Census Release III: Languages

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Data Sources¹

2017. Various Geographies. Census Profile - Age, Sex, Type of Dwelling, Families, Households, Marital Status and Language for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-401-X2016052. Ottawa. Released Aug 2, 2017. <u>http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objld=98-401-X2016052&objType=46&lang=en&limit=0</u> (accessed Aug 2 2017).

¹ Data from Neyaashiinigmiing and Saugeen First Nations are not included in this report due to high non-response rates (30.5% and 46% respectively)

Mother Tongue

Mother tongue refers to the language that a person first learned at home in childhood and still understands at the time of the census.² Figure 1 presents the proportions of people in municipalities in Grey Bruce whose mother tongues are official vs. non-official³ languages. The proportion of people whose mother tongue is a language other than English and French is far smaller across Grey and Bruce counties than Ontario. The most commonly reported non-official language mother tongues in Bruce County are German (3.0%), Dutch (0.9%), and Ojibway (0.3%). In Grey County, the most commonly reported non-official language mother tongues are German (3.5%), Dutch (1.0%), and Italian (0.2%). German is the most common mother tongue (after English) in the municipalities with the highest proportion of people whose mother tongue is a non-official language. Almost fourteen percent of people in Southgate (13.9%) report German as their mother tongue, along with 11.5% in Huron-Kinloss, 7.3% in Grey Highlands, and 7.1% in Chastworth. This represents the prominence of Mennonite and Amish communities in these areas.

Brockton		95.8		0.4 <mark>3.7</mark>		
Georgian Bluffs		95.8		0.6 <mark>3.6</mark>		
Owen Sound		95.1		0.9 4.0		
Hanover		95.0		0.7 <mark>4.3</mark>		Fig. 1 Key
South Bruce Peninsula		95.0		0.7 4.4		comparisons: Percent whose
South Bruce		94.4		0.2 5.4		mother tongue is
Meaford		93.8		1.2 5.0		a non-official
West Grey		92.5		0.9 6.6		language
Northern Bruce Peninsula		92.5		1.2 6.3		
Saugeen Shores		92.4		1.6 5.9		21.6% Canada
Arran-Elderslie		92.4		0.4 7.2		27.4% Ontario
The Blue Mountains		90.9		1.3 7.8		27.4/0 Ontanio
Kincardine		90.8		1.5 7.7		6.9% Bruce
Chatsworth		88.4	0	.6 10.9		7.00/ 0.000
Grey Highlands		87.1	1.	0 11.9		7.2% Grey
Huron-Kinloss		84.3	0.8	15.0		
Southgate		80.4	0.8	19.0		
0.0			60.0 80.0	100.	0	
Eng	glish 🗧 French	Non-official la	nguages			

Figure 1: Mother tongue (%), by Municipality

³ Non-official languages: languages other than English and French

² Respondents can choose to report more than one mother tongue, but less than 1% did so in Grey Bruce. These results are restricted to those who reported a single mother tongue.

Home Language

This section refers to the language a person reports speaking most often or on a regular basis at home⁴ (Figure 2). Again, the proportion of people in Grey Bruce whose home language is not an official language is much lower than Ontario. Exceptions include Southgate (at 13.9%), and Huron-Kinloss (at 10.9%). The most common non-official home languages in Bruce County are German (1.9%), Dutch, (0.2%), and Urdu (0.1%). The most common non-official home languages in Grey County are German (2.17%), Dutch, (0.2%), and Korean (0.08%). The proportion of people who speak French at home is less than one percent across Grey and Bruce counties, with Meaford having the highest proportion at 0.4%.

Georgian Bluffs		99.3		0.1	
South Bruce Peninsula		98.8		0.1 1.0	
Brockton		98.8		0.1 1.2	
Northern Bruce Peninsula		98.7		0.1 1.2	Fig. 2 Key
Hanover		98.6		0.1 1.2	comparisons: Percent whose
The Blue Mountains		98.6		0.1 1.3	home language is
Meaford		98.6		0.4 1.0	a non-official
Owen Sound		98.4		0.3 1.4	language
West Grey		97.8		0.2 2.0	
Saugeen Shores		97.7		0.3 1.9	12.1% Canada
South Bruce		97.5		0.1 2.5	15 20/ Outorio
Kincardine		96.4		0.3 3.3	15.3% Ontario
Arran-Elderslie		95.0	0.0	5.0	3.2% Bruce
Chatsworth		93.6	0.1	6.4	
Grey Highlands		92.3	0.3	7.3	3.3% Grey
Huron-Kinloss	88	3.9 0.	1 1	0.9	
Southgate	86.0	0.2	13.9		
75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0 10	0.0
Engl	sh French	Non-officia	l languages		

Figure 2. Home language (%), by Municipality

⁴ Respondents can choose to report more than one home language, but less than 1% did so in Grey Bruce. These results are restricted to those who reported a single mother tongue.

Knowledge of Official Languages

Limited language proficiency could influence health by: 1) impairing access to health services; 2) creating economic difficulties; and 3) reducing social participation.⁴ Most communities in Grey Bruce have very low proportions (i.e. less than 3%) of people who cannot speak English nor French. (Figures 3 & 4). Exceptions include Southgate, Huron-Kinloss, Grev Highlands, Chatsworth, and Arran-Elderslie (Figure 4). Unlike in Ontario and Canada, people who cannot speak English or French are not mainly comprised of immigrants, but the Mennonite and Amish residents in these municipalities.

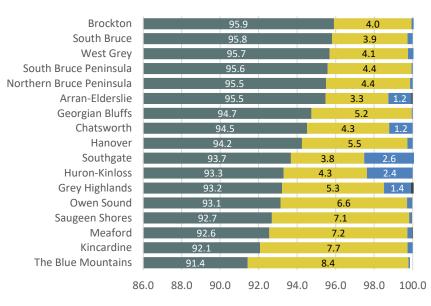
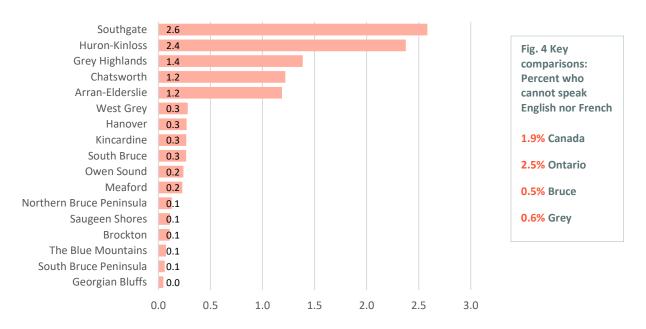


Figure 3: Knowledge of official languages (%), by Municipality

■ English only ■ English and French ■ Neither English nor French ■ French only

Figure 4. Percent who cannot speak English nor French, by Municipality



⁵ Chiswick BR, Lee YL, Miller PW. Immigrant Selection Systems and Immigrant Health [Internet]. Bonn, Germany: Institute for the Study of Labor; 2006. Available from:

https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/eaa1/a65223e096f279b7ab981aef12695ab7c3bf.pdf

Glossary⁶

Mother tongue

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

Language spoken most often at home

Refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as "spoken most often at home" if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which he or she feels most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where two languages are spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, then both languages are included here.

⁶ All definitions taken directly from Statistics Canada (2016). Census Dictionary, Census year, 2016. Ottawa: Minister of Industry.