



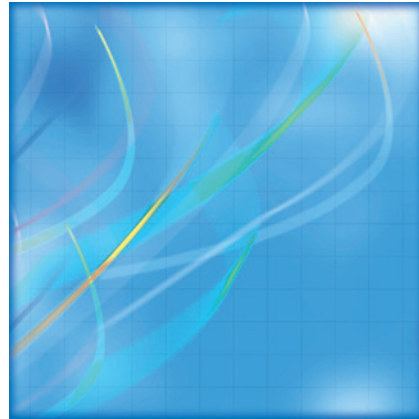
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2001 Census: analysis series

Profile of languages in Canada: English, French and many others

This document provides detailed analysis of the 2001 Census of Population data released December 10, 2002.

To access the complete report, including colour maps, charts and tables, please consult Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). On the home page, choose Census.





Statistics Canada
Census Operations Division

2001 Census: analysis series

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Canada

A more multilingual society

Canada is becoming more and more a multilingual society in the wake of growing numbers of immigrants whose mother tongue is neither English nor French, according to new data from the 2001 Census. Mother tongue is defined as the first language a person learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census.

Canadians reported more than 100 languages in completing the census question on mother tongue. The list includes languages long associated with immigration to Canada: German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, and so on. However, between 1996 and 2001, language groups from Asia and the Middle East again recorded the largest gains.

These language groups include Chinese, Punjabi, Arabic, Urdu, Tagalog and Tamil. But there are also many others: Dravidian, a family of languages spoken by the traditional inhabitants of parts of India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan; Pashto, one of the national languages of Afghanistan; Twi, a language spoken principally by people living in southern Ghana; and Konkani, a language spoken in India.

The 2001 Census shows changes with regards to the multitude of these language groups and other groups in Canada, as well as the situation of the two official languages.

In 2001, almost 5,335,000 individuals, about one out of every six people, were allophones, that is, they reported having a mother tongue other than English or French. This was an increase of 12.5% from 1996, three times the growth rate of 4.0% for the population as a whole.

This most recent increase in allophones is related to the number of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001. More information will be available about immigrants who came in the 1990s when census data on immigration, ethnic origin, visible minorities and birthplace of parents are released on January 21, 2003.

Anglophones, those individuals who reported English as their mother tongue, represented the majority of Canadians. Although their numbers rose, their share of the population declined. The same was true of francophones, those who reported French as their mother tongue.

The census enumerated almost 6.8 million francophones, a 1.1% increase from 1996, just half the growth rate of 2.3% from 1991 to 1996. This slowdown is attributed to a decline in the number of francophone children aged four and under. In addition, the francophone population is aging. The proportion of seniors aged 65 and over increased from 11.2% in 1996 to 12.5% in 2001.

Anglophones also recorded a smaller gain than in the previous five-year period. More than 17.5 million people reported English as a mother tongue, up 2.6% from 1996, compared with a growth rate of 4.7% from 1991 to 1996. This group also recorded a decline in the number of children aged four and under.

In 2001, allophones represented 18.0% of the population, up from 16.6% in 1996. Francophones represented 22.9%, down from 23.5%. Anglophones accounted for 59.1%, down from 59.8%.

Nine out of 10 people speak English or French most often at home

Nine out of 10 people speak English or French most often at home. Other languages are not spoken at home nearly as frequently as they are reported as mother tongue.

The 2001 Census showed that 22.0% of the population spoke French most often at home at the time of the census, slightly lower than the 22.9% who reported it as their mother tongue.

The proportion of the population that spoke English most often at home, 67.5%, was appreciably higher than the proportion whose mother tongue was English (59.1%). This was due to the attraction of English for members of other language groups. Even in Quebec, where anglophones represent a minority, the same situation prevails.

Only 10.5% of the population spoke a non-official language most often at home, far lower than the 18.0% who reported a non-official language as mother tongue. These individuals adopted one or the other official language as home language. Generally speaking, the longer immigrants stay in Canada, the more likely they are to speak English or French at home.

Chinese position reaffirmed as Canada's third most common mother tongue

The 2001 Census reaffirmed the position of Chinese as Canada's third most common mother tongue.

Almost 872,400 people reported Chinese as their mother tongue, up 136,400 or 18.5% from 1996. They accounted for 2.9% of the total population of Canada, up from 2.6% five years earlier. Italian remained in fourth place, and German fifth, although their numbers declined. Punjabi moved into sixth, and Spanish slipped to seventh.

Language groups from European countries still made up the majority of the allophone population. However, the population of these groups is much older, and therefore, their numbers continued to decline.

Allophone groups from Asian and Middle Eastern countries recorded the largest increases in numbers. In addition to Chinese, the language groups which reported the largest gains in numbers since the 1996 Census were Punjabi, whose numbers increased by 70,200, or 32.7%; Arabic, which increased by 54,400, or 32.7%; Urdu, which rose by 43,100, almost double its 1996 level; and Tagalog, up 41,600 or 26.3%.

These five groups accounted for about one-third of the country's total allophone population in 2001. In British Columbia, these five accounted for one-half of the allophone population, and in Ontario and Alberta, they formed about 30%.

Nationally, the number of individuals reporting Italian, Ukrainian, German, Polish and Dutch as mother tongue all declined.

Aboriginal languages: Cree the largest language group

In 2001, among Aboriginal languages reported as mother tongue, the three largest groups were Cree (80,000 people), Inuktitut (29,700) and Ojibway (23,500). These three groups were in the same order in the 1991 and 1996 censuses.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of the population with Inuktitut as mother tongue lived in Nunavut, and 30% lived in Quebec. Three-quarters of the Cree population lived in the Prairie provinces.

More complete information on Aboriginal languages groups will be released on January 21, 2003, along with Aboriginal data on age, sex and geographical distribution.

Provinces and territories

Allophones: Main source of population increase in largest provinces

The vast majority of allophones (92%) lived in only four provinces in 2001: Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta.

Allophones accounted for nearly one-quarter of the total population of both Ontario and British Columbia. In Alberta, they represented 16.4%, and in Quebec, 10.3%.

Among all the other provinces, Manitoba also had a high proportion of allophones in its total population in 2001, about one-fifth (20.5%). However, Manitoba's allophone population is decreasing and is no longer a source of the province's population increase.

In Ontario and British Columbia, the increase in population from 1996 to 2001 was largely due to the influx of allophones. This factor accounted for more than three-quarters (77%) of the population increase in British Columbia, and 57% in Ontario. The impact of allophones was lessened in Alberta because of the large influx of anglophones from other provinces.

The census enumerated 732,200 allophones in the province of Quebec in 2001. In comparison, Quebec had 591,400 anglophones, who represented 8.3% of the population. The number of allophones surpassed the number of anglophones in Quebec between 1991 and 1996. Between 1996 and 2001, the increase in the number of allophones in Quebec (50,400) was numerically comparable to the growth in the number of francophones (60,600).

About 728,600 allophones reported in the 2001 Census that they had been living in another country five years earlier. Of these newcomers, 55% settled in Ontario, three-quarters of them heading for the census metropolitan area of Toronto. One-fifth of the newcomers went to British Columbia, mostly to the Vancouver area.

Ontario and British Columbia received a far higher proportion of newcomers than their share of Canada's population. In 2001, 38% of the Canadian population lived in Ontario and 13% in British Columbia.

About 12% settled in Quebec, primarily in the census metropolitan area of Montréal. Quebec has about 24% of Canada's total population.

About 7% went to Alberta, chiefly to Calgary and Edmonton, which was just under Alberta's share of Canada's total population (10%). Only 4% went to the other provinces and territories.

Allophones already living in Canada in 1996 also migrated to Ontario in large numbers from other provinces and territories. From 1996 to 2001, Ontario had a net inflow of 18,800 allophones from other provinces and territories. Alberta and British Columbia also recorded a net inflow. Quebec, however, recorded a net outflow of allophones, about 19,200, mostly to Ontario.

Francophones: Increase in numbers outside Quebec

Outside Quebec, francophones accounted for 4.4% of the population in 2001, virtually the same as the level of 4.5% in 1996. The francophone population reached 980,300 in 2001, an increase of just over 10,000 from five years ago.

Ontario and Alberta both recorded gains in their francophone population between 1996 and 2001, reversing declines in the previous five-year period.

Ontario's francophone population reached almost 509,300, up 1.9%. Alberta had 62,250 francophones, a 12.6% increase.

British Columbia's francophone population rose by just over 2,100, or 3.8%, to 58,890. This gain was less than half the increase of almost 5,200 individuals from 1991 to 1996.

The increases in these three provinces were mostly due to the influx of francophones from other provinces, especially Quebec. Alberta was the only province to post a slight advance in the number of francophone children aged four and under between 1996 and 2001.

Ontario's francophone population recorded a net gain from other provinces and territories of 7,700 between 1996 and 2001, following a net outflow of 6,000 during the previous five years. Alberta's net francophone inflow of 5,600 came in the wake of a much smaller net gain of 400 between 1991 and 1996. On the other hand, British Columbia posted a much smaller net francophone inflow of 1,000 from 1996 to 2001 than the gain of 6,200 recorded in the previous five years.

The largest decline among the provinces between 1996 and 2001 occurred in Manitoba, where the number of francophones fell 6.5% to just over 45,900. This slowdown is attributed to a decline in the number of francophone children aged four and under and, as a result of the population aging, an increase in the number of deaths. The proportion of seniors aged 65 and over in Manitoba's francophone population rose from 18.0% in 1996 to 19.8% in 2001.

In New Brunswick, francophone numbers fell by just over 3,000 to 236,700 (-1.3%). This decline was similar to the drop in its total population (-1.4%). The francophone population still accounted for one-third (32.9%) of New Brunswick's population in 2001, unchanged from five years earlier.

The 5.8 million francophones in Quebec accounted for 81.4% of Quebec's population, almost unchanged from five years earlier (81.5%).

In Quebec, the francophone population increased by about 60,600 from 1996 to 2001, less than half the gain during the previous five-year period. This slowdown was the result of a net loss through interprovincial migration, and a decline in the number of francophone children aged four and under. The net loss through migration followed two five-year census periods from 1986 to 1996 in which francophones posted net gains. Prior to 1986, they had incurred substantial net losses through migration.

Although the proportion of Quebecers reporting French as their mother tongue remained stable, the proportion who spoke French most often at home edged up from 82.8% in 1996 to 83.1% in 2001.

In every province, the median age of the francophone population was higher than the median age of the Canadian population, 37.6 years. The oldest francophone population, with a median age of 52.3, lived in Saskatchewan, which was much higher than the median of 36.7 years of the Saskatchewan population.

The median age of the francophone population in Saskatchewan is very high because of the low number of children with French as mother tongue over the past several decades. This situation is a result of the small proportion of francophone parents who passed on French as mother tongue to their children.

Quebec's francophone population had a median age of 38.7 years, virtually on par with the median of 38.8 for the province's entire population. The median age of Prince Edward Island's

francophone population increased by 4.4 years to 48.1 in 2001 from 43.7 years in 1996. This was the biggest age change among the francophone population of all the provinces.

Anglophones: Decline accelerates in Quebec

The decline in the anglophone population accelerated in Quebec between 1996 and 2001. The province's population reporting English as a mother tongue fell by almost 30,500 to 591,400, compared with a decline of 4,300 in the previous five-year period.

The bulk of this decrease is due to net outflows from Quebec to other provinces. In addition, the number of anglophone children aged four and under declined.

Between 1996 and 2001, about 53,300 anglophones left Quebec, but only 24,100 settled there, for a net loss of 29,200. Net outflows of anglophones from Quebec to other provinces and territories during the previous decade had been much lower. From 1991 to 1996, the net loss was 24,500, and from 1986 to 1991 it was 22,200.

Nearly 7 out of 10 anglophones who left Quebec went to Ontario. Of the remainder, about two-thirds migrated to Alberta and British Columbia.

In 2001, about 10.5% of the population in Quebec spoke English most often at home. While this was higher than the proportion of 8.3% who reported it as their mother tongue, the proportion using English as their home language continues to shrink.

Use of French at home increases in Montréal Urban Community

In the Montréal Urban Community (MUC), the proportion of people who spoke French most often at home rose from 55.6% in 1996 to 56.4% in 2001.

The proportion of people who used English most frequently at home dipped from 25.6% to 25.0%, and the proportion who used a non-official language edged down from 18.8% to 18.6%.

Since 1971, the first census that asked about home language, the proportion of people who spoke French most often at home has declined continually on the island of Montréal. Even prior to 1986, when anglophone net migration outflows to the rest of the country were very high, and immigration from other countries was lower, the proportion of people with French as home language was merely declining at a slower rate.

For the first time since 1971, the French mother tongue population increased by 14,500 from 1996 to 2001. Over this five-year period, the net loss of francophones to other provinces was much lower than in the previous five-year periods, 3,000 compared with 50,400 between 1991 and 1996 and 67,600 from 1986 to 1991.

Moreover, allophones speak French more frequently than in the past in the MUC. In 2001, 20.1% of allophones spoke French most often at home, compared with 16.1% in 1996. Between 1996 and 2001, the number of allophones speaking French most often at home rose 46%. Similarly, among allophones who transferred either to French or English, the proportion of those who transferred to French also increased, from 34% in 1996 to 41% in 2001.

Over the last fifteen years, the increase in the number of allophones was mainly due to the stronger growth of language groups with Arabic, Spanish and Creole as mother tongue. From 1996 to 2001, their growth represented almost 60% of the increase of the MUC allophone

population. People in these language groups are more inclined to use French most often at home when they transfer to another language.

From the standpoint of mother tongue, the proportion of both francophones and anglophones declined in the MUC as in previous censuses, but the proportion of allophones increased. Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of francophones in the MUC edged down marginally from 53.4% in 1996 to 53.2% in 2001. The proportion of anglophones fell from 18.9% to 17.7%, while the proportion of allophones jumped from 27.7% to 29.1%.

In Quebec, both anglophones and allophones were concentrated in the MUC. In 2001, 53.5% of the province's anglophones, and 70.8% of the allophones, were living on the Island of Montréal.

Between 1996 and 2001, 18,300 more anglophones left the MUC for other regions in Canada than arrived. This net loss was equivalent to 62.5% of the net loss of the anglophone population from Quebec as a whole.

Similarly, the net loss of 18,200 allophones from the MUC was equivalent to 94.9% of the net loss of the allophone population from Quebec. The net loss of 3,000 francophones from the MUC was equivalent to 34.3% of Quebec's total net loss of the francophone population.

Fewer francophones outside Quebec speak French most often at home – but many of them speak it regularly

Many people who live in a minority setting most often use at home a language other than their own mother tongue. This shift is referred to as “language transfer”. It is important because the language spoken most often at home is most likely to be transmitted to children in families as their mother tongue.

Up to 2001, census data provided information on the proportion of people living outside Quebec whose mother tongue is French, but who use another language, mainly English, most often at home.

However, the 2001 Census provided a somewhat more detailed measure of linguistic mobility in the home. The new data indicate individuals who have made a language transfer, but still use their mother tongue on a regular basis at home.

Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of francophones who spoke a language other than French most often at home increased again in every province and territory except the Northwest Territories.

In New Brunswick, the census showed that in 2001, 10.5% of francophones used English most often at home, up from 9.7% in 1996. However, new data from the census showed that about half (48.4%) of them used French on a regular basis. In other words, the fact that they used English most often at home did not necessarily mean that they had abandoned the use of French.

The transfer rate was much higher in other provinces, such as Ontario and Manitoba. Among francophones in Ontario, the proportion using English most often at home rose from 38.8% in 1996 to 40.3% in 2001. Still, four out of every 10 (42.7%) of these individuals reported that they spoke French on a regular basis at home.

In Manitoba, 54.7% of francophones used English most often at home, up from 52.9% five years earlier. Nevertheless, among them, almost two-fifths (37.4%) reported that they spoke French at home regularly.

The growth in language transfers among francophones outside Quebec was due partly to the increase in the proportion of francophones who formed conjugal unions with anglophones. In many of these couples, the spouse whose mother tongue is French speaks English most often at home.

Almost one-third of anglophones in Quebec have a francophone spouse

In 2001, 30.1% of anglophones had a francophone spouse, compared with 28.7% in 1996 and 27.4% in 1991.

The rate of language transfer among anglophones in Quebec changed little from 10.2% in 1996 to 10.4% in 2001, despite the increase in the proportion of anglophones who live with a francophone spouse. This increase did not appear to have had as significant an impact on language transfers among Quebec anglophones as it did among francophones outside Quebec. In addition, more than one-half of those who did not speak English most often reported that they spoke it regularly at home.

Quebec allophones speaking French more frequently at home

French is becoming more common as the home language used by allophones in Quebec. About 20.4% of allophones in the province reported that they spoke French most often at home in 2001, compared with 16.6% in 1996 and 15.4% in 1991.

The proportion of allophones that used English most often at home declined slightly from 22.4% in 1996 to 22.1% in 2001.

About one-half (48.3%) of those individuals who transferred to either English or French used their mother tongue regularly at home in 2001.

Among the allophones who transferred either to French or English, the proportion of transfers to French increased. In 2001, 46% transferred to French, compared with 39% in 1996. About 54% transferred to English in 2001 compared with 61% in 1996.

Over the last fifteen years, the increase in the number of allophones was mainly due to the stronger growth of language groups with Arabic, Spanish and Creole as mother tongue. From 1996 to 2001, their growth represented more than half of the increase of the provincial allophone population. In 2001, these three groups accounted for 25.5% of the allophone population of Quebec, compared to 23.5% in 1996 and 21.1% in 1991. People in these language groups are more inclined to use French most often at home when they transfer to another language.

Among allophones who used only a non-official language most often at home, 10.9% reported using French regularly, 9.3% English and 2.7% both languages.

English-French bilingualism

Increase in rate of English-French bilingualism nationally

About 5,231,500 people reported to the 2001 Census that they were bilingual, compared with 4,841,300 five years earlier, an 8.1% increase. In 2001, these individuals represented 17.7% of the population, up from 17.0% in 1996.

Nationally, 43.4% of francophones reported that they were bilingual, compared with 9.0% of anglophones.

Within Quebec, the growth in the bilingualism rate from 1996 to 2001 was even greater than in the previous five-year period. In 2001, two out of every five individuals (40.8%) reported that they were bilingual, compared with 37.8% in 1996 and 35.4% in 1991.

Outside Quebec, however, the rate remained almost unchanged at 10.3% in 2001 compared with 10.2% in 1996.

The bilingualism rate increased in every province except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, in almost every case, the rate of increase was slower than or equal to the gain between 1991 and 1996. The decline in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was related to the decrease in their francophone populations.

In New Brunswick, 34.2% of the population reported that they were bilingual in 2001, compared with 32.6% in 1996 and 29.5% in 1991.

Ontario's rate edged up from 11.6% to 11.7%. In Prince Edward Island, it rose a full percentage point, from 11.0% to 12.0%.

Bilingualism losing some ground among young anglophones outside Quebec

Most anglophones outside Quebec learn French at school. As a result, the bilingualism rate peaks in the age group 15 to 19, when young people complete their high school education. Many teenagers in that age group had been enrolled in French as a second language or immersion programs.

However, from 1996 to 2001, bilingualism lost some ground among anglophones aged 15 to 19 outside Quebec. In 2001, 14.7% of anglophones in this age group outside Quebec were bilingual. While this was twice the proportion for the anglophone population as a whole (7.1%), it was lower than the proportion of 16.3% among anglophones aged 15 to 19 in 1996.

Even in the age group 10 to 14, the bilingualism rate fell from 12.9% in 1996 to 11.5% in 2001. The pattern was the same in every province west of Quebec.

In the Atlantic provinces, only Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia recorded an increase in the bilingualism rate among anglophones in these two age groups. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the proportion rose among youngsters aged 10 to 14, but declined in the age group 15 to 19.

Furthermore, the ability of young anglophones to maintain their knowledge of French as a second language appears to fade over time. In 1996, the bilingualism rate among young people aged 15

to 19 was 16.3%. By 2001, when this group was five years older, or aged between 20 and 24, the rate had dropped to 13.5%. This followed a similar pattern from 1991 to 1996.

Bilingualism on the rise in Quebec

In Quebec, anglophones had a very high rate of bilingualism in all age groups. Between 1996 and 2001, the bilingualism rate for the anglophone group as a whole rose from 61.7% in 1996 to 66.1% in 2001.

The bilingualism rate among francophones climbed from 33.7% in 1996 to 36.6% in 2001. Since many francophones learn English once they have completed their full time schooling, the rate peaked in the age groups 20 to 24 (53.6%) and 25 to 29 (53.7%).

In addition, the rate increased substantially in every age group. In 2001, for example, 41.5% of francophones aged 15 to 19 reported they were bilingual, compared with 35.3% in 1996.

Even among allophones, for whom English-French bilingualism means learning two second languages, the rate was very high, and still climbing. From 1996 to 2001, it jumped from 46.7% to 50.4%.

Moreover, 73.1% of allophones in Quebec were able to conduct a conversation in French in 2001, compared with 69.3% in 1996. In 2001, 69.1% were able to speak English, up from 66.4% in 1996.

Sub-provincial

Four out of 10 people in the census metropolitan area of Toronto are allophones

In the census metropolitan area of Toronto, 39.9% were allophones; that is, they reported a non-official language as mother tongue. This contrasts with the population of St. John's in Newfoundland and Labrador, where barely 1.3% were allophones.

Individuals with a mother tongue other than English or French accounted for 19% or more of the population of 11 census metropolitan areas in 2001. In five of the 11 metropolitan areas – Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa (the Ontario part of Ottawa-Hull, now known as Ottawa-Gatineau) – Chinese was the leading non-official language.

Three-quarters of all individuals reporting Chinese as mother tongue lived in only two census metropolitan areas: Toronto and Vancouver. Toronto had 355,270, or 40.9% of the total, and Vancouver, 298,840, or 34.4%.

People with Chinese as mother tongue represented 15.2% of Vancouver's population in 2001, up from 13.5% five years earlier. But in terms of home language, a lower proportion of Vancouver's total population, 12.7%, spoke Chinese most often at home.

In Toronto, people with Chinese as mother tongue accounted for 7.6% of the population in 2001, up from 7.0%. Chinese was the language spoken most often at home by 6.6% of Toronto's population.

In Montréal, Italian remained the leading non-official mother tongue, followed by Arabic. People with Italian as mother tongue represented 3.8% of Montréal's population in 2001, down from 4.1% in 1996. Those with Arabic as mother tongue increased from 1.9% in 1996 to 2.4% in 2001.

Not surprisingly, francophones represented a high proportion of all five census metropolitan areas in Quebec, including the Quebec part of Ottawa-Hull (now known as Ottawa-Gatineau). They accounted for 98.6% of the population of Chicoutimi-Jonquière (now known as Saguenay), the highest rate; anglophones and allophones each represented less than 1%.

In Montréal, the decline in the anglophone population continued between 1996 and 2001. Its proportion went down from 13.7% in 1996 to 12.8% in 2001. The proportion of francophones increased slightly over this five-year period, from 67.9% to 68.1%.

Francophones accounted for 28.9% of the population of the census metropolitan area of Greater Sudbury in Ontario, the highest rate outside Quebec.

Municipalities outside Quebec with the highest proportions of francophones

The top 25 municipalities outside Quebec with a population of 5,000 or more and with the highest proportions of people with French as mother tongue were located in only three provinces: New Brunswick, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

In 10 of these municipalities, francophones represented more than 81.4% of the municipality's total population, which was the proportion of francophones in the province of Quebec. Of this group of 10, eight were in New Brunswick and two in Ontario.

Francophones accounted for 98.9% of the population of 6,935 in the parish of Saumarez, N.B. It was followed by Shippagan, N.B., where francophones represented 95.5% of a population of 5,585. In third place was Edmundston, N.B., where 94.1% of the population of 16,875 had French as mother tongue.

Five municipalities accounted for 25% of New Brunswick's francophone population: Moncton, with 20,475 francophones; Edmundston, with 15,885; Dieppe with 11,340; Saumarez, with 6,860; and Bathurst with 6,545).

Still, francophones accounted for only one-third (34.1%) of Moncton's population, which was about on par with New Brunswick's proportion.

Francophones in the Ontario town of Hearst accounted for 89.4% of its population of 5,720, the highest proportion in the province. And in Nova Scotia, heading the list was the municipal district of Clare, where francophones accounted for two-thirds (69.7%) of the population of 8,895.

Five municipalities accounted for just over 40% of Ontario's francophone population: Ottawa, with 124,800 francophones; Greater Sudbury with 45,475; Toronto with 38,100; Timmins with 17,410; and Clarence-Rockland with 13,280.

Municipalities inside Quebec with the highest proportions of anglophones

Among the top 25 municipalities inside Quebec with a population of 5,000 or more and with the highest proportions of people with English as mother tongue, the top 10 were located mostly in the Montréal region.

The anglophone population represented more than one-half of the total population in seven of these municipalities. (In Quebec as a whole, anglophones accounted for 8.3% of its population.) Leading the list was Hampstead in the Montréal region with an anglophone population of 4,425, or 63.4% of the municipality's total population.

It was followed by Montréal-Ouest with 3,195 (61.9%); Westmount with 11,790 (60.8%); Pointe-Claire with 16,850 (58.0%); and Beaconsfield with 10,810 (56.3%).

All these municipalities are now included in the new city of Montréal. However, for the purposes of the 2001 Census, they were still considered separate entities.

Outside Montréal, the municipality with the highest proportion of anglophones was Lac-Brome, at 54.9%, followed by Chelsea, at 48.3%.

Highlights of selected census metropolitan areas

Montréal: Italian remained the leading non-official mother tongue

Italian remained the leading mother tongue other than English or French in the census metropolitan area of Montréal, according to new data from the 2001 Census.

The census enumerated 667,490 allophones, people with a non-official language as mother tongue, compared with 626,195 five years earlier, a 6.6% increase.

This increase was due to an influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Arabic, Chinese and Urdu, and from the former Yugoslavia, those from the Serbian and Serbo-Croatian groups.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 19.7% of Montréal's population, up from 19.1% in 1996. Italian was still the leading non-official mother tongue in Montréal, although this population declined from 133,225 in 1996 to 127,185 in 2001. Italian accounted for 19.1% of Montréal's allophone population, down from 21.3%.

The population with Italian as mother tongue represented 3.8% of Montréal's total population in 2001. About 1.9% of the total population reported speaking Italian most often at home.

Arabic was the second most reported mother tongue in 2001, replacing Spanish. The population whose mother tongue was Arabic increased from 61,500 to 79,850, representing 12.0% of the total allophone population and 2.4% of the total population. Arabic was the language spoken most often at home of 1.6% of the total population.

The three other leading non-official mother tongues in 2001 were Spanish, Chinese and Greek. In 1996, they were Arabic, Greek and Chinese.

The population with Arabic, Spanish and Chinese mother tongues was relatively young compared with the Italian and Greek populations in 2001.

Youngsters aged 14 and under accounted for almost 22% of Montréal's Arabic population, 23% of the Spanish and 18% of the Chinese. In contrast, they represented 9% of the Italian population and 10% of the Greek.

About one-fifth of the Italian and Greek population consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Toronto: Chinese position reaffirmed as leading non-official mother tongue

New data from the 2001 Census have reaffirmed the position of Chinese as the leading mother tongue other than English or French in the census metropolitan area of Toronto.

A total of 355,270 people reported Chinese as mother tongue in completing the census questions on language on May 15, 2001, a 20.5% increase from 294,875 in 1996.

The census enumerated 1,898,500 allophones in Toronto, people with a non-official language as mother tongue, compared with 1,611,300 five years earlier, a 17.8% increase.

This increase was due to a large influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Chinese, Punjabi, Urdu, Tagalog and Tamil.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 40.9% of the population of the Toronto census metropolitan area, up from 38.1% five years earlier. Of this group, Chinese represented 18.7%, up from 18.3% in 1996.

The population with Chinese as mother tongue represented 7.6% of Toronto's total population in 2001. Some 6.6% of Toronto's population reported speaking Chinese most often at home.

The top five non-official mother tongues in 2001 were Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, Punjabi and Tagalog. In 1996, they were Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, Polish and Spanish.

Italian was reported by 206,325 people, down from 215,755 five years earlier. They represented 10.9% of Toronto's allophone population, down from 13.4% in 1996. The population with Portuguese as mother tongue remained virtually unchanged at 113,355, but their proportion went from 7.1% to 6.0%.

The number of people with Punjabi as mother tongue increased from 68,365 in 1996 to 99,600 in 2001. They accounted for 5.3% of the allophone population in 2001, up from 4.2% five years earlier.

The number reporting Tamil as mother tongue increased 31.9% to 77,060, and the population reporting Urdu far more than doubled to 57,635. Tamil represented 4.1% of the allophone population in 2001, and Urdu, 3.0%.

The population with Chinese and Punjabi mother tongues was relatively young compared with the Italian population. Children aged 14 and under represented about 15% of the Chinese population and 24% of the Punjabi in 2001, as opposed to only 3% of the Italian population.

Almost one-quarter of the Italian population consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Ottawa: Chinese replaced Arabic as the leading non-official mother tongue

Chinese replaced Arabic as the leading mother tongue other than English or French in the Ontario part of the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Hull, now known as Ottawa-Gatineau, according to new data from the 2001 Census.

The 2001 Census counted 156,300 allophones, people with a non-official language as mother tongue, up 21.3% from 128,860 in 1996.

This increase was due to an influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Chinese, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Allophones accounted for 19.7% of Ottawa's population, up from 17.3% five years earlier. The population with Chinese represented 15.2% of allophones in 2001. Chinese was reported by 23,785 people, compared with 22,735 people for Arabic, who represented 14.6% of the allophone population.

However, Arabic remained the leading non-official language spoken most often at home among allophone groups in 2001. About 16.7% of Ottawa's total allophone population spoke Arabic most often at home, compared with 11.8% for Chinese.

The population with Chinese as mother tongue represented 3.0% of Ottawa's population in 2001. About 1.4% of the total population reported speaking Chinese most often at home.

The three other leading mother tongues in 2001 were Italian, Spanish and German. In 1996, they were Italian, Spanish and Somali.

Those with Spanish and Chinese mother tongues were relatively young while those with Italian and German were relatively old. About 18% of the Spanish and Chinese populations were aged 14 and under in 2001, compared with only 4% of the Italian and German populations.

Almost one-third of the German population consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Hamilton: European language groups remain important

The four leading non-official mother tongue groups in the census metropolitan area of Hamilton in 2001 were from European nations, according to new census data. They were Italian, Polish, Portuguese and German.

The 2001 Census enumerated 140,915 allophones in Hamilton, people with a language other than English or French as mother tongue, compared with 125,245 five years earlier, a 12.5% increase.

The increase was due to an influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Arabic, Chinese and Urdu, as well as the Serbian and the Serbo-Croatian groups from the former Yugoslavia.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 21.5% of Hamilton's population, up from 20.3% five years earlier. The leading non-official mother tongue in 2001 was Italian, reported by 24,050 people, down from 24,755 five years earlier. Those with Italian accounted for 17.1% of Hamilton's allophone population, down from 19.8% in 1996.

The population with Italian as mother tongue represented 3.7% of Hamilton's total population in 2001. About 1.6% of the population of Hamilton reported speaking Italian most often at home.

In 2001, Italian was followed by Polish (8.5% of Hamilton's allophones), Portuguese (6.5%), German (5.7%) and Chinese (5.3%). Five years earlier, Italian was followed by Polish, German, Portuguese and Croatian.

The population of people with Arabic as mother tongue registered the highest increase in numbers. The group almost doubled from 3,350 to 6,020. The Arabic group accounted for 4.3% of Hamilton's allophones.

The population of people with Chinese as mother tongue increased from 5,800 to 7,500 in 2001. The Chinese group represented 5.3% of Hamilton's allophone population in 2001. The population of those with Serbian as mother tongue rose from 4,100 to 5,600. They represented 4.0% of Hamilton's allophones.

Hamilton's population with Chinese and Portuguese mother tongues was relatively young compared with the Italian and German populations. Children aged 14 and under represented 14% of the Chinese population and about 12% of the Portuguese in 2001, as opposed to only 2% of the German and Italian populations.

Youngsters accounted for 12% of the Polish population, and seniors aged 65 and over accounted for 21%. Two-fifths of those with German as mother tongue consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Kitchener: German remained the leading non-official mother tongue

German remained the leading non-official mother tongue in the census metropolitan area of Kitchener, according to new data from the 2001 Census. In fact, the four leading non-official mother tongues remained unchanged from 1996. They were, in order, German, Portuguese, Polish and Spanish.

The census enumerated 87,280 allophones in Kitchener, people with a non-official language as mother tongue, compared with 78,310 five years earlier, an 11.5% increase.

This increase was due to an influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Chinese, Punjabi, Persian and Urdu, as well as the Serbian and Serbo-Croatian groups from the former Yugoslavia.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 21.3% of Kitchener's population, up from 20.6% five years earlier.

Those with German represented 17.8% of Kitchener's allophone population, compared with 21.2% five years earlier. Portuguese accounted for 13.2%, down from 15.8%.

The population with German as mother tongue represented 4% of Kitchener's total population in 2001. Less than 2% of the population reported speaking German most often at home.

Chinese moved into fifth place in 2001, replacing Romanian. The population of people with Chinese as mother tongue increased from 3,070 in 1996 to 4,810. They accounted for 5.5% of Kitchener's allophone population.

The population of people with Serbian as mother tongue registered the highest increase in numbers. This group rose from 1,300 in 1996 to 3,500, and accounted for 4.0% of all Kitchener's allophones.

Those with Spanish and Chinese as mother tongues were relatively young, and those with German and Portuguese were relatively old. About 22% of the Spanish population and 15% of the Chinese were aged 14 and under in 2001, compared with only 6% of the German population and 8% of the Portuguese.

Youngsters aged 14 and under and seniors aged 65 and over each accounted for about 15% of the Polish population. Almost two-fifths of the German population consisted of seniors.

Windsor: Italian remained the leading non-official mother tongue

Italian remained the leading non-official mother tongue in the census metropolitan area of Windsor, according to new data from the 2001 Census. In fact, the four leading non-official mother tongues remained unchanged in 2001. They were, in order, Italian, Arabic, Chinese and Polish.

The 2001 Census enumerated 69,895 allophones in Windsor, people with a language other than English or French as mother tongue, compared with 57,025 five years earlier, a 22.6% increase.

This increase was due to an influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Arabic, Urdu, Chinese and Punjabi.

Altogether, allophones represented 23.0% of Windsor's population, up from 20.1% five years earlier. Serbian moved into fifth place in 2001, replacing German.

Italian was reported by 12,915 people, down from 13,330 five years earlier. They accounted for 18.5% of Windsor's allophone population, compared with 23.4% in 1996.

The population with Italian as mother tongue represented 4.2% of Windsor's total population in 2001. About 2.3% of Windsor's population reported speaking Italian most often at home.

The population of people with Arabic as mother tongue rose from 6,230 in 1996 to 9,110 in 2001, representing 13.0% of Windsor's allophones. People with Chinese increased from 3,990 to 4,925, accounting for 7.0% of the allophone population. Those with Urdu went up from 400 to 1,400, representing 2.0%.

Youngsters aged 14 and under accounted for almost 30% of Windsor's Arabic population, and 17% of the Chinese. In contrast, they represented only 2% of the Italian population.

Youngsters accounted for almost 15% of the Polish population, while seniors aged 65 and over represented 16%. About 30% of the Italian population consisted of seniors.

Winnipeg: German remained the leading non-official mother tongue

German remained the leading non-official mother tongue in the census metropolitan area of Winnipeg, according to new data from the 2001 Census.

The census enumerated 137,425 allophones in Winnipeg, people with a language other than English or French as mother tongue, which was unchanged from five years earlier. However, the language profile of the allophone group has changed.

An influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Tagalog, Vietnamese and Punjabi, offset decreases in German and Ukrainian groups.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 20.8% of Winnipeg's population, almost unchanged from 1996. Of this group, German represented 17.4%, down from 19.3% five years earlier. The population with German as mother tongue declined from 26,455 in 1996 to 23,845.

People with German as mother tongue represented 3.6% of Winnipeg's total population in 2001. Only 0.6% of Winnipeg's population reported speaking German most often at home.

Tagalog replaced Ukrainian as the second leading non-official mother tongue in 2001. Its population rose from 17,850 to 20,460, and in 2001 it represented 14.9% of Winnipeg's allophones.

The three other leading non-official mother tongues in 2001 were Ukrainian, Polish and Chinese.

The population with Chinese and Tagalog mother tongues was relatively young compared with the German and Ukrainian populations. In 2001, children aged 14 and under represented about 15% of the Chinese population and 13% of the Tagalog, as opposed to only 4% of the German and 2% of the Ukrainian.

More than one-half of the Ukrainian population and more than one-third of the German consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Calgary: Chinese position reaffirmed as leading non-official mother tongue

New data from the 2001 Census have reaffirmed the position of Chinese as the leading non-official mother tongue in the census metropolitan area of Calgary.

The census enumerated 189,275 allophones in Calgary, people with a mother tongue other than English or French, compared with 156,520 five years earlier, a 20.9% increase.

This increase was due to an influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Punjabi, Chinese, Tagalog and Arabic.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 20.1% of Calgary's population, up from 19.2% five years earlier. Of this group, Chinese represented 22.6%, down from 24.3% in 1996. However, the numbers of those with Chinese as mother tongue increased from 38,000 in 1996 to 42,695.

The population with Chinese as mother tongue represented 4.5% of Calgary's total population in 2001. About 3.5% of the total population of Calgary reported speaking Chinese most often at home.

The other four leading non-official mother tongues in 2001 were German, Punjabi, Tagalog and Spanish. Five years earlier, they were German, Punjabi, Polish and Spanish.

The numbers of those with Punjabi as mother tongue increased from 8,900 in 1996 to 13,820 in 2001, and Tagalog rose from 7,350 to 10,600. Punjabi accounted for 7.3% of Calgary's allophone population, and Tagalog 5.6%.

Calgary's population with Chinese and Punjabi as mother tongues was relatively young compared with the German population. In 2001, children aged 14 and under represented about 16% of the Chinese population and 24% of the Punjabi, as opposed to only 2% of the German.

About one-third of the German population consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Edmonton: Chinese position reaffirmed as leading non-official mother tongue

New data from the 2001 Census have reaffirmed the position of Chinese as the leading non-official mother tongue in the census metropolitan area of Edmonton.

The census enumerated 183,040 allophones in Edmonton, people with a language other than English or French as mother tongue, compared with 172,905 five years earlier, a 5.8% increase.

This increase was due to an influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Chinese, Tagalog, Arabic and Punjabi.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 19.7% of Edmonton's population, down from 20.2% five years earlier. Of this group, Chinese represented 18.5%, down from 19.3% in 1996. However, the number with Chinese as mother tongue increased from 33,420 in 1996 to 33,785 in 2001.

The population with Chinese as mother tongue represented 3.6% of Edmonton's total population in 2001. About 2.9% of Edmonton's population reported speaking Chinese most often at home.

The five leading non-official languages were unchanged from 1996: Chinese, German, Ukrainian, Polish and Punjabi. However, the number of people with mother tongues from European countries declined, and those with mother tongues from Asian countries increased. In 2001,

German accounted for 10.8% of Edmonton's allophone population, Ukrainian 10.6% and Polish 5.5%.

The number with Punjabi as mother tongue rose from 8,260 in 1996 to 9,705 in 2001. They accounted for 5.3% of Edmonton's allophones, up from 4.8% in 1996.

Those with Chinese and Punjabi mother tongues were relatively young, but those with German and Ukrainian were relatively old. About 16% of the Chinese population and 23% of the Punjabi were aged 14 and under in 2001, compared with only 3% of the German and Ukrainian populations.

Almost one-half of the Ukrainian population and two-fifths of the German consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Vancouver: One in six people have Chinese as mother tongue

New data from the 2001 Census has re-affirmed the position of Chinese as the leading mother tongue other than English or French in the census metropolitan area of Vancouver.

A total of 298,840 people reported Chinese as mother tongue in completing the census questions on language on May 15, 2001. This was up 22.1% from 244,730 in 1996.

The census enumerated 754,800 allophones in Vancouver, people with a non-official language as mother tongue, compared with 622,500 five years earlier, a 21.3% increase.

This increase was due to a large influx of language groups from Asia and the Middle East, especially those speaking Chinese, Punjabi, Tagalog and Persian.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 38.4% of Vancouver's population, up from 34.3% five years earlier. Of this group, Chinese represented 39.6%, up from 39.3% in 1996.

The population with Chinese as mother tongue represented 15.2% of Vancouver's total population in 2001. About 12.7% of Vancouver's population reported speaking Chinese most often at home.

The four other leading non-official mother tongues in Vancouver in 2001 were Punjabi (12.2% of the allophone population), Tagalog (4.9%), German (4.5%) and Korean (3.5%).

The five leading languages in 1996 were Chinese, Punjabi, German, Tagalog and Italian.

Those with Chinese, Punjabi and Tagalog mother tongues were relatively young compared with the German population. Youngsters aged 14 and under accounted for 15% of the Chinese population in 2001, 23% of the Punjabi and 12% of the Tagalog. In contrast, they represented only 2% of the German population.

More than one-third of those with German mother tongue consisted of seniors aged 65 and over.

Abbotsford: Strong increase in Punjabi as mother tongue

New data from the 2001 Census have re-affirmed the position of Punjabi as the leading non-official mother tongue in the census metropolitan area of Abbotsford.

Almost 16,650 people reported Punjabi as mother tongue on May 15, 2001, up 51.9% from 10,960 in 1996.

The census enumerated 35,415 allophones in Abbotsford, people with a language other than English or French as mother tongue, up from 28,940 in 1996.

This increase was due mainly to an influx of people with Punjabi as mother tongue. Almost nine out of 10 allophones who joined Abbotsford's population between 1996 and 2001 had Punjabi as mother tongue.

Altogether, allophones accounted for 24.4% of Abbotsford's population, up from 21.5% five years earlier. Of this group of allophones, Punjabi represented 47.0%, up from 37.9% in 1996. German accounted for 21.7%, down from 28.6%.

The population with Punjabi as mother tongue represented 11.4% of Abbotsford's total population in 2001. About 10.1% of Abbotsford's population reported speaking Punjabi most often at home.

The top five non-official mother tongues in Abbotsford were unchanged from 1996: Punjabi, German, Dutch, Chinese and Spanish.

In 2001, youngsters aged 14 and under accounted for 26% of Abbotsford's Punjabi population, 21% of the Chinese and 18% of the Spanish. In contrast, they represented only 2% of the Dutch and the German population.

Seniors aged 65 and over accounted for 46% of Abbotsford's German population, and 39% of its Dutch population.

Methodological note

At census time, most respondents report only one mother tongue or home language, providing a single response. However, some of them provide a multiple response. That is, they report more than one mother tongue or home language.

To simplify the analysis, in most of the statistics used in this report, the multiple responses were equally distributed among the languages reported. For example, if a given number of respondents provided English and French as their mother tongue or home language, half were assigned to the English category and half to the French. The same procedure was followed for multiple responses which included an official language and a non-official language.

When the analysis was done for one specific language group, all responses (singles and multiples) corresponding to that language were taken into account to establish its relative share based on the 2001 Census data. For example, to establish the proportion of people with Chinese as mother tongue in the total population of a metropolitan area, all responses including Chinese, Cantonese, Mandarin or Hakka only, or with English or French, were then taken into account. The same method was followed for the analysis of municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more with the highest proportion of francophones outside Quebec, or of anglophones in Quebec.

In the case of language transfer, which refers to the use of a language most often at home which is different from the mother tongue, only single responses were taken into account for the mother tongue. For home language, both single and multiple responses were considered.

Tables

Population and growth rate of language groups, Canada, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Anglophone ¹							
	1991		1996		2001		Growth rate	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	1991-1996	1996-2001
Canada	16,311,210	60.4	17,072,435	59.8	17,521,880	59.1	4.7	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	555,920	98.6	539,045	98.5	500,075	98.4	-3.0	-7.2
Prince Edward Island	120,770	94.3	125,020	94.1	125,390	94.0	3.5	0.3
Nova Scotia	831,580	93.3	838,280	93.1	834,780	93.0	0.8	-0.4
New Brunswick	462,875	64.6	476,395	65.3	468,090	65.0	3.4	-1.7
Quebec	626,200	9.2	621,860	8.8	591,365	8.3	-0.7	-4.9
Ontario	7,443,535	74.6	7,777,735	73.1	8,041,995	71.3	4.5	3.4
Manitoba	793,330	73.5	822,225	74.7	831,820	75.4	3.6	1.2
Saskatchewan	812,600	83.3	823,745	84.3	822,640	85.4	1.4	-0.1
Alberta	2,045,905	81.2	2,175,750	81.5	2,395,765	81.5	6.3	10.1
British Columbia	2,562,240	78.9	2,809,395	76.1	2,849,185	73.6	9.6	1.4
Yukon Territory	24,550	88.8	26,615	86.8	24,770	86.8	8.4	-6.9
Northwest Territories			30,250	76.7	28,860	77.8		-4.6
Nunavut			6,080	24.6	7,175	26.9		18.0
Canada less Quebec	15,685,005	77.7	16,450,570	76.6	16,930,515	75.2	4.9	2.9

	Francophone ²							
	1991		1996		2001		Growth rate	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	1991-1996	1996-2001
Canada	6,562,060	24.3	6,711,630	23.5	6,782,320	22.9	2.3	1.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,855	0.5	2,430	0.4	2,360	0.5	-14.8	-3.1
Prince Edward Island	5,750	4.5	5,715	4.3	5,890	4.4	-0.6	3.1
Nova Scotia	37,525	4.2	36,310	4.0	35,380	3.9	-3.2	-2.6
New Brunswick	243,690	34.0	242,410	33.2	239,400	33.2	-0.8	-1.3
Quebec	5,585,650	82.0	5,741,430	81.5	5,802,020	81.4	2.8	1.1
Ontario	503,345	5.0	499,687	4.7	509,265	4.5	-0.7	1.9
Manitoba	50,780	4.7	49,110	4.5	45,920	4.2	-3.3	-6.5
Saskatchewan	21,800	2.2	19,895	2.0	18,645	1.9	-8.7	-6.3
Alberta	56,730	2.3	55,290	2.1	62,240	2.1	-2.5	12.6
British Columbia	51,590	1.6	56,755	1.5	58,891	1.5	10.0	3.8
Yukon Territory	905	3.3	1,170	3.8	945	3.3	29.6	-19.5
Northwest Territories			1,005	2.5	1,000	2.7		-0.5
Nunavut			415	1.7	400	1.5		-2.8
Canada less Quebec	976,415	4.8	970,200	4.5	980,270	4.4	-0.6	1.0

1 Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.

2 Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

3 Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.

Population and growth rate of language groups, Canada, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (cont'd)

	1991		1996		2001		Growth rate	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	1991-1996	1996-2001
Canada	4,120,770	15.3	4,744,060	16.6	5,334,770	18.0	15.1	12.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,145	0.9	5,665	1.0	5,645	1.1	10.3	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	1,580	1.2	2,135	1.6	2,120	1.6	34.5	-0.2
Nova Scotia	21,855	2.5	25,380	2.8	27,405	3.1	16.1	8.0
New Brunswick	9,935	1.4	10,825	1.5	12,315	1.7	6.5	13.7
Quebec	598,450	8.8	681,785	9.7	732,160	10.3	13.9	7.4
Ontario	2,030,170	20.3	2,365,370	22.2	2,734,280	24.2	16.5	15.6
Manitoba	235,290	21.8	228,940	20.8	225,950	20.5	-2.7	-1.3
Saskatchewan	141,640	14.5	132,970	13.6	121,875	12.7	-6.1	-8.3
Alberta	416,550	16.5	438,150	16.4	483,125	16.4	5.2	10.3
British Columbia	633,670	19.5	823,605	22.3	960,780	24.8	30.0	16.7
Yukon Territory	2,200	8.0	2,870	9.4	2,835	9.9	30.2	-1.2
Northwest Territories			8,210	20.8	7,250	19.5		-11.7
Nunavut			18,170	73.7	19,070	71.6		5.0
Canada less Quebec	3,522,320	17.5	4,062,275	18.9	4,602,675	20.4	15.3	13.3

- 1 Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.
- 2 Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.
- 3 Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.

Population by language spoken most often at home, Canada, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	English					
	1991		1996		2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	18,440,535	68.3	19,294,835	67.6	20,011,535	67.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	559,505	99.2	542,630	99.2	503,985	99.2
Prince Edward Island	124,620	97.3	129,190	97.2	129,950	97.4
Nova Scotia	858,130	96.3	866,260	96.3	863,730	96.2
New Brunswick	488,560	68.2	502,530	68.9	496,680	69.0
Quebec	761,810	11.2	762,455	10.8	746,895	10.5
Ontario	8,499,520	85.2	8,900,845	83.6	9,337,615	82.7
Manitoba	947,085	87.7	971,610	88.3	983,270	89.1
Saskatchewan	921,085	94.4	923,445	94.6	916,790	95.2
Alberta	2,305,200	91.5	2,432,680	91.1	2,681,525	91.2
British Columbia	2,909,930	89.6	3,189,880	86.5	3,279,345	84.8
Yukon Territory	26,740	96.7	29,240	95.4	27,310	95.8
Northwest Territories			34,970	88.6	33,370	89.9
Nunavut			9,160	37.1	11,060	41.5
Canada less Quebec	17,678,730	87.6	18,532,415	86.3	19,264,640	85.6

Population by language spoken most often at home, Canada, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (cont'd)

	French					
	1991		1996		2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	6,288,425	23.3	6,448,615	22.6	6,531,375	22.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,340	0.2	1,015	0.2	990	0.2
Prince Edward Island	3,045	2.4	3,045	2.3	2,820	2.1
Nova Scotia	22,260	2.5	20,710	2.3	19,790	2.2
New Brunswick	223,270	31.2	222,450	30.1	217,775	30.3
Quebec	5,651,790	83.0	5,830,080	82.8	5,918,390	83.1
Ontario	318,695	3.2	306,790	2.9	307,295	2.7
Manitoba	25,040	2.3	23,140	2.1	20,895	1.9
Saskatchewan	7,155	0.7	5,830	0.6	4,810	0.5
Alberta	20,180	0.8	17,815	0.7	20,670	0.7
British Columbia	14,555	0.4	16,585	0.4	16,905	0.4
Yukon Territory	395	1.4	540	1.8	430	1.5
Northwest Territories			370	0.9	385	1.1
Nunavut			230	0.9	225	0.8
Canada less Quebec	636,635	3.2	618,535	2.9	612,985	2.7

	Non-official language					
	1991		1996		2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	2,265,075	8.4	2,784,645	9.8	3,096,110	10.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,090	0.5	3,510	0.6	3,100	0.6
Prince Edward Island	430	0.3	625	0.5	615	0.5
Nova Scotia	10,550	1.2	13,000	1.4	14,045	1.6
New Brunswick	4,660	0.7	4,660	0.6	5,250	0.7
Quebec	396,695	5.8	452,540	6.4	460,295	6.5
Ontario	1,158,835	11.6	1,435,160	13.5	1,640,640	14.5
Manitoba	107,260	9.9	105,550	9.6	99,535	9.0
Saskatchewan	47,790	4.9	47,340	4.8	41,550	4.3
Alberta	193,800	7.7	218,690	8.2	238,950	8.1
British Columbia	323,020	9.9	483,295	13.1	572,625	14.8
Yukon Territory	520	1.9	865	2.8	780	2.7
Northwest Territories			4,110	10.5	3,345	9.1
Nunavut			15,285	62.1	15,380	57.7
Canada less Quebec	1,868,380	9.3	2,332,135	10.9	2,635,815	11.7

Net population gains or losses from interprovincial migration by language group, provinces and territories, 1991-1996 and 1996-2001

	Language group					
	Anglophone ¹		Francophone ²		Allophone ³	
	1991-1996	1996-2001	1991-1996	1996-2001	1991-1996	1996-2001
Newfoundland and Labrador	-22,160	-29,650	-330	-400	-750	-980
Prince Edward Island	1,230	400	340	-150	-100	-110
Nova Scotia	-14,660	390	-350	-270	-1,350	-1,320
New Brunswick	-1,210	-4,780	-510	-3,020	-240	-620
Quebec	-24,500	-29,250	1,200	-8,880	-14,100	-19,170
Ontario	-42,740	25,330	-6,040	7,740	1,720	18,810
Manitoba	-13,420	-13,660	-730	-490	-5,240	-4,440
Saskatchewan	-17,220	-21,050	-400	-950	-2,170	-2,920
Alberta	8,640	107,590	370	5,550	-5,450	6,280
British Columbia	115,840	-29,400	6,210	990	27,890	4,800
Yukon Territory	500	-2,570	130	-30	20	-160
Northwest Territories		-2,840		-40		-280
Nunavut		-400		-40		120

- 1 Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.
- 2 Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.
- 3 Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.

Change in the median age of anglophones¹ and francophones,² Canada, provinces and territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Language group					
	Anglophone			Francophone		
	1996	2001	1996-2001	1996	2001	1996-2001
Canada	33.1	35.2	2.1	36.5	39.3	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	33.9	38.0	4.1	42.7	45.3	2.6
Prince Edward Island	33.6	36.6	3.0	43.7	48.1	4.4
Nova Scotia	35.1	38.1	3.0	42.7	45.7	3.0
New Brunswick	34.3	37.2	2.9	36.6	40.0	3.4
Quebec	35.4	37.2	1.8	36.0	38.7	2.7
Ontario	33.2	35.1	2.0	39.6	42.0	2.5
Manitoba	31.3	32.8	1.6	42.3	45.6	3.3
Saskatchewan	31.3	33.4	2.1	49.9	52.3	2.4
Alberta	31.2	32.4	1.3	42.0	43.7	1.6
British Columbia	34.1	36.9	2.7	43.3	46.2	2.9
Yukon Territory	30.7	34.0	3.3	37.0	42.4	5.4
Northwest Territories	25.1	26.4	1.3	38.1	38.9	0.8
Nunavut	24.0	22.5	-1.5	37.5	38.7	1.2

- 1 Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.
- 2 Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

Mother tongue¹ and home language² of the population in Montreal Urban Community, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Mother tongue			Home language		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
	Number			Number		
English	339,630	330,760	316,410	454,020	448,060	444,560
French	977,760	933,780	948,260	1,004,520	972,880	1,005,670
Other	431,940	484,970	518,160	290,800	328,580	332,370
	Percentage			Percentage		
English	19.4	18.9	17.7	26.0	25.6	25.0
French	55.9	53.4	53.2	57.4	55.6	56.4
Other	24.7	27.7	29.1	16.6	18.8	18.6

1 Mother tongue: The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

2 Home language: The language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Proportion of francophones* who speak English or French most often at home, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Language spoken most often at home					
	English			French		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Newfoundland and Labrador	54.9	60.9	63.6	45.1	39.1	36.4
Prince Edward Island	46.7	47.6	53.1	53.3	52.4	46.8
Nova Scotia	41.7	43.3	45.6	58.2	56.7	54.4
New Brunswick	9.7	9.7	10.5	90.3	90.3	89.5
Quebec	1.1	1.0	1.0	98.8	98.9	98.8
Ontario	36.9	38.8	40.3	62.8	60.9	59.2
Manitoba	50.1	52.9	54.7	49.7	47.0	45.2
Saskatchewan	67.6	70.6	74.6	32.3	29.2	25.2
Alberta	64.6	67.7	67.7	35.1	32.0	31.9
British Columbia	72.8	71.7	72.7	26.7	27.7	26.6
Yukon Territory	53.8	53.3	56.2	46.2	46.7	43.3
Northwest Territories		65.8	62.7		33.7	36.2
Nunavut		44.7	47.6		53.9	50.9
Canada less Quebec	35.1	36.5	38.1	64.7	63.3	61.6

* Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

Note: The total of the percentages of francophones speaking English or French most often at home may be smaller than 100% because some of them speak a non-official language most often at home.

Proportion of francophones* speaking English most often at home who also speak French regularly at home, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 2001

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.6
Prince Edward Island	35.4
Nova Scotia	40.7
New Brunswick	48.4
Quebec	62.5
Ontario	42.7
Manitoba	37.4
Saskatchewan	28.6
Alberta	32.1
British Columbia	29.9
Yukon Territory	33.9
Northwest Territories	38.3
Nunavut	36.2
Canada less Quebec	39.4

* Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

Proportion of francophones¹ living in a husband-wife couple with an anglophone² spouse, Canada, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991	1996	2001
	%		
Canada	7.8	8.0	8.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.7	63.4	67.4
Prince Edward Island	43.8	47.9	50.7
Nova Scotia	44.1	45.7	48.6
New Brunswick	13.4	14.5	14.8
Quebec	2.7	2.7	2.6
Ontario	36.2	38.1	39.2
Manitoba	38.3	41.6	44.2
Saskatchewan	52.4	50.4	55.5
Alberta	53.8	55.4	57.7
British Columbia	58.9	60.9	63.0
Yukon Territory	56.8	53.5	59.0
Northwest Territories		58.8	57.0
Nunavut		34.1	34.2
Canada less Quebec	34.3	35.9	37.1

1 Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.

2 Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

Proportion of allophones* who speak English or French most often at home, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Language spoken most often at home					
	English			French		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Canada	47.6	43.8	43.8	2.4	2.5	3.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	46.5	42.4	50.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Prince Edward Island	79.6	72.7	75.1	0.3	1.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	56.7	54.5	54.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
New Brunswick	56.7	61.1	58.8	1.4	2.2	3.6
Quebec	24.1	22.4	22.1	15.4	16.6	20.4
Ontario	47.8	44.3	44.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manitoba	58.9	58.4	60.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Saskatchewan	69.9	68.6	69.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Alberta	58.0	54.9	55.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
British Columbia	53.5	45.7	44.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yukon Territory	79.9	73.4	75.4	0.0	0.2	0.6
Northwest Territories		53.4	58.0		0.1	0.1
Nunavut		18.5	21.0		0.0	0.0

* Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.

Proportion of allophones* speaking English or French most often at home who also speak a non-official language regularly at home, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001

	%
Canada	42.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.1
Prince Edward Island	33.8
Nova Scotia	37.1
New Brunswick	37.1
Quebec	48.3
Ontario	44.2
Manitoba	36.3
Saskatchewan	27.6
Alberta	35.9
British Columbia	40.2
Yukon Territory	27.2
Northwest Territories	44.4
Nunavut	71.9

* Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.

Rate of English-French bilingualism, Canada, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991	1996	2001
	%		
Canada	16.3	17.0	17.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.3	3.9	4.1
Prince Edward Island	10.1	11.0	12.0
Nova Scotia	8.6	9.3	10.1
New Brunswick	29.5	32.6	34.2
Quebec	35.4	37.8	40.8
Ontario	11.4	11.6	11.7
Manitoba	9.2	9.4	9.3
Saskatchewan	5.2	5.2	5.1
Alberta	6.6	6.7	6.9
British Columbia	6.4	6.7	7.0
Yukon Territory	9.3	10.5	10.1
Northwest Territories		7.7	8.3
Nunavut		4.1	3.8
Canada less Quebec	9.8	10.2	10.3

Rate of English-French bilingualism by language groups, Canada, provinces, territories and Canada less Quebec, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Anglophone ¹			Francophone ²			Allophone ³		
	%			%			%		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Canada	8.2	8.8	9.0	38.6	40.8	43.4	11.3	11.2	11.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	3.5	3.7	86.0	88.4	85.8	7.1	7.0	6.5
Prince Edward Island	6.4	7.2	8.3	88.0	91.3	90.1	6.6	11.7	10.0
Nova Scotia	4.8	5.7	6.4	91.6	92.4	93.7	9.7	8.9	10.7
New Brunswick	12.0	14.0	15.0	62.5	68.9	71.5	14.8	15.7	17.5
Quebec	58.4	61.7	66.1	31.3	33.7	36.6	46.5	46.7	50.4
Ontario	7.5	8.1	8.2	86.7	88.4	89.4	6.3	6.3	6.8
Manitoba	5.8	6.3	6.5	90.4	91.5	91.6	2.6	2.5	2.9
Saskatchewan	3.5	3.7	3.6	89.5	88.0	87.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Alberta	4.9	5.1	5.3	89.2	89.7	89.6	3.8	3.9	4.1
British Columbia	5.2	5.7	6.0	88.1	88.6	89.0	4.5	4.3	4.4
Yukon Territory	6.5	7.3	7.3	91.2	93.5	89.3	5.3	5.8	8.2
Northwest Territories		6.2	7.0		92.1	86.2		2.5	3.2
Nunavut		8.5	7.3		93.8	86.3		0.6	0.7
Canada less Quebec	6.3	6.9	7.1	81.2	83.8	85.1	5.3	5.3	5.7

1 Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.

2 Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

3 Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.

Population by language groups, census metropolitan areas, 2001

	Language group		
	Anglophone ¹	Francophone ²	Allophone ³
	%		
Toronto	58.7	1.4	39.9
Vancouver	61.0	1.4	37.6
Abbotsford	75.0	1.1	23.9
Windsor	73.0	4.5	22.5
Hamilton	77.3	1.6	21.0
Kitchener	77.7	1.5	20.8
Winnipeg	75.3	4.5	20.2
Calgary	78.8	1.7	19.5
Edmonton	78.4	2.4	19.2
Montréal	12.8	68.1	19.1
London	82.4	1.4	16.2
Ottawa-Hull	51.3	32.8	15.9
Ontario part	63.4	17.4	19.1
Quebec part	13.6	80.7	5.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	81.3	4.0	14.7
Thunder Bay	82.9	2.7	14.4
Saskatoon	85.5	1.9	12.6
Victoria	86.5	1.8	11.6
Oshawa	87.7	2.3	10.0
Regina	88.8	1.3	9.9
Kingston	88.0	3.2	8.8
Greater Sudbury	63.3	28.9	7.9
Halifax	92.6	3.0	4.4
Sherbrooke	5.7	91.2	3.1
Saint John	93.3	4.8	1.9
Québec	1.7	96.5	1.8
St. John's	98.3	0.3	1.3
Trois-Rivières	1.2	97.8	1.0
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	0.9	98.6	0.5

1 Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.

2 Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

3 Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.

Top non-official mother tongue* in each of Canada's census metropolitan areas, 2001

	Top non-official mother tongue	Proportion of the total population
Toronto	Chinese	7.6
Vancouver	Chinese	15.2
Abbotsford	Punjabi	11.5
Windsor	Italian	4.2
Hamilton	Italian	3.7
Kitchener	German	3.8
Winnipeg	German	3.6
Calgary	Chinese	4.5
Edmonton	Chinese	3.6
Montréal	Italian	3.8
London	Polish	1.7
Ottawa - Hull		
Ontario part	Chinese	3.0
Quebec part	Arabic	1.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	Italian	3.9
Thunder Bay	Italian	3.6
Saskatoon	German	3.4
Victoria	Chinese	2.7
Oshawa	Polish	1.4
Regina	German	2.6
Kingston	Portuguese	1.4
Greater Sudbury	Italian	2.2
Halifax	Arabic	1.1
Sherbrooke	Spanish	0.7
Saint John	Chinese	0.3
Québec	Spanish	0.4
St. John's	Chinese	0.2
Trois-Rivières	Spanish	0.1
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	Spanish	0.1

* Mother tongue: The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

The 25 municipalities with 5,000 + population having the highest proportions of francophones*, provinces and territories outside Quebec, 2001

Municipality	Total population	Francophones	
		Number	%
Saumarez (N.B.)	6,935	6,860	98.9
Shippagan (N.B.)	5,585	5,335	95.5
Edmundston (N.B.)	16,875	15,885	94.1
Beresford (N.B.)	6,525	6,000	92.0
Hearst (Ont.)	5,720	5,115	89.4
Beaubassin East (N.B.)	6,205	5,365	86.5
Dundas (N.B.)	6,115	5,275	86.3
Hawkesbury (Ont.)	10,030	8,620	85.9
Grand Falls (Grand-Sault) (N.B.)	5,730	4,895	85.4
Alnwick (N.B.)	6,530	5,535	84.8
Alfred and Plantagenet (Ont.)	8,350	6,680	80.0
Dieppe (N.B.)	14,750	11,340	76.9
West Nipissing (Ont.)	12,935	9,495	73.4
Clare (N.S.)	8,895	6,200	69.7
Clarence-Rockland (Ont.)	19,200	13,280	69.2
The Nation Municipality (Ont.)	10,415	7,085	68.0
Kapuskasing (Ont.)	9,105	6,125	67.3
Champlain (Ont.)	8,445	5,490	65.0
Argyle (N.S.)	8,630	4,785	55.4
Campbellton (N.B.)	7,415	4,065	54.8
Bathurst, City (N.B.)	12,635	6,545	51.8
Iroquois Falls (Ont.)	5,105	2,575	50.4
Bathurst, Parish (N.B.)	5,485	2,750	50.1
Russell (Ont.)	12,265	5,760	47.0
Cochrane (Ont.)	5,645	2,550	45.2

* Francophone: the population with French as mother tongue.

The 25 municipalities with 5,000 + population having the highest proportions of anglophones* in Quebec, 2001

Municipality	Total population	Anglophones	
		Number	%
Hampstead	6,975	4,425	63.4
Montréal-Ouest	5,160	3,195	61.9
Westmount	19,385	11,790	60.8
Pointe-Claire	29,060	16,850	58.0
Beaconsfield	19,195	10,810	56.3
Lac-Brome	5,295	2,910	54.9
Côte-Saint-Luc	29,155	14,635	50.2
Chelsea	6,035	2,910	48.3
Dollard-des-Ormeaux	47,850	22,475	47.0
Dorval	17,425	8,100	46.5
Kirkland	20,420	8,885	43.5
La Pêche	6,370	2,520	39.6
Saint-Lazare	12,895	4,895	38.0
Greenfield Park	16,860	6,190	36.7
Pierrefonds	54,305	19,770	36.4
Pincourt	10,065	3,510	34.9
Aylmer	35,825	11,375	31.8
Roxboro	5,625	1,780	31.7
LaSalle	73,105	20,760	28.4
Châteauguay	40,600	11,210	27.6
Mont-Royal	18,395	4,875	26.5
Lachine	39,325	8,850	22.5
Deux-Montagnes	16,995	3,380	19.9
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot	8,530	1,600	18.8
Verdun	59,485	11,090	18.6

* Anglophone: the population with English as mother tongue.

Top five non-official languages in census metropolitan areas where allophones* accounted for 19% or more of the population, 1996 and 2001

Quebec CMA					
1996			2001		
	Number	% of total population		Number	% of total population
Montréal					
Italian	133,225	4.1	Italian	127,185	3.8
Spanish	64,250	2.0	Arabic	79,850	2.4
Arabic	61,500	1.9	Spanish	67,330	2.0
Greek	44,050	1.3	Chinese	42,765	1.3
Chinese	39,630	1.2	Greek	42,710	1.3
Ontario CMAs					
Toronto					
Chinese	294,875	7.0	Chinese	355,270	7.6
Italian	215,755	5.1	Italian	206,325	4.4
Portuguese	113,865	2.7	Portuguese	113,355	2.4
Polish	82,370	1.9	Punjabi	99,630	2.1
Spanish	77,740	1.8	Tagalog	88,605	1.9
Ottawa (Ontario part of Ottawa-Hull)					
Arabic	17,270	2.3	Chinese	23,785	3.0
Chinese	15,850	2.1	Arabic	22,735	2.9
Italian	11,760	1.6	Italian	11,215	1.4
Spanish	7,280	1.0	Spanish	8,160	1.0
Somali	6,700	0.9	German	7,240	0.9
Hamilton					
Italian	24,755	4.0	Italian	24,050	3.7
Polish	11,780	1.9	Polish	11,970	1.8
German	9,250	1.5	Portuguese	9,160	1.4
Portuguese	8,615	1.4	German	8,040	1.2
Croatian	6,505	1.1	Chinese	7,495	1.1
Kitchener					
German	16,620	4.4	German	15,550	3.8
Portuguese	12,355	3.3	Portuguese	11,525	2.8
Polish	5,680	1.5	Polish	5,800	1.4
Spanish	4,835	1.3	Spanish	4,900	1.2
Romanian	3,200	0.8	Chinese	4,810	1.2
Windsor					
Italian	13,330	4.7	Italian	12,915	4.2
Arabic	6,230	2.2	Arabic	9,110	3.0
Chinese	3,990	1.4	Chinese	4,925	1.6
Polish	3,815	1.3	Polish	4,025	1.3
German	3,335	1.2	Serbian	2,690	0.9

Top five non-official languages in census metropolitan areas where allophones* accounted for 19% or more of the population, 1996 and 2001 (cont'd)

Manitoba CMA					
	1996			2001	
	Number	% of total population		Number	% of total population
Winnipeg					
German	26,455	4.0	German	23,845	3.6
Ukrainian	19,070	2.9	Tagalog	20,460	3.1
Tagalog	17,850	2.7	Ukrainian	16,280	2.5
Polish	10,115	1.5	Polish	8,930	1.3
Chinese	9,595	1.5	Chinese	8,845	1.3
Alberta CMAs					
Calgary					
Chinese	38,005	4.7	Chinese	42,690	4.5
German	15,445	1.9	German	15,740	1.7
Punjabi	8,905	1.1	Punjabi	13,820	1.5
Polish	8,025	1.0	Tagalog	10,600	1.1
Spanish	7,935	1.0	Spanish	9,805	1.0
Edmonton					
Chinese	33,420	3.9	Chinese	33,785	3.6
German	21,765	2.5	German	19,765	2.1
Ukrainian	20,185	2.4	Ukrainian	19,340	2.1
Polish	10,730	1.3	Polish	10,080	1.1
Punjabi	8,260	1.0	Punjabi	9,705	1.0
British Columbia CMAs					
Vancouver					
Chinese	244,730	13.5	Chinese	298,840	15.2
Punjabi	72,440	4.0	Punjabi	92,185	4.7
German	35,450	2.0	Tagalog	37,145	1.9
Tagalog	27,490	1.5	German	33,765	1.7
Italian	19,770	1.1	Korean	26,080	1.3
Abbotsford					
Punjabi	10,960	8.2	Punjabi	16,645	11.5
German	8,275	6.2	German	7,675	5.3
Dutch	2,345	1.7	Dutch	2,250	1.6
Chinese	975	0.7	Chinese	1,165	0.8
Spanish	740	0.6	Spanish	1,110	0.8

* Allophone: the population with a non-official language as mother tongue.