



# Canadian Linguistic Facts and Figures

Office of the Commissioner  
of Official Languages

Manitoba

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Saskatchewan

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## DYANE ADAM IS YOUR COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

### *Canada's social fabric*



*A fabric is made up of many threads. The citizens of this country, who speak English or French and have very diverse ethnocultural roots, make up the social fabric that we call Canada.*

## FACT SHEETS ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE GROUPS FOR EACH PROVINCE AND TERRITORY

### INTRODUCTION

The fact sheets on official language groups consolidate and present demographic, linguistic and economic data on Canadians for each province and territory. They all follow the same format to facilitate comparisons among the various localities.

The statistics used for the fact sheets come from sample data from the 1996 Statistics Canada census. The information on exogamy and the index of linguistic continuity of French-speaking Canadians come from the Canadian Heritage publication entitled *Francophone Minorities: Assimilation and Community Vitality*.

The data pertain only to persons who have identified English or French as their mother tongue or first official language spoken. They do not take multiple answers into account (for example, Canadians who identified English or French and a non-official language as their mother tongue or first language spoken). This way of breaking down the information enables us to make interesting comparisons between the two categories (mother tongue as compared with first official language spoken).

# Official Languages



## Total population

**CANADA**  
28,528,125

Newfoundland	547,160
Prince Edward Island	132,855
Nova Scotia	899,970
New Brunswick	729,625
Quebec	7,045,085
Ontario	10,642,795
Manitoba	1,100,295
Saskatchewan	976,615
Alberta	2,669,195
British Columbia	3,689,755
Yukon	30,655
Northwest Territories*	64,125

\* Figures for Nunavut will be added when they become available after 2001 census.

**English-speaking population (E)**  
20,921,770 (73.4%)

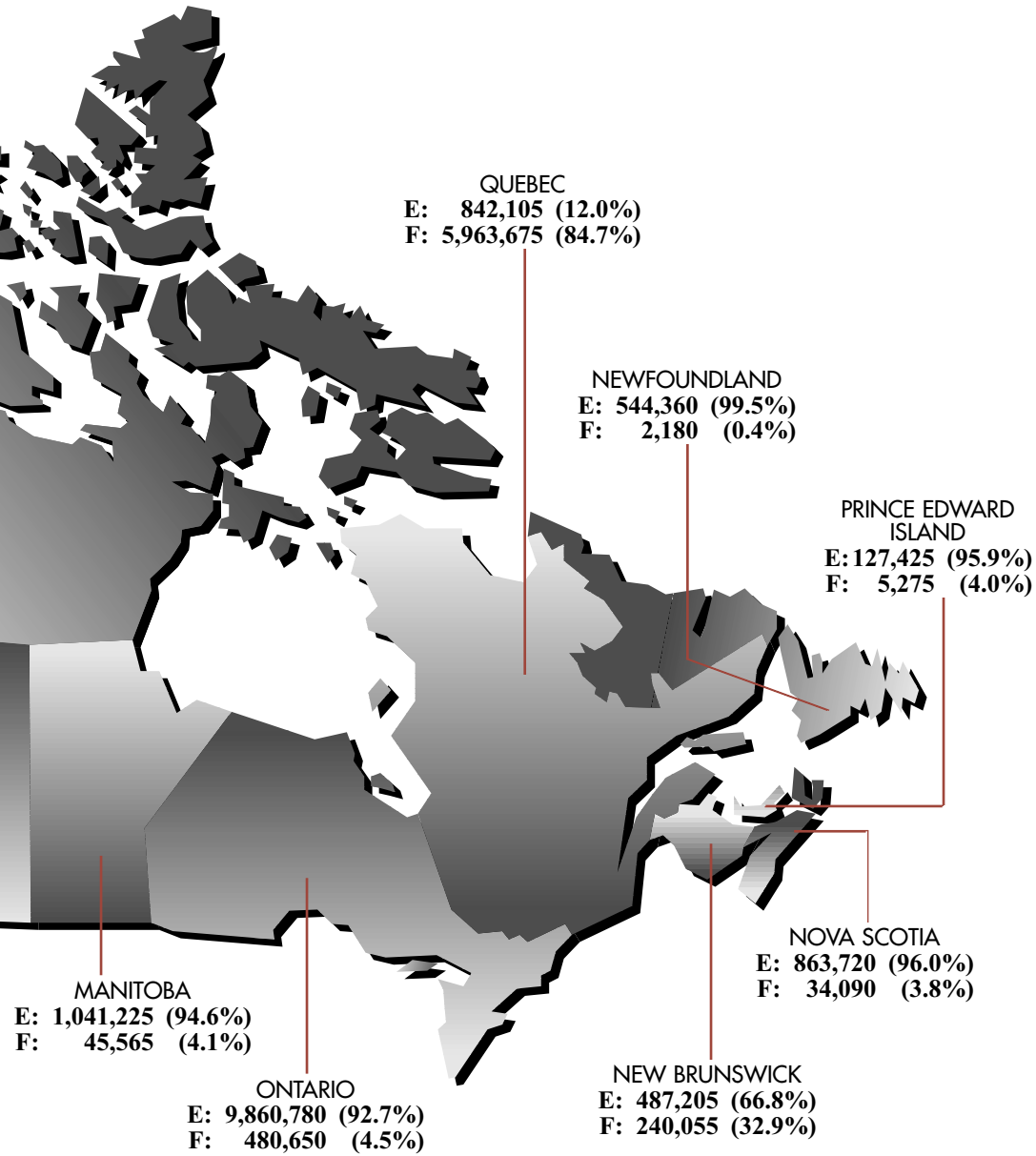
**French-speaking population (F)**  
6,890,880 (24.6%)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 1996 Census, First Official Language Spoken as defined by Official Languages Regulations.

Languages other than English and French are not included; therefore figures may not add up to the total population or to 100%.



# IN CANADA



## MANITOBA

### HIGHLIGHTS OF TABLES 1, 2 AND 3

- 47,660 (4.3%) persons have identified French as their mother tongue, while 45,565 (4.1%) have identified French as their first official language spoken.
- 237,040 individuals (21.6%) have a mother tongue other than English or French.
- Of the 45,565 citizens that have identified French as their first official language spoken, 44,075 (96.7%) can have a conversation in both official languages. On the other hand, 57,055 of the 1,041,225 citizens that have identified English as their first official language spoken (5.5%) can have a conversation in both official languages.
- The proportion of youth (19 years and less) among those whose first official language spoken is English (29.7%) is higher than that for French speakers (17.9%).
- The percentage of individuals with only an elementary level of education (grade 8 or less) is higher among those whose first official language spoken is French than among those whose first official language spoken is English (15.9% versus 11.8%).
- The unemployment rate for individuals whose first official language spoken is French (5.5%) is lower than the rate for English speakers (7.9%).
- The average income of citizens whose first official language spoken is French (\$23,786) is slightly higher than that for English speakers (\$22,729).
- Among those who changed residence between censuses, the external migration rate is lower for persons whose first official language spoken is French (4.7% versus 13.0% for English speakers).
- The proportion of immigrants among those whose first official language spoken is English (12.2%) is very high in comparison with the rate among those whose first official language spoken is French (2.8%).
- In comparison with the other provinces and territories, the exogamy rate for Francophone families of Manitoba is fairly high (50%) and the index of linguistic continuity (0.47) is well below the average (0.64). (A language continuity index less than 1 means that French registers more losses than gains in its exchanges with other languages.)

**Table 1 (Manitoba)**

## Population Profile by Mother Tongue

Mother Tongue	#	%
- French <sup>1</sup>	47,660	4.3
- English <sup>1</sup>	813,055	73.9
- French and English	2,540	0.2
- Other	237,040	21.6
- Total population	1,100,295	100.0

**Table 2 (Manitoba)**

## Population Profile by First Official Language Spoken

Language	FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN			
	French		English	
	#	%	#	%
Language	45,565	4.1	1,041,225	94.6
Knowledge of both languages	44,075	96.7	57,055	5.5
Sex - men	22,085	48.5	514,330	49.4
- women	23,485	51.5	526,890	50.6
Age 0-19	8,155	17.9	309,315	29.7
20-34	8,535	18.8	229,495	22.0
35-64	20,605	45.2	372,465	35.8
65 and over	8,250	18.1	129,950	12.5
Education <sup>2</sup> (15 years and over)				
- elementary	6,350	15.9	95,180	11.8
- secondary	15,070	37.8	325,040	40.3
- college or equivalent	10,425	26.2	197,345	24.5
- university	8,000	20.1	188,950	23.4

**Table 2 (Manitoba continued)****Population Profile by First Official Language Spoken**

	FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN			
	French		English	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Unemployment rate</b>		5.5		7.9
<b>Labour force (15 years and over)</b>	26,085	65.5	538,420	66.8
<b>Population not in labour force <sup>3</sup></b>	13,760	34.5	268,10	33.2
<b>Annual income (15 years and over)</b>				
- less than \$5,000	4,450	11.6	122,580	16.2
- \$5,000 - \$24,999	18,975	49.4	367,055	48.4
- \$25,000 - \$49,999	11,715	30.5	204,130	26.9
- \$50,000 and over	3,275	8.5	64,950	8.5
<b>Average annual income</b>	23,786		22,729	
<b>Occupation (15 years and over)</b>				
Management, business and administration	6,730	26.1	134,270	25.6
Natural and applied sciences, health	2,200	8.5	50,215	9.6
Social sciences, education, administration	2,240	8.7	35,600	6.8
Art, culture, recreation and sports	640	2.5	11,335	2.1
Sales and services	6,375	24.8	143,360	27.3
Trades, transport and equipment operators	4,115	16.0	76,890	14.6
Professions unique to primary industry	2,125	8.3	41,050	7.8
Manufacturing and public utilities	1,315	5.1	32,340	6.2
<b>Total</b>	25,740	100.0	525,060	100.0
<b>Mobility (5 years and over)</b>				
- Migrants <sup>4</sup>	6,045		132,570	
- External migrants	285	4.7	17,275	13.0
- Interprovincial migrants	2,380	39.4	40,590	30.6
- Intraprovincial migrants	3,380	55.9	74,705	56.4
<b>Immigrants <sup>5</sup></b>	1,285	2.8	127,095	12.2
<b>Non-immigrants</b>	44,265		910,765	
- born in province of residence	36,975	83.5	767,495	84.3
- born outside province of residence	7,290	16.5	143,270	15.7



### Table 3 (Manitoba)

#### French Mother Tongue, Exogamy and Language Continuity Index

Exogamy <sup>6</sup>	50%
Language continuity index <sup>7</sup>	0.47

NOTE: <sup>1</sup> This figure does not take into account citizens that have identified more than one mother tongue (for example, French and English, English and a non-official language).

<sup>2</sup> Represents the highest level of schooling achieved by the citizens of that province.

<sup>3</sup> This population includes persons who, in the week prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed.

<sup>4</sup> Migrants are movers who had resided in a different census subdivision five years earlier (internal migrants) or who had lived outside Canada five years earlier (external migrants).

<sup>5</sup> Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada.

<sup>6</sup> Cases where the spouses in a couple have different mother tongues.

<sup>7</sup> This index represents the relation between the number of persons speaking French most often at home and the number of persons for whom French is the mother tongue. A continuity index of less than 1 means that French registers more losses than gains in its exchanges with other languages.

Sources: 1) Statistics Canada, 1996 Census  
2) Canadian Heritage, *Francophone Minorities: Assimilation and Community Vitality*, 1998

## SASKATCHEWAN

### HIGHLIGHTS OF TABLES 1, 2 AND 3

- 19,075 persons (2.0%) have identified French as their mother tongue, while 17,315 (1.8%) have identified French as their first official language spoken.
- 139,180 individuals (14.2%) have a mother tongue other than English or French.
- Of the 17,315 citizens that have identified French as their first official language spoken, 16,965 (98.0%) can have a conversation in both official languages. On the other hand, 32,995 of the 953,775 citizens that have identified English as their first official language spoken (3.5%) can have a conversation in both official languages.
- The proportion of youth (19 years and less) among those whose first official language spoken is English (31.6%) is three times higher than among French speakers (9.5%). In addition, the percentage of citizens that are between 20 and 34 years old is higher among Anglophones (20.5% versus 13.1% for Francophones).
- The percentage of individuals with only an elementary level of education (grade 8 or less) is higher among those whose first official language spoken is French than among those whose first official language spoken is English (19.3% versus 12.8%).
- The unemployment rate for individuals whose first official language spoken is French (4.7%) is lower than the rate for English speakers (7.2%).
- The proportion of French-speaking individuals who have an income under \$5,000 is lower than that for English speakers (9.2% versus 16.4%). The average income is also higher for French speakers (\$25,450 versus \$22,513 for English speakers).
- Among those who changed residence between censuses, the interprovincial migration rate is much higher for persons whose first official language spoken is French (42.5% versus 29.9% for English speakers).
- Concerning non-immigrants, the percentage of French-speaking individuals born outside the province (21.7%) is higher than that for English speakers (13.7%).
- In comparison with the other provinces and territories, the exogamy rate for Francophone families in Saskatchewan is very high (60%) and the index of linguistic continuity (0.29) is well below the average (0.64). (A language continuity index less than 1 means that French registers more losses than gains in its exchanges with other languages.)

**Table 1 (Saskatchewan)**

## Population Profile by Mother Tongue

Mother Tongue	#	%
- French <sup>1</sup>	19,075	2.0
- English <sup>1</sup>	816,950	83.7
- French and English	1,410	0.1
- Other	139,180	14.2
- Total population	976,615	100.0

**Table 2 (Saskatchewan)**

## Population Profile by First Official Language Spoken

Language	FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN			
	French		English	
	#	%	#	%
Language	17,315	1.8	953,775	97.7
Knowledge of both languages	16,965	98.0	32,995	3.5
Sex - men	8,400	48.5	473,015	49.6
- women	8,910	51.5	480,760	50.4
Age 0-19	1,640	9.5	301,225	31.6
20-34	2,260	13.1	195,240	20.5
35-64	8,770	50.7	328,220	34.4
65 and over	4,630	26.7	129,075	13.5
Education <sup>2</sup> (15 years and over)				
- elementary	3,135	19.3	93,520	12.8
- secondary	5,535	34.1	297,110	40.8
- college or equivalent	4,100	25.3	180,090	24.7
- university	3,440	21.3	157,880	21.7

**Table 2** (*Saskatchewan continued*)

## Population Profile by First Official Language Spoken

	FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN			
	French		English	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Unemployment rate</b>		4.7		7.2
<b>Labour force</b> (15 years and over)	10,420	64.3	492,120	67.5
<b>Population not in labour force</b> <sup>3</sup>	5,790	35.7	236,485	32.5
<b>Annual income</b> (15 years and over)				
- less than \$5,000	1,450	9.2	113,185	16.4
- \$5,000 - \$24,999	8,235	52.2	334,785	48.6
- \$25,000 - \$49,999	4,340	27.5	180,890	26.3
- \$50,000 and over	1,765	11.1	59,575	8.7
<b>Average annual income</b>	25,450		22,513	
<b>Occupation</b> (15 years and over)				
Management, business and administration	2,310	22.5	109,630	22.7
Natural and applied sciences, health	755	7.4	41,310	8.7
Social sciences, education, administration	1,010	9.8	31,100	6.5
Art, culture, recreation and sports	210	2.0	9,720	2.0
Sales and services	2,145	20.9	123,585	25.6
Trades, transport and equipment operators	1,460	14.2	67,710	14.0
Professions unique to primary industry	1,995	19.4	80,755	16.7
Manufacturing and public utilities	380	3.7	18,445	3.8
<b>Total</b>	10,265	100.0	482,255	100.0
<b>Mobility</b> (5 years and over)				
- Migrants <sup>4</sup>	3,385		153,755	
- External migrants	125	3.7	8,675	5.6
- Interprovincial migrants	1,440	42.5	45,970	29.9
- Intraprovincial migrants	1,820	53.8	99,110	64.5
<b>Immigrants</b> <sup>5</sup>	530	3.1	49,535	5.2
<b>Non-immigrants</b>	16,755		901,805	
- born in province of residence	13,125	78.3	778,500	86.3
- born outside province of residence	3,630	21.7	123,305	13.7

### Table 3 (Saskatchewan)

#### French Mother Tongue, Exogamy and Language Continuity Index

Exogamy <sup>6</sup>	60%
Language continuity index <sup>7</sup>	0.29

NOTE: <sup>1</sup> This figure does not take into account citizens that have identified more than one mother tongue (for example, French and English, English and a non-official language).

<sup>2</sup> Represents the highest level of schooling achieved by the citizens of that province.

<sup>3</sup> This population includes persons who, in the week prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed.

<sup>4</sup> Migrants are movers who had resided in a different census subdivision five years earlier (internal migrants) or who had lived outside Canada five years earlier (external migrants).

<sup>5</sup> Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada.

<sup>6</sup> Cases where the spouses in a couple have different mother tongues.

<sup>7</sup> This index represents the relation between the number of persons speaking French most often at home and the number of persons for whom French is the mother tongue. A continuity index of less than 1 means that French registers more losses than gains in its exchanges with other languages.

Sources: 1) Statistics Canada, 1996 Census  
2) Canadian Heritage, *Francophone Minorities: Assimilation and Community Vitality*, 1998

