minority situation, who spoke French only or French and English at least regularly at home was 761,605 in 2001, and 795,520 in 2016, a 4.5% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of those who spoke only French at least regularly at home increased slightly by 1.1%, while the number of those who spoke both official languages increased by 65.2% (Chart 10 and Table 10 in Appendix A).

The Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw declines since 2001, while the other provinces and territories, notably Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia, saw mainly increases.

Between 2001 and 2016, there was a 14.6% increase in the number of English mother tongue persons in Quebec who spoke English only or English and French at least regularly at home, that is, from 582,975 to 668,175. For those who regularly spoke English, the increase was 11.4%, while for those who regularly spoke both official languages, it was 70.9% (Chart 10 and Table 10 in Appendix A).

²⁹ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 10. Evolution of the minority mother tongue population who speaks the minority language at least regularly at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ³⁰



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

5.2.3. Minority mother tongue and minority language spoken most often at home among non-official language groups

It is possible to capture minority mother tongue persons and persons whose mother tongue is a non-official language but who speak the minority language most often or regularly at home.

Strength

- This combination allows minority mother tongue persons to include persons whose mother tongue is a non-official language but who speak the minority language most often at home.

Weaknesses

- This combination excludes persons who know the minority language but do not speak it at home.
- This variable also includes minority mother tongue persons who understand the minority language but cannot speak it.

³⁰ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

Statistical impact

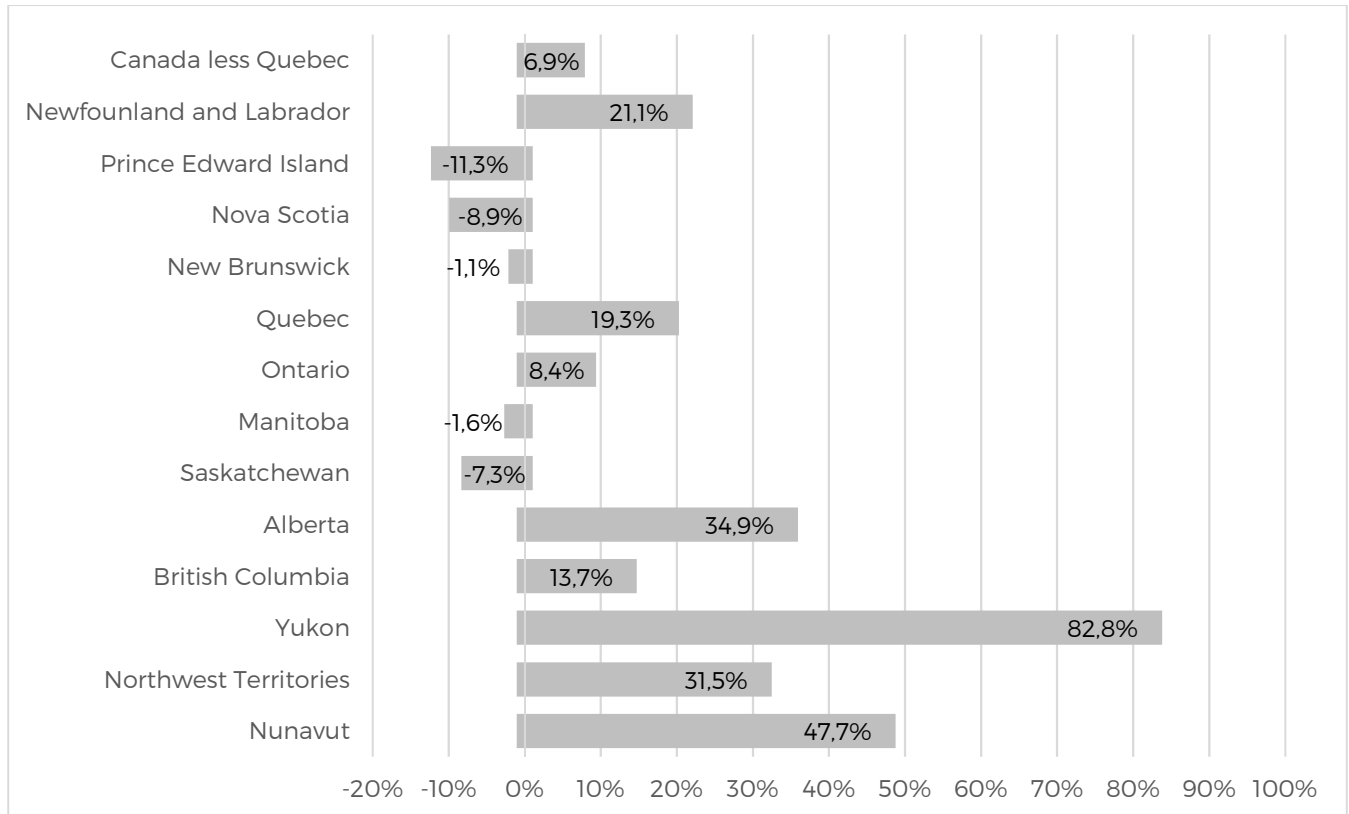
In Canada outside Quebec, the number of persons who reported French as their mother tongue, alone or with another language,³¹ and non-official language groups who reported speaking French only or both official languages most often at home rose from 1,035,750 in 2001, to 1,106,895 in 2016, a 6.9% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, French mother tongue persons increased by 5.3%, non-official language groups who spoke only French most often at home increased by 76.8%, and non-official language groups who spoke both official languages most often at home increased by 181.8% (Chart 11 and Table 11 in Appendix A).

Based on this method of enumeration, provincial data show that from 2001 to 2016, the Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw a decline in their French-speaking population. However, the three territories and especially Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador saw an increase in the number of this population. As mentioned earlier, the Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw their number of Francophones decrease based on mother tongue. However, the number of other mother tongue persons who spoke French most often at home increased almost everywhere in Canada.

Between 2001 and 2016, Quebec saw a 19.3% increase in the number of persons who reported English as their mother tongue and non-official language groups who reported speaking English only or both official languages most often at home. The number of English mother tongue persons increased by 14.6%, while non-official language groups who spoke English most often at home increased by 28.4%, and non-official language groups who spoke both official languages most often at home increased by 132.3% (Chart 11 and Table 11 in Appendix A).

³¹ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 11. Evolution of the minority mother tongue population and non-official language groups who speak the minority language most often at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ³²



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

5.2.4. Minority mother tongue and minority language spoken at least regularly at home among non-official language groups

If we add the persons who regularly speak the minority language at home, the number of official-language minority populations increases.

Strength

- This combination allows minority mother tongue persons to include persons whose mother tongue is a non-official language who speak the minority language most often or regularly at home.

Weaknesses

- The variable also includes the minority mother tongue population that can understand the minority language but cannot speak it.
- This combination excludes persons who know the minority language but do not speak it at home.

³² This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

Statistical impact

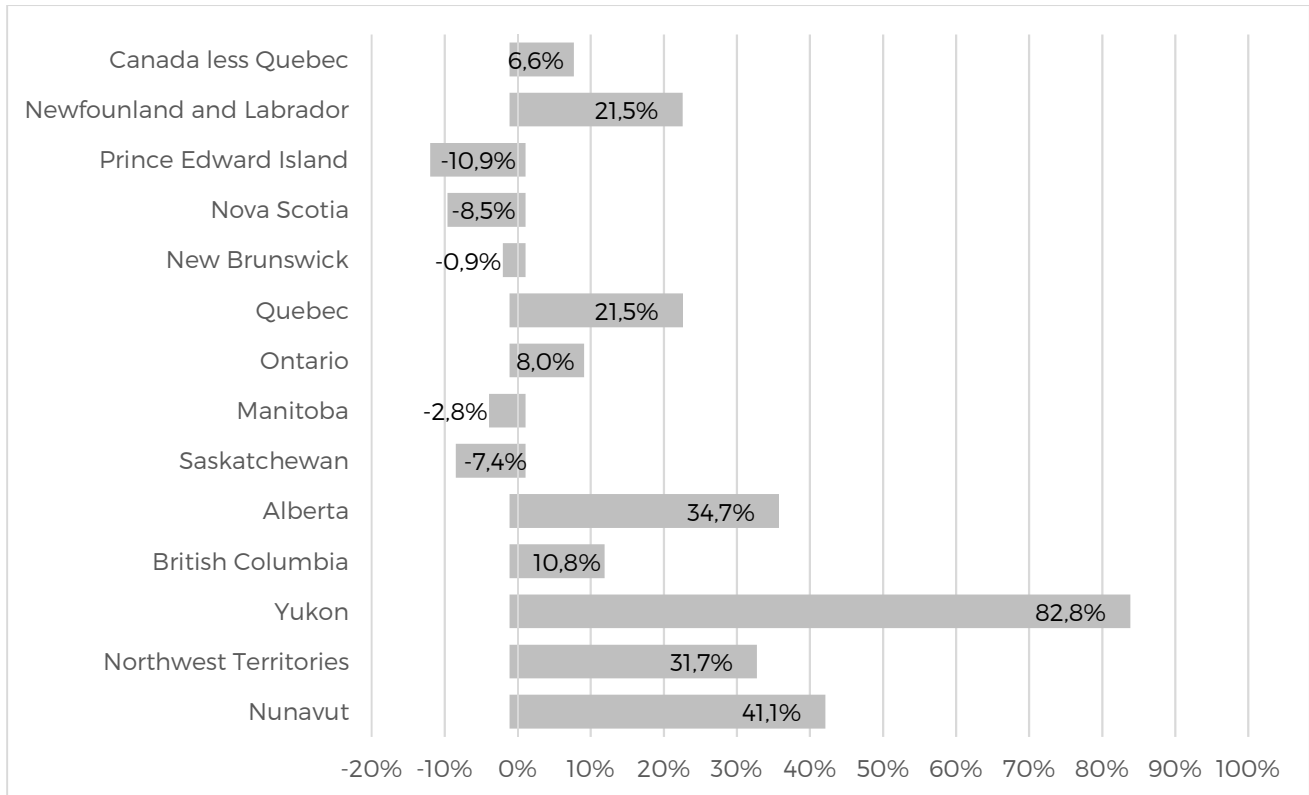
In Canada outside Quebec, the number of persons who reported French as their mother tongue, alone or with another language,³³ and non-official language groups who reported speaking French only or both official languages at least regularly at home rose from 1,073,710 in 2001, to 1,144,400 in 2016, a 6.6% increase. The number of French mother tongue persons and non-official language groups who spoke only French at least regularly at home increased by 5.3%, while the number of non-official language groups who spoke both official languages increased by 147.2% (Chart 12 and Table 12 in Appendix A).

Based on this method of calculation, the Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw a decrease in their French-speaking population while the other provinces and territories saw an increase. These increases stem mainly from the number of non-official language groups who spoke at least French regularly at home.

As for Quebec, the number of persons who reported English as their mother tongue and non-official language groups who reported speaking English only or both official languages at least regularly at home rose from 900,370 in 2001, to 1,094,205 in 2016, a 21.5% increase. Among Quebecers, the number of mother tongue English speakers increased by 14.6%, non-official language groups who spoke only English at least regularly at home increased by 29.3%, and non-official language groups who spoke both official languages increased by 99.1% (Chart 12 and Table 12 in Appendix A).

³³ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 12. Evolution of the minority mother tongue population and non-official language groups who speak the minority language at least regularly at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ³⁴



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

³⁴ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

5.3. Knowledge of the minority language and knowledge of official languages by minority mother tongue

It should be remembered that the knowledge of official languages variable does not allow us to identify French-mother tongue persons among persons who know French and English (or English in Quebec). We have therefore performed a cross-tabulation to make this distinction. We selected persons who know the minority language only, minority mother tongue persons who know both official languages, and French-English mother tongue persons who know both official languages.

Strength

- This combination makes it possible to include minority mother tongue persons among persons who know both official languages.

Weakness

- This combination does not capture minority mother tongue persons who no longer know this minority language. Some researchers studying minorities may want to capture this segment of the population.

Statistical impact

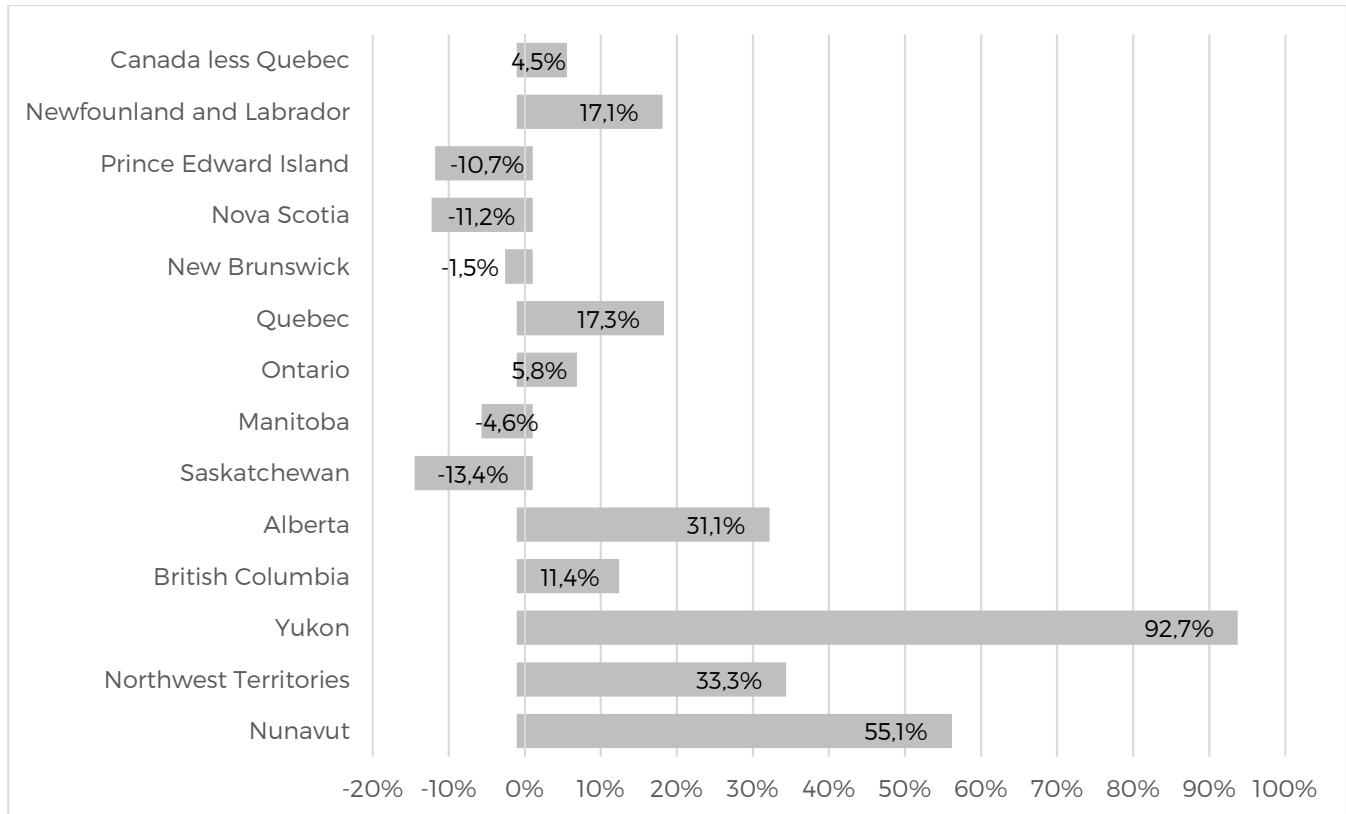
Based on this combination, the numbers of persons who reported knowing French only regardless of mother tongue, and those who knew both official languages but whose mother tongue was French, alone or with another language,³⁵ and living in a minority situation, was 977,520 in 2001, and 1,021,735 in 2016, a 4.5% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of persons who knew only French decreased by -2.7%. The number of persons who knew both official languages, but who reported French only as their mother tongue, increased by 1.6%. Meanwhile, the number of persons who knew both official languages but reported English and French as their mother tongue increased by 62.6% (Chart 13 and Table 13 in Appendix A).

Between 2001 and 2016, the Maritimes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan saw a decrease in this population, while the other provinces and territories saw an increase.

Based on this combination, these were the numbers for persons in Quebec who reported knowing English only regardless of mother tongue, and those who knew both official languages but whose mother tongue was English, alone or with another language: 755,480 in 2001, and 885,910 in 2016, a 17.3% increase. The number of persons who knew only English increased by 13.9% from 2001 to 2016. The number of persons who knew both official languages but whose mother tongue was English only also increased by 13.9%. Meanwhile, the number of French-English mother tongue persons who knew both official languages increased by 63.5% (Chart 13 and Table 13 in Appendix A).

³⁵ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 13. Evolution of the population who knows the minority language only and the minority mother tongue population who knows both official languages, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ³⁶



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

5.4. Minority mother tongue and minority first official language spoken (FOLS) among non-official language groups

This method of enumeration combines the two most widely used linguistic variables, mother tongue and FOLS, in an attempt to mitigate their respective limitations. By using FOLS, we will exclude Francophones or English-speaking Quebecers who speak both official languages, who report both official languages as their mother tongues, but who speak the majority language most often at home. This combination of mother tongue and FOLS ensures that all persons with a minority mother tongue are included, and adds persons whose mother tongue is not a minority language but whose FOLS is French (or English in Quebec) (that is, who know it or speak it most often at home).

Strength

- This combination makes it possible to include persons for whom the minority language is not their mother tongue but is their first official language spoken.

³⁶ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

Weakness

- This combination also includes, by mother tongue, the official-language minority population who can understand the minority language but cannot speak it.

Statistical impact

In Canada outside Quebec, these were the numbers for persons who reported French as their mother tongue, alone or with another language,³⁷ and non-official language groups with French-only FOLS or French and English FOLS: 1,124,120 in 2001, and 1,210,980 in 2016, a 7.7% increase. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of persons whose mother tongue was only French increased by 1.3%, and the number of persons whose mother tongue was both official languages increased by 61.9%.

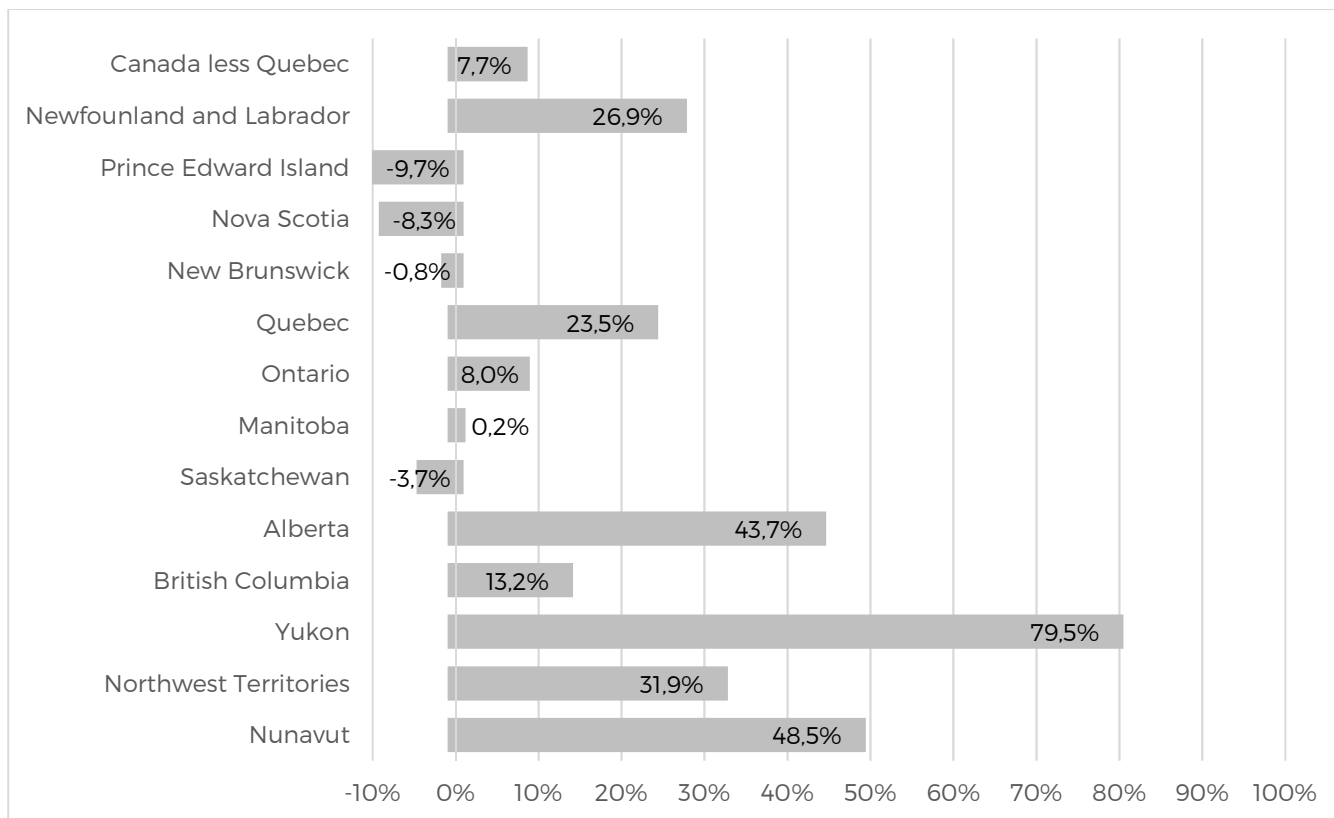
The number of non-official language groups with a French-only FOLS increased by 62.2%, and the number of non-official language groups with both official languages as their FOLS increased by 26.4% (Chart 14 and Table 14 in Appendix A).

Most provinces saw an increase in the number of persons under this combination, notably Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and the three territories. However, the Maritimes and Saskatchewan saw declines.

In Quebec, the number of persons who reported English as their mother tongue and non-official language groups with English-only FOLS or English and French FOLS rose from 1,035,370 in 2001, to 1,278,500 in 2016, a 23.5% increase. The number of persons whose mother tongue was only English increased by 9.9%, and the number of persons whose mother tongue was both official languages increased by 63.0%. The number of non-official language groups with English-only FOLS increased by 28.4%, and the number of non-official language groups with both official languages as FOLS increased by 50.6% (Chart 14 and Table 14 in Appendix A).

³⁷ French (or English in Quebec) includes single and multiple responses. French only (or English only in Quebec), as well as French and English are calculated with or without a non-official language.

Chart 14. Evolution of the minority mother tongue population and non-official language groups with a minority language FOLS, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016³⁸



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

5.5. Potential users of minority-language services

The CIRLM proposed a new enumeration method in the brief it submitted to the federal government during the public consultations on the review of the *Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations* (Forgues, Guignard Noël and Robineau, 2017). This method aims to determine the number of persons who could potentially use services in the official language of their choice, including the following:

- Persons whose mother tongue is the minority language and who know this language;
- Other mother tongue persons who know the minority language, which makes it possible to take into account immigrants whose mother tongue may be other than English and French but who know the minority language;
- Persons whose mother tongue is the majority language but who speak the minority language at least regularly at home, which makes it possible to take into account majority-language persons who are active in the minority language (active Francophiles or Anglophiles).

³⁸ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

Strength

- This combination is also more inclusive by capturing persons who do not have the minority mother tongue, but who know or speak it at least regularly at home.

Weakness

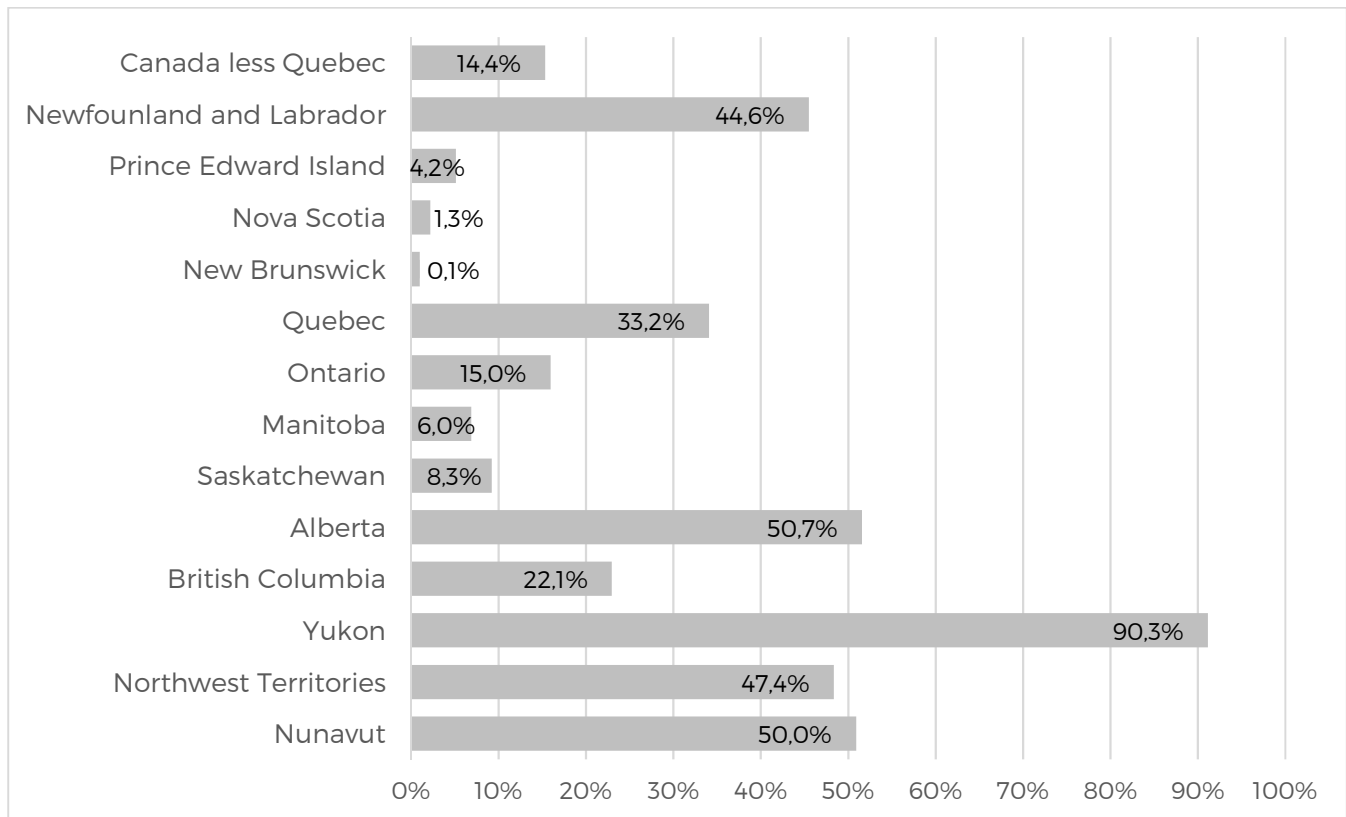
- This combination excludes majority mother tongue persons who know the minority language and even use it outside the home and at work.

Between 2001 and 2016, the number of potential users of French-language services increased by 14.4%, rising from 1,397,225 in 2001, to 1,598,735 in 2016. The number of persons whose mother tongue was French, alone or with another language, who knew French, or French and English, increased by 4.3%. The number of other mother tongue persons who knew French, or French and English, increased by 23.3%. The largest increase was for persons whose mother tongue was English, with or without a non-official language, but who spoke French, alone or with another language, at least regularly at home, at 59.9% (Chart 15 and Table 15 in Appendix A).

For the provinces and territories, the chart below shows the evolution of the number of potential users of French-language services. Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta, British Columbia and the three territories show the largest increases. The Maritimes show the smallest increases.

In Quebec, the increase from 2001 to 2016 is 33.2%. The number of persons whose mother tongue was English, alone or with another language, who knew English, or English and French, increased by 14.3%. For persons with a non-official mother tongue but with knowledge of English, or French and English, the increase was 45.6%. This increase was 50.0% for persons whose mother tongue was French, with or without a non-official language, but who spoke English at least regularly at home, alone or with another language (Chart 15 and Table 15 in Appendix A).

Chart 15. Evolution of users and potential users of minority-language services, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ³⁹



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

5.6. New calculation method of the Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations

Under the *Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations*, federal offices must, among other criteria, offer services in both official languages when there is significant demand (Government of Canada, 2019). To estimate this demand, the 1991 Regulations took into account, among other things, the number and percentage of persons by first official language spoken (FOLS) in a given region.⁴⁰ Certain factors, including the decrease in the proportion of Francophones outside Quebec (even when the absolute number was stable or increasing), would have meant that some of those offices would no longer be obligated to provide services to the public in both official languages. As a result, these regulations were amended in 2019. One of the amendments was to replace the FOLS-based calculation method. The more inclusive method now takes into account immigrants, immersion students and bilingual families who speak the minority official language at home.

³⁹ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

⁴⁰ The head offices or headquarters of federal institutions have the obligation to offer services in both official languages. So too must be offices in Canada and abroad, when the nature of the office justifies it or where there is significant demand for the use of both official languages.

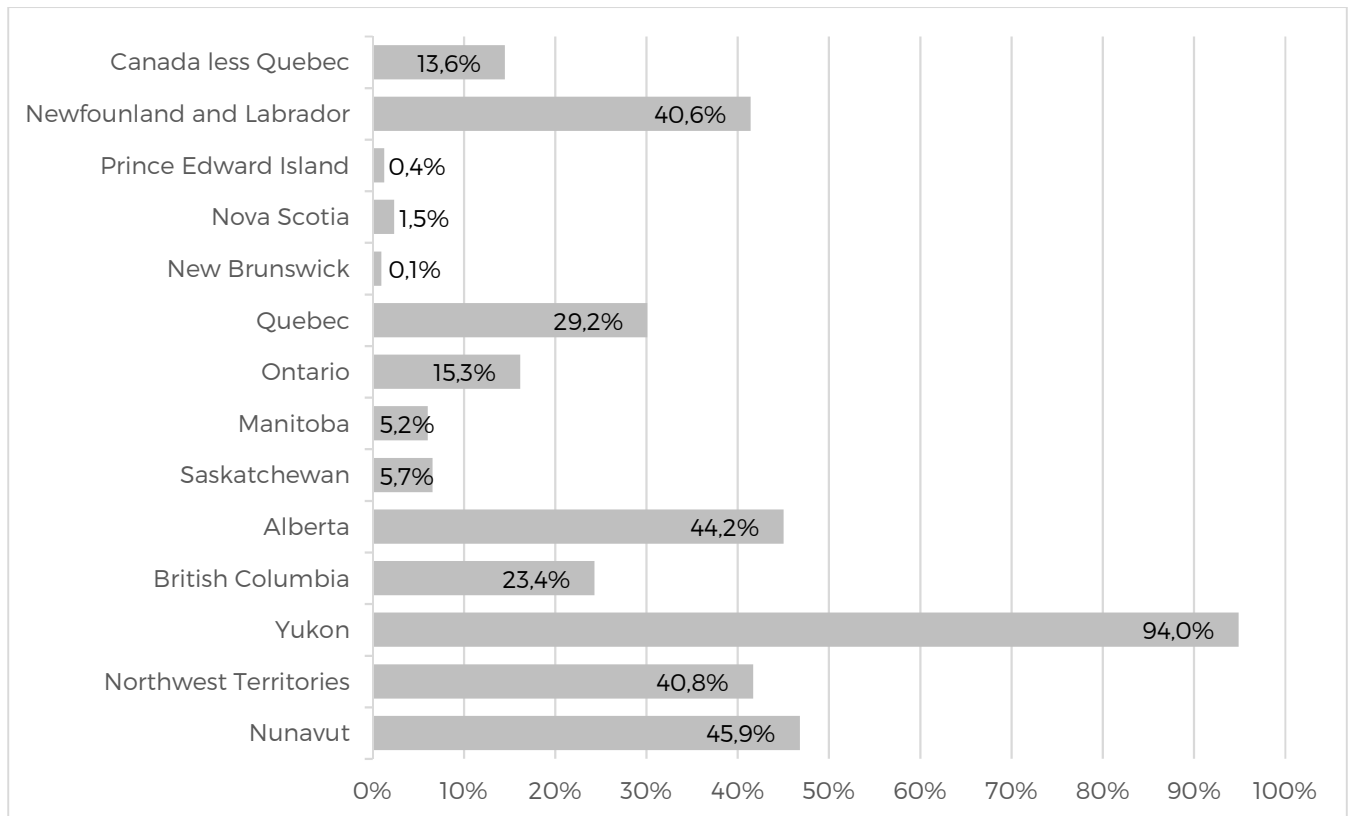
This new method includes (1) persons whose mother tongue is at least the minority official language (alone or with another language), (2) persons whose mother tongue is not the minority official language, but who speak the minority official language most often at home (alone or with another language), and (3) persons whose mother tongue is not the minority official language, but who speak the minority official language regularly at home (alone or with another language) even though it is not the main language (Government of Canada, 2019, see Table 1).

This new method, that will be used for the purposes of applying the modified *Official Languages Regulations* (2019), shows that from 2001 to 2016, in Canada outside Quebec, the number of French speakers would have increased by 13.6%, from 1,237,280 to 1,405,950. As stated earlier, the number of French mother tongue persons increased by 5.3% from 2001 to 2016. Nevertheless, the number of persons whose mother tongue was not French but who spoke French most often at home would have increased the most, by 82.1%. The number of persons whose mother tongue was not French but who spoke French regularly at home would have increased by 46.0% (Chart 16 and Table 16 in Appendix A).

All provinces and territories would have seen an increase in the number of French speakers from 2001 to 2016. Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia and the three territories would have seen the largest increases.

For Quebec, the increase from 2001 to 2016 was 29.2%, from 1,234,975 to 1,596,115. The number of persons whose mother tongue was not English but who spoke English most often at home would have increased by 36.9%, and the number of those who spoke English at home regularly but not most often would have increased by 49.9% (Chart 16 and Table 16 in Appendix A).

Chart 16. Evolution based on the new calculation method of the Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016 ⁴¹

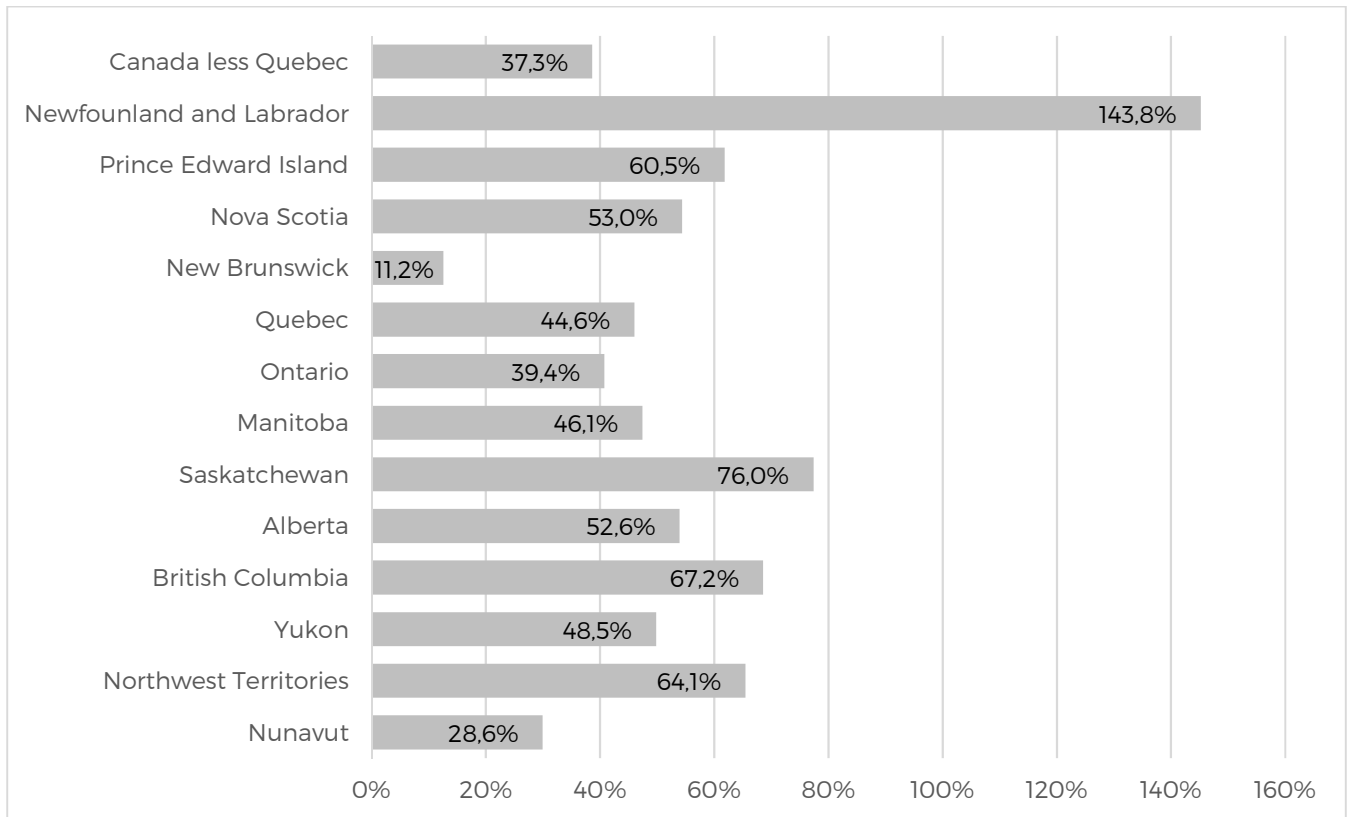


Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

⁴¹ This chart includes both single and multiple responses, that is, either as a single response or as a response combined with another language.

In 2016, in Canada outside Quebec, the number of French speakers based on the old calculation method (that is, based on FOLS) was estimated at 1,024,193, while the new method would estimate it at 1,405,950, a difference of 381,758, that is, a 37.3% increase (Chart 17 and Table 17 in Appendix A). In 2016, Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan showed the largest percentage differences, while New Brunswick showed the smallest difference. The 2016 percentage difference for English-speaking Quebecers was 44.6%. The following chart shows the change between the two calculation methods, by province.

Chart 17. Change (%) in the number of speakers of the minority official language based on the 1991 Regulations (old) and 2019 Regulations (new), by province and territory, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

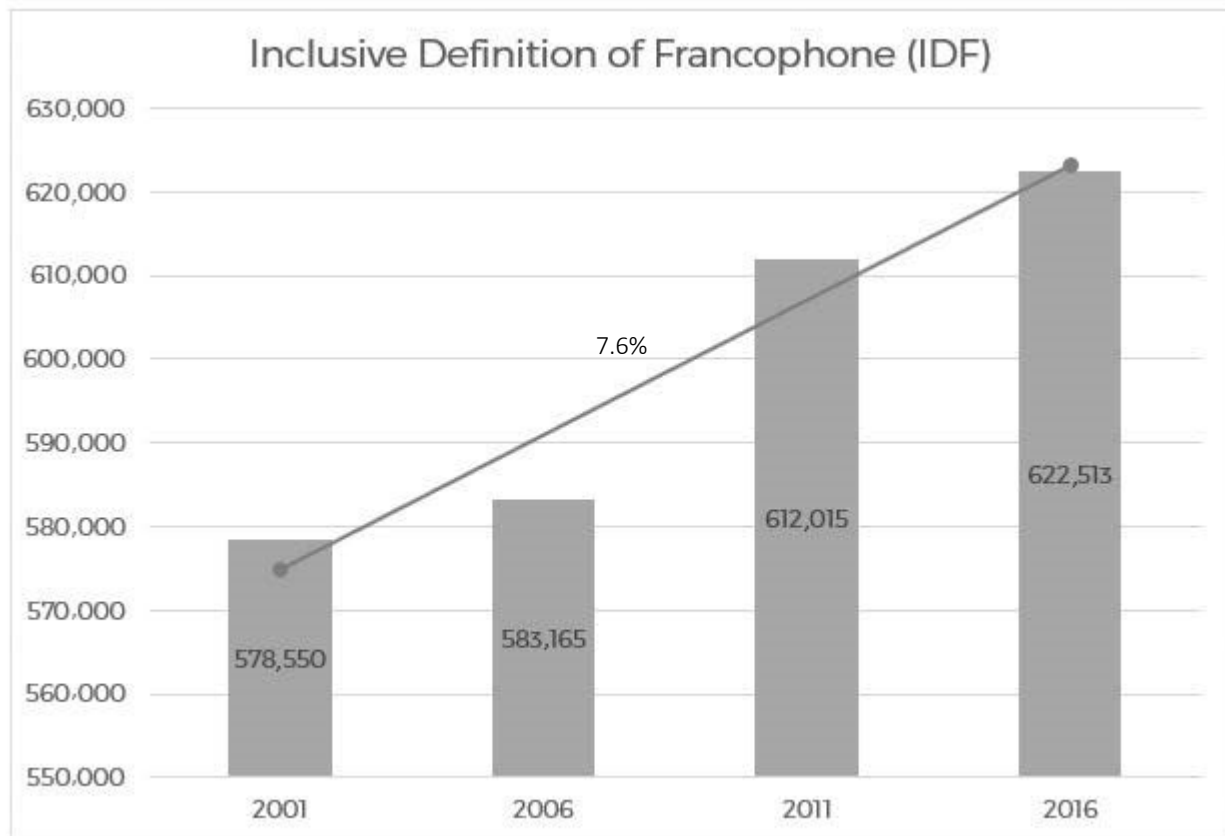
5.7. Inclusive Definition of Francophone

As stated in the introduction, the new method for enumerating Francophones in Ontario, the Inclusive Definition of Francophone (IDF), was announced and adopted by the provincial government in 2009. This definition makes it possible to include not only mother tongue Francophones, but all persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French but who know French and speak it most often at home. This new method has allowed us to, among other things, include a greater number of newcomers. Nevertheless, there is no unanimous agreement on this method, and the former French Language Services Commissioner of Ontario⁴² has acknowledged that an overhaul of the IDF may be required (Vachet, 2017).

⁴² As of May 1, 2019, this position became part of the Office of the Ombudsman of Ontario.

Chart 18 shows that from 2001 to 2016, the number of Francophones in Ontario, based on the IDF, increased from 578,550 to 622,513, a 7.6% increase. The increase was 6.4% for mother tongue (Table 1 in Appendix A) and 5.6% for first official language spoken (FOLS) (Table 5 in Appendix A).

Chart 18. Evolution of the Franco-Ontarian population based on the Inclusive Definition of Francophone (IDF), 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

6. DISCUSSION

In Canada outside Quebec, the variable that captures the largest number of French-speaking persons is knowledge of official languages, at 2,741,720 in 2016 (Table 4 in Appendix A). In Quebec, this is also the variable that captures the largest number of English-speaking persons, at 3,958,855 in 2016. However, the weakness of this variable is that it captures persons who know the minority language but do not use it in their daily lives.

The method that combines mother tongue and first official language spoken (FOLS) grouped 1,210,980 French-speaking persons and 1,278,500 English-speaking persons in Quebec in 2016 (Table 14 in Appendix A). The strength of this definition resides in the fact that it combines the two variables most commonly used to statistically identify official-language populations living in a minority situation. Combining these two variables compensates for each variable's individual weaknesses. Indeed, the FOLS variable has the weakness of classifying as a majority French-English mother tongue persons who know both official languages but who speak the majority language most often at home. On the other hand, the mother tongue variable excludes the growing number of persons who might identify with the minority language community, but whose mother tongue is not the minority language. Combining the mother tongue and FOLS variables is more inclusive.

In 2016, the method that integrates persons whose mother tongue is the minority language only, regardless of their knowledge of official languages, and persons whose mother tongue is a non-official language but who know the minority language only or both official languages, captured 1,400,195 persons outside Quebec and 1,259,610 persons in Quebec (Table 8 in Appendix A). This method of enumeration includes persons who can potentially identify with the minority community, without preventing them from identifying with other linguistic communities. However, in Canada outside Quebec, data show that newcomers are integrating more into the Anglophone community⁴³ (Statistics Canada, 2017b). This combination includes the most French- or English-speaking persons while having the advantage of excluding persons whose mother tongue is the majority language and who know both French and English.

We could consider taking into account the language spoken at home and limiting this method to persons who speak French most often at home, which would bring us closer to the method used by the Ontario government. It is worth noting, however, that the method that combines mother tongue and the language spoken most often at home comes close to this calculation (Table 11 in Appendix A). In 2016, this method enumerated 1,106,895 French-speaking persons outside Quebec and 950,940 English-speaking persons in Quebec.

As we can see, official-language minority populations sometimes vary greatly depending on the methods adopted. In some cases, it may be relevant to be more inclusive by using knowledge of official languages. In other cases, it may be more relevant to capture Francophones by mother tongue who speak French at home (or English-speaking Quebecers who speak English at home in Quebec).

We can identify at least three dimensions to consider when defining a person by language: parentage, their choice to use the minority language and language rights. Mother tongue is a variable that refers to an individual's parentage. For the delivery of certain services, knowledge or use of the language are variables to consider. It may be relevant to have a combination that is

⁴³ According to Statistics Canada, FOLS is a good indicator of the linguistic orientation of immigrants, who, outside Quebec, are integrating more into the Anglophone community. Moreover, in Canada outside Quebec, 86.2% of recent immigrants (2011 to 2016) had English as their FOLS, whereas only 2.6% had French as their FOLS (Statistics Canada, 2017b).

conducive to capturing newcomers who know the minority language or both official languages. The Ontario government has chosen this path.

The new combination proposed in subsection 5.5 provides a better estimate of the number of potential users of minority-language services (Table 15 in Appendix A). In addition to integrating minority mother tongue persons who know this minority language, we have added non-official language groups who know this minority language and majority mother tongue persons who speak this minority language at least regularly at home. This provides an inclusive method of enumerating the minority language space or population.

The new calculation method adopted by the federal government for the purposes of applying the *Official Languages Regulations* makes it possible to estimate the potential number of persons who might wish to use communications and services in the minority language; it aims to include, among other persons, immigrants whose mother tongue is not the minority language but who speak this minority language regularly at home (Table 16 in Appendix A).

Finally, the law is another dimension to consider when defining a person by language. The *Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations* provide an estimate of the number of official-language minority populations. Section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* provides another definition, that of rights holders. Under section 23 of the Charter, rights holders are defined according to three categories: (1) first language learned and still understood (the mother tongue), (2) parents' language of instruction, and (3) children's language of instruction (Government of Canada, Department of Justice, n.d.). Based on these criteria, even children whose mother tongue is not the minority language may attend minority language schools, if one of the parents is a rights holder. They can become members of the minority language community through their educational rights. Mother tongue is used to define rights holders according to the first criterion but, in the Census of Canada, there is currently no variable for persons' language of instruction. No single variable or combination of census variables can thoroughly define the full range of rights holders in Canada. In anticipation of the 2021 Census, Statistics Canada is exploring the possibility of including new questions to better enumerate children of rights holders (Statistics Canada, n.d.). These new data will help determine the number of children eligible for minority language education. This will therefore be an important tool for official-language minority communities (OLMCs).

APPENDIX A: TABLES

Table 1. Population by minority mother tongue, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Mother Tongue			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec) ⁴⁴	French and English ⁴⁵
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	2,525	0.5	2,180	345
2006	2,230	0.4	1,920	310
2011	3,015	0.6	2,525	490
2016	3,030	0.6	2,415	615
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁴⁶	20.0	0.1	10.8	78.3
Prince Edward Island				
2001	6,100	4.6	5,665	435
2006	5,880	4.4	5,370	510
2011	5,680	4.1	5,230	450
2016	5,400	3.8	4,895	505
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-11.5	-0.7	-13.6	16.1
Nova Scotia				
2001	36,750	4.1	34,155	2,595
2006	34,915	3.9	32,675	2,240
2011	34,590	3.8	31,425	3,165
2016	33,345	3.7	29,690	3,655
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-9.3	-0.4	-13.1	40.8
New Brunswick				
2001	242,060	33.6	236,770	5,290
2006	237,570	33.0	233,095	4,475
2011	240,455	32.5	233,780	6,675
2016	238,865	32.4	231,440	7,425
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.3	-1.2	-2.3	40.4
Quebec				
2001	627,505	8.8	572,090	55,415
2006	640,615	8.6	591,760	48,855
2011	700,410	9.0	622,660	77,750
2016	718,990	8.9	628,645	90,345
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	14.6	0.1	9.9	63.0

⁴⁴ With or without a non-official language.⁴⁵ *Idem*.⁴⁶ The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	533,965	4.7	493,630	40,335
2006	532,855	4.4	496,600	36,255
2011	561,160	4.4	506,945	54,215
2016	568,335	4.3	503,280	65,055
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	6.4	-0.5	2.0	61.3
Manitoba				
2001	47,555	4.3	44,775	2,780
2006	47,110	4.2	44,390	2,720
2011	47,665	4.0	43,510	4,155
2016	46,060	3.7	41,220	4,840
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-3.1	-0.7	-7.9	74.1
Saskatchewan				
2001	19,530	2.0	18,040	1,490
2006	17,575	1.8	16,300	1,275
2011	18,935	1.9	17,030	1,905
2016	17,740	1.6	15,415	2,325
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-9.2	-0.4	-14.6	56.0
Alberta				
2001	65,990	2.2	59,735	6,255
2006	68,435	2.1	62,550	5,885
2011	81,085	2.2	71,490	9,595
2016	86,700	2.2	74,835	11,865
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	31.4	-0.1	25.3	89.7
British Columbia				
2001	63,630	1.6	56,105	7,525
2006	63,295	1.6	56,585	6,710
2011	70,765	1.6	60,630	10,135
2016	71,700	1.6	59,525	12,175
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	12.7	-0.1	6.1	61.8
Yukon				
2001	985	3.5	890	95
2006	1,225	4.1	1,115	110
2011	1,635	4.9	1,475	160
2016	1,815	5.1	1,580	235
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	84.3	1.7	77.5	147.4

Northwest Territories				
2001	1,065	2.9	970	95
2006	1,035	2.5	985	50
2011	1,165	2.8	1,095	70
2016	1,360	3.3	1,215	145
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	27.7	0.4	25.3	52.6
Nunavut				
2001	425	1.6	405	20
2006	415	1.4	390	25
2011	450	1.4	440	10
2016	635	1.8	600	35
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	49.4	0.2	48.1	75.0
Canada less Quebec				
2001	1,020,545	4.5	953,300	67,245
2006	1,012,540	4.3	951,975	60,565
2011	1,066,590	4.2	975,560	91,030
2016	1,074,985	4.0	966,110	108,875
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.3	-0.5	1.3	61.9

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 2. Population by minority language spoken most often at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Language Spoken Most Often at Home			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec) ⁴⁷	French and English ⁴⁸
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	1,100	0.2	895	205
2006	835	0.2	655	180
2011	1,440	0.3	1,155	285
2016	1,415	0.3	960	455
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁴⁹	28.6	0.1	7.3	122.0
Prince Edward Island				
2001	2,925	2.2	2,710	215
2006	2,830	2.1	2,680	150
2011	2,765	2.0	2,480	285
2016	2,630	1.9	2,265	365
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-10.1	-0.3	-16.4	69.8
Nova Scotia				
2001	20,615	2.3	19,025	1,590
2006	18,580	2.1	17,245	1,335
2011	18,050	2.0	16,060	1,990
2016	17,040	1.9	14,535	2,505
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-17.3	-0.4	-23.6	57.5
New Brunswick				
2001	220,505	30.6	215,125	5,380
2006	216,115	30.0	211,790	4,325
2011	216,450	29.3	210,060	6,390
2016	214,230	29.1	206,660	7,570
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-2.8	-1.5	-3.9	40.7
Quebec				
2001	796,855	11.2	725,495	71,360
2006	835,360	11.2	770,995	64,365
2011	912,360	11.7	811,180	101,180
2016	965,615	12.0	836,585	129,030
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	21.2	0.8	15.3	80.8

⁴⁷ With or without a non-official language.

⁴⁸ *Idem*.

⁴⁹ The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	326,030	2.9	292,905	33,125
2006	321,555	2.7	292,100	29,455
2011	340,275	2.7	290,485	49,790
2016	348,270	2.6	283,765	64,505
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	6.8	-0.3	-3.1	94.7
Manitoba				
2001	22,120	2.0	19,765	2,355
2006	21,550	1.9	19,625	1,925
2011	21,550	1.8	18,580	2,970
2016	21,260	1.7	17,285	3,975
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-3.9	-0.3	-12.5	68.8
Saskatchewan				
2001	5,215	0.5	4,415	800
2006	4,775	0.5	3,910	865
2011	5,540	0.5	4,500	1,040
2016	5,840	0.5	4,130	1,710
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	12.0	0.0	-6.5	113.8
Alberta				
2001	22,735	0.8	18,935	3,800
2006	23,515	0.7	19,780	3,735
2011	32,385	0.9	25,800	6,585
2016	38,600	1.0	28,750	9,850
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	69.8	0.2	51.8	159.2
British Columbia				
2001	19,510	0.5	14,900	4,610
2006	19,990	0.5	15,790	4,200
2011	24,445	0.6	17,615	6,830
2016	26,670	0.6	17,450	9,220
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	36.7	0.1	17.1	100.0
Yukon				
2001	445	1.6	415	30
2006	605	2.0	540	65
2011	945	2.8	825	120
2016	1,005	2.8	865	140
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	125.8	1.3	108.4	366.7

Northwest Territories				
2001	405	1.1	355	50
2006	485	1.2	445	40
2011	605	1.5	550	55
2016	795	1.9	640	155
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	96.3	0.8	80.3	210.0
Nunavut				
2001	230	0.9	220	10
2006	245	0.8	230	15
2011	255	0.8	250	5
2016	365	1.0	340	25
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	58.7	0.2	54.5	150.0
Canada less Quebec				
2001	641,860	2.9	589,675	52,185
2006	631,080	2.7	584,790	46,290
2011	664,720	2.6	588,370	76,350
2016	678,135	2.5	577,665	100,470
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.7	-0.3	-2.0	92.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 3. Population by minority language spoken at least regularly at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec) ⁵⁰	French and English ⁵¹
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	3,075	0.6	2,860	215
2006	3,090	0.6	2,910	180
2011	4,290	0.8	3,985	305
2016	4,670	0.9	4,190	480
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁵²	51.9	0.3	46.5	123.3
Prince Edward Island				
2001	5,195	3.9	4,980	215
2006	5,245	3.9	5,095	150
2011	5,540	4.0	5,230	310
2016	5,535	3.9	5,155	380
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	6.5	0.0	3.5	76.7
Nova Scotia				
2001	33,680	3.8	32,050	1,630
2006	33,525	3.7	32,060	1,465
2011	34,415	3.8	32,330	2,085
2016	34,060	3.7	31,395	2,665
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	1.1	0.0	-2.0	63.5
New Brunswick				
2001	245,685	34.1	240,235	5,450
2006	244,110	33.9	239,685	4,425
2011	245,395	33.2	238,875	6,520
2016	244,785	33.2	237,025	7,760
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	42.4
Quebec				
2001	1,190,430	16.7	1,097,995	92,435
2006	1,274,610	17.1	1,187,320	87,290
2011	1,427,855	18.3	1,295,105	132,750
2016	1,545,305	19.2	1,378,620	166,685
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	29.8	2.5	25.6	80.3

⁵⁰ With or without a non-official language.

⁵¹ *Idem*.

⁵² The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	528,655	4.7	491,080	37,575
2006	544,025	4.5	509,260	34,765
2011	595,910	4.7	538,800	57,110
2016	617,245	4.6	544,175	73,070
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	16.8	0.0	10.8	94.5
Manitoba				
2001	39,800	3.6	37,360	2,440
2006	39,475	3.5	37,505	1,970
2011	42,560	3.6	39,345	3,215
2016	42,545	3.4	38,250	4,295
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	6.9	-0.2	2.4	76.0
Saskatchewan				
2001	13,485	1.4	12,630	855
2006	12,725	1.3	11,745	980
2011	14,905	1.5	13,740	1,165
2016	15,870	1.5	13,965	1,905
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	17.7	0.1	10.6	122.8
Alberta				
2001	52,890	1.8	48,845	4,045
2006	56,690	1.7	52,560	4,130
2011	74,210	2.1	66,575	7,635
2016	84,855	2.1	73,385	11,470
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	60.4	0.3	50.2	183.6
British Columbia				
2001	53,610	1.4	48,430	5,180
2006	57,100	1.4	52,070	5,030
2011	69,535	1.6	61,545	7,990
2016	72,750	1.6	62,235	10,515
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	35.7	0.2	28.5	103.0
Yukon				
2001	865	3.0	835	30
2006	1,255	4.2	1,190	65
2011	1,725	5.1	1,600	125
2016	1,960	5.5	1,800	160
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	126.6	2.5	115.6	433.3

Northwest Territories				
2001	985	2.7	925	60
2006	995	2.4	940	55
2011	1,265	3.1	1,205	60
2016	1,635	4.0	1,470	165
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	66.0	1.3	58.9	175.0
Nunavut				
2001	435	1.6	415	20
2006	435	1.5	420	15
2011	525	1.7	515	10
2016	620	1.7	595	25
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	42.5	0.1	43.4	25.0
Canada less Quebec				
2001	978,360	4.3	920,645	57,715
2006	998,670	4.2	945,440	53,230
2011	1,090,300	4.3	1,003,750	86,550
2016	1,126,545	4.2	1,013,680	112,865
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	15.1	-0.1	10.1	95.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 4. Population by knowledge of minority language, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Knowledge of Official Languages			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec)	French and English
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	21,035	4.1	145	20,890
2006	23,765	4.7	85	23,680
2011	23,585	4.6	135	23,450
2016	26,055	5.1	115	25,940
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁵³	23.9	0.9	-20.7	24.2
Prince Edward Island				
2001	16,085	12.1	95	15,990
2006	17,160	12.8	60	17,100
2011	17,135	12.4	130	17,005
2016	17,950	12.7	115	17,835
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	11.6	0.7	21.1	11.5
Nova Scotia				
2001	91,055	10.1	790	90,265
2006	96,015	10.6	1,005	95,010
2011	94,310	10.4	875	93,435
2016	96,085	10.5	705	95,380
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.5	0.4	-10.8	5.7
New Brunswick				
2001	312,285	43.4	66,415	245,870
2006	313,840	43.6	73,755	240,085
2011	312,260	42.2	66,375	245,885
2016	313,100	42.5	63,145	249,955
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	0.3	-0.9	-4.9	1.7
Quebec				
2001	3,234,740	45.4	327,040	2,907,700
2006	3,354,650	45.1	336,785	3,017,865
2011	3,692,585	47.2	363,860	3,328,725
2016	3,958,855	49.1	372,450	3,586,405
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	22.4	3.7	13.9	23.3

⁵³The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	1,362,020	12.1	42,305	1,319,715
2006	1,426,540	11.9	49,210	1,377,330
2011	1,438,790	11.3	42,980	1,395,810
2016	1,530,435	11.5	40,045	1,490,390
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	12.4	-0.6	-5.3	12.9
Manitoba				
2001	104,095	9.4	1,250	102,845
2006	105,455	9.3	1,930	103,525
2011	104,635	8.8	1,490	103,145
2016	109,935	8.7	1,480	108,455
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.6	-0.7	18.4	5.5
Saskatchewan				
2001	49,360	5.1	360	49,000
2006	47,940	5.0	485	47,455
2011	46,995	4.6	425	46,570
2016	51,895	4.8	535	51,360
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.1	-0.3	48.6	4.8
Alberta				
2001	204,800	7.0	1,895	202,905
2006	225,085	6.9	2,200	222,885
2011	238,770	6.6	3,205	235,565
2016	268,610	6.7	3,895	264,715
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	31.2	-0.3	105.5	30.5
British Columbia				
2001	271,175	7.0	1,810	269,365
2006	297,720	7.3	2,075	295,645
2011	298,695	6.9	2,050	296,645
2016	316,730	6.9	1,805	314,925
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	16.8	-0.1	-0.3	16.9
Yukon				
2001	2,940	10.3	45	2,895
2006	3,550	11.8	105	3,445
2011	4,510	13.4	90	4,420
2016	4,990	14.0	90	4,900
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	69.7	3.7	100.0	69.3

Northwest Territories				
2001	3,170	8.5	40	3,130
2006	3,720	9.1	55	3,665
2011	3,765	9.2	50	3,715
2016	4,340	10.5	65	4,275
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	36.9	1.9	62.5	36.6
Nunavut				
2001	1,035	3.9	25	1,010
2006	1,185	4.0	20	1,165
2011	1,240	3.9	35	1,205
2016	1,585	4.4	60	1,525
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	53.1	0.6	140.0	51.0
Canada less Quebec				
2001	2,439,050	10.8	115,175	2,323,875
2006	2,561,975	10.8	130,985	2,430,990
2011	2,584,685	10.2	117,840	2,466,845
2016	2,741,720	10.3	112,055	2,629,665
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	12.4	-0.6	-2.7	13.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 5. Population by minority first official language spoken, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	First Official Language Spoken			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec)	French and English
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	2,155	0.4	2,055	100
2006	2,030	0.4	1,835	195
2011	2,205	0.4	1,995	210
2016	2,605	0.5	2,255	350
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁵⁴	20.9	0.1	9.7	250.0
Prince Edward Island				
2001	5,315	4.0	5,235	80
2006	5,180	3.9	5,085	95
2011	4,905	3.5	4,720	185
2016	4,785	3.4	4,550	235
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-10.0	-0.6	-13.1	193.8
Nova Scotia				
2001	34,360	3.8	33,175	1,185
2006	32,935	3.6	31,510	1,425
2011	31,110	3.4	29,550	1,560
2016	30,250	3.3	28,490	1,760
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-12.0	-0.5	-14.1	48.5
New Brunswick				
2001	239,285	33.2	237,620	1,665
2006	236,100	32.8	234,155	1,945
2011	236,985	32.0	234,410	2,575
2016	235,660	32.0	232,450	3,210
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.5	-1.2	-2.2	92.8
Quebec				
2001	1,009,180	14.2	828,730	180,450
2006	1,104,000	14.8	885,445	218,555
2011	1,180,865	15.1	935,635	245,230
2016	1,242,835	15.4	964,125	278,710
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	23.2	1.2	16.3	54.5

⁵⁴The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	565,510	5.0	489,905	75,605
2006	578,040	4.8	497,150	80,890
2011	584,495	4.6	500,270	84,225
2016	597,070	4.5	504,130	92,940
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.6	-0.5	2.9	22.9
Manitoba				
2001	44,355	4.0	42,415	1,940
2006	44,110	3.9	42,125	1,985
2011	42,740	3.6	40,000	2,740
2016	42,750	3.4	39,205	3,545
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-3.6	-0.6	-7.6	82.7
Saskatchewan				
2001	16,890	1.8	16,205	685
2006	15,220	1.6	14,475	745
2011	14,875	1.5	13,710	1,165
2016	15,325	1.4	13,555	1,770
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-9.3	-0.3	-16.4	158.4
Alberta				
2001	62,005	2.1	55,650	6,355
2006	67,000	2.1	58,575	8,425
2011	77,630	2.2	65,105	12,525
2016	88,140	2.2	71,535	16,605
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	42.1	0.1	28.5	161.3
British Columbia				
2001	66,770	1.7	51,975	14,795
2006	70,405	1.7	53,060	17,345
2011	70,655	1.6	53,725	16,930
2016	73,320	1.6	55,320	18,000
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	9.8	-0.1	6.4	21.7
Yukon				
2001	915	3.2	850	65
2006	1,240	4.1	1,120	120
2011	1,545	4.6	1,420	125
2016	1,700	4.8	1,575	125
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	85.8	1.6	85.3	92.3

Northwest Territories				
2001	955	2.6	875	80
2006	1,065	2.6	950	115
2011	1,130	2.8	1,030	100
2016	1,315	3.2	1,165	150
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	37.7	0.6	33.1	87.5
Nunavut				
2001	440	1.7	380	60
2006	465	1.6	385	80
2011	505	1.6	450	55
2016	675	1.9	585	90
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	53.4	0.2	53.9	50.0
Canada less Quebec				
2001	1,038,955	4.6	936,340	102,615
2006	1,053,815	4.4	940,445	113,370
2011	1,068,780	4.2	946,375	122,405
2016	1,093,585	4.1	954,810	138,775
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.3	-0.5	2.0	35.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 6. Population by minority language used most often at work, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Language Used Most Often at Work			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec) ⁵⁵	French and English ⁵⁶
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	935	0.4	705	230
2006	1,135	0.4	860	275
2011	1,260	0.4	930	330
2016	1,440	0.5	950	490
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁵⁷	54.0	0.1	34.8	113.0
Prince Edward Island				
2001	1,400	1.8	1,110	290
2006	1,490	1.8	1,055	435
2011	1,540	1.8	1,190	350
2016	1,465	1.7	1,075	390
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	4.6	0.0	-3.2	34.5
Nova Scotia				
2001	9,490	2.0	7,360	2,130
2006	9,240	1.8	7,020	2,220
2011	8,620	1.7	6,670	1,950
2016	8,475	1.6	6,135	2,340
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-10.7	-0.3	-16.6	9.9
New Brunswick				
2001	110,660	27.4	94,195	16,465
2006	111,825	26.8	99,085	12,740
2011	110,455	25.8	93,985	16,470
2016	107,330	25.9	89,240	18,090
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-3.0	-1.4	-5.3	9.9
Quebec				
2001	699,175	17.8	491,300	207,875
2006	731,395	17.1	536,875	194,520
2011	776,170	17.5	531,655	244,515
2016	876,095	19.3	548,265	327,830
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	25.3	1.6	11.6	57.7

⁵⁵With or without a non-official language.

⁵⁶*Idem.*

⁵⁷The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	138,470	2.1	88,980	49,490
2006	142,695	2.0	98,200	44,495
2011	150,520	2.1	94,755	55,765
2016	160,310	2.1	94,320	65,990
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	15.8	0.0	6.0	33.3
Manitoba				
2001	8,140	1.3	6,360	1,780
2006	8,985	1.4	7,320	1,665
2011	8,135	1.2	5,940	2,195
2016	9,165	1.3	6,470	2,695
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	12.6	0.0	1.7	51.4
Saskatchewan				
2001	2,145	0.4	1,770	375
2006	2,535	0.4	1,945	590
2011	2,280	0.4	1,900	380
2016	2,670	0.4	2,000	670
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	24.5	0.0	13.0	78.7
Alberta				
2001	7,495	0.4	4,995	2,500
2006	8,555	0.4	5,595	2,960
2011	9,480	0.4	6,395	3,085
2016	11,440	0.5	6,615	4,825
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	52.6	0.1	32.4	93.0
British Columbia				
2001	7,325	0.3	4,650	2,675
2006	8,980	0.4	5,650	3,330
2011	8,885	0.4	5,430	3,455
2016	10,860	0.4	6,195	4,665
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	48.3	0.1	33.2	74.4
Yukon				
2001	175	0.9	110	65
2006	230	1.1	190	40
2011	220	0.9	170	50
2016	345	1.5	260	85
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	97.1	0.6	136.4	30.8

Northwest Territories				
2001	150	0.7	120	30
2006	210	0.8	185	25
2011	225	0.9	205	20
2016	280	1.1	205	75
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	86.7	0.4	70.8	150.0
Nunavut				
2001	40	0.3	40	0
2006	80	0.6	70	10
2011	60	0.4	60	0
2016	85	0.5	75	10
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	112.5	0.2	87.5	-
Canada less Quebec				
2001	286,450	2.2	210,430	76,020
2006	295,975	2.1	227,180	68,795
2011	301,720	2.1	217,650	84,070
2016	313,860	2.0	213,530	100,330
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	9.6	-0.2	1.5	32.0

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 7. Population by minority language used at least regularly at work, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Language Used at Least Regularly at Work			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec) ⁵⁸	French and English ⁵⁹
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	3,045	1.2	2,815	230
2006	4,005	1.5	3,730	275
2011	3,480	1.2	3,150	330
2016	4,145	1.4	3,655	490
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁶⁰	36.1	0.3	29.8	113.0
Prince Edward Island				
2001	4,010	5.0	3,720	290
2006	4,550	5.5	4,115	435
2011	3,860	4.5	3,510	350
2016	3,925	4.6	3,535	390
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-2.1	-0.4	-5.0	34.5
Nova Scotia				
2001	22,445	4.6	20,295	2,150
2006	23,610	4.6	21,370	2,240
2011	21,840	4.2	19,870	1,970
2016	22,125	4.3	19,775	2,350
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.4	-0.3	-2.6	9.3
New Brunswick				
2001	149,780	37.1	133,305	16,475
2006	156,370	37.5	143,615	12,755
2011	153,830	35.9	137,360	16,470
2016	151,905	36.7	133,815	18,090
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	1.4	-0.3	0.4	9.8
Quebec				
2001	1,556,600	39.5	1,346,785	209,815
2006	1,722,830	40.4	1,526,330	196,500
2011	1,734,890	39.2	1,488,750	246,140
2016	1,924,630	42.5	1,594,550	330,080
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	23.6	3.0	18.4	57.3

⁵⁸With or without a non-official language.

⁵⁹*Idem.*

⁶⁰The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	381,305	5.9	331,525	49,780
2006	411,345	5.8	366,530	44,815
2011	398,125	5.5	342,020	56,105
2016	426,720	5.6	360,450	66,270
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	11.9	-0.2	8.7	33.1
Manitoba				
2001	21,900	3.5	20,080	1,820
2006	23,980	3.6	22,305	1,675
2011	21,530	3.2	19,335	2,195
2016	22,830	3.2	20,125	2,705
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	4.2	-0.3	0.2	48.6
Saskatchewan				
2001	6,540	1.2	6,165	375
2006	6,990	1.2	6,400	590
2011	6,195	1.0	5,815	380
2016	6,645	1.0	5,975	670
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	1.6	-0.1	-3.1	78.7
Alberta				
2001	28,055	1.5	25,530	2,525
2006	32,520	1.5	29,540	2,980
2011	31,195	1.4	28,090	3,105
2016	36,620	1.5	31,760	4,860
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	30.5	0.0	24.4	92.5
British Columbia				
2001	30,690	1.4	27,955	2,735
2006	35,605	1.5	32,165	3,440
2011	32,750	1.3	29,270	3,480
2016	35,460	1.3	30,725	4,735
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	15.5	-0.1	9.9	73.1
Yukon				
2001	630	3.3	565	65
2006	840	4.0	790	50
2011	1,050	4.5	1,000	50
2016	1,190	5.1	1,105	85
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	88.9	1.8	95.6	30.8

Northwest Territories				
2001	540	2.4	510	30
2006	690	2.7	665	25
2011	865	3.5	845	20
2016	920	3.6	845	75
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	70.4	1.2	65.7	150.0
Nunavut				
2001	300	2.4	300	0
2006	345	2.4	335	10
2011	350	2.4	350	0
2016	505	3.0	485	20
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	68.3	0.6	61.7	-
Canada less Quebec				
2001	649,275	5.0	572,800	76,475
2006	700,850	5.0	631,570	69,280
2011	675,175	4.6	590,655	84,520
2016	712,975	4.6	612,245	100,730
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	9.8	-0.4	6.9	31.7

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 8. Minority mother tongue population and non-official mother tongue population who knows the minority language, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Total (100%)	% of Population	Mother Tongue: French (English in Quebec) ⁶¹	Non-Official Mother Tongue	Subtotal	Mother Tongue: French and English ⁶²	Non-Official Mother Tongue
				Knowledge of Official Languages: French (English in Quebec)			Knowledge of Official Languages: French and English
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2001	2,895	0.6	2,180	15	700	345	355
2006	2,885	0.6	1,920	0	965	310	655
2011	3,545	0.7	2,525	15	1,005	490	515
2016	3,760	0.7	2,415	15	1,330	615	715
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁶³	29.9	0.2	10.8	0.0	90.0	78.3	101.4
Prince Edward Island							
2001	6,310	4.7	5,665	5	640	435	205
2006	6,145	4.6	5,370	0	775	510	265
2011	6,010	4.3	5,230	10	770	450	320
2016	5,810	4.1	4,895	5	910	505	405
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-7.9	-0.6	-13.6	0.0	42.2	16.1	97.6

⁶¹With or without a non-official language.

⁶²*Idem.*

⁶³The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Nova Scotia							
2001	39,610	4.4	34,155	40	5,415	2,595	2,820
2006	38,375	4.2	32,675	35	5,665	2,240	3,425
2011	37,900	4.2	31,425	70	6,405	3,165	3,240
2016	36,860	4.0	29,690	55	7,115	3,655	3,460
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-6.9	-0.4	-13.1	37.5	31.4	40.8	22.7
New Brunswick							
2001	244,235	33.9	236,770	85	7,380	5,290	2,090
2006	241,185	33.5	233,095	515	7,575	4,475	3,100
2011	243,425	32.9	233,780	310	9,335	6,675	2,660
2016	242,570	32.9	231,440	435	10,695	7,425	3,270
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-0.7	-1.0	-2.3	411.8	44.9	40.4	56.5
Quebec							
2001	1,117,655	15.7	572,090	132,940	412,625	55,415	357,210
2006	1,238,175	16.7	591,760	152,775	493,640	48,855	444,785
2011	1,343,105	17.2	622,660	162,695	557,750	77,750	480,000
2016	1,432,810	17.8	628,645	174,360	629,805	90,345	539,460
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	28.2	2.1	9.9	31.2	52.6	63.0	51.0
Ontario							
2001	721,410	6.4	493,630	5,365	222,415	40,335	182,080
2006	744,375	6.2	496,600	5,430	242,345	36,255	206,090
2011	764,055	6.0	506,945	6,375	250,735	54,215	196,520
2016	789,175	5.9	503,280	6,130	279,765	65,055	214,710
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	9.4	-0.5	2.0	14.3	25.8	61.3	17.9

Manitoba							
2001	54,050	4.9	44,775	140	9,135	2,780	6,355
2006	53,935	4.8	44,390	175	9,370	2,720	6,650
2011	54,265	4.5	43,510	225	10,530	4,155	6,375
2016	53,810	4.3	41,220	300	12,290	4,840	7,450
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-0.4	-0.6	-7.9	114.3	34.5	74.1	17.2
Saskatchewan							
2001	21,960	2.3	18,040	80	3,840	1,490	2,350
2006	20,150	2.1	16,300	60	3,790	1,275	2,515
2011	21,690	2.1	17,030	85	4,575	1,905	2,670
2016	21,600	2.0	15,415	105	6,080	2,325	3,755
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.6	-0.3	-14.6	31.3	58.3	56.0	59.8
Alberta							
2001	85,360	2.9	59,735	330	25,295	6,255	19,040
2006	92,700	2.8	62,550	465	29,685	5,885	23,800
2011	109,350	3.0	71,490	810	37,050	9,595	27,455
2016	122,465	3.0	74,835	1,145	46,485	11,865	34,620
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	43.5	0.1	25.3	247.0	83.8	89.7	81.8
British Columbia							
2001	105,540	2.7	56,105	680	48,755	7,525	41,230
2006	113,315	2.8	56,585	595	56,135	6,710	49,425
2011	116,325	2.7	60,630	660	55,035	10,135	44,900
2016	119,470	2.6	59,525	585	59,360	12,175	47,185
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	13.2	-0.1	6.1	-14.0	21.8	61.8	14.4

Yukon							
2001	1,200	4.2	890	0	310	95	215
2006	1,555	5.1	1,115	20	420	110	310
2011	1,915	5.7	1,475	5	435	160	275
2016	2,135	6.0	1,580	5	550	235	315
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	77.9	1.8	77.5	N/A	77.4	147.4	46.5
Northwest Territories							
2001	1,285	3.5	970	5	310	95	215
2006	1,360	3.3	985	15	360	50	310
2011	1,430	3.5	1,095	5	330	70	260
2016	1,675	4.0	1,215	5	455	145	310
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	30.4	0.6	25.3	0.0	46.8	52.6	44.2
Nunavut							
2001	565	2.1	405	5	155	20	135
2006	615	2.1	390	20	205	25	180
2011	610	1.9	440	10	160	10	150
2016	855	2.4	600	5	250	35	215
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	51.3	0.3	48.1	0.0	61.3	75.0	59.3
Canada less Quebec							
2001	1,284,375	5.7	953,300	6,740	324,335	67,245	257,090
2006	1,316,555	5.5	951,975	7,305	357,275	60,565	296,710
2011	1,360,510	5.4	975,560	8,575	376,375	91,030	285,345
2016	1,400,195	5.2	966,110	8,800	425,285	108,875	316,410
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	9.0	-0.5	1.3	30.6	31.1	61.9	23.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

N/A: Not applicable.

Table 9. Minority mother tongue population⁶⁴ by minority language spoken most often at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Language Spoken Most Often at Home			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec) ⁶⁵	French and English ⁶⁶
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	885	0.2	795	90
2006	690	0.1	605	85
2011	830	0.2	690	140
2016	1,040	0.2	815	225
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁶⁷	17.5	0.0	2.5	150.0
Prince Edward Island				
2001	2,735	2.1	2,560	175
2006	2,715	2.0	2,590	125
2011	2,470	1.8	2,260	210
2016	2,400	1.7	2,150	250
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-12.2	-0.3	-16.0	42.9
Nova Scotia				
2001	19,195	2.1	18,045	1,150
2006	17,360	1.9	16,360	1,000
2011	16,285	1.8	14,850	1,435
2016	15,385	1.7	13,665	1,720
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-19.8	-0.5	-24.3	49.6
New Brunswick				
2001	214,610	29.8	210,290	4,320
2006	209,325	29.1	205,820	3,505
2011	209,990	28.4	204,725	5,265
2016	207,500	28.2	201,310	6,190
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-3.3	-1.6	-4.3	43.3

⁶⁴ Alone or with another language.

⁶⁵ With or without a non-official language.

⁶⁶ *Idem*.

⁶⁷ The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Quebec				
2001	539,465	7.6	509,170	30,295
2006	553,905	7.4	527,240	26,665
2011	594,890	7.6	553,135	41,755
2016	613,140	7.6	561,865	51,275
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	13.7	0.0	10.3	69.3
Ontario				
2001	301,630	2.7	276,910	24,720
2006	294,895	2.5	273,470	21,425
2011	301,670	2.4	268,445	33,225
2016	302,540	2.3	262,170	40,370
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	0.3	-0.4	-5.3	63.3
Manitoba				
2001	20,825	1.9	18,990	1,835
2006	20,045	1.8	18,555	1,490
2011	19,235	1.6	17,090	2,145
2016	18,620	1.5	16,020	2,600
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-10.6	-0.4	-15.6	41.7
Saskatchewan				
2001	4,740	0.5	4,145	595
2006	4,315	0.5	3,670	645
2011	4,275	0.4	3,630	645
2016	4,565	0.4	3,645	920
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-3.7	-0.1	-12.1	54.6
Alberta				
2001	20,025	0.7	17,275	2,750
2006	20,095	0.6	17,655	2,440
2011	26,345	0.7	21,975	4,370
2016	30,990	0.8	25,030	5,960
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	54.8	0.1	44.9	116.7
British Columbia				
2001	16,035	0.4	12,915	3,120
2006	16,375	0.4	13,790	2,585
2011	18,205	0.4	14,335	3,870
2016	20,035	0.4	15,070	4,965
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	24.9	0.0	16.7	59.1

Yukon				
2001	395	1.4	380	15
2006	545	1.8	495	50
2011	860	2.6	755	105
2016	910	2.6	805	105
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	130.4	1.2	111.8	600.0
Northwest Territories				
2001	370	1.0	330	40
2006	430	1.0	420	10
2011	515	1.3	480	35
2016	685	1.7	595	90
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	85.1	0.7	80.3	125.0
Nunavut				
2001	205	0.8	195	10
2006	190	0.6	180	10
2011	215	0.7	215	0
2016	335	0.9	320	15
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	63.4	0.2	64.1	50.0
Canada less Quebec				
2001	601,675	2.7	562,835	38,840
2006	586,975	2.5	553,610	33,365
2011	600,845	2.4	549,405	51,440
2016	604,965	2.3	541,560	63,405
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	0.5	-0.4	-3.8	63.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 10. Minority mother tongue population⁶⁸ by minority language spoken at least regularly at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home			
	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec) ⁶⁹	French and English ⁷⁰
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	1,385	0.3	1,295	90
2006	1,320	0.3	1,235	85
2011	1,460	0.3	1,320	140
2016	1,775	0.3	1,545	230
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁷¹	28.2	0.1	19.3	155.6
Prince Edward Island				
2001	3,855	2.9	3,680	175
2006	3,810	2.8	3,685	125
2011	3,530	2.5	3,320	210
2016	3,485	2.5	3,230	255
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-9.6	-0.4	-12.2	45.7
Nova Scotia				
2001	26,160	2.9	25,010	1,150
2006	24,430	2.7	23,430	1,000
2011	23,240	2.6	21,790	1,450
2016	22,450	2.5	20,720	1,730
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-14.2	-0.5	-17.2	50.4
New Brunswick				
2001	227,660	31.6	223,340	4,320
2006	223,855	31.1	220,350	3,505
2011	225,070	30.4	219,780	5,290
2016	223,330	30.3	217,130	6,200
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.9	-1.3	-2.8	43.5

⁶⁸Alone or with another language.

⁶⁹With or without a non-official language.

⁷⁰*Idem.*

⁷¹The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Quebec				
2001	582,975	8.2	551,485	31,490
2006	599,245	8.1	571,545	27,700
2011	648,725	8.3	604,965	43,760
2016	668,175	8.3	614,355	53,820
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	14.6	0.1	11.4	70.9
Ontario				
2001	397,130	3.5	371,925	25,205
2006	398,430	3.3	376,450	21,980
2011	413,190	3.2	379,170	34,020
2016	418,160	3.1	376,615	41,545
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.3	-0.4	1.3	64.8
Manitoba				
2001	30,475	2.8	28,640	1,835
2006	30,380	2.7	28,880	1,500
2011	29,515	2.5	27,340	2,175
2016	28,770	2.3	26,110	2,660
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-5.6	-0.5	-8.8	45.0
Saskatchewan				
2001	8,945	0.9	8,350	595
2006	7,735	0.8	7,080	655
2011	7,940	0.8	7,290	650
2016	8,165	0.8	7,210	955
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-8.7	-0.2	-13.7	60.5
Alberta				
2001	34,375	1.2	31,605	2,770
2006	35,590	1.1	33,110	2,480
2011	44,335	1.2	39,815	4,520
2016	49,715	1.2	43,520	6,195
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	44.6	0.1	37.7	123.6
British Columbia				
2001	30,115	0.8	26,930	3,185
2006	30,400	0.7	27,720	2,680
2011	34,770	0.8	30,735	4,035
2016	36,920	0.8	31,795	5,125
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	22.6	0.0	18.1	60.9

Yukon				
2001	585	2.1	570	15
2006	860	2.8	810	50
2011	1,225	3.6	1,120	105
2016	1,340	3.8	1,235	105
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	129.1	1.7	116.7	600.0
Northwest Territories				
2001	635	1.7	585	50
2006	625	1.5	615	10
2011	750	1.8	715	35
2016	965	2.3	870	95
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	52.0	0.6	48.7	90.0
Nunavut				
2001	290	1.1	280	10
2006	260	0.9	250	10
2011	310	1.0	310	0
2016	445	1.2	430	15
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	53.4	0.2	53.6	50.0
Canada less Quebec				
2001	761,605	3.4	722,195	39,410
2006	757,740	3.2	723,635	34,105
2011	785,295	3.1	732,670	52,625
2016	795,520	3.0	730,405	65,115
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	4.5	-0.4	1.1	65.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 11. Minority mother tongue population and non-official mother tongue population who speaks the minority language most often at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in QC), and French and English, Mother Tongue ⁷²	Non-Official Language Mother Tongue Language Spoken Most Often at Home	
				French (English in Quebec) ⁷³	French and English ⁷⁴
Newfoundland and Labrador					
2001	2,540	0.5	2,525	0	15
2006	2,240	0.4	2,230	10	0
2011	3,055	0.6	3,015	25	15
2016	3,075	0.6	3,030	25	20
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁷⁵	21.1	0.1	20.0	N/A	33.3
Prince Edward Island					
2001	6,125	4.6	6,100	10	15
2006	5,885	4.4	5,880	5	0
2011	5,705	4.1	5,680	20	5
2016	5,435	3.9	5,400	25	10
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-11.3	-0.7	-11.5	150.0	-33.3
Nova Scotia					
2001	36,935	4.1	36,750	140	45
2006	35,045	3.9	34,915	115	15
2011	34,870	3.8	34,590	140	140
2016	33,655	3.7	33,345	165	145
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-8.9	-0.4	-9.3	17.9	222.2
New Brunswick					
2001	242,515	33.7	242,060	425	30
2006	238,680	33.2	237,570	1,045	65
2011	241,300	32.6	240,455	730	115
2016	239,920	32.6	238,865	895	160
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	110.6	433.3

⁷² With or without a non-official language.

⁷³ *Idem.*

⁷⁴ *Idem.*

⁷⁵ The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Quebec					
2001	797,365	11.2	627,505	156,525	13,335
2006	833,755	11.2	640,615	179,675	13,465
2011	913,740	11.7	700,410	189,725	23,605
2016	950,940	11.8	718,990	200,970	30,980
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	19.3	0.6	14.6	28.4	132.3
Ontario					
2001	544,930	4.8	533,965	7,725	3,240
2006	546,495	4.5	532,855	10,425	3,215
2011	579,890	4.6	561,160	11,960	6,770
2016	590,495	4.4	568,335	12,805	9,355
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	8.4	-0.4	6.4	65.8	188.7
Manitoba					
2001	47,925	4.3	47,555	205	165
2006	47,710	4.2	47,110	445	155
2011	48,505	4.1	47,665	570	270
2016	47,150	3.7	46,060	660	430
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.6	-0.6	-3.1	222.0	160.6
Saskatchewan					
2001	19,670	2.0	19,530	70	70
2006	17,710	1.9	17,575	85	50
2011	19,240	1.9	18,935	205	100
2016	18,240	1.7	17,740	265	235
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-7.3	-0.4	-9.2	278.6	235.7
Alberta					
2001	67,150	2.3	65,990	695	465
2006	70,060	2.2	68,435	1,075	550
2011	83,840	2.3	81,085	1,840	915
2016	90,580	2.2	86,700	2,285	1,595
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	34.9	0.0	31.4	228.8	243.0
British Columbia					
2001	65,485	1.7	63,630	1,115	740
2006	65,125	1.6	63,295	1,135	695
2011	73,380	1.7	70,765	1,415	1,200
2016	74,455	1.6	71,700	1,230	1,525
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	13.7	-0.1	12.7	10.3	106.1

Yukon					
2001	1,015	3.6	985	15	15
2006	1,245	4.1	1,225	20	0
2011	1,665	4.9	1,635	20	10
2016	1,855	5.2	1,815	35	5
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	82.8	1.7	84.3	133.3	-66.7
Northwest Territories					
2001	1,065	2.9	1,065	0	0
2006	1,070	2.6	1,035	15	20
2011	1,195	2.9	1,165	20	10
2016	1,400	3.4	1,360	20	20
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	31.5	0.5	27.7	N/A	N/A
Nunavut					
2001	440	1.7	425	15	0
2006	455	1.6	415	35	5
2011	465	1.5	450	15	0
2016	650	1.8	635	10	5
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	47.7	0.2	49.4	-33.3	N/A
Canada less Quebec					
2001	1,035,750	4.6	1,020,545	10,415	4,790
2006	1,031,690	4.3	1,012,540	14,395	4,755
2011	1,093,115	4.3	1,066,590	16,965	9,560
2016	1,106,895	4.1	1,074,985	18,410	13,500
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	6.9	-0.5	5.3	76.8	181.8

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

N/A: Not applicable.

Table 12. Minority mother tongue population and non-official mother tongue population who speaks the minority language at least regularly at home, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Total (100%)	% of Population	French (English in Quebec), and French and English, Mother Tongue ⁷⁶	Non-Official Language Mother Tongue	
				Language Spoken at Least Regularly at Home	
				French (English in Quebec) ⁷⁷	French and English ⁷⁸
Newfoundland and Labrador					
2001	2,605	0.5	2,525	55	25
2006	2,280	0.5	2,230	50	0
2011	3,155	0.6	3,015	105	35
2016	3,165	0.6	3,030	90	45
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁷⁹	21.5	0.1	20.0	63.6	80.0
Prince Edward Island					
2001	6,155	4.6	6,100	40	15
2006	5,935	4.4	5,880	45	10
2011	5,780	4.2	5,680	70	30
2016	5,485	3.9	5,400	65	20
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-10.9	-0.7	-11.5	62.5	33.3
Nova Scotia					
2001	37,285	4.2	36,750	460	75
2006	35,505	3.9	34,915	455	135
2011	35,325	3.9	34,590	505	230
2016	34,115	3.7	33,345	500	270
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-8.5	-0.4	-9.3	8.7	260.0
New Brunswick					
2001	242,875	33.7	242,060	725	90
2006	239,240	33.2	237,570	1,505	165
2011	241,870	32.7	240,455	1,190	225
2016	240,595	32.7	238,865	1,400	330
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	93.1	266.7

⁷⁶With or without a non-official language.

⁷⁷ *Idem.*

⁷⁸ *Idem.*

⁷⁹The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Quebec					
2001	900,370	12.6	627,505	240,620	32,245
2006	954,615	12.8	640,615	279,755	34,245
2011	1,039,940	13.3	700,410	287,915	51,615
2016	1,094,205	13.6	718,990	311,020	64,195
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	21.5	0.9	14.6	29.3	99.1
Ontario					
2001	570,305	5.1	533,965	29,355	6,985
2006	573,070	4.8	532,855	32,460	7,755
2011	608,125	4.8	561,160	34,105	12,860
2016	615,885	4.6	568,335	31,305	16,245
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	8.0	-0.4	6.4	6.6	132.6
Manitoba					
2001	49,640	4.5	47,555	1,845	240
2006	48,755	4.3	47,110	1,455	190
2011	49,935	4.2	47,665	1,800	470
2016	48,235	3.8	46,060	1,495	680
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-2.8	-0.7	-3.1	-19.0	183.3
Saskatchewan					
2001	20,325	2.1	19,530	670	125
2006	18,355	1.9	17,575	650	130
2011	20,030	2.0	18,935	885	210
2016	18,825	1.7	17,740	715	370
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-7.4	-0.4	-9.2	6.7	196.0
Alberta					
2001	70,555	2.4	65,990	3,885	680
2006	73,380	2.3	68,435	4,075	870
2011	88,270	2.4	81,085	5,425	1,760
2016	95,015	2.4	86,700	5,445	2,870
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	34.7	0.0	31.4	40.2	322.1

British Columbia					
2001	71,380	1.8	63,630	6,505	1,245
2006	71,060	1.7	63,295	6,355	1,410
2011	79,130	1.8	70,765	6,260	2,105
2016	79,085	1.7	71,700	4,820	2,565
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	10.8	-0.1	12.7	-25.9	106.0
Yukon					
2001	1,045	3.7	985	45	15
2006	1,275	4.2	1,225	50	0
2011	1,690	5.0	1,635	45	10
2016	1,910	5.4	1,815	75	20
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	82.8	1.7	84.3	66.7	33.3
Northwest Territories					
2001	1,105	3.0	1,065	40	0
2006	1,120	2.7	1,035	50	35
2011	1,245	3.0	1,165	70	10
2016	1,455	3.5	1,360	60	35
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	31.7	0.5	27.7	50.0	N/A
Nunavut					
2001	475	1.8	425	40	10
2006	475	1.6	415	55	5
2011	515	1.6	450	60	5
2016	670	1.9	635	30	5
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	41.1	0.1	49.4	-25.0	-50.0
Canada less Quebec					
2001	1,073,710	4.8	1,020,545	43,685	9,480
2006	1,070,370	4.5	1,012,540	47,165	10,665
2011	1,135,080	4.5	1,066,590	50,520	17,970
2016	1,144,400	4.3	1,074,985	45,980	23,435
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	6.6	-0.5	5.3	5.3	147.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

N/A: Not applicable.

Table 13. Population who knows the minority language and minority mother tongue population who knows the minority language, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Total (100%)	% of Population	Knowledge of Official Languages: French (English in Quebec)	Subtotal	Knowledge of Official Languages: French and English	
					Mother Tongue	
					French (English in Quebec) ⁸⁰	French and English ⁸¹
Newfoundland and Labrador						
2001	2,280	0.4	145	2,135	1,865	270
2006	2,015	0.4	85	1,930	1,730	200
2011	2,320	0.5	135	2,185	1,815	370
2016	2,670	0.5	115	2,555	2,080	475
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁸²	17.1	0.1	-20.7	19.7	11.5	75.9
Prince Edward Island						
2001	5,505	4.1	95	5,410	5,100	310
2006	5,385	4.0	60	5,325	4,980	345
2011	5,015	3.6	130	4,885	4,540	345
2016	4,915	3.5	115	4,800	4,385	415
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-10.7	-0.6	21.1	-11.3	-14.0	33.9
Nova Scotia						
2001	34,960	3.9	790	34,170	32,000	2,170
2006	32,990	3.7	1,005	31,985	30,190	1,795
2011	31,700	3.5	875	30,825	28,280	2,545
2016	31,055	3.4	705	30,350	27,375	2,975
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-11.2	-0.5	-10.8	-11.2	-14.5	37.1

⁸⁰ With or without a non-official language.

⁸¹ *Idem*.

⁸² The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

New Brunswick						
2001	240,395	33.4	66,415	173,980	169,225	4,755
2006	236,400	32.8	73,755	162,645	158,605	4,040
2011	238,135	32.2	66,375	171,760	165,845	5,915
2016	236,775	32.2	63,145	173,630	166,920	6,710
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.5	-1.2	-4.9	-0.2	-1.4	41.1
Quebec						
2001	755,480	10.6	327,040	428,440	377,090	51,350
2006	789,250	10.6	336,785	452,465	406,205	46,260
2011	854,890	10.9	363,860	491,030	419,405	71,625
2016	885,910	11.0	372,450	513,460	429,525	83,935
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	17.3	0.4	13.9	19.8	13.9	63.5
Ontario						
2001	514,380	4.6	42,305	472,075	438,540	33,535
2006	516,360	4.3	49,210	467,150	436,870	30,280
2011	533,005	4.2	42,980	490,025	444,660	45,365
2016	544,305	4.1	40,045	504,260	449,670	54,590
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.8	-0.5	-5.3	6.8	2.5	62.8
Manitoba						
2001	44,155	4.0	1,250	42,905	40,810	2,095
2006	43,765	3.9	1,930	41,835	39,770	2,065
2011	42,570	3.6	1,490	41,080	37,930	3,150
2016	42,115	3.3	1,480	40,635	36,920	3,715
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-4.6	-0.7	18.4	-5.3	-9.5	77.3

Saskatchewan						
2001	17,210	1.8	360	16,850	15,720	1,130
2006	15,245	1.6	485	14,760	13,925	835
2011	14,825	1.5	425	14,400	13,080	1,320
2016	14,900	1.4	535	14,365	12,705	1,660
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-13.4	-0.4	48.6	-14.7	-19.2	46.9
Alberta						
2001	59,685	2.0	1,895	57,790	53,045	4,745
2006	61,730	1.9	2,200	59,530	55,140	4,390
2011	70,725	2.0	3,205	67,520	60,175	7,345
2016	78,275	1.9	3,895	74,380	65,285	9,095
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	31.1	-0.1	105.5	28.7	23.1	91.7
British Columbia						
2001	56,715	1.5	1,810	54,905	49,185	5,720
2006	56,855	1.4	2,075	54,780	49,920	4,860
2011	60,145	1.4	2,050	58,095	50,400	7,695
2016	63,175	1.4	1,805	61,370	52,070	9,300
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	11.4	-0.1	-0.3	11.8	5.9	62.6
Yukon						
2001	890	3.1	45	845	790	55
2006	1,170	3.9	105	1,065	990	75
2011	1,520	4.5	90	1,430	1,300	130
2016	1,715	4.8	90	1,625	1,430	195
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	92.7	1.7	100.0	92.3	81.0	254.5

Northwest Territories						
2001	945	2.5	40	905	830	75
2006	965	2.4	55	910	875	35
2011	1,070	2.6	50	1,020	955	65
2016	1,260	3.0	65	1,195	1,075	120
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	33.3	0.5	62.5	32.0	29.5	60.0
Nunavut						
2001	390	1.5	25	365	345	20
2006	385	1.3	20	365	350	15
2011	435	1.4	35	400	400	0
2016	605	1.7	60	545	515	30
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	55.1	0.2	140.0	49.3	49.3	50.0
Canada less Quebec						
2001	977,520	4.3	115,175	862,345	807,460	54,885
2006	973,265	4.1	130,985	842,280	793,345	48,935
2011	1,001,490	4.0	117,840	883,650	809,400	74,250
2016	1,021,735	3.8	112,055	909,680	820,425	89,255
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	4.5	-0.5	-2.7	5.5	1.6	62.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 14. Minority mother tongue population and non-official mother tongue population with a minority-language FOLS, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Total (100%)	% of Population	Mother Tongue: French (English in Quebec) ⁸³	Mother Tongue: Non-Official	Subtotal	Mother Tongue: French and English ⁸⁴	Mother Tongue: Non-Official
				FOLS: French (English in Quebec)			FOLS: French and English
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2001	2,600	0.5	2,180	20	400	345	55
2006	2,400	0.5	1,920	0	480	310	170
2011	3,190	0.6	2,525	30	635	490	145
2016	3,300	0.6	2,415	40	845	615	230
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁸⁵	26.9	0.1	10.8	100.0	111.3	78.3	318.2
Prince Edward Island							
2001	6,140	4.6	5,665	10	465	435	30
2006	5,940	4.4	5,370	10	560	510	50
2011	5,810	4.2	5,230	20	560	450	110
2016	5,545	3.9	4,895	25	625	505	120
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-9.7	-0.7	-13.6	150.0	34.4	16.1	300.0

⁸³ With or without a non-official language.

⁸⁴ *Idem*.

⁸⁵ The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Nova Scotia							
2001	37,695	4.2	34,155	130	3,410	2,595	815
2006	36,090	4.0	32,675	120	3,295	2,240	1,055
2011	35,765	3.9	31,425	170	4,170	3,165	1,005
2016	34,580	3.8	29,690	190	4,700	3,655	1,045
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-8.3	-0.4	-13.1	46.2	37.8	40.8	28.2
New Brunswick							
2001	243,005	33.8	236,770	450	5,785	5,290	495
2006	239,610	33.3	233,095	1,220	5,295	4,475	820
2011	242,155	32.7	233,780	830	7,545	6,675	870
2016	241,155	32.8	231,440	1,075	8,640	7,425	1,215
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-0.8	-1.0	-2.3	138.9	49.4	40.4	145.5
Quebec							
2001	1,035,370	14.5	572,090	246,320	216,960	55,415	161,545
2006	1,125,890	15.1	591,760	283,750	250,380	48,855	201,525
2011	1,215,490	15.6	622,660	297,900	294,930	77,750	217,180
2016	1,278,500	15.8	628,645	316,185	333,670	90,345	243,325
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	23.5	1.3	9.9	28.4	53.8	63.0	50.6
Ontario							
2001	611,570	5.4	493,630	10,885	107,055	40,335	66,720
2006	619,285	5.1	496,600	13,225	109,460	36,255	73,205
2011	646,795	5.1	506,945	14,820	125,030	54,215	70,815
2016	660,455	5.0	503,280	15,870	141,305	65,055	76,250
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	8.0	-0.5	2.0	45.8	32.0	61.3	14.3

Manitoba							
2001	49,330	4.5	44,775	300	4,255	2,780	1,475
2006	49,255	4.3	44,390	510	4,355	2,720	1,635
2011	50,220	4.2	43,510	550	6,160	4,155	2,005
2016	49,445	3.9	41,220	810	7,415	4,840	2,575
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	0.2	-0.6	-7.9	170.0	74.3	74.1	74.6
Saskatchewan							
2001	20,190	2.1	18,040	125	2,025	1,490	535
2006	18,280	1.9	16,300	110	1,870	1,275	595
2011	20,015	2.0	17,030	190	2,795	1,905	890
2016	19,435	1.8	15,415	325	3,695	2,325	1,370
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-3.7	-0.3	-14.6	160.0	82.5	56.0	156.1
Alberta							
2001	72,250	2.5	59,735	770	11,745	6,255	5,490
2006	77,445	2.4	62,550	1,290	13,605	5,885	7,720
2011	93,925	2.6	71,490	2,045	20,390	9,595	10,795
2016	103,825	2.6	74,835	2,945	26,045	11,865	14,180
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	43.7	0.1	25.3	282.5	121.8	89.7	158.3
British Columbia							
2001	78,675	2.0	56,105	1,380	21,190	7,525	13,665
2006	81,055	2.0	56,585	1,345	23,125	6,710	16,415
2011	87,550	2.0	60,630	1,505	25,415	10,135	15,280
2016	89,070	1.9	59,525	1,555	27,990	12,175	15,815
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	13.2	-0.1	6.1	12.7	32.1	61.8	15.7

Yukon							
2001	1,075	3.8	890	25	160	95	65
2006	1,355	4.5	1,115	40	200	110	90
2011	1,735	5.2	1,475	20	240	160	80
2016	1,930	5.4	1,580	35	315	235	80
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	79.5	1.7	77.5	40.0	96.9	147.4	23.1
Northwest Territories							
2001	1,130	3.0	970	5	155	95	60
2006	1,160	2.8	985	25	150	50	100
2011	1,270	3.1	1,095	20	155	70	85
2016	1,490	3.6	1,215	20	255	145	110
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	31.9	0.6	25.3	300.0	64.5	52.6	83.3
Nunavut							
2001	495	1.9	405	15	75	20	55
2006	510	1.7	390	20	100	25	75
2011	525	1.7	440	25	60	10	50
2016	735	2.1	600	10	125	35	90
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	48.5	0.2	48.1	-33.3	66.7	75.0	63.6
Canada less Quebec							
2001	1,124,120	5.0	953,300	14,115	156,705	67,245	89,460
2006	1,132,390	4.8	951,975	17,920	162,495	60,565	101,930
2011	1,188,955	4.7	975,560	20,230	193,165	91,030	102,135
2016	1,210,980	4.5	966,110	22,900	221,970	108,875	113,095
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	7.7	-0.5	1.3	62.2	41.6	61.9	26.4

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 15. Population of users and potential users of minority-language services, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Total	% of Population	Minority first language ⁸⁶ (who still know that) ⁸⁷	First language not an official language (who know the minority language) ⁸⁸	Majority first language ⁸⁹ (who speak the minority language at home regularly) ⁹⁰
Newfoundland and Labrador					
2001	4,250	0.8	2,255	375	1,620
2006	4,405	0.9	2,015	660	1,730
2011	5,520	1.1	2,275	530	2,715
2016	6,145	1.2	2,645	735	2,765
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁹¹	44.6	0.4	17.3	96.0	70.7
Prince Edward Island					
2001	7,000	5.2	5,510	200	1,290
2006	7,025	5.2	5,375	270	1,380
2011	7,250	5.2	5,010	330	1,910
2016	7,295	5.2	4,900	410	1,985
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	4.2	-0.1	-11.1	105.0	53.9

⁸⁶ Alone or with another language.

⁸⁷ *Idem.*

⁸⁸ *Idem.*

⁸⁹ With or without a non-official language.

⁹⁰ Alone or with another language.

⁹¹ The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Nova Scotia					
2001	44,735	5.0	34,895	2,855	6,985
2006	44,895	5.0	32,955	3,445	8,495
2011	45,330	5.0	31,585	3,315	10,430
2016	45,315	5.0	30,980	3,520	10,815
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	1.3	0.0	-11.2	23.3	54.8
New Brunswick					
2001	259,480	36.1	240,090	2,180	17,210
2006	258,005	35.9	235,790	3,615	18,600
2011	259,545	35.1	237,660	2,965	18,920
2016	259,640	35.3	236,215	3,700	19,725
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	0.1	-0.8	-1.6	69.7	14.6
Quebec					
2001	1,445,225	20.3	620,475	490,140	334,610
2006	1,593,875	21.4	634,985	597,560	361,330
2011	1,771,555	22.7	689,255	642,695	439,605
2016	1,924,920	23.9	709,190	713,815	501,915
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	33.2	3.6	14.3	45.6	50.0
Ontario					
2001	791,105	7.0	508,485	187,435	95,185
2006	827,485	6.9	510,600	211,505	105,380
2011	864,675	6.8	526,010	202,900	135,765
2016	910,040	6.8	537,685	220,830	151,525
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	15.0	-0.2	5.7	17.8	59.2

Manitoba					
2001	57,715	5.2	43,990	6,495	7,230
2006	57,835	5.1	43,545	6,815	7,475
2011	59,665	5.0	42,285	6,600	10,780
2016	61,160	4.8	41,785	7,750	11,625
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	6.0	-0.4	-5.0	19.3	60.8
Saskatchewan					
2001	23,300	2.4	17,125	2,425	3,750
2006	21,945	2.3	15,165	2,570	4,210
2011	23,355	2.3	14,720	2,755	5,880
2016	25,240	2.3	14,765	3,865	6,610
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	8.3	-0.1	-13.8	59.4	76.3
Alberta					
2001	92,635	3.1	59,305	19,370	13,960
2006	101,660	3.1	61,245	24,265	16,150
2011	120,725	3.3	69,770	28,260	22,695
2016	139,565	3.5	76,995	35,770	26,800
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	50.7	0.3	29.8	84.7	92.0
British Columbia					
2001	113,615	2.9	55,970	41,900	15,745
2006	125,110	3.1	56,175	50,005	18,930
2011	131,260	3.0	59,315	45,560	26,385
2016	138,670	3.0	62,450	47,765	28,455
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	22.1	0.1	11.6	14.0	80.7

Yukon					
2001	1,335	4.7	880	225	230
2006	1,820	6.0	1,150	325	345
2011	2,230	6.6	1,520	275	435
2016	2,540	7.1	1,710	315	515
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	90.3	2.5	94.3	40.0	123.9
Northwest Territories					
2001	1,465	3.9	940	215	310
2006	1,560	3.8	955	320	285
2011	1,785	4.3	1,075	270	440
2016	2,160	5.2	1,255	315	590
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	47.4	1.3	33.5	46.5	90.3
Nunavut					
2001	640	2.4	405	135	100
2006	685	2.3	370	195	120
2011	735	2.3	430	165	140
2016	960	2.7	600	220	140
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	50.0	0.3	48.1	63.0	40.0
Canada less Quebec					
2001	1,397,225	6.2	969,825	263,835	163,565
2006	1,452,470	6.1	965,360	304,000	183,110
2011	1,522,055	6.0	991,635	293,915	236,505
2016	1,598,735	6.0	1,011,950	325,210	261,575
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	14.4	-0.2	4.3	23.3	59.9

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 16. Estimated number of speakers based on the new calculation method of the *Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations*, by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	Total (100%)	% of Population	Minority first language ⁹²	Majority and Non-Official Mother Tongue ⁹³ who speak the Minority Language Most often at Home ⁹⁴	Majority and Non-Official Mother Tongue ⁹⁵ who speak the Minority Language Regularly ⁹⁶ (but not most often) at Home
Newfoundland and Labrador					
2001	4,215	0.8	2,520	225	1,470
2006	3,980	0.8	2,225	145	1,610
2011	5,855	1.1	3,015	625	2,215
2016	5,925	1.1	3,030	375	2,520
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁹⁷	40.6	0.3	20.2	66.7	71.4
Prince Edward Island					
2001	7,455	5.6	6,105	180	1,170
2006	7,320	5.5	5,875	115	1,330
2011	7,695	5.6	5,680	305	1,710
2016	7,485	5.3	5,400	245	1,840
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	0.4	-0.3	-11.5	36.1	57.3

⁹² Alone or with another language.

⁹³ With or without a non-official language.

⁹⁴ Alone or with another language.

⁹⁵ With or without a non-official language.

⁹⁶ Alone or with another language.

⁹⁷ The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Nova Scotia					
2001	44,275	4.9	36,740	1,415	6,120
2006	44,025	4.9	34,920	1,230	7,875
2011	45,750	5.0	34,585	1,760	9,405
2016	44,940	4.9	33,345	1,645	9,950
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	1.5	0.0	-9.2	16.3	62.6
New Brunswick					
2001	260,080	36.1	242,060	5,890	12,130
2006	257,815	35.8	237,580	6,790	13,445
2011	260,795	35.2	240,455	6,470	13,870
2016	260,305	35.4	238,865	6,730	14,710
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	0.1	-0.8	-1.3	14.3	21.3
Quebec					
2001	1,234,975	17.3	627,500	257,405	350,070
2006	1,315,940	17.7	640,615	281,450	393,875
2011	1,479,540	18.9	700,410	317,480	461,650
2016	1,596,115	19.8	718,990	352,465	524,660
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	29.2	2.5	14.6	36.9	49.9
Ontario					
2001	665,465	5.9	533,965	24,395	107,105
2006	678,445	5.6	532,865	26,645	118,935
2011	743,875	5.8	561,155	38,605	144,115
2016	767,410	5.8	568,335	45,735	153,340
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	15.3	-0.1	6.4	87.5	43.2

Manitoba					
2001	56,905	5.2	47,560	1,305	8,040
2006	56,200	5.0	47,110	1,500	7,590
2011	60,725	5.1	47,670	2,325	10,730
2016	59,850	4.7	46,060	2,645	11,145
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.2	5.2	-3.2	102.7	38.6
Saskatchewan					
2001	24,045	2.5	19,525	480	4,040
2006	22,545	2.4	17,570	475	4,500
2011	25,900	2.5	18,935	1,280	5,685
2016	25,415	2.3	17,740	1,270	6,405
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	5.7	-0.2	-9.1	164.6	58.5
Alberta					
2001	84,495	2.9	65,995	2,710	15,790
2006	89,540	2.7	68,430	3,425	17,685
2011	110,980	3.1	81,085	6,050	23,845
2016	121,810	3.0	86,700	7,610	27,500
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	44.2	0.2	31.4	180.8	74.2
British Columbia					
2001	87,110	2.3	63,635	3,460	20,015
2006	89,990	2.2	63,290	3,595	23,105
2011	105,520	2.4	70,755	6,225	28,540
2016	107,525	2.3	71,700	6,635	29,190
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	23.4	0.1	12.7	91.8	45.8

Yukon					
2001	1,255	4.4	975	45	235
2006	1,610	5.3	1,225	55	330
2011	2,120	6.3	1,630	80	410
2016	2,435	6.8	1,815	100	520
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	94.0	2.4	86.2	122.2	121.3
Northwest Territories					
2001	1,445	3.9	1,065	55	325
2006	1,405	3.4	1,040	45	320
2011	1,690	4.1	1,170	100	420
2016	2,035	4.9	1,360	115	560
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	40.8	1.0	27.7	109.1	72.3
Nunavut					
2001	555	2.1	415	20	120
2006	600	2.0	405	55	140
2011	655	2.1	440	35	180
2016	810	2.3	635	30	145
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	45.9	0.2	53.0	50.0	20.8
Canada less Quebec					
2001	1,237,280	5.5	1,020,555	40,170	176,555
2006	1,253,490	5.3	1,012,545	44,100	196,845
2011	1,371,580	5.4	1,066,585	63,870	241,125
2016	1,405,950	5.3	1,074,985	73,135	257,830
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	13.6	-0.2	5.3	82.1	46.0

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Table 17. Change in the number of minority-official-language speakers based on the FOLS method (1991 Regulations) and the new estimation method (2019 Regulations), by province and territory, 2001 to 2016

Provinces and territories	FOLS Method	New Method	Change (Number)	Change (%)
	Number	Number		
Newfoundland and Labrador				
2001	2,105	4,215	2,110	100.2
2006	1,935	3,980	2,045	105.7
2011	2,095	5,855	3,760	179.5
2016	2,430	5,925	3,495	143.8
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%) ⁹⁸	15.4	40.6	40.6	43.6
Prince Edward Island				
2001	5,275	7,455	2,180	41.3
2006	5,130	7,320	2,190	42.7
2011	4,810	7,695	2,885	60.0
2016	4,665	7,485	2,820	60.5
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-11.6	0.4	0.4	19.1
Nova Scotia				
2001	33,765	44,275	10,510	31.1
2006	32,225	44,025	11,800	36.6
2011	30,330	45,750	15,420	50.8
2016	29,370	44,940	15,570	53.0
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-13.0	1.5	1.5	21.9
New Brunswick				
2001	238,450	260,080	21,630	9.1
2006	235,130	257,815	22,685	9.6
2011	235,695	260,795	25,100	10.6
2016	234,055	260,305	26,250	11.2
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-1.8	0.1	0.1	2.1
Quebec				
2001	918,955	1,234,975	316,020	34.4
2006	994,725	1,315,940	321,215	32.3
2011	1,058,250	1,479,540	421,290	39.8
2016	1,103,475	1,596,115	492,640	44.6
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	20.1	29.2	29.2	10.3

⁹⁸The change from 2001 to 2016 in the percentage (%) of population column is calculated using percentages rounded to the nearest tenth, which may slightly influence the results.

Ontario				
2001	527,710	665,465	137,755	26.1
2006	537,595	678,445	140,850	26.2
2011	542,390	743,875	201,485	37.1
2016	550,600	767,410	216,810	39.4
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	4.3	15.3	15.3	13.3
Manitoba				
2001	43,385	56,905	13,520	31.2
2006	43,120	56,200	13,080	30.3
2011	41,365	60,725	19,360	46.8
2016	40,975	59,850	18,875	46.1
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-5.6	5.2	5.2	14.9
Saskatchewan				
2001	16,555	24,045	7,490	45.2
2006	14,850	22,545	7,695	51.8
2011	14,290	25,900	11,610	81.2
2016	14,440	25,415	10,975	76.0
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	-12.8	5.7	5.7	30.8
Alberta				
2001	58,825	84,495	25,670	43.6
2006	62,790	89,540	26,750	42.6
2011	71,370	110,980	39,610	55.5
2016	79,840	121,810	41,970	52.6
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	26.3	44.2	44.2	8.9
British Columbia				
2001	59,375	87,110	27,735	46.7
2006	61,735	89,990	28,255	45.8
2011	62,190	105,520	43,330	69.7
2016	64,320	107,525	43,205	67.2
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	8.3	23.4	23.4	20.5
Yukon				
2001	885	1,255	370	41.8
2006	1,185	1,610	425	35.9
2011	1,485	2,120	635	42.8
2016	1,640	2,435	795	48.5
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	85.3	94.0	94.0	6.7

Northwest Territories				
2001	915	1,445	530	57.9
2006	1,005	1,405	400	39.8
2011	1,080	1,690	610	56.5
2016	1,240	2,035	795	64.1
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	35.5	40.8	40.8	6.2
Nunavut				
2001	410	555	145	35.4
2006	425	600	175	41.2
2011	475	655	180	37.9
2016	630	810	180	28.6
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	53.7	45.9	45.9	-6.8
Canada less Quebec				
2001	987,650	1,237,280	249,630	25.3
2006	997,128	1,253,490	256,363	25.7
2011	1,007,585	1,371,580	363,995	36.1
2016	1,024,193	1,405,950	381,758	37.3
Change from 2001 to 2016 (%)	3.7	13.6	13.6	12.0

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

APPENDIX B: FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN (FOLS)

For the purposes of applying the part of the *Official Languages Act* dealing with communications with and services to the public under the 1991 Regulations, the first official language spoken (FOLS) is an estimation method developed by using linguistic variables from the Statistics Canada census.

Statistics Canada's 2001 Census Dictionary provides this definition:

"This variable was derived within the framework of the application of the *Official Languages Act*.

This derivation method is described in the regulations concerning the use of official languages for the provision of public services. It takes into account: first, the knowledge of the two official languages; second, the mother tongue; and third, the language spoken at home.

Persons who can conduct a conversation in French only are assigned French as their first official language spoken. Persons who can carry on a conversation in English only are assigned English as their first official language spoken. The responses to questions on mother tongue and language spoken at home are subsequently used to establish the first official language spoken by people who speak both English and French, or who cannot speak either of the two official languages. The French category includes people who have French only or French, and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue. People who have English only or English, and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue, are included in the English category. For cases that have not yet been classified, people are assigned to the French category when they speak French only or French, and at least one non-official language as their language spoken at home. The procedure is the same for English. Thus, the population is classified into two principal categories: English or French. It is necessary to add two residual categories for people who cannot be classified in accordance with the information available: English and French and neither English nor French." (Statistics Canada, 2001)

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