

RAI data

Language distinctiveness*

Country profiles

*This document provides data production information for the RAI-Rokkan dataset.

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Introduction

The **RAI DATASET** is a region-country-year dataset spanning 4500 regions across 95 countries. It estimates the authority—self-rule and shared rule—exercised by regional governments on an annual basis from 1950 to 2018.

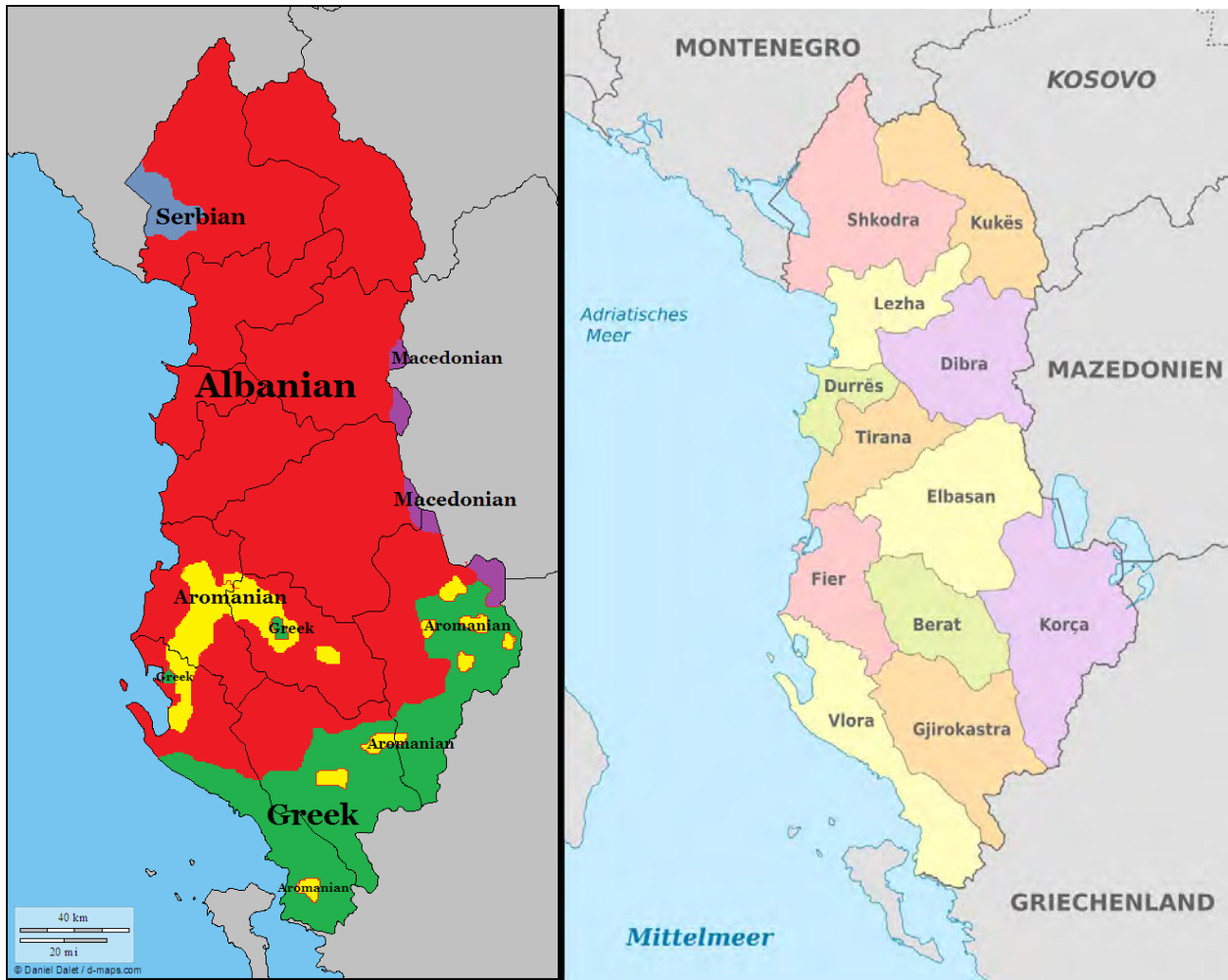
A region is a **language region** if a majority of its population speaks one or more mother tongues that are different from the mother-tongue of the core of the state. In the face of considerable debate about what constitutes a separate language, we code language difference only for standard languages according to the ISO-639 classification (level 1 or 2). Dialects of a standard language (e.g. mutually intelligible variants of Malay) or diglossia involving a codified and vernacular version of a common language (e.g. Mandarin Chinese and its local variants) do not meet this criterion. We codify a person’s so-called “mother tongue,” i.e. the first language that a person grows up with in childhood. Where data availability allows, reported language use is averaged over the course of the past three decades, and triangulated with information from census data, Ethnologue, Wikipedia, and academic sources.

L1 = 1 if a majority in the region speaks a language that differs from a majority in the country.

L2 = 1 if a majority in the region speaks a single mother-tongue that is different from the majority in the country.

Albania

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------|----|----|
| Berat | 0 | 0 |
| Diber | 0 | 0 |
| Durres | 0 | 0 |
| Elbasan | 0 | 0 |
| Fier | 0 | 0 |
| Gjinokaster | 1 | 0 |
| Korce | 1 | 0 |
| Kukes | 0 | 0 |
| Lezhe | 0 | 0 |
| Shkoder | 0 | 0 |
| Tirana | 0 | 0 |
| Vlorë | 1 | 0 |



Sources:

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/851954454486626447/>

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefettura_dell%27Albania#/media/File:Albania,_administrative_division_-_de_-_colored.svg

Although Albanian is the most widespread language in Albania, there are a number of minority languages spoken throughout the country. Albanian governments, however, use an unrevised definition of “minority” adopted during the communist period. Under this definition, minority status was limited to those who lived in 99 villages in the southern border areas, thereby excluding important concentrations of Greek settlement in Vlorë and in adjoining areas along the coast, ancestral Greek towns such as Himara, and ethnic Greeks living elsewhere throughout the country.

Greek is the largest minority language of Albania and the largest foreign language. Because the number of Greeks in Albania is disputed, the exact number of native speakers of Greek is unknown. As of 2011, Albania had a total population of about 2,905,195.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Albania)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Albania)

Gjirokastrë (L1 = 1)

Gjirokastrë is a historically Greek region. According to fieldwork undertaken by Leonidas Kallivretakis in the area during 1992, the district of Gjirokastrë had significant populations of Albanians (49%), Greeks (40%), and Vlachs (12%). At that time, the district had 66,000 total inhabitants.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gjirokastr%C3%ABr_District#Demographics)

Korce (L1 = 1)

Korce is a historically Greek region with especially high concentrations of Greeks. According to the last national census from 2011, ethnic groups in the county include Albanians, Greeks, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Aromanians, Romani, and Egyptians. Whether these groups combined constituted a majority of the population in 1990 is uncertain, although due to bias in the census we make that assumption. As of the 2011 census, the total population was 86,176.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kor%C3%A7%C3%AB_County#Demographics)

Vlorë (L1 = 1)

The population of Vlorë, as defined by the Institute of Statistics of Albania, was estimated in 2011 to be 175,640. The census results have been widely disputed due to irregularities in the procedure and by the boycott. Ethnic groups include Albanians, as well as minorities of Greeks, Aromanians, Roma, Egyptians, and Montenegrins.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vlor%C3%AB_County#Demographics)

Argentina

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Buenos Aires | 0 | 0 |
| Catamarca | 0 | 0 |
| Chaco | 0 | 0 |
| Chubut | 0 | 0 |
| Corrientes | 0 | 0 |
| Cordoba | 0 | 0 |
| Entre Rios | 0 | 0 |
| Formosa | 0 | 0 |
| Jujuy | 0 | 0 |
| La Pampa | 0 | 0 |
| La Rioja | 0 | 0 |
| Mendoza | 0 | 0 |
| Misiones | 0 | 0 |
| Neuquén | 0 | 0 |
| Rio Negro | 0 | 0 |
| Salta | 0 | 0 |
| San Juan | 0 | 0 |
| San Luis | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Cruz | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Fe | 0 | 0 |
| Santiago del Estero | 0 | 0 |
| Tierra del Fuego | 0 | 0 |
| Tucuman | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Argentina_-_mapa_de_las_provincias.svg

Spanish is the de facto official language of Argentina and is spoken as a first or second language by nearly the entire population. Many European languages are also spoken to varying degrees as a result of immigration in the 19th century. According to a 2006 survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, the most commonly used language after Spanish is English (42.3%), followed by Portuguese (8.3%) and Italian (6.9%). Other languages widely spoken in Argentina include Arabic, Yiddish, Guaraní, and South Bolivian and Santiagueño Quechua, among many others. Argentina had a total population of about 39,289,876 in 2006.

(<https://www.pagina12.com.ar/diario/sociedad/3-78287-2006-12-27.html>)

(<https://www.refworld.org/docid/49749d62c.html>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santiague%C3%B1o_Quechua)

Australia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------|----|----|
| New South Wales | 0 | 0 |
| Queensland | 0 | 0 |
| South Australia | 0 | 0 |
| Tasmania | 0 | 0 |
| Victoria | 0 | 0 |
| Western Australia | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Territory | 0 | 0 |



Source:

<https://www.touropia.com/regions-in-australia-map/>

English is the de facto official language of Australia and, according to the 2006 census, is the only language spoken at home for almost 79% of the population. Other sizeable mother tongue populations include Mandarin (2.5%), Arabic (1.4%), Cantonese (1.2%), and Vietnamese (1.2%). Of all Indigenous peoples in Australia, only a small minority (12%) reported speaking a native language at home. None of the states reported near-

majority populations of non-English speakers. As of the 2016 census, 649,171 people (2.8% of the population) identified as Indigenous, out of a total population of 23,401,892.

(<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/759789BB6EAD0F03CA2578DB00283CBB?opendocument>)

Austria

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| Burgenland | 0 | 0 |
| Karnten | 0 | 0 |
| Niederösterreich | 0 | 0 |
| Oberösterreich | 0 | 0 |
| Salzburg | 0 | 0 |
| Steiermark | 0 | 0 |
| Tirol | 0 | 0 |
| Vorarlberg | 0 | 0 |
| Wien | 0 | 0 |



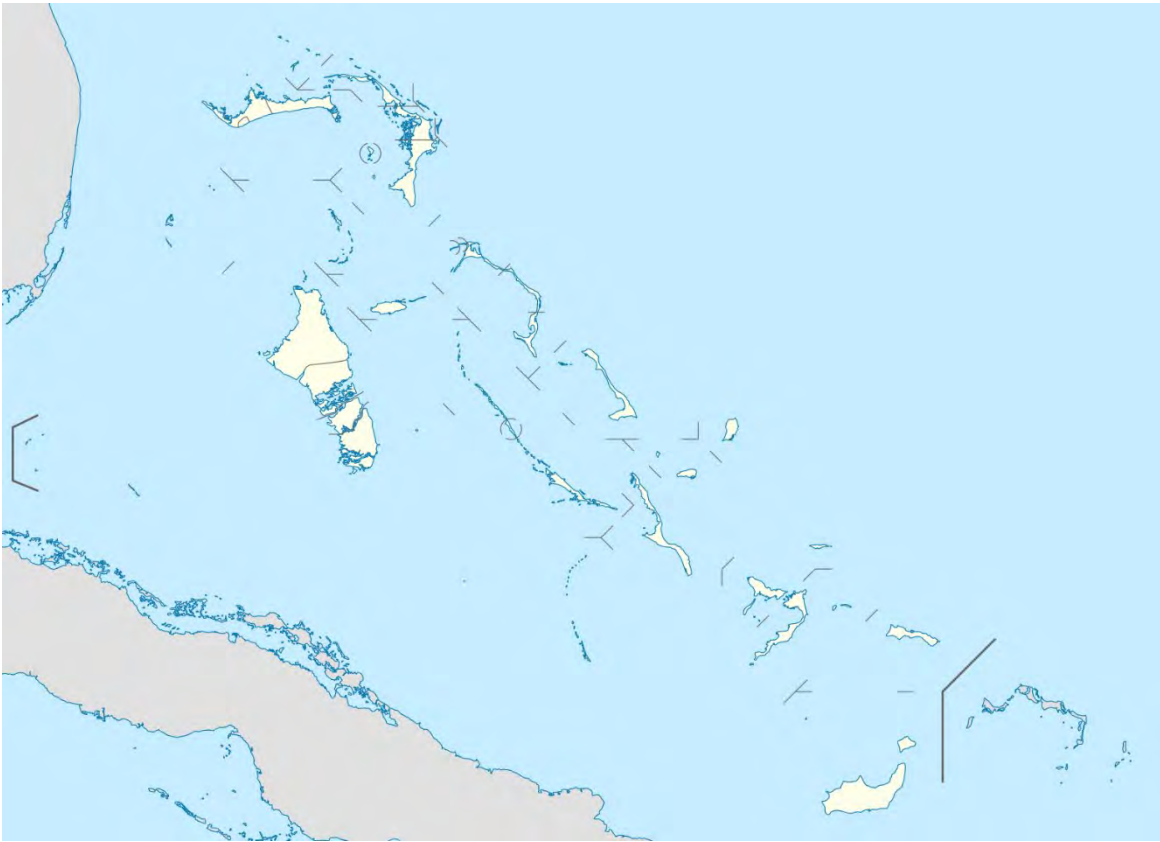
Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Austria_States_Cities.png

German is the official language, lingua franca, and most common mother tongue (88.6%) in Austria as of the 2001 census. Minority languages with sizeable communities of native speakers include Turkish (2.3%), Serbian (2.2%), Burgenland Croatian (2.5%), and Slovene (.3%), although none comprise a sizeable majority of any one region. Austria had a total population of 8,032,587 in 2001.

(https://archive.is/20100123145736/http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/bevoelkerung/volkszaehlungen_registerzaehlungen/bevoelkerung_nach_demographischen_merkmalen/022896.html)

Bahamas



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bahamas_location_map.svg

The official language of the Bahamas is English, and the English-based Bahamian Creole is spoken by much of the population. Haitian Creole, brought to the country by Haitian immigrants and spoken by their descendants, is also used by many (25%) Bahamians. As of 2018, the Bahamas had a total population of 385,637.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Bahamas#Languages)

Bangladesh

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| Bagerhat District | 0 | 0 |
| Barguna District | 0 | 0 |
| Barishal District | 0 | 0 |
| Bhola District | 0 | 0 |
| Bogura District | 0 | 0 |
| Brahmanbaria District | 0 | 0 |
| Chandpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Chapainawabganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Chattogram District | 0 | 0 |
| Chuadanga District | 0 | 0 |
| Cox's Bazar District | 0 | 0 |
| Cumilla District | 0 | 0 |
| Dhaka District | 0 | 0 |
| Dinajpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Faridpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Feni District | 0 | 0 |
| Gaibandha District | 0 | 0 |
| Gazipur District | 0 | 0 |
| Gopalganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Habiganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Jamalpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Jashore District | 0 | 0 |
| Jhalokati District | 0 | 0 |
| Jhenaidah District | 0 | 0 |
| Joypurhat District | 0 | 0 |
| Khulna District | 0 | 0 |
| Kishoreganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Kurigram District | 0 | 0 |
| Kushtia District | 0 | 0 |
| Lakshmipur District | 0 | 0 |
| Lalmonirhat District | 0 | 0 |
| Madaripur District | 0 | 0 |
| Magura District | 0 | 0 |
| Manikganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Meherpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Moulvibazar District | 0 | 0 |
| Munshiganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Mymensingh District | 0 | 0 |
| Naogaon District | 0 | 0 |
| Narail District | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Narayanganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Narsingdi District | 0 | 0 |
| Natore District | 0 | 0 |
| Netrokona District | 0 | 0 |
| Nilphamari District | 0 | 0 |
| Noakhali District | 0 | 0 |
| Pabna District | 0 | 0 |
| Panchagarh District | 0 | 0 |
| Patuakhali District | 0 | 0 |
| Pirojpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Rajbari District | 0 | 0 |
| Rajshahi District | 0 | 0 |
| Rangpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Satkhira District | 0 | 0 |
| Shariatpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Sherpur District | 0 | 0 |
| Sirajganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Sunamganj District | 0 | 0 |
| Sylhet District | 0 | 0 |
| Tangail District | 0 | 0 |
| Thakurgaon District | 0 | 0 |
| Bandarban District (CHT) | 1 | 0 |
| Khagrachhari District (CHT) | 1 | 0 |
| Rangamati District (CHT) | 1 | 0 |
| Chittagong Hills Tracts | 1 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BD_Map_admin.svg

The predominant language of Bangladesh is Bengali, which is spoken natively by most (98%) of the population. Other native languages commonly spoken include Chakma, Garo, Manipuri, Kokborok, and Rakhine, among others. Unfortunately, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics does not distinguish between different minority ethnic groups in censuses, and controversy has arisen regarding the potential undercounting of minority ethnic groups. As of 2016, Bangladesh had a total population of about 142,391,000 people.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Bangladesh#Population)

Bandarban District (L1 = 1)

According to the 2011 housing census, minority ethnic groups, of which there are more than fifteen, comprise a significant portion (45.79%) of Bandarban District. Chakma, Marma, and Tripuri, as well as other Indigenous Assamese ethnic groups, reside here. Because of the general decline in certain Indigenous populations in Bangladesh, as well as potential undercounting by the Bureau of Statistics, there is an assumed ethnolinguistic minority-majority in the decades preceding the census. The district had 358,335 total inhabitants in 2011.

(http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/PopCenZilz2011/Zila_Bandarban.pdf)

Khagrachhari District (L1 = 1)

Ethnic minority groups comprised a majority (53.2%) of Khagrachhari District in 2011, with significant populations of Tripuri, Rakhaine, Chakma, Marma and Tanchangya, among others. As of the census, the total population of the district was 613,917.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khagrachhari_District#Demographics)

(http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/PopCenZilz2011/Zila_Khagrachhari.pdf)

Rangamati District (L1 = 1)

Ethnic minorities comprised a majority of Rangamati District in both 1991 (55.5%) and 2011 (64.8%), with sizeable communities of Chakma, Marma, and Tripuri, among others. The district had a total population of 595,979 in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rangamati_Hill_District#Demography)

(<http://www.bbs.gov.bd/site/page/47856ad0-7e1c-4aab-bd78892733bc06eb/Population-and-Housing-Census>)

(<http://archive.prothom-alo.com/detail/date/2012-08-17/news/282516>)

Chittagong Hill Tracts (L1 = 1) (1991: 51.4%)

This region combines the three aforementioned districts. According to the 1991 census, the Chittagong Hill Tracts region (with a population of just under 1 million) was composed primarily (51.4%) of ethnic minority groups. The Marma and Tripuri peoples are found here, as well as numerous tribes native to the Chittagong Hills. By 2011, the district had grown to appr. 1,598,000 inhabitants, and according to the census the proportion of non-Bengali had fallen to about 48% (of which 44% tribal people).

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chittagong_Hill_Tracts#Demography)

(<http://www.bbs.gov.bd/site/page/47856ad0-7e1c-4aab-bd78892733bc06eb/Population-and-Housing-Census>)

Barbados



Source:

(<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationBarbados.svg>)

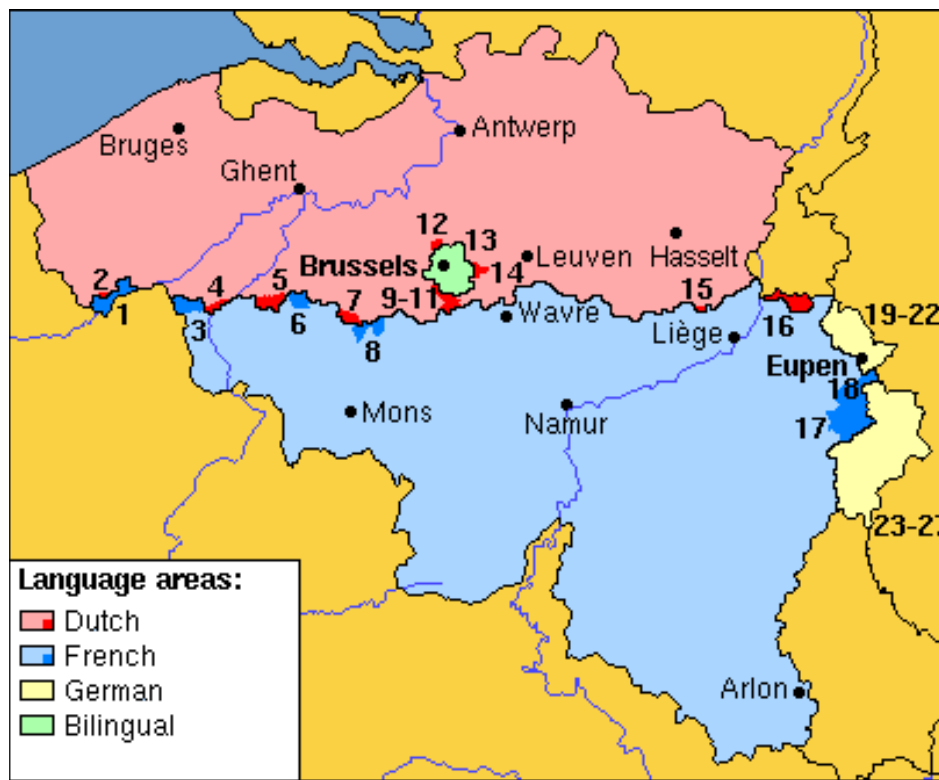
English, although the official language of Barbados, is spoken by only a minority (0.3%) of the population as a first language. Instead, Bajan (99.6%), an English-based creole with African and British influences, is the mother tongue of most Bahamians. Population estimates are from Ethnologue. As of 2010, the country had a total population of about 277,821.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbados#Languages>)

Belgium

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---|----|----|
| Flanders | 1 | 1 |
| Communaute francaise | 1 | 1 |
| German Community | 1 | 1 |
| Wallonia | 1 | 1 |
| Brussel Hoofdstedelijk Gewest/ Région bruxelloise | 0 | 0 |





Sources:

<https://www.dw.com/en/a-matter-of-language-only-on-the-surface/a-19085848>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipalities_with_language_facilities

Historically, French was generally the only language used by public authorities. For example, the Dutch version of the Constitution was given equal status to the original French one in 1967, and the German version in 1991. Though the constitution does not explicitly mention which languages are official, it divides the country into linguistic areas where subnational authorities impose a unilingual regime (except in Brussels, which is bilingual) (Hooghe 2004). The Belgian census does not collect information on language use, but it is undisputed that Dutch is the mother tongue of the majority of Belgian inhabitants – with estimates ranging between 52 and 58%. French is the second language—around 40%. German (<1%) and Arabic (3.2%) are small minorities. Belgium had 10,951,266 total inhabitants in 2012.

(<https://www.statista.com/statistics/516667/total-population-of-belgium/>)

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Belgium>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Belgium)

(Hooghe, Liesbet. 2004. Following the Center. In U. Amoretti and N. Bermeo (eds). Federalism, Unitarism, and Territorial Cleavages. Johns Hopkins)

Flanders/ Vlaamse Gemeenschap (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Vlaamse Gemeenschap (informally, Flanders) covers the four Flemish provinces plus Dutch-speakers in the Brussels region. The standard language is Dutch, although a number of Flemish municipalities in the periphery around the Brussels region have a French-speaking majority. The exact number of French-speakers in these municipalities is unknown, although estimates vary from about 120,000 to 200,000 total speakers. Flanders had a population of about 6,366,000 in 2012.

While Dutch-speakers have always been a demographic majority in Belgium, Dutch had the status of minority language until the last quarter of the 20th century, which leads us to code it as a minority language.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Community_of_Belgium#Current_composition_\(2019-2024\)\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Community_of_Belgium#Current_composition_(2019-2024))))

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flanders#Demographics>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_in_Belgium)

Communauté française (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Communauté française encompasses the Walloon region and French-speakers in the Brussels region. The dominant language is overwhelmingly French, except for some areas alongside the border to the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg where Luxembourgish is widely spoken. The exact number of Luxembourgish speakers is currently unknown. The population of the Communauté française is approximately 4,500,000, of whom 3,600,000 reside in Wallonia and approximately 900,000 live in the Brussels-Capital Region.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Community_of_Belgium)

German Community (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Presumably the entirety of the German-speaking Community, about 77,000 residents, speaks German as their mother-tongue. Although only a small percentage (0.7%) of the overall population, the German-speaking Community of Belgium has a separate government and parliament for culture-related and place-based issues.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German-speaking_Community_of_Belgium)

Wallonia/ Région wallonne (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Wallonia is primarily French-speaking. It had a total population of 3,559,000 in 2012.

The population as of 2007 was approximately 3,436,000.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallonia>)

Belize



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationBelize.svg>

English is the official and most commonly spoken (62.9%) language of Belize as of the 2010 census. Many Belizeans also speak Spanish (56.6%) as well as Belizean Creole (44.6%), an English-based creole that operates as the lingua franca. There are some speakers of the Q'eqchi' (6.0%) and Mopan (3.6%) Maya languages. As of 2010, Belize had a total population of 292,263.

(http://sib.org.bz/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Census_Report_2010.pdf)

Bhutan



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationBhutan.svg>

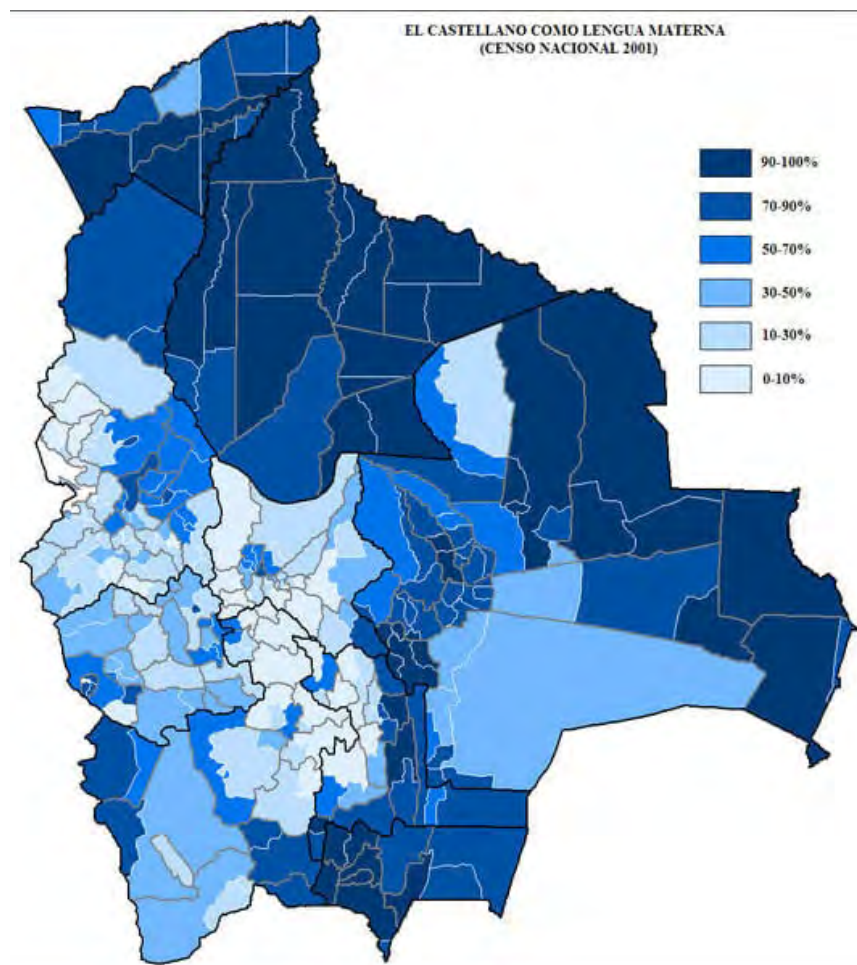
Dzongkha is the national language of Bhutan, and there are more than two dozen other languages found in the country. Although there is no official data regarding language distribution or population, estimates place Nepali (40.3%) as having the most native speakers in 2006, followed by Dzongkha (24.3%), Tshangla (21.0%), and numerous other minority languages. The country had a population of 657,410 in 2006.

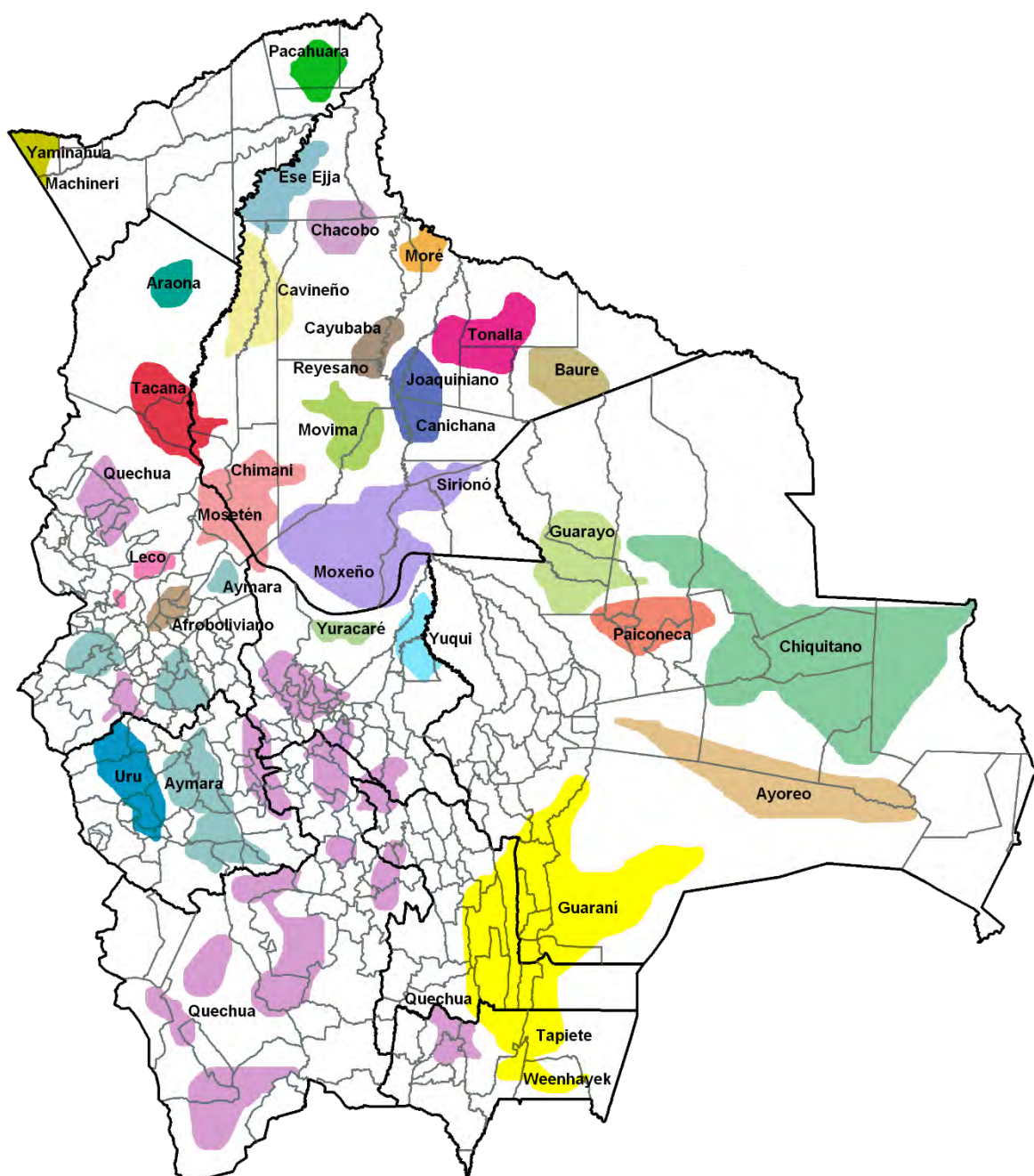
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Bhutan)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/Bhutan>)

Bolivia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------------------------|----|----|
| Chuquisaca | 0 | 0 |
| Cochabamba | 1 | 1 |
| El Beni | 0 | 0 |
| La Paz | 1 | 0 |
| Oruro | 1 | 0 |
| Pando | 0 | 0 |
| Potosi | 1 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 0 | 0 |
| Tarija | 0 | 0 |
| Gran Chaco | 0 | 0 |
| Territorios autonomos indigenas | 1 | 1 |





Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bolivia_departments_en.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pueblos_originarios_de_Bolivia.png
<https://www.latinoschools.com/blog/languages-bolivia-ecuador-peru/>

The official languages of Bolivia include Spanish, Quechua, Aymara, Guarani, and numerous other Indigenous languages. Out of a total population of 8,274,325 in 2001, most of the population speaks Spanish (75.0%) or a native language (43.1%), with Quechua (25.1%) and Aymara (16.8%) having the most sizeable communities.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Bolivia)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2001_Bolivian_census)

La Paz (L1 = 1)

The primary languages spoken in La Paz are Spanish, Aymara, Quechua and Guaraní. Of these, there are significant minority populations of Aymara (43.7%) and Quechua speakers (5.8%). The department had a total population of 2,350,466 in 2001.

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=3hnoKWB6L04C&pg=PA16&lpg=PA16&dq=la+paz+department+2001+population&source=bl&ots=K2N6GL9OTI&sig=ACfU3U061mMpkwpIjP3oBtT1zeHYnniPXA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiGgeLN-dLpAhXSXc0KHT8iAMwQ6AEwBnoECA8QAQ>)
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Paz_Department_\(Bolivia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Paz_Department_(Bolivia)))

Cochabamba (L1 = 1; L2 = 1)

The primary languages spoken are Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara. Of these, close to a majority speaks Quechua (49.7%). 4.8% speaks Aymara.

Oruro (L1 = 1)

The main languages spoken in Oruro are Spanish, Quechua and Aymara. Of these, there are significant minority populations of Quechua (27.2%) and Aymara speakers (25.7%). The department had 340,114 total inhabitants in 2001.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oruro_Department)

Potosi (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The primary languages spoken in Potosi are Quechua, Spanish and Aymara. Of these, there are significant linguistic minority populations of Quechua (62.5%) and Aymara speakers (7.0%). The total department population at the time was 709,013.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potos%C3%AD_Department)

Territorios autonomos indigenas (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Complete census data is not available for these territories, though the inhabitants speak numerous different Indigenous languages. Approximately 66.4% of the

Bolivian population self-identified as Indigenous in the 2001 census, although that number does not accurately represent the total residing in autonomous territories.

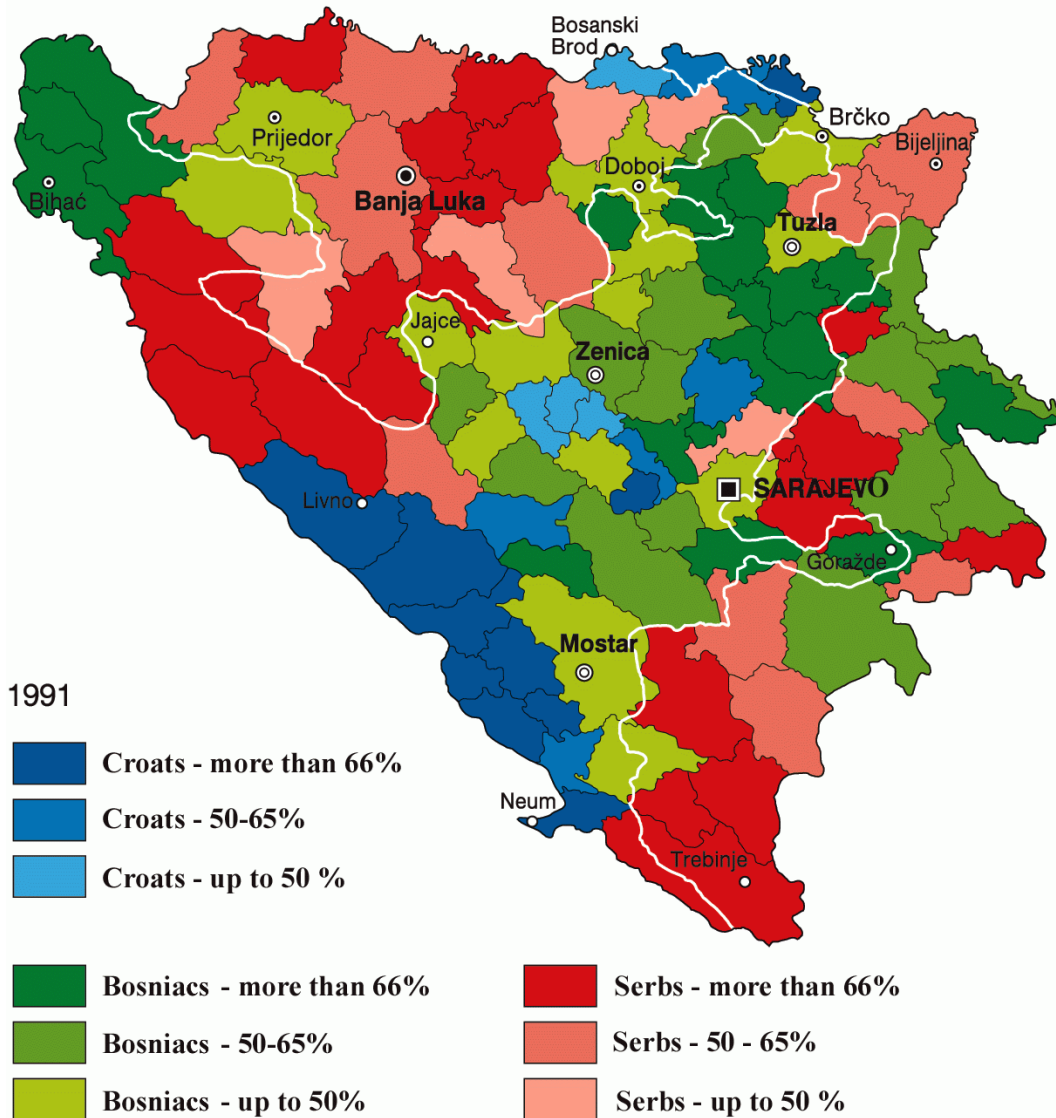
(<https://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce15c.html>)

Bosnia-Herzegovina

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|
| Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina | 0 | 0 |
| Republika Srpska | 1 | 1 |



Ethnic composition before the war in BiH (1991)



Sources:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bosnia_and_Herzegovina,_administrative_divisions_-_en_\(entities\)_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bosnia_and_Herzegovina,_administrative_divisions_-_en_(entities)_-_colored.svg)

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/345510602632847442/>

Bosnia and Herzegovina contains three primary ethnic groups, the largest of which are Bosniaks, followed by Serbs and Croats. As per the 2013 census, Bosnian (52.9%) is the majority-spoken language nationally, followed by Serbian (30.8%) and Croatian (14.5%). There are also numerous minority European communities as a result of the dissolution of Yugoslavia. The total population at the time was 3,531,159.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina)

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bosnia-ethnic-loc2013.htm>)

Republika Srpska (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

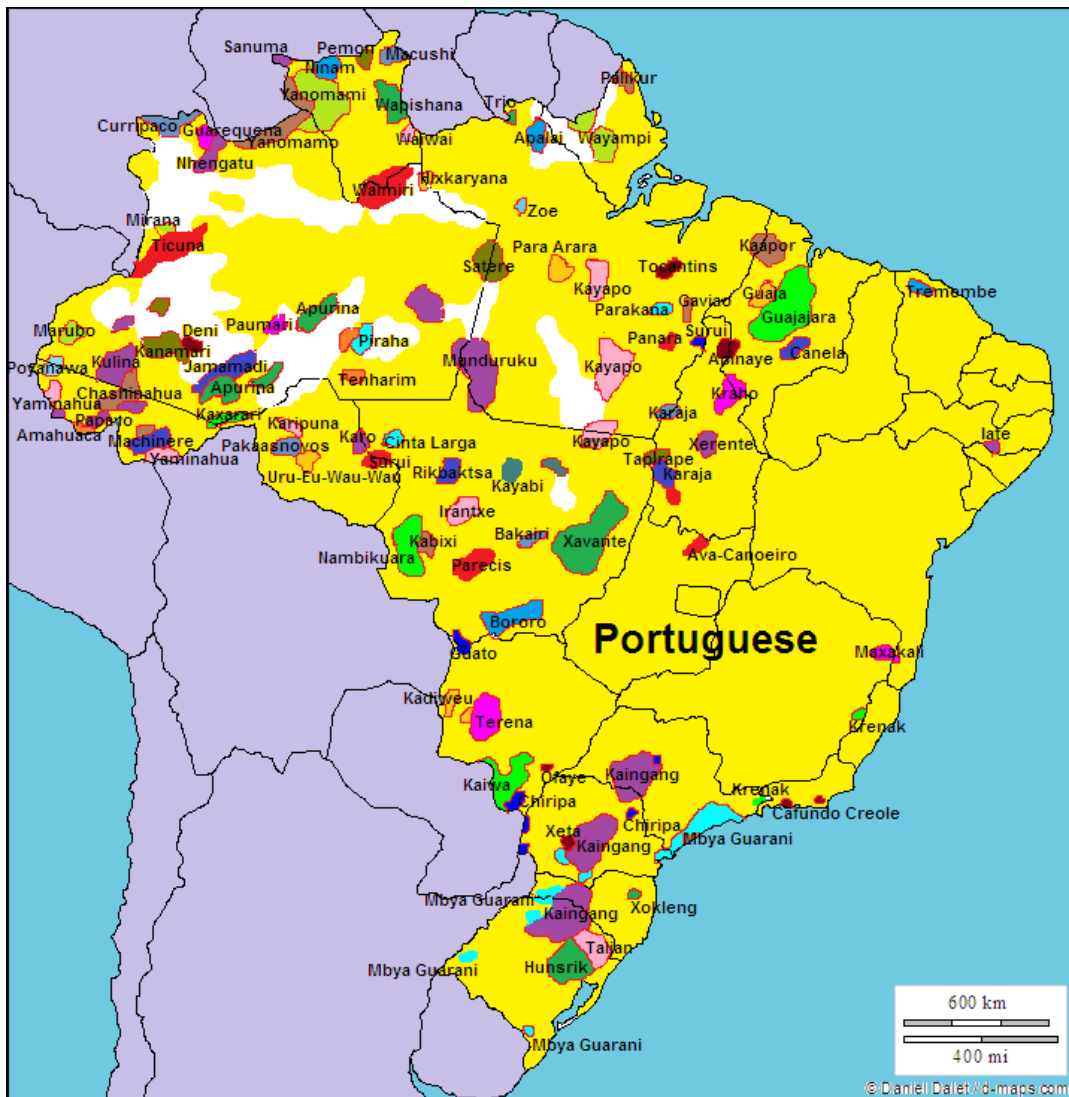
According to the 2013 census, Republika Srpska has a predominantly Serbian population (81.5%), while Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina is composed mostly of Bosnian (70.4%) and Croatian (22.4%) speakers. The total population of Republika Srpska was 1,228,423, while Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina reported 2,219,220 total residents.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bosnia-ethnic-loc2013.htm>)

Brazil

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Acre | 0 | 0 |
| Alagoas | 0 | 0 |
| Amapa | 0 | 0 |
| Amazonas | 0 | 0 |
| Bahia | 0 | 0 |
| Ceara | 0 | 0 |
| Espirito Santo | 0 | 0 |
| Goiias | 0 | 0 |
| Maranhao | 0 | 0 |
| Mato Grosso | 0 | 0 |
| Mato Grosso do Sul | 0 | 0 |
| Minas Gerais | 0 | 0 |
| Para | 0 | 0 |
| Paraiba | 0 | 0 |
| Parana | 0 | 0 |
| Pernambuco | 0 | 0 |
| Piaui | 0 | 0 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 0 | 0 |
| Rio Grande do Norte | 0 | 0 |
| Rio Grande do Sul | 0 | 0 |
| Rondonia | 0 | 0 |
| Roraima | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Catarina | 0 | 0 |
| Sergipe | 0 | 0 |
| Sao Paulo | 0 | 0 |
| Tocantins | 0 | 0 |
| Distrito Federal | 0 | 0 |





Sources:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brazil,_administrative_divisions_\(states\)_-_en_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brazil,_administrative_divisions_(states)_-_en_-_colored.svg)

https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/8fotuz/languages_of_brazil_720_734/

According to the 2008 National Research by Household Sample and data compiled by Professor Rodrigues at the University of Campinas, an overwhelming majority (99.0%) of Brazilians speak Portuguese, while only 536,000 (0.3%) identified as Indigenous and even fewer than 40,000 speak an Indigenous language. The total population of Brazil at the time was approximately 186,127,103.

(http://cienciaecultura.bvs.br/scielo.php?pid=S0009-67252005000200018&script=sci_arttext)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Brazil)

Brunei



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Borneo2_map_english_names.svg

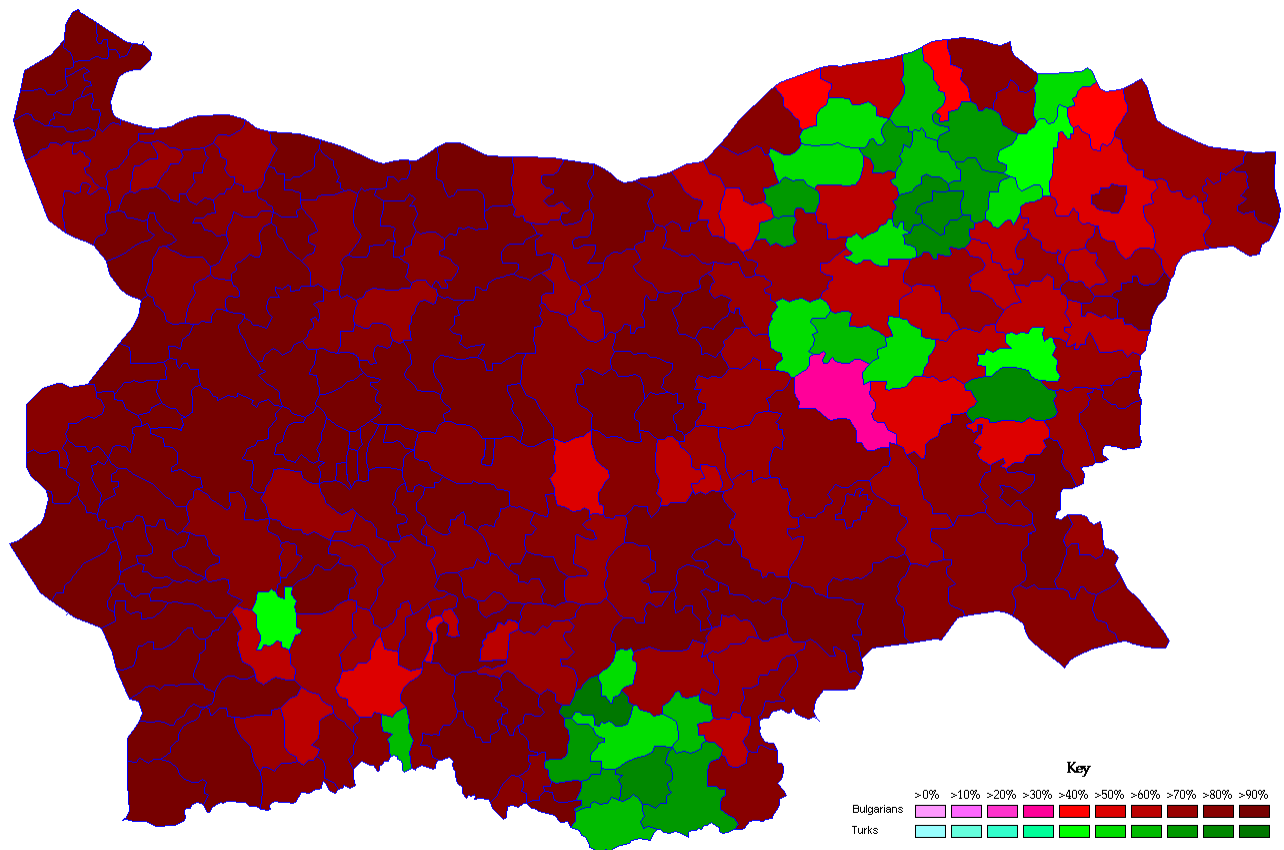
The official language of Brunei is Malay, and according to Ethnologue, the local dialect is spoken by a significant majority of the population (82.4%). English is also widely spoken, although some reported only a rudimentary knowledge of the language. A number of Chinese varieties are also spoken by the Chinese minority, and there are several Indigenous groups that each have their own language. Brunei had a total population of 419,800 in 2016.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Brunei)

(http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kxd)

Bulgaria

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------|----|----|
| Blagoevgrad | 0 | 0 |
| Burgas | 0 | 0 |
| Dobrich | 0 | 0 |
| Gabrovo | 0 | 0 |
| Grad Sofiya | 0 | 0 |
| Khaskovo | 0 | 0 |
| Kurdzhali | 1 | 1 |
| Kyustendil | 0 | 0 |
| Lovech | 0 | 0 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 |
| Pazardzhik | 0 | 0 |
| Pernik | 0 | 0 |
| Pleven | 0 | 0 |
| Plovdiv | 0 | 0 |
| Razgrad | 1 | 0 |
| Ruse | 0 | 0 |
| Shumen | 0 | 0 |
| Silistra | 0 | 0 |
| Sliven | 0 | 0 |
| Smolyan | 0 | 0 |
| Sofiya | 0 | 0 |
| Stara Zagora | 0 | 0 |
| Turgovishte | 0 | 0 |
| Varna | 0 | 0 |
| Veliko Turnovo | 0 | 0 |
| Vidin | 0 | 0 |
| Vratsa | 0 | 0 |
| Yambol | 0 | 0 |



Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bulgaria,_administrative_divisions_-_de.svg

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Bulgaria

As of 2011, Bulgarians are the main ethnic group and comprised 84.8% of the population. Turkish and Roma minorities comprised 8.8 and 4.9%, respectively, out of a total population of 7,364,570. However, the former Statistics head Reneta Indzhova has disputed the 2011 census figures, suggesting that the actual population is smaller than reported. Additionally, the Roma minority is usually underestimated in census data and may represent up to 11% of the population.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bulgaria-ethnic2011.htm>)

Kurdzhali (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

During Ottoman rule in the early 20th century, Turks, Pomaks, and Muslim Roma comprised most of the population of Kurdzhali. As such, Turks formed a majority (66.2%) of the province as of the 2011 census, followed by Bulgarians (30.2%). There was a total provincial population of 164,019.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kardzhali_Province#Population)

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bulgaria-ethnic2011.htm>)

Razgrad (L1 = 1)

The population of Razgrad is ethnically mixed, with a slight Turkish majority. As per the 2011 census, Turks comprise a majority (50%) of the population, followed by Bulgarians (43%) and Romani (5.0%). The province had a total population of 152,417.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Razgrad_Province#Population)

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/bulgaria-ethnic2011.htm>)

Cambodia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| Banteay Meanchey | 0 | 0 |
| Battambang | 0 | 0 |
| Kampong Cham | 0 | 0 |
| Kampong Chhnang | 0 | 0 |
| Kampong Speu | 0 | 0 |
| Kampong Thom | 0 | 0 |
| Kampot | 0 | 0 |
| Kandal | 0 | 0 |
| Kep | 0 | 0 |
| Koh Kong | 0 | 0 |
| Kratié | 0 | 0 |
| Oddar Meanchey | 0 | 0 |
| Pailin | 0 | 0 |
| Preah Sihanouk | 0 | 0 |
| Preah Vihear | 0 | 0 |
| Prey Veng | 0 | 0 |
| Pursat | 0 | 0 |
| Siem Reap | 0 | 0 |
| Steung Treng | 0 | 0 |
| Svay Rieng | 0 | 0 |
| Takéo | 0 | 0 |
| Tboung Khmum | 0 | 0 |
| Phnom Penh | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Cambodia

According to 2013 estimates, the largest ethnic groups in Cambodia are the Khmer (97.6%) and Cham (1.2%). Most of the population speaks Khmer (97.9%), which is also the official language. There are also sizeable populations of Indigenous ethnic minorities, collectively referred to as the Khmer Loeu, that reside in the remote mountainous provinces. The country had a population of 15,026,332 in 2013.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Cambodia#cite_note-11)
 (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/Cambodia>)

Canada

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| Alberta | 0 | 0 |
| British Columbia | 0 | 0 |
| Manitoba | 0 | 0 |
| New Brunswick | 0 | 0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 0 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 0 | 0 |
| Ontario | 0 | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0 |
| Saskatchewan | 0 | 0 |
| Quebec | 1 | 1 |
| NW Territories | 0 | 0 |
| Yukon | 0 | 0 |
| Nunavut | 1 | 1 |
| Indian Act Bands | 1 | 1 |
| Self-governing Aboriginal people | 1 | 1 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_and_territories_of_Canada

Within Canada, English (56%) and French (21%) are the mother tongues of the majority of the national population. As of the 2016 Census, just over 7.3 million Canadians listed a non-official language as their mother tongue, with the most common being Chinese, Punjabi, Tagalog, Arabic, German, and Italian. Indigenous peoples totaled 1,673,785 (4.9%), with most from the First Nations, followed by the Métis and Inuit. Of all Aboriginal languages, only Cree, Inuktitut, and Ojibwe, with 78,855, 32,010, and 11,115 mother tongue speakers, respectively, have large enough populations to ensure long-term survivability.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada#Indigenous_peoples)

Quebec (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2011 census, French (78.1%), followed by English (7.8%) and Arabic (1.8%), comprised the majority of mother tongue speakers in Quebec. Overall, about 94.4 percent of the province reported being able to speak French, alone or in combination with other languages, while 47.3% reported being able to speak English. The total provincial population was 7,903,001.

(<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=2423027&Geo2=PR&Code2=24&Data=Count&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All>)

Nunavut (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2016 census, Inuktitut (63.1%), followed by English (31.5%), French (1.7%), and Inuinnaqtun (1.4%), is the majority-spoken mother tongue of Nunavut. The census also reported that of the 30,135 Inuit people residing here, 90.7% could speak either Inuktitut or Inuinnaqtun. The total population of the province was 35,944.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nunavut#Language>)

(<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=62&Geo2=&Code2=&Data=Count&SearchText=Nunavut&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=62>)

Indian Act Bands (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Because “First Nation” refers to Aboriginal peoples of Canada who are ethnically neither Métis nor Inuit, the language populations of Cree (39.1%), Ojibway (9.0%), and Dene (5.6%), followed by all other Indigenous languages reported by the Aboriginal people, may be counted here. As of the 2016 census, 977,230 people identified as First Nation.

(https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/98-314-x/98-314-x2011003_3-eng.cfm#b1)

(<http://files.newswire.ca/1539/Table.PDF>)

Self-governing Aboriginal people (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Among those who reported speaking an Aboriginal language in the 2011 census, the majority spoke Cree (39.1%), followed by Inuit (16.7%), Ojibway (9.0%), and many other Indigenous languages. The total number of people self-identifying as Indigenous was 1,673,785 as of the 2016 census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_in_Canada)

Chile

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Antofagasta | 0 | 0 |
| Araucania | 0 | 0 |
| Arica and Parinacota | 0 | 0 |
| Atacama | 0 | 0 |
| Aysen de general carlos | 0 | 0 |
| Biobio | 0 | 0 |
| Coquimbo | 0 | 0 |
| Los Lagos | 0 | 0 |
| Los rios | 0 | 0 |
| Magallanes | 0 | 0 |
| Maule | 0 | 0 |
| Nuble | 0 | 0 |
| O'Higgins | 0 | 0 |
| Region Metropolitana de | | |
| Santiago | 0 | 0 |
| Tarapaca | 0 | 0 |
| Valparaiso | 0 | 0 |



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chile_\(%2BAntarctica_%26_Islands\),_administrative_divisions_-_en_-_colored_2018.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chile_(%2BAntarctica_%26_Islands),_administrative_divisions_-_en_-_colored_2018.svg)

Spanish is the official and most commonly spoken language of Chile, while the Indigenous languages of Mapudungun, Quechua, Aymara and Rapa Nui all have sizeable communities. As of 2016, there are approximately 114,000 speakers of Mapudungun in Chile, with the most significant concentration in Araucania. Overall, nearly all (99.5%) of the population reported speaking Spanish, followed by English (10.2%) and Indigenous languages (1.0%). The country had a total population of about 17,574,003 at the end of 2016.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile#Languages>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranked_lists_of_Chilean_regions#By_Indigenous_population)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Chile)

China

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---|----|----|
| Anhui Province | 0 | 0 |
| Beijing Municipality | 0 | 0 |
| Chongqing Municipality | 0 | 0 |
| Fujian Province | 1 | 1 |
| Guangdong Province | 1 | 1 |
| Gansu Province | 0 | 0 |
| Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region | 1 | 0 |
| Guizhou Province | 0 | 0 |
| Henan Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hubei Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hebei Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hainan Province | 1 | 1 |
| Hong Kong Special Administrative Region | 1 | 1 |
| Heilongjiang Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hunan Province | 1 | 1 |
| Jilin Province | 0 | 0 |
| Jiangsu Province | 0 | 0 |
| Jiangxi Province | 1 | 1 |
| Liaoning Province | 0 | 0 |
| Macau Special Administrative Region | 1 | 1 |
| Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region | 0 | 0 |
| Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region | 0 | 0 |
| Qinghai Province | 0 | 0 |
| Sichuan Province | 1 | 0 |
| Shandong Province | 0 | 0 |
| Shanghai Municipality | 1 | 1 |
| Shaanxi Province | 0 | 0 |
| Shanxi Province | 1 | 1 |
| Tianjin Municipality | 0 | 0 |
| Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region | 1 | 0 |
| Tibet Autonomous Region | 1 | 1 |
| Yunnan Province | 0 | 0 |
| Zhejiang Province | 1 | 1 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:China_administrative_alt.svg



Left: Chinese linguistic groups, 1990. The map shows the distribution of linguistic groups in China according to the historical majority ethnic groups by region. This does not necessarily represent the current distribution due to age-long internal migration and assimilation. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency - From the Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection. **Right:** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:China_administrative_alt.svg

Several hundreds of languages are spoken in China, the most predominant of which is Mandarin-based Standard Chinese. Standard Chinese is the official national language of the country and serves as a lingua franca within Mandarin-speaking regions. According to the 2010 edition of Nationalencyklopedin, about 71% of the Chinese population spoke a variety of Mandarin as their first language. Several autonomous regions have additional official languages, such as Tibetan in the Tibet Autonomous Region and Mongolian in Inner Mongolia. Hong Kong and Macau both have different official languages from the mainland.

Any attempt at characterizing Chinese language by province would produce an extreme oversimplification, considering the hundreds of local language varieties that are not mutually intelligible. Hence, the following attempt characterizes language usage by Sinitic group. Many regions coded as having minority-majority language usage because for their assumed minority-Mandarin L1 speakers. China had a total population of about 1.338 billion in 2010.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varieties_of_Chinese)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/china?view=chart>)

(https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~yu25s/classweb/worldpolitics/Site/Dialects_in_China.html)

One scholarly source usefully classifies modern Chinese dialects into seven major groups. Population estimates come from Ramsey (1987) and are based upon a total Han Chinese population of 950 million in 1987. Source:

https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~yu25s/classweb/worldpolitics/Site/Dialects_in_China.html

Ramsey S. Robert. 1987. *The Languages of China*. Princeton University Press.

North

1.Mandarin 679,250,000 (71.5%) all of North and Southwest

The North varieties of Chinese are usually known as the Mandarin dialects. They are typified by the Peking dialect, which is the basis of the standard language and of “Mandarin” in a much narrower-and older-sense.

South

2.Wu 80,750,000(8.5%) coastal area around Shanghai,Zhejiang

The Wu dialects are spoken in the Yangtze delta and the coastal region around Shanghai. This is an area in the most fertile and densely populated part of China. There are more than eighty million speakers of Wu, and they live in a space approximately the size of the state of Georgia (which has a population of about five and a half million).

3.Gan 22,800,000(2.4%) Jiangxi

To the west and somewhat south of the Wu area are the Gan dialects. These little-known and little-studied varieties of Chinese are spoken mostly in Jiangxi, a province that stretches from the

hills and mountain passes along the border of Guangdong northward to the great bow of the Yangtze River as it bends south to touch Boyang Lake.

4.Xiang 45,600,000(4.8%)

Hunan

The Xiang dialects are also a Southern group in transition-even more so than Gan. They are exposed to mandarin from several directions. Hunan, the place where they are spoken, borders Mandarin-speaking territory on its north, west, and southwest.

5.Hakka 35,130,000(3.7%) widely scattered from Sichuan to Taiwan

Scattered over most of South China are communities of Hakka. Villages of these unusual people can be found in the countryside from Sichuan to Taiwan and are especially common in the hillier parts of Guangdong, Guangxi, and Southern Fujian.

6.Yue 47,500,000(5.0%) Guangdong, Guangxi (and overseas communities)

The Yue dialects are popularly known as the Cantonese dialects. They are spoken in Guangdong and Guangxi, in the area around the southernmost point in the curve of the South China coastline. These dialects are also spoken in North America. Unlike people from other parts of China, the people who speak Yue dialects-the "Cantonese"-have settled in fairly large numbers in the United States and Canada.

7.Min 38,950,000(4.1%)

Fujian, coastal areas of South

The Min-speaking part of China is Fujian Province and the northeastern tip of Guangdong. The best-known dialects in the area are those of Fuzhou, Amoy, and Swatow.

Fujian Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Min-speaking Fujianese peoples compose the largest Han subgroup in Fujian, with 98% of the population being Han Chinese. There are also Hakka speakers in the southwestern part of the province bordering Guangdong as well as substantial numbers of She, among others. Fujian had a total population of about 30,048,275 in 1990, 34,097,947 in 2000, and 36,894,217 in 2010.

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/fujian/?admid=378>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fujian#Demographics>)

Guangdong Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Cantonese and other Yue languages dominate in Guangdong Province, with the Cantonese people being the largest Han subgroup. The Teochew and Hakka peoples, among others, are also found distributed throughout the region. Guangdong had a total population of about 62,829,741 in 1990, 85,225,006 in 2000, and 104,303,132 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangdong#Demographics>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/guangdong/?admid=380>)

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (L1 = 1)

Standard Mandarin is spoken by most people, although Han peoples are estimated to comprise only about 62% of the population. Historically, Cantonese usage had much greater dominance, although there has been a presumed decline in recent decades. In addition to the Han, there is a substantial population of Tai-speaking Zhuang peoples (potentially up to 32%). As such, there is a presumed minority of Mandarin speakers in 1990. Whether or not Cantonese comprised a majority of the province at the time is debatable. Guangxi had a total population of about 42,244,884 in 1990, 43,854,538 in 2000, and 46,023,761 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangxi>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/guangxi/>)

Hainan Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Nearly all (approximately 76%) of Hainan belongs to the Hainanese Han Chinese people who mainly speak a Min language. As of 2000, there are also substantial Li (14.7%), Lingao/Ong-Be (~8%), Miao (0.7%), and Zhuang (0.6%) populations, most of whom primarily speak the Be or Li/Hlai languages. Although Mandarin is understood and spoken by most, Hainanese is assumed to be the most significant language variant natively spoken in the province. Hainan had a total population of about 6,556,831 in 1990, 7,559,035 in 2000, and 8,671,485 in 2010.

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/?admid=387>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hainan#Demographics>)

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2016 census, Cantonese (the Yue prestige variety) is spoken by nearly all (94.6%) of Hong Kong, with many claiming it as their first language (88.9%). Among other first languages, English (4.3%) and Mandarin (1.9%) are the most prominent. Hong Kong had a total population of about 1,250,993 in 1991, 1,335,469 in 2001, 1,270,876 in 2011 and 1,253,417 in 2016.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20190822190129/https://www.byccensus2016.gov.hk/data/16bc-main-results.pdf>)

(<http://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/hongkong/?admid=1540>)

Hunan Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Xiang Chinese is the eponymous variety spoken in Hunan. Southwestern Mandarin, Hakka, Waxiang, and Xiangnan Tuhua, among others, are also present. Most of the population identified as Han Chinese (89.8%) in the 2000 census, followed by various ethnic minority groups (10.2%). Hunan had a total population of about 60,657,992 in 1990, 63,274,173 in 2000, and 65,700,762 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunan#Demographics>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/?admid=387>)

Jiangxi Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Gan Chinese is the predominant variant spoken in Jiangxi, especially in the northern areas of the province, while Hakka is spoken to a lesser extent primarily in the southern region. Other languages and dialects such as Huizhou and Jianghuai Mandarin are also spoken, although to a lesser extent. As such, Gan languages are presumably the majority-spoken group in the province. Jiangxi had a total population of about 37,710,177 in 1990, 40,397,598 in 2000, and 44,567,797 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiangxi>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/jiangxi/?admid=389>)

Macau Special Administrative Region (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Cantonese (the Yue prestige variety) is spoken by almost all (87.5%) of the population, with about 80.1% speaking Cantonese as their first language. Mandarin (5.5%), English (2.8%), and Portuguese (0.7%) also have substantial first-language speakers. Macau had a total population of about 435,235 in 2001 and 552,503 in 2011.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macau>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/Macau.html>)

Shanghai Municipality (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to a survey conducted in Shanghai in 2013, much of the population speaks Mandarin (97.0%, Shanghainese (81.4%), or English (47.5%), oftentimes in various combinations. However, the rapid increase of Putonghua (the Beijing dialect of Mandarin) usage as a result of post-1990 migration to Shanghai indicates a likely Shanghainese (or, more broadly, Wu) dominance prior to those movements. As such, there is an assumed Wu-majority for 1990. Shanghai had a total population of about 13,341,852 in 1990, 16,407,734 in 2000, and 23,019,196 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai#Language>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/shanghai/?admid=405>)

Shanxi Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The categorization of Jin languages, the most common Sinitic branch spoken in Shanxi, as either Mandarin or a distinct subgroup, appears contentious. Assuming the Jin languages to be separate, there is a presumed majority of those speakers in Shanxi. Zhongyuan Mandarin is primarily spoken in the southern part of the province. Shanxi had a total population of about 28,758,846 in 1990, 32,471,242 in 2000, and 35,712,101 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanxi#Language>)
(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/shanxi/?admid=395>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Chinese)

Sichuan Province (L1=1, L2=0)

Sichuan Chinese has been described as a variant of Mandarin Chinese or as a separate language. What is evident is that the language is highly divergent in phonology, vocabulary, and even grammar from Mandarin Chinese. There are also significant Tibetan-speaking minorities (Khams and Amdo Tibetan), Qiangic speaking minorities, and Nuosi speaking (related to Burmese) minorities in the western part of the province.

<https://collectanealinguistica.wordpress.com/2017/06/16/sichuanese-just-a-dialect-of-mandarin-or-a-language-in-its-own-right/>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sichuan#Culture>

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (L1 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, Uyghurs (43.6%) composed the largest ethnic minority group in Xinjiang, followed by Han Chinese (40.6%), Kazakhs (8.3%), and others (7.5%). Census data from 1990 indicates an even greater portion of Uyghurs (47.8%), Han Chinese (37.9%), and Kazakhs (7.5%). Assuming relatively equal distribution into ethnolinguistic identities, there is an assumed minority of Mandarin and Kazakh speakers in 1990, and a large minority of Uyghur population that falls just short of a majority. Xinjiang had a total population of about 15,156,883 in 1990, 18,459,511 in 2000, and 21,815,815 in 2010.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20181121184615/http://www.xjtj.gov.cn/sjcx/tjnj_3415/2016xjtjnj/rkgy/201707/t20170714_539451.html)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang#Demographics>)
(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/xinjiang/?admid=402>)

Tibet Autonomous Region (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Most of Tibet identified as an ethnic Tibetan (90.5%) in the 2011 census, followed by Han Chinese (~8%) and other ethnic minorities (1.4%). Among the Tibetic languages, Standard/Central Tibetan (Ü-Tsang) and Khams appear to be the most commonly spoken in Tibet, and there is an assumed native majority of the former in the region. Tibet had a total population of about 2,196,029 in 1990, 2,616,329 in 2000, and 3,002,165 in 2010.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20130216101632/http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rkmz/51886.jhtml>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet_Autonomous_Region#Demographics)
(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/xizang/?admid=403>)

Zhejiang Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although Zhejiang, as with much of China, is linguistically diverse, most inhabitants reportedly speak a Wu dialect. Mandarin and Huizhou are spoken along the Anhui border, as with Min on the Fujian border, although the Wu languages presumably comprise a majority of the province. Zhejiang had a total population of about 41,446,015 in 1990, 45,930,651 in 2000, and 54,426,891 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhejiang#Languages>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/china/cities/zhejiang/?admid=398>)

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (L1 = 0; L2 = 0)

While the region has a distinctive status, it is not linguistically distinctive and has not been for a very long time. When the autonomous region was established in 1947, Han Chinese comprised 83.6% of the population and the Mongols comprised 14.8% of the population. According to the 2010 census, the percentage of Han Chinese had dropped to 79.5% and Mongols increased slightly to 17.1%. While language usage does not overlap perfectly with ethnic allegiance, it provides a good guide. Mongol is an official language of the region alongside Chinese and it appears to be vibrant (Janhunen). The population was 24,706,321 in 2010, of which about 4.1 million estimated to be ethnic Mongols (Tsung).

(Janhunen, Juha (29 November 2012). "1". Mongolian. John Benjamins Publishing Company. p. 16.)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inner_Mongolia#Language_and_culture)

(Tsung, Linda (27 October 2014). "3". Language Power and Hierarchy: Multilingual Education in China. Bloomsbury Academic. p. 59)

Ningxia autonomous region (L1 = 0; L2 = 0)

This region is the homeland region of the Hui people, one of 56 officially recognized nationalities in China. A sizeable minority is Muslim (34%), but the region is not linguistically distinctive. Mandarin dialects predominate. Its population was 6.3 million in 2010.

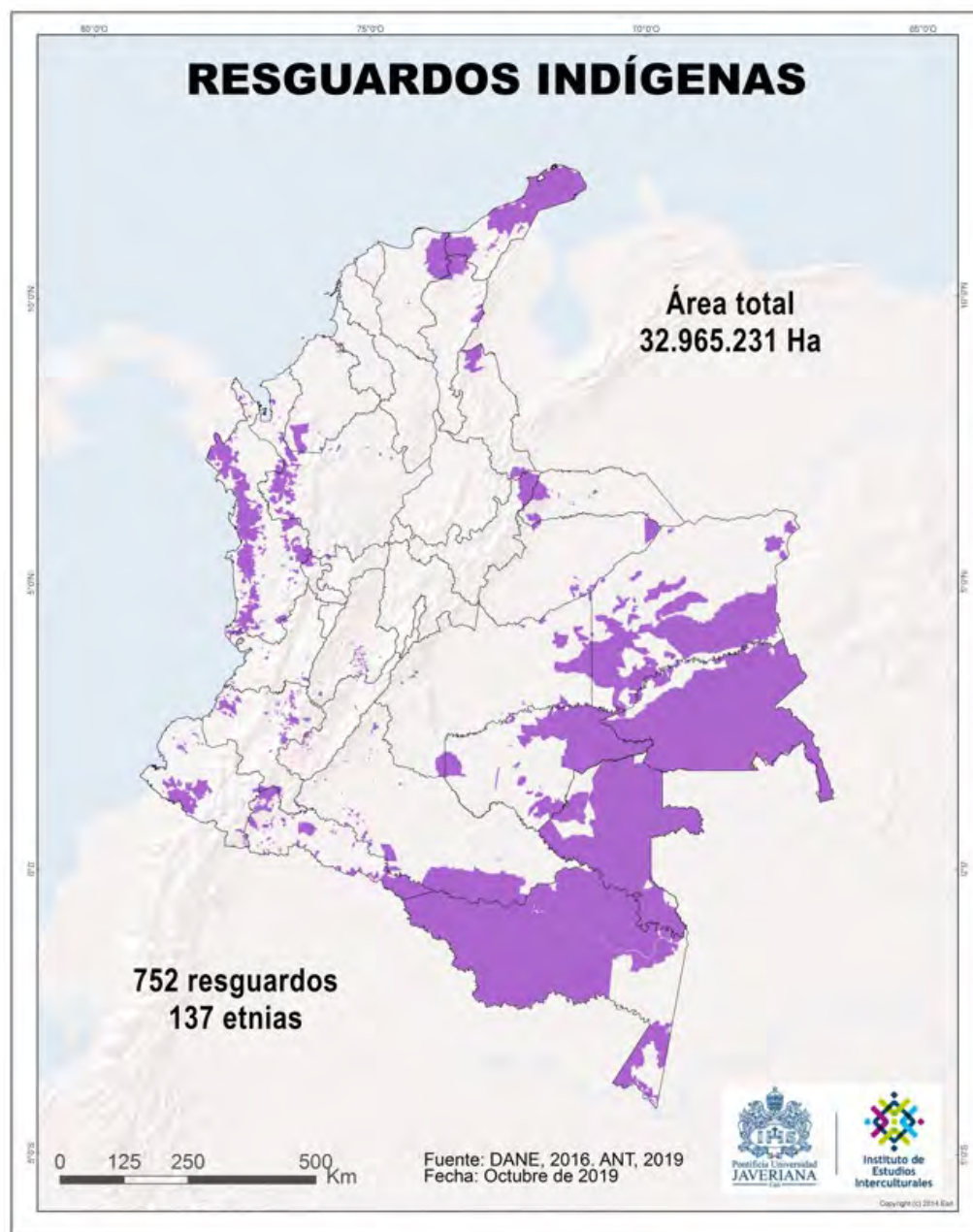
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ningxia>)

Colombia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Amazonas | 1 | 0 |
| Antioquia | 0 | 0 |
| Arauca | 0 | 0 |
| Atlántico | 0 | 0 |
| Bolívar | 0 | 0 |
| Boyacá | 0 | 0 |
| Caldas | 0 | 0 |
| Caquetá | 0 | 0 |
| Casanare | 0 | 0 |
| Cauca | 0 | 0 |
| Cesar | 0 | 0 |
| Chocó | 0 | 0 |
| Córdoba | 0 | 0 |
| Cundinamarca | 0 | 0 |
| Guainía | 1 | 0 |
| Guaviare | 0 | 0 |
| Huila | 0 | 0 |
| La Guajira | 0 | 0 |
| Magdalena | 0 | 0 |
| Meta | 0 | 0 |
| Nariño | 0 | 0 |
| Norte de Santander | 0 | 0 |
| Putumayo | 0 | 0 |
| Quindío | 0 | 0 |
| Risaralda | 0 | 0 |
| Santander | 0 | 0 |
| Santander de Norte | 0 | 0 |
| Sucre | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Tolima | 0 | 0 |
| Valle del Cauca | 0 | 0 |
| Vaupés | 1 | 0 |
| Vichada | 0 | 0 |
| Distrito Capital | 0 | 0 |
| San Andrés y Providencia | 1 | 1 |
| Resguardos indígenas | 1 | 0 |





Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_Colombia

<https://lasillavacia.com/silla-llena/red-etnica/resguardos-coloniales-y-republicanos-la-clarificacion-debe-ir-de-la-mano-la>

Spanish is the official language of Colombia and is spoken by nearly the entire (99.2%) population. Many departments also have official regional languages, many of which belong to Indigenous minority groups, and English is official in the archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina. According to the Ministerio de Cultura, there are about 850,000 speakers (2.0%) of Indigenous languages, most of which belong to the Chibchan, Tucanoan, Bora–Witoto, Guajiboan, Arawakan, Cariban, Barbacoan, and Saliban language families. As of 2005, the total population of Colombia was 42,889,000.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Colombia)

Amazonas (L1 = 1)

Although sparsely populated with a total population of only 46,950 in 2005, the Amazonas department is home to a diversity of Indigenous ethnic groups. Of the total population, almost half (43.4%) identified with one, with minor (2.0%) communities of Mulatto, Afro-Colombian, and Afro-descendent peoples found here as well.

(https://www.dane.gov.co/files/censo2005/PERFIL_PDF_CG2005/91000T7T000.PDF)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazonas_Department)

Guainía (L1 = 1)

Of the 18,797 people residing in Guainía as of 2005, a majority (64.9%) identified with one of 24 native ethnic groups. Many of these Indigenous peoples reported speaking as many as four native languages other than Spanish and Portuguese. The largest of these ethnic groups are the Puinaves and the Curripacos.

(https://www.dane.gov.co/files/censo2005/PERFIL_PDF_CG2005/94000T7T000.PDF)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guain%C3%ADa_Department)

Vaupés (L1 = 1)

Vaupés is home to many Indigenous inhabitants (66.6%), with the rest of the department consisting of non-Indigenous Spanish speakers. Several major tribes reportedly resided within the region, including the Caribs, Cubeos, Uananas, Karapanas, Tucanos, and Macús, although contemporary survival of those populations remains unclear. The population of the department in 2005 was 19,943.

(https://www.dane.gov.co/files/censo2005/PERFIL_PDF_CG2005/97000T7T000.PDF)

(<https://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/vaupes>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaup%C3%A9s_Department)

San Andres y Providencia (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Before 1960, the population of San Andres y Providencia was almost entirely Raizal, an Afro-Caribbean group that speaks San Andrés-Providencia Creole. As of the 2005 census, the Raizal population (39.4%) and the Mulatto, Afro-Colombian or Afro-descendant population (17.6%) altogether comprised a majority of the 70,554-strong population.

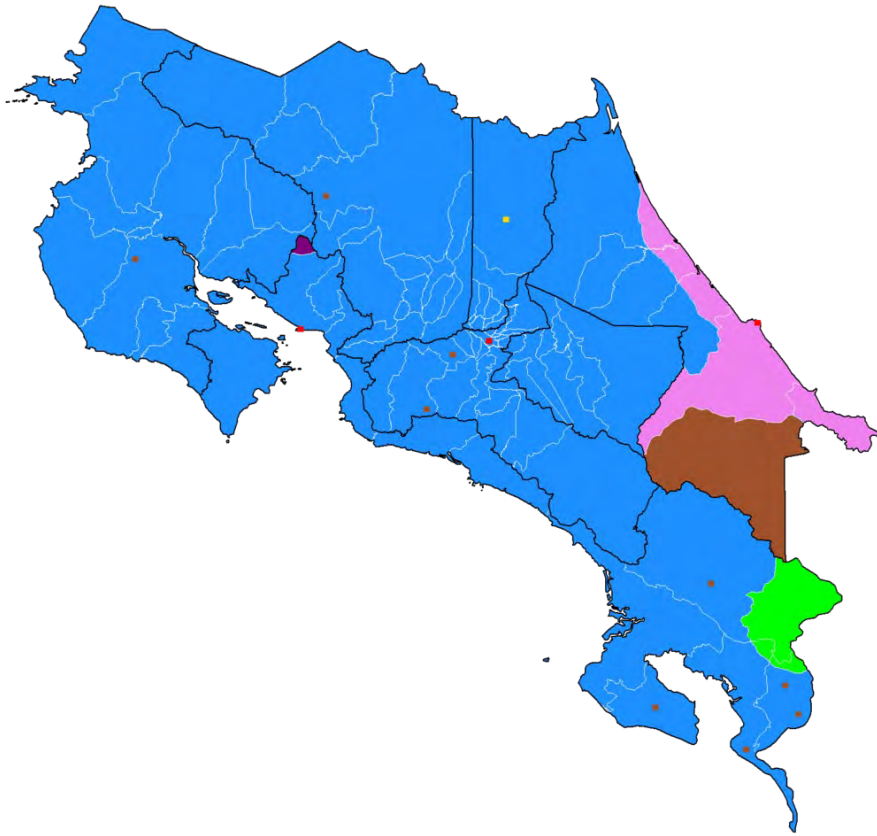
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archipelago_of_San_Andr%C3%A9s,_Providencia_and_Santa_Catalina#Demographics)

Resguardos indigenas (L1 = 1; L2 = 1)

Resguardos are a collection of communal landholdings that, by 1991, contained 800,271 people and were found in Amazonia, Ilanos, the Caribbean and Pacific lowlands, and the Andean highlands. Highland peoples refer to the cultures of the Andes and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta of Colombia, while lowland peoples refer to the inhabitants of Chocó, Amazonia, Guajira and the Caribbean Coast, the Urabá Region, and other non-mountain cultures. The resguardos, many of them small-scale, tend to be internally relatively homogenous in linguistic terms and distinct from main Colombian society, though linguistically diverse amongst themselves.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_in_Colombia)

Costa Rica

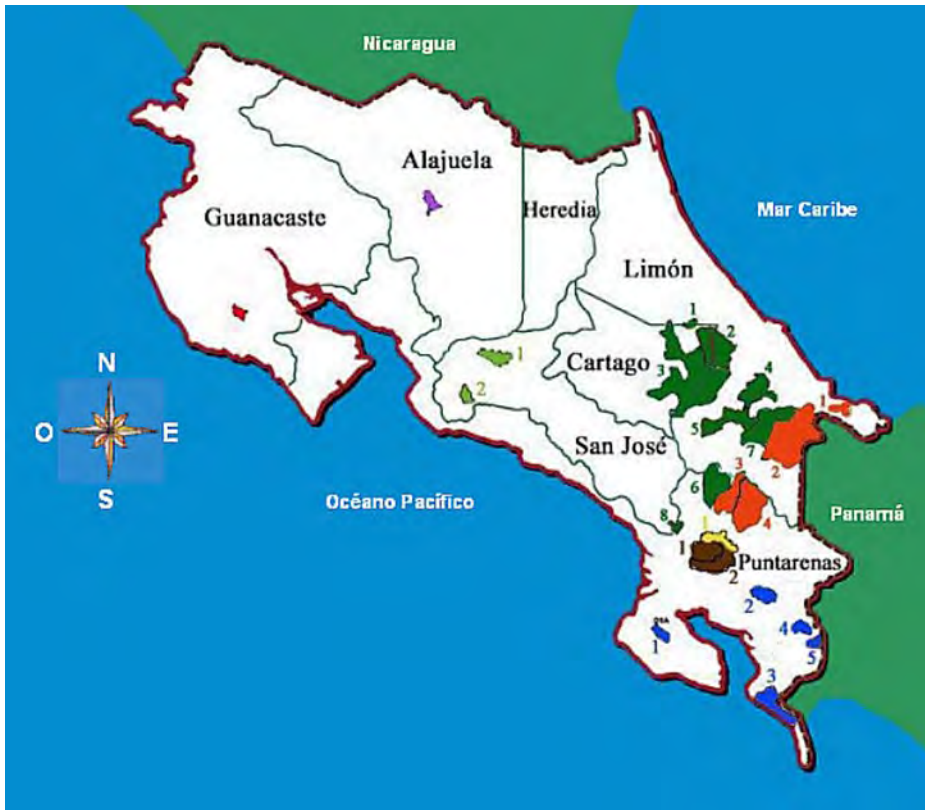


Second edition of the linguistic map of [Costa Rica](#) . **Legend:** ■ **Spanish.** (*spoken across the country*) ■ Limonense Creole English. ■ Quaker English. ■ Indigenous languages. ■ Chinese. ■ Italian Cotobruseno. ■ Sarapican German.

Source:

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lenguas_de_Costa_Rica#/media/Archivo:Mapa_de_lenguas_de_cr.2.png

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, out of a total population of 4,533,000 in 2008, much of Costa Rica only speaks Spanish (88.4%), while some Costa Ricans also speak English (10.7%) or French (0.7%) as a second language. Jamaican patois, an English-based creole language, is also spoken in some communities along the Caribbean coast (pink), and Italian Cotobruseno (with a strong influence of Calabrian Italian alongside Sardinian and Sicilian) is spoken and taught in regional public education in some cantons in the south, with the canton of Coto Brus as its core (green). There is also a small indigenous/ native population, approximately 2% according to the latest census figures, that continues to speak a variety of indigenous languages.



https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Territorios_ind%C3%ADgenas_de_Costa_Rica

Indigenous reserves of Costa Rica

(http://www.nacion.com/ln_ee/2008/marzo/11/pais1457622.html)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Costa_Rica#Languages)

(https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lenguas_de_Costa_Rica#Lenguas_ind%C3%ADgenas)

Territorios indígenas (L1 = 1; L2 = 1)

The autonomous territorial communities are a collection of 24 self-governing communities legally recognized since 1977. The bulk are concentrated in the south (mostly in the brown area in the first map). These communities speak diverse languages, mostly of meso-American descent. The five chief indigenous languages are maleku, cabécar, bribri, guaymí and bocotá. These languages are totally differentiated and continue to be actively practiced by their inhabitants.

Croatia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Bjelovarsko-bilogorska | 0 | 0 |
| Brodsko-posavska | 0 | 0 |
| Dubrovačko-neretvanska | 0 | 0 |
| Grad Zagreb | 0 | 0 |
| Šibensko-kninska | 0 | 0 |
| Istarska | 0 | 0 |
| Karlovac | 0 | 0 |
| Koprivničko-Križevačka | 0 | 0 |
| Krapinsko-zagorska | 0 | 0 |
| Ličko-Senjska | 0 | 0 |
| Međimurska | 0 | 0 |
| Osječko-baranjska | 0 | 0 |
| Požeško-slavonska | 0 | 0 |
| Primorsko-goranska | 0 | 0 |
| Sisačko-moslavačka | 0 | 0 |
| Splitsko-dalmatinska | 0 | 0 |
| Varaždinska | 0 | 0 |
| Virovitičko-podravska | 0 | 0 |
| Vukovarsko-srijemska | 0 | 0 |
| Zadarska | 0 | 0 |
| Zagrebačka | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Counties_of_Croatia-fr.svg

According to the 2011 census, the majority ethnic group of Croatia are Croats (90.4%), followed by small populations of ethnic minorities such as Serbs (4.4%), Bosniaks (0.73%), and Albanians (0.41%). However, none of these minorities compose a sizeable majority of any particular district. The population of Croatia at the time was 4,284,889.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/croatia-ethnic2011.htm>)

(https://www.dzs.hr/Eng/censuses/census2011/results/htm/E01_01_04/e01_01_04_RH.htm)

l) (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia#Demographics>)

Cuba

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Artemisa | 0 | 0 |
| Camagüey | 0 | 0 |
| Ciego de Ávila | 0 | 0 |
| Cienfuegos | 0 | 0 |
| Granma | 0 | 0 |
| Guantánamo | 0 | 0 |
| Holguín | 0 | 0 |
| La Habana | 0 | 0 |
| Las Tunas | 0 | 0 |
| Matanzas | 0 | 0 |
| Mayabeque | 0 | 0 |
| Pinar del Río | 0 | 0 |
| Sancti Spíritus | 0 | 0 |
| Santiago de Cuba | 0 | 0 |
| Villa Clara | 0 | 0 |
| Isla de la Juventud | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cuba,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_monochrome.svg

As of the 2010 census, Cuban Spanish is spoken by nearly the entire population of Cuba. A considerable number of Cubans also speak Haitian Creole, the second most-spoken language with about 300,000 native speakers. The largest Haitian Creole communities are currently located in the eastern provinces, but there are also sizeable minorities in Matanzas and the Havana. Classes in Creole are offered in Guantanamo, Matanzas, and the City of Havana. Lucumi, Galician, and Corsican are also spoken, although primarily by foreigners. Cuba had a total population of 11,241,161 in 2010.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba#Demographics>)

Cyprus



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UN_Buffer_Zone_in_Cyprus.svg

Following the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the country became divided into two linguistically near-homogeneous areas: the Turkish-speaking north and the Greek-speaking south. As of 2011, in the Cyprus-controlled areas, Greek (80.9%) is the most widely spoken language, followed by English (4.1%), Romanian (2.9%), and several other foreign languages. The total population in the Cyprus-controlled area at the time was about 838,897, compared to 294,906 in Northern Cyprus.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Cyprus)

Czech Republic

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Jihočeský | 0 | 0 |
| Jihomoravský | 0 | 0 |
| Karlovarský | 0 | 0 |
| Královéhradecký | 0 | 0 |
| Liberecký | 0 | 0 |
| Moravskoslezský | 0 | 0 |
| Olomoucký | 0 | 0 |
| Pardubický | 0 | 0 |
| Plzeňský | 0 | 0 |
| Praha | 0 | 0 |
| Středočeský | 0 | 0 |
| Ústecký | 0 | 0 |
| Vysočina | 0 | 0 |
| Zlínský | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Bohemia,_Austro-Hungarian_Empire_Genealogy

According to the European Commission's Eurobarometer survey conducted in early 2012, Czech comprises a significant majority (97.52%) of mother tongue speakers in Czech

Republic, followed by Slovak (1.19%) and English (0.68%). Considering speakers of both foreign and mother tongue languages, Czech (98.8%) is still predominant, followed by English (11.8%), German (8.6%), Slovak (7.3%), and Russian (7.1%), among others. Of the 10,562,214 total residents in Czech Republic as of 2011, most are ethnically Czech (95%), with Slovaks (3%) and other European ethnic minorities also residing within.

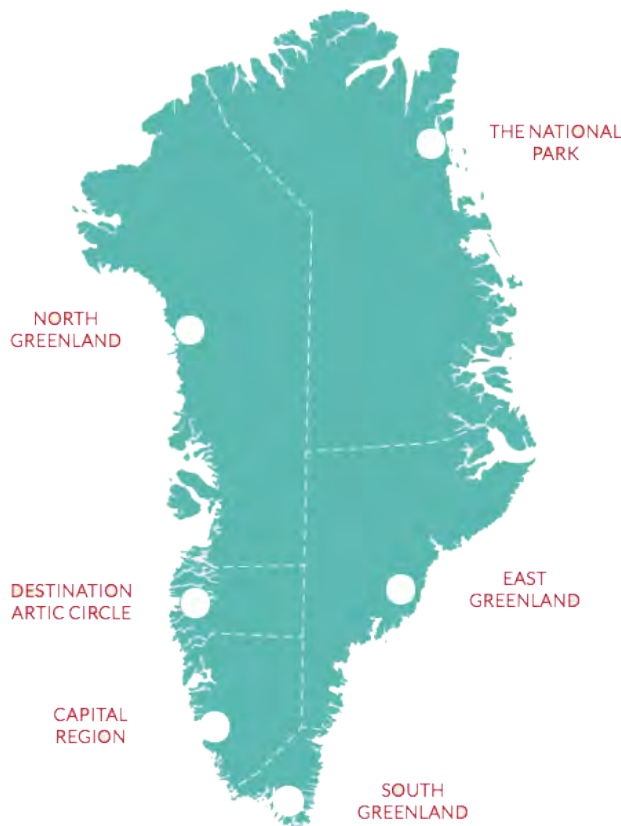
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_the_Czech_Republic)

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/czech-republic>)

Denmark

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------|----|----|
| Midtjylland | 0 | 0 |
| Nordjylland | 0 | 0 |
| Sjælland | 0 | 0 |
| Syddanmark | 0 | 0 |
| Faroer | 1 | 1 |
| Greenland | 1 | 1 |
| Hovedstaden | 0 | 0 |





Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Denmark_regions_es.svg

<http://arctic-nomad.com/the-regions-in-greenland/>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Faroe_Islands,_administrative_divisions_-_de_\(regions%2Bmunicipalities\)_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Faroe_Islands,_administrative_divisions_-_de_(regions%2Bmunicipalities)_-_colored.svg)

According to the European Commission's Eurobarometer survey conducted in early 2012, Danish is the mother tongue of a significant majority (96.42%) of Denmark, followed by English (0.81%) and German (0.65%). Similarly, according to Statistics Denmark, 86.9% of the population was of Danish descent in 2017, while 13.1% were of a foreign background. The most common countries of origin for immigrants were Poland, Turkey, Germany, and several other Southern European and Middle East states. The total population in 2012 was 5,748,769.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Denmark>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Denmark)

(<https://www.dst.dk/Site/Dst/Udgivelser/GetPubFile.aspx?id=21501&sid=denmark%20in%20figures%202017%20net>)

Faroer (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Of the most used first languages in the Faroe Islands, Faroese comprised a significant majority (90.8%) as of 2014. Of the 48,346 inhabitants as of the 2011 census, 97% said that they were ethnic Faroese, while those reporting a different ethnicity came from Denmark, other European Countries, and various other continents.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20180729171357/http://www.hagstova.fo/fo/folkateljning/folkid-111111/filipinsk-og-teilenskt-vunnu-fram-sum-modurmál>)

Greenland (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2018, the number of speakers of Greenlandic is estimated at 50,000 (90%) out of a total population of 55,000, with divisions into three main dialects: Kalaallisut (West-Greenlandic, 44,000 speakers and the dialect that is used as official language), Tunumiit (East-Greenlandic, 3,000 speakers) and Inuktun (North-Greenlandic, 800 speakers). 89.7% of the population identified as Inuit, followed by Danish (7.8%).

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Greenland)

Dominican Republic

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Azua | 0 | 0 |
| Bahoruco | 0 | 0 |
| Barahona | 0 | 0 |
| Dajabón | 0 | 0 |
| Duarte | 0 | 0 |
| El Seibo | 0 | 0 |
| Elías Piña | 0 | 0 |
| Españolat | 0 | 0 |
| Hato Mayor | 0 | 0 |
| Hermanas Mirabal | 0 | 0 |
| Independencia | 0 | 0 |
| La Altagracia | 0 | 0 |
| La Romana | 0 | 0 |
| La Vega | 0 | 0 |
| María Trinidad Sánchez | 0 | 0 |
| Monseñor Nouel | 0 | 0 |
| Monte Cristi | 0 | 0 |
| Monte Plata | 0 | 0 |
| Pedernales | 0 | 0 |
| Peravia | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Plata | 0 | 0 |
| Samaná | 0 | 0 |
| San Cristóbal | 0 | 0 |
| San José de Ocoa | 0 | 0 |
| San Juan | 0 | 0 |
| San Pedro de Macorís | 0 | 0 |
| Santiago | 0 | 0 |
| Santiago Rodríguez | 0 | 0 |
| Santo Domingo | 0 | 0 |
| Sánchez Ramírez | 0 | 0 |
| Valverde | 0 | 0 |
| Distrito Nacional | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominican_Republic#/media/File:Dominican_Republic,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

Dominican Spanish is spoken by nearly all of the Dominican Republic. Haitian Creole is also used by a small minority (2%), and in general, there is strong English proficiency. Other foreign languages with sizeable communities are Samaná English, Chinese, Japanese, and Italian, among others. The country had a total population of about 7,819,239 in 1995.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominican_Republic#Demographics)

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=YgtSqB9oqDIC&pg=PA389&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false>)

East Timor/ Timor Leste



Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:LocationEastTimorNamed.svg>

The official languages of East Timor are Portuguese and Tetum. According to the 2015 census, the most commonly spoken mother tongues were Tetum Prasa (30.6%), Mambai (16.6%), Makasai (10.5%), and Tetum Terik (6.1%), among numerous others. Approximately 35% of the population reported an ability to speak, read, and write Portuguese. East Timor had a population of 1,196,302 in 2015.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Timor#Languages)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/timor-leste>)

Ecuador

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Azuay | 0 | 0 |
| Bolivar | 0 | 0 |
| Canar | 0 | 0 |
| Carchi | 0 | 0 |
| Chimborazo | 0 | 0 |
| Cotopaxi | 0 | 0 |
| El Oro | 0 | 0 |
| Esmeraldas | 0 | 0 |
| Guayas | 0 | 0 |
| Imbabura | 0 | 0 |
| Loja | 0 | 0 |
| Los Rios | 0 | 0 |
| Manabi | 0 | 0 |
| Morona-Santiago | 0 | 0 |
| Napo | 1 | 0 |
| Orellana | 0 | 0 |
| Pastaza | 0 | 0 |
| Pichincha | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Elena | 0 | 0 |
| Santo Domingo de los | | |
| Tsáchilas | 0 | 0 |
| Sucumbios | 0 | 0 |
| Tungurahua | 0 | 0 |
| Zamora-Chinchi | 0 | 0 |
| Galapagos | 0 | 0 |
| Distrito Metropolitano de | | |
| Quito | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Ecuador

Out of 15,011,117 total inhabitants as of 2010, estimates place the number of native Spanish speakers in Ecuador as 93.0% of the population, with Quechua (4.1%) being the second largest mother tongue. There are especially high concentrations of Quechua speakers in the Chimborazo, Imbabura, and Cañar Highlands. Other Indigenous languages such as Shuar, Awapit, A'ingae, and Achuar-Shiwiari, among others, altogether comprise 0.4% of the population.

(<https://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Americas/Ecuador-LANGUAGES.html>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecuador#Language>)

Napo (L1 = 1)

With 79,139 inhabitants as of 2001, Napo was the sole remaining majority-Indigenous province of Ecuador (56.3%). Using maps displaying geographic distributions of ethnic groups in Ecuador, we can assume strong populations of Quichuas de la Sierra, with the A'i (Cofán) being found in Sucumbíos and close to the provincial boundaries.

(<https://latinoschools.b-cdn.net/WordpressLatinos/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/indigenous-languages-ecuador.jpg>)

(<https://www.latinoschools.com/blog/languages-bolivia-ecuador-peru/>)

(<https://blogs.covchurch.org/delp/?p=1822>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20111210160736/http://www.siise.gov.ec/Publicaciones/2inf9.pdf>)

El Salvador

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Ahuachapán | 0 | 0 |
| Cabañas | 0 | 0 |
| Chalatenango | 0 | 0 |
| Cuscatlán | 0 | 0 |
| La Libertad | 0 | 0 |
| La Paz | 0 | 0 |
| La Unión | 0 | 0 |
| Morazán | 0 | 0 |
| San Miguel | 0 | 0 |
| San Salvador | 0 | 0 |
| San Vicente | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Ana | 0 | 0 |
| Sonsonate | 0 | 0 |
| Usulután | 0 | 0 |
| Metropolitan San Salvador | 0 | 0 |



Source:

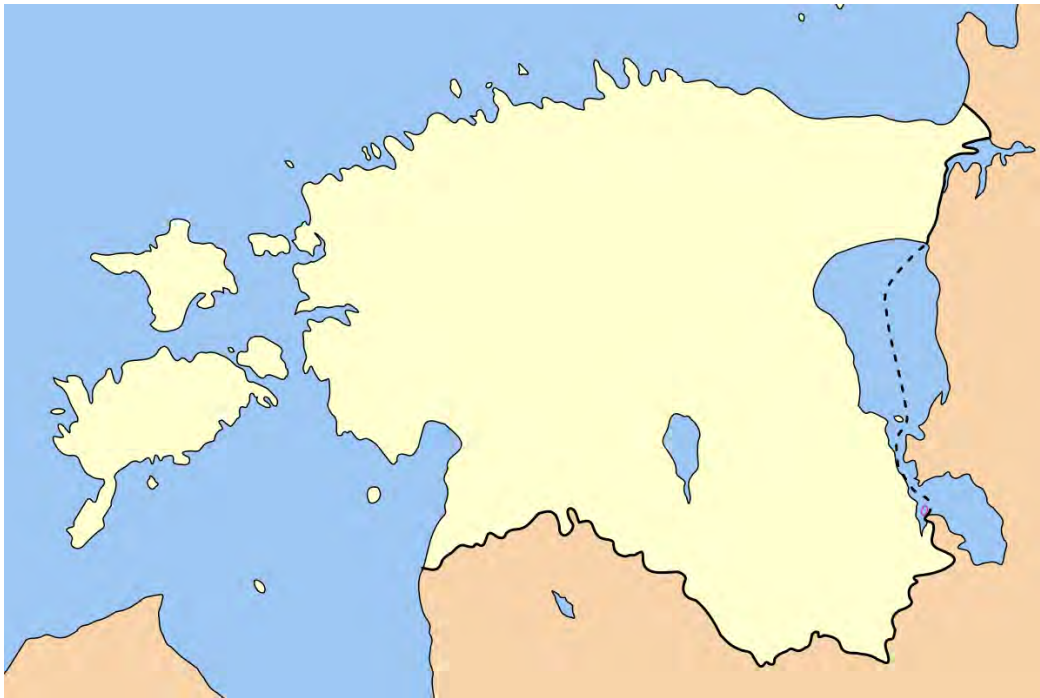
<http://www.banckfam.org/banckfam/index.php?in=SVDR&z=2>

Spanish is the official language of El Salvador and is spoken by nearly the entire population. There are some minor Nauhault, Lenca, and Q'eqchi' communities, although together they constitute only 1% of the overall population. The country had about 6,156,670 total inhabitants as of 2017.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Salvador#Languages)

(<https://www.graphicmaps.com/el-salvador/languages>)

Estonia



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Estonia_locator_map.svg

According to the European Commission's Eurobarometer survey conducted in early 2012, Estonian (79.6%) and Russian (19.0%) are the mother tongues of nearly all of Estonia. Of all languages spoken in the country, foreign or as a mother tongue, the most prevalent are Estonian (84.9%), Russian (43.0%), English (23.4%), Finnish (12.4%), and German (10.0%), among others. The total population at the time was 1,325,215.

(<https://news.postimees.ee/2665272/statistics-estonia-revised-the-population-figures-for-the-years-2000-2013#:~:text=The%20population%20of%20Estonia%20as%20at%201%20January%202012%20was%201%2C325%2C215.>)
(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Estonia>)

Finland

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------------|----|----|
| Aland | 1 | 1 |
| Central Finland | 0 | 0 |
| Central Ostrobothnia | 0 | 0 |
| Kainuu | 0 | 0 |
| Kanta-Hame | 0 | 0 |
| Kymenlaakso | 0 | 0 |
| Lapland | 0 | 0 |
| North Karelia | 0 | 0 |
| North Ostrobothnia | 0 | 0 |
| North Savo | 0 | 0 |
| Ostrobothnia | 0 | 0 |
| Paijat-Hame | 0 | 0 |
| Satakunta | 0 | 0 |
| South Karelia | 0 | 0 |
| South Ostrobothnia | 0 | 0 |
| South Savo | 0 | 0 |
| Southwest Finland | 0 | 0 |
| Tampere Region | 0 | 0 |
| Uusimaa | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Finland

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages of Finland. Finnish (87.3%) predominated nationwide while Swedish (5.2%) is spoken in some coastal areas in the west and south and in the autonomous region of Åland. As of 2019, the total population was 5,525,000. Sami, Romani, and Karelian are officially recognized minority languages.

(http://www.stat.fi/tup/suoluk/suoluk_vaesto_en.html#Population%20structure%20on%2031%20December)

(http://www.stat.fi/tup/suoluk/suoluk_vaesto_en.html)

Åland (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

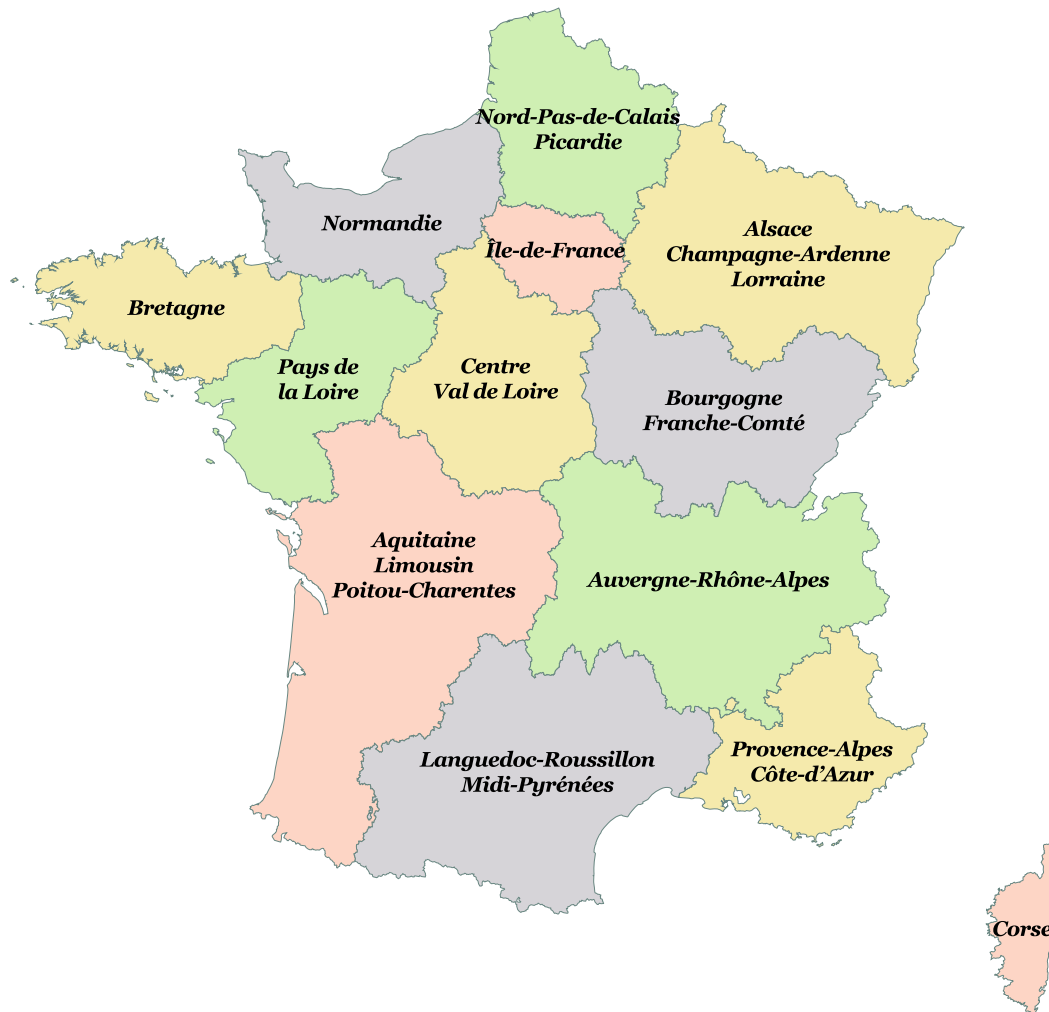
Most inhabitants of Åland speak Swedish as their first language (86.5%) as of 2019, followed by Finnish (4.7%). The province had 29,884 inhabitants at the time. The ethnicity of Ålanders and the correct linguistic classification of their language lies in that they may be considered either ethnic Swedes or Swedish-speaking Finns, although their language is closer to the Uppländska dialect of Sweden than to Finland Swedish.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%85land_Islands)

France

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes | 0 | 0 |
| Bourgogne-Franche-Comté | 0 | 0 |
| Bretagne | 0 | 0 |
| Centre-Val de Loire | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Est | 0 | 0 |
| Hauts-de-France | 0 | 0 |
| Ile-de-France | 0 | 0 |
| Normandy | 0 | 0 |
| Nouvelle-Aquitaine | 0 | 0 |
| Occitanie | 0 | 0 |
| Pays-de-la-Loire | 0 | 0 |
| Provence-Alpes-Cote-d'Azur | 0 | 0 |
| Corsica | 1 | 1 |

Source:



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:R%C3%A9gions_de_France_2016.svg

Of the languages of France, the national language of French is the only official language according to the second article of the French Constitution, and the standardized variant is by far the most widely spoken. According to the European Commission's Eurobarometer 2012 data, a significant majority (93.3%) of the population consider French their mother tongue, followed by Arabic (1.8%) and English (1.3%). Regional languages include Basque, Breton, Gallo, and Corsican, although each has few remaining speakers. There were approximately 65,600,350 inhabitants of France at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_France)

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/France>)

Bretagne (**L1 = 0, L2 = 0**)

Today, Breton is spoken by a small minority of Bretagne (4.5%) but estimates place that number as more significant (42%) in preceding decades. According to a 1999 INSEE survey, 12% of the adults of Brittany speak Breton. After Breton, Gallo

(4.2%) is spoken in eastern Brittany, though has declined significantly in usage. The population of the region was 4,550,418 as of 2012.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brittany#Regional_languages)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breton_language#Geographic_distribution_and_dialects)

(<https://www.ethnologue.com/country/FR>)

Corsica (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Estimates place about 10% of Corsica's population as speaking Corsican natively today and 50% maintaining some degree of speaking proficiency. By 1995, out of 258,416 total inhabitants, an estimated 65% expressed some degree of proficiency in Corsican, while a small minority, about 10%, used Corsican as a first language.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsican_language#Number_of_speakers)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsica#Demographics>)

Germany

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Baden-Württemberg | 0 | 0 |
| Bayern | 1 | 1 |
| Berlin | 0 | 0 |
| Brandenburg | 0 | 0 |
| Bremen | 0 | 0 |
| Hamburg | 0 | 0 |
| Hessen | 0 | 0 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 0 | 0 |
| Niedersachsen | 0 | 0 |
| Nordrhein-Westfalen | 0 | 0 |
| Rheinland-Pfalz | 0 | 0 |
| Saarland | 0 | 0 |
| Sachsen | 0 | 0 |
| Sachsen-Anhalt | 0 | 0 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 0 | 0 |
| Thüringen | 0 | 0 |



Source:

<http://aleph.humanities.ucla.edu/2015/07/26/an-acceptable-scandal-a-study-of-public-response-to-xenophobic-political-rhetoric-in-germany/>

According to the European Commission's 2012 Eurobarometer survey, out of 80,523,746 total inhabitants, a significant majority of Germans (87.05%) speak German as their mother tongue, followed by Russian (4.27%) and Turkish (2.33%). There are several native minority languages in Germany, namely Danish, Low German, Low Rhenish, Sorbian, Romany, North Frisian, and Saterland Frisian.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Germany>)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany#Languages>)

Bayern (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although an exact population count is difficult to find, a majority of the Bayern population presumably spoke Bavarian, which is listed as an individual language according to the ISO code. Today, there are approximately 14,000,000 total speakers of Bavarian, though the language is spoken also in Austria, Bavaria, and South Tyrol. At the beginning of 2012, the region had a population of about 12,397,614.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavarian_language)

Greece

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Mount Athos | 0 | 0 |
| Aegean North | 0 | 0 |
| Aegean South | 0 | 0 |
| Attica | 0 | 0 |
| Crete | 0 | 0 |
| Epirus | 0 | 0 |
| Greece Central | 0 | 0 |
| Greece West | 0 | 0 |
| Ionian Islands | 0 | 0 |
| Macedonia Central | 0 | 0 |
| Macedonia East and Thrace | 0 | 0 |
| Macedonia West | 0 | 0 |
| Peloponnesus | 0 | 0 |
| Thessaly | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://it.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Greece,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

The official language of Greece is Greek, which, according to the 2012 European Commission survey, is spoken natively by approximately 99.0% of the population. A number of non-official, minority languages and some Greek dialects are spoken as well. However, because no Greek census since 1951 has asked questions pertaining to mother tongue, religion, ethnicity, or multiple nationality, official demographic information on the topic is unavailable. According to Minority Rights Group International, out of 10,815,197 total inhabitants in 2011, there are as many as 250,000 Roma, 200,000 Aromanians, 200,000 Macedonians, 95,000 Arvanites, 90,000 Turks, and 35,000 Pomaks in the country.

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=0sDMwizfI0gC&pg=PA237#v=onepage&q&f=false>)

(<https://minorityrights.org/country/greece/>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Greece)

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Greece>)

Guatemala

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------|----|----|
| Alta Verapaz | 1 | 1 |
| Baja Verapaz | 1 | 1 |
| Chimaltenango | 0 | 0 |
| Chiquimula | 0 | 0 |
| El Progreso | 0 | 0 |
| Escuintla | 0 | 0 |
| Guatemala | 0 | 0 |
| Huehuetenango | 1 | 0 |
| Izabal | 1 | 1 |
| Jalapa | 0 | 0 |
| Jutiapa | 0 | 0 |
| Petén | 0 | 0 |
| Quetzaltenango | 1 | 0 |
| Quiché | 1 | 1 |
| Retalhuleu | 0 | 0 |
| Sacatepéquez | 0 | 0 |
| San Marcos | 1 | 0 |
| Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 |
| Sololá | 1 | 1 |
| Suchitepéquez | 0 | 0 |
| Totonicapán | 1 | 1 |
| Zacapa | 0 | 0 |



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Departments_of_Guatemala_\(es\).svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Departments_of_Guatemala_(es).svg)

Spanish is the official language of Guatemala, which had 14,901,286 inhabitants as of the 2018 census. As a first and second language, Spanish is spoken by approximately 93% of the population. But it is the maternal language of just a little more than the population. Most recently, 43.6% of the population identified as Indigenous, including 41.7% Mayan, 1.8% Xinca, and 0.1% Garifuna. Twenty-one Mayan languages are spoken, as well as Xinca, an Indigenous language, and Garifuna, an Arawakan language spoken on the Caribbean coast.

The consequences of the 1960-96 Guatemalan genocide on Maya civilian populations are certainly profound, and undoubtedly impact Indigenous distribution and populations. Estimates place the number of displaced Maya at around 900,000, while an additional 166,000 were killed or disappeared.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Guatemala)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guatemalan_genocide)

([http://432thedrop.com/NewDrop/wp-](http://432thedrop.com/NewDrop/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Lynn20V.20Foster20Handbook20to20Life20in20the20Ancient20Maya20World2028Facts20on20File20Libr.pdf)

[content/uploads/2018/06/Lynn20V.20Foster20Handbook20to20Life20in20the20Ancient20Maya20World2028Facts20on20File20Libr.pdf](http://432thedrop.com/NewDrop/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Lynn20V.20Foster20Handbook20to20Life20in20the20Ancient20Maya20World2028Facts20on20File20Libr.pdf))

(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

Alta Verapaz (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

A significant majority (92.9%) of the Alta Verapaz department reported belonged to a Mayan linguistic population. Speakers of a variety of languages, namely Q'eqchi' (80.6%) and Poqomchi' (10.6%), reside within this department. There were 1,251,038 inhabitants as of 2018.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alta_Verapaz_Department)

(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

Baja Verapaz (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Mayan linguistic population comprises a majority (60.0%) of Baja Verapaz department, with many (40.5%) speaking the Achi language. However, we can assume that the number of Achi mother tongue speakers has declined in the past decades. The department had 299,476 inhabitants in 2018.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baja_Verapaz_Department)

(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

Huehuetenango (L1 = 1)

With 1,170,669 total inhabitants in 2018, a significant majority (65.0%) of Huehuetenango belonged to a Mayan linguistic population. Minority languages spoken include Mam (27.0%), Q'anjob'al (15.8%), Chuj (7.7%), and Akateka (4.9%), among others.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huehuetenango_Department)

(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

Izabal (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2018, out of 408,688 inhabitants, Q'eqchi-speaking Mayas composed the largest (28.2%) minority ethnic group, followed by Garifuna found along the coastline. However, in 2004, 59.6% of the population identified as speaking an indigenous language, mainly K'iche' and Mam.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Izabal_Department)
(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

Quetzaltenango (L1 = 1)

With a total population of 799,101 in 2018, a majority of Quetzaltenango identified as Maya (50.8%), with the K'iche' (28.5%) and Mam (21.4%) speakers comprising much of that population. In 2004, an even greater majority (59.6%) of the population identified as Indigenous.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quetzaltenango_Department)
(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

Quiché (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 949,261 inhabitants in 2018, a significant majority (89.2%) of the Quiché population belonged to one of many Maya peoples, mainly K'iche' (60.2%), Ixil (13.2%), and Q'eqchi' (8.2%), among others.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quich%C3%A9_Department)
(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

San Marcos (L1 = 1)

With a total population of 1,032,277 in 2018, only a minority of San Marcos identified as Maya (30.8%), many of which speak Mam (28.5%). However, assuming the same number of Maya in mid-2000, at which San Marcos had 844,486 inhabitants, that number would be much higher (37.6%). As such, we can predict even more significant relative populations in preceding decades.

(https://books.google.com/books?id=o9ODxqsr-dlIC&pg=PA437&lpg=PA437&dq=san+marcos+guatemala+population+2000&source=bl&ots=KwF7LnEBUT&sig=ACfU3U0nY5qJkXpvDfnyThYDiDEY7wH00Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwio_tnpyrvpAhVQn-AKHYYOhAkMQ6AEwEHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=san%20marcos%20guatemala%20population%202000&f=false)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Marcos_Department)
(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)

Sololá (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 421,583 inhabitants by 2018, an overwhelming majority (96.4%) of Sololá identified as Maya, with mother tongue speakers of the K'iche' (42.8%), Kaqchikel (37.6%), and Tz'utujil (15.4%) populations. However, according to the 2011 National Survey of Living Conditions and the 2008-2011 Municipal Censuses, Sololá had 430,573 inhabitants, of which Kaqchikel and K'iche' speakers accounted for 50.1% and 35.3%, respectively.

(<http://www.ine.gob.gt/sistema/uploads/2014/02/26/L5pNHMXzxy5FFWmk9NHCrK9x7E5Qqvvy.pdf>)
(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solol%C3%A1_Department)

Totonicapán (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 418,596 inhabitants as of 2018, a significant majority (98.0%) of Totonicapán identified as Maya. Much of the population speaks K'iche' (70.9%) as a mother tongue, followed by Spanish (28.1%) and various other minority languages.

(<https://www.censopoblacion.gt/explorador>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Totonicap%C3%A1n_Department)

Guyana

Guyana has a population of around 773,000 (2011), most of whom live on a strip of land along the coast. The population is ethnically heterogeneous with groups originating from India, Africa, Europe, China as well as indigenous peoples. The largest groups are descendants from Indian indentured laborers or African slaves. Some 9% are descendants from indigenous peoples.

English is the official language, and the vast majority speaks English-based Guyanese creole.



Haiti

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------|----|----|
| Centre | 0 | 0 |
| Grand' Anse | 0 | 0 |
| L'Artibonite | 0 | 0 |
| Nippes | 0 | 0 |
| Nord | 0 | 0 |
| Nord-Est | 0 | 0 |
| Nord-Ouest | 0 | 0 |
| Ouest | 0 | 0 |
| Sud | 0 | 0 |
| Sud-Est | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haiti_departments_named.png

With 11,123,178 inhabitants as of 2018, the specific ethnolinguistic demographics in Haiti are unavailable, as much of the data from the 2003 and 2018 censuses has not been released to the public. The Organisation internationale de la Francophonie reported in

2014 that ~42% of the Haitian population spoke French, which is the principal written and administratively authorized language. Alternatively, Portland State University reported that approximately ~90% of Haitians monolingually speak Creole while ~10% bilingually speak Creole and French.

(<https://www.pdx.edu/multicultural-topics-communication-sciences-disorders/haitian-creole>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20150412002239/http://www.francophonie.org/Langue-Francaise-2014/projet/Rapport-OIF-2014.pdf>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haiti>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Haiti#Languages)

Honduras

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Atlántida | 0 | 0 |
| Choluteca | 0 | 0 |
| Colón | 0 | 0 |
| Comayagua | 0 | 0 |
| Copán | 0 | 0 |
| Cortés | 0 | 0 |
| El Paraíso | 0 | 0 |
| Francisco Morazán | 0 | 0 |
| Gracias a Dios | 0 | 0 |
| Intibucá | 0 | 0 |
| Islas de la Bahía | 1 | 1 |
| La Paz | 0 | 0 |
| Lempira | 0 | 0 |
| Ocotepeque | 0 | 0 |
| Olancho | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Bárbara | 0 | 0 |
| Valle | 0 | 0 |
| Yoro | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Honduras_departments_named.png

Spanish is the official, national language of Honduras and spoken by most of the population. A number of Indigenous languages such as Garifuna and Miskito are also spoken in smaller communities. The country had a total population of about 9,587,522 in 2018, and 6,535,344 in 2001.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Honduras)

Islas de la Bahía (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With a total population of 31,553 in 2001, the Bay Islands are mostly English speaking due to the influence of English Protestant immigration in the late-19th century. Ethnologue reported that Bay Islands English had 22,500 native speakers (71.3%) in 2001, which would be constituted an even more significant majority in preceding decades due to recent immigration from mainland Honduras.

(<https://knoema.com/atlas/Honduras/Islas-de-la-Bah%c3%ada/Total-Population>)

(<https://www.britannica.com/place/Bay-Islands>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_Islands_English)

Hungary

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Bacs-Kiskun | 0 | 0 |
| Baranya | 0 | 0 |
| Bekes | 0 | 0 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 0 | 0 |
| Budapest | 0 | 0 |
| Csongrád | 0 | 0 |
| Fejér | 0 | 0 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 0 | 0 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 0 | 0 |
| Heves | 0 | 0 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 0 | 0 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 0 | 0 |
| Nógrád | 0 | 0 |
| Pest | 0 | 0 |
| Somogy | 0 | 0 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 0 | 0 |
| Tolna | 0 | 0 |
| Vas | 0 | 0 |
| Veszprém | 0 | 0 |
| Zala | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Hungary

With 9,908,798 total inhabitants as of 2012, most Hungarians (98.6%) reported speaking Hungarian as their mother tongue in the 2012 Eurobarometer survey. English and German are the most widely spoken foreign languages, although because the country has maintained strong homogeneity, German (0.4%), Basque (0.3%), and Romanian (0.3%) speakers are the largest native minorities.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary#Languages>)

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/hungary>)

Iceland



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Iceland_adm_location_map.svg

Iceland has been an isolated and linguistically homogeneous island historically, and as such, the official language, Icelandic, is spoken as a mother tongue by most of the population (93.2%). Other languages spoken by immigrant populations include Polish (2.7%), Lithuanian (0.4%), English (0.3%), German (0.3%), and Danish (0.3%), among others. As of 2008, Iceland had a population of 319,368.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Iceland)

India

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Assam | 1 | 1 |
| Bihar | 0 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| Odisha | 1 | 1 |
| Punjab | 1 | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1 | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 1 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 1 |
| Rajasthan | 0 | 0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 |
| Manipur | 1 | 1 |
| Tripura | 1 | 1 |
| Karnataka | 1 | 1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 1 |
| Kerala | 1 | 1 |
| Lakshadweep UT | 1 | 1 |
| Nagaland | 1 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 1 | 1 |
| Maharashtra | 1 | 1 |
| Dadra and Nagar Naveli UT | 1 | 0 |
| Goa state | 1 | 1 |
| Puducherry | 1 | 1 |
| Chandigarh UT | 0 | 0 |
| Haryana | 0 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 1 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 1 | 1 |
| Sikkim | 1 | 1 |
| Daman and Diu UT | 1 | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 0 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 1 | 0 |
| Telangana | 1 | 1 |
| Delhi NCT | 0 | 0 |
| Andaman and Nicobar UT | 1 | 0 |



Source:

<https://www.mapsofindia.com/answers/india/many-states-india/>

Out of 1,210,193,422 total inhabitants as of 2011, Hindi had the most first-language speakers (43.6%) in India, followed by Bengali (8.3%), Marathi (7.1%), Telugu (7.0%), and Tamil (5.9%), among others. A sizeable portion of the population reported being bilingual (26%) or trilingual (7%), with many minority languages being highly concentrated in certain states. Of the language families found in India, the most widely spoken are the Indo-Aryan (78.1%) and Dravidian (19.6%), followed by the Austroasiatic, Sino-Tibetan, and Tai-Kadai, among others.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20171228171523/http://www.nclm.nic.in/shared/linkimages/NCLM52ndReport.pdf>)

(http://censusindia.gov.in/2011Census/C-16_25062018_NEW.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Census_of_India#Language_demographics)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_India)

Assam (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 31,169,272 total inhabitants in 2011, nearly half (48.4%) of Assam speaks Assamese. The percentage of Assam speaking Assamese mother tongue has fallen over time due to a rapidly growing population, so we can assume more significant populations in preceding decades. Bengali dialects and related languages are the second most commonly spoken (29.0%), followed by Hindi (6.7%) and Bodo (4.5%), among others.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assam#Languages>)

Odisha (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Odia is the most commonly spoken (82.7%) language in Odisha, followed by Ho (7.9%), Hindi (3.0%), and other minority languages mostly attributable to different Adivasi communities in Western Odisha. The state had 41,974,218 total inhabitants in 2011.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odisha#Languages>)

Punjab (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 27,743,338 total inhabitants in 2011, Punjabi is the most commonly spoken (89.8%) and only official language in Punjab, followed by Hindi (7.9%) and other minority languages.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India#Demographics)

Tamil Nadu (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Tamil is the most commonly spoken (89.4%) language in Tamil Nadu, followed by Telugu (5.7%), Kannada (1.7%), Urdu (1.5%), and Malayalam (0.9%), among others. The state had 72,147,030 total inhabitants in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu#Language)

West Bengal (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of the 91,347,736 total inhabitants in 2011, Bengali is spoken by the majority of West Bengal (86.2%), followed by Hindi (7.0%), Santali (2.7%), and Urdu (1.8%), among others.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Bengal#Demographics)

Jammu and Kashmir (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The most widely spoken mother tongue in Jammu and Kashmir is Kashmiri (54.5%), followed by Dogri (20.5%), Gojri (9.1%), Pahari (7.8%), and Hindi (2.4%), as well as many other minority languages. Urdu, spoken as a first language by less than 1% of the population, is nevertheless the official language. The union territory had 12,258,433 total inhabitants in 2011.

(<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-16/DDW-C16-STMT-MDDS-0100.XLSX>)

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir_\(state\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir_(state)#Demographics))

Himachal Pradesh (L1 = 1)

Out of 6,077,900 total inhabitants in 2001, Hindi (89.0%) is the most widely spoken language in Himachal Pradesh, although much of the population natively speaks one or more Himachali languages. Other Indo-Aryan languages spoken in the state include Punjabi (6.0%), Nepali (1.2%), and Kinnauri (1.1%), among others.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_Pradesh#Demographics)

Manipur (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Manipuri is the most widely spoken language in Manipur, followed by Thado (8.3%), Tangkhul (6.5%), and Kabui (4.1%), among others. As with most of the northeast region of India, there is a large amount of linguistic diversity in Manipur. The state had 2,166,788 total inhabitants in 2001.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipur#Demographics>)

Tripura (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 3,199,203 total inhabitants as of 2001, Bengali (67.1%) is the most widely spoken language in Tripura, followed by Tripuri/Kokborok (25.5%), Mogh (0.9%), and other minority language populations.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripura#Languages>)

Karnataka (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Kannada is the official and most commonly spoken (66.0%) language in Karnataka. Other linguistic minorities in the state include Urdu (10.5%), Telugu (7.0%), Tamil (3.6%), Marathi (3.6%), and Hindi. The state had 52,850,562 total inhabitants in 2001.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka#Language>)

Andhra Pradesh (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The official and most-spoken language in Andhra Pradesh is Telugu (83.9%), followed by Urdu (6.5%), Hindi (3.2%), and Tamil (1.2%). Additionally, Kannada and Odia are spoken in border-areas, while Lambadi, Koya, Savara, Gadaba and a number of other languages are spoken by the Scheduled Tribes. There was a total population of 49,386,799 in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh#Languages)

Kerala (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 31,841,374 total inhabitants as of 2001, Malayalam is spoken by nearly the entirety (96.7%) of Kerala, where mandatory school teaching of the language reinforces a majority. Following that, there are minor Tamil (1.9%) populations in the Palakkad and Idukki districts. Kannada and Konkani are also spoken in some areas.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala>)

Lakshadweep UT (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Jeseri, a dialect of Malayalam, is spoken by an overwhelming majority (84%) of Lakshadweep, with the exception of the Mahal-speaking (16%) island of Minicoy. The union territory had 64,473 total inhabitants in 2011.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeseri>)

Nagaland (L1 = 1)

Although the Naga people constitute a significant majority (90%) of the population, they speak a wide diversity of languages with relatively distributed concentrations. Out of 1,990,036 total inhabitants in 2001, Ao (13.0%), Konyak (12.5%), Lotha (8.5%), Angami (6.6%), and Phom (6.2%), among many other minority languages, are spoken in Nagaland.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagaland#Languages>)

Gujarat (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2001, Gujarat had 50,671,017 inhabitants, with Gujarati as the official language of the state and the most commonly spoken (84.4%) language. Bhili/Bhilodi (4.8%), Hindi (4.7%), Sindhi (1.9%), Marathi (1.5%), and Urdu (1.1%) are also widely spoken.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat#Language>)

Maharashtra (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 96,878,627 inhabitants in 2001, Marathi is the most widely spoken (68.8%) language in Maharashtra, followed by Hindi (11.0%), Urdu (7.1%), and Gujarati (2.4%). There are also speakers of Bhili, Khandeshi, Telugu, Banjari, and various other minority languages.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra#Language>)

Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT (L1 = 1)

As of 2001, Dadra and Nagar Haveli had a total population of 220,490, of which the tribal communities comprised a majority (60%). The most commonly spoken languages are Bhili/Bhilodi (23.6%), Gujarati (23.6%), and Hindi (15.1%). Minority languages spoken include Marathi, Konkani, Odia, and Bengali, among others.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadra_and_Nagar_Haveli#Ethnography,_religion_and_language)

Goa (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of a total population of 1,347,668 in 2001, Konkani (57.1%) is the most commonly spoken language in Goa, followed by Marathi (22.6%) and Hindi (5.7%), Kannada (5.5%), and Urdu (4.0%) populations.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goa#Languages>)

Puducherry (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although French was the official language of Puducherry under the 1956 Treaty of Cession from French India, the language is hardly spoken there today. With a total state population of 974,345 in 2001, the most commonly spoken language is Tamil (88.4%), followed by Telugu (5.2%) and Malayalam (4.4%).

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Official_languages_of_Puducherry)

Arunachal Pradesh (L1 = 1)

Out of a total state population of 1,097,968 in 2001, Nissi/Dafla (19.0%) and Adi (17.6%) are the most commonly spoken languages, followed by Bengali (8.9%),

Nepali (8.6%), and Hindi (7.4%). Using the 2011 census that recorded a total population of 1,382,611, we find that other spoken languages include Bhotia (4.5%), Assamese (3.9%), Mishmi (3.0%), Nocte (2.9%), Tangsa (2.6%), and Wancho (2.2%), among others.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arunachal_Pradesh#Demographics)

Meghalaya (L1 = 1)

As of 2001, Meghalaya had 2,318,822 inhabitants, with Kashi (47.1%) and Garo (31.4%) being the most commonly spoken languages followed by Bengali (8.0%), Nepali/Gorkhali (2.3%), and Hindi (2.2%), among others.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meghalaya#Languages>)

Mizoram (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2001, Mizoram had 888,573 inhabitants, of which most speak Lushai/Mizo (73.2%). Other languages spoken in the state include Bengali (9.1%), Lakher (4.0%), and Pawi (2.8%), among others.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizoram#Languages>)

Sikkim (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 540,851 total inhabitants in 2001, Nepali (62.6%) was the most spoken language in Sikkim, followed by Bhutia (7.7%), Hindi (6.7%), Lepcha (6.6%), and Limboo (6.3%), among others.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikkim#Languages>)

Daman and Diu UT (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of a total population of 158,204 in 2001, Gujarati is spoken by a majority (67.7%) of Daman and Diu, followed by Hindi (19.4%) and Marathi (4.3%). Although Portuguese was the official language during the colonial period, modern usage is limited.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daman_and_Diu#Languages)

Uttarakhand (L1 = 1)

Out of a total population of 10,086,292 in 2011, the most commonly spoken language in Uttarakhand is Hindi (43.0%), followed by Garhwali (23.0%), Kumaoni (20.0%), and Urdu (4.2%), among others.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand#Languages>)

Telangana (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With a total state population of 35,193,973 in 2011, Telugu (74.9%) and Urdu (12.1%) are the official and most spoken languages of Telangana. Other languages spoken include Lambadi (5.5%), Marathi (1.8%), and Hindi (1.6%), among others.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana#Religion>)

Andaman and Nicobar UT (L1 = 1)

Bengali (25.7%) is the most commonly spoken language in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, followed by Hindi (18.2%), Tamil (17.7%), and Telugu (12.8%). Other languages spoken here include Malayalam, Nicobarese, Kurukh/Oraon, Munda, and Kharia. The union territory had a total population of 356,152 in 2001.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands#Languages)

Indonesia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Bali | 1 | 1 |
| Bangka-Belitung | 0 | 0 |
| Banten | 1 | 0 |
| Bengkulu | 1 | 0 |
| Gorontalo | 1 | 1 |
| Jambi | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa Barat | 1 | 1 |
| Jawa Tengah | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa Timur | 0 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Barat | 1 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Selatan | 1 | 1 |
| Kalimantan Tengah | 1 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Timur | 1 | 0 |
| Kalimantan Utara | 1 | 0 |
| Kepulauan Riau | 0 | 0 |
| Lampung | 1 | 0 |
| Maluku | 1 | 1 |
| Maluku Utara | 1 | 1 |
| Nusa Tenggara Barat | 1 | 0 |
| Nusa Tenggara Timur | 1 | 0 |
| Papua Barat | 1 | 0 |
| Riau | 0 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Barat | 1 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Selatan | 1 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 1 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Tenggara | 1 | 0 |
| Sulawesi Utara | 1 | 0 |
| Sumatera Barat | 1 | 1 |
| Sumatera Selatan | 0 | 0 |
| Sumatera Utara | 1 | 0 |
| Yogyakarta | 0 | 0 |
| Jakarta Raya | 0 | 0 |
| Aceh | 1 | 1 |
| Papua | 1 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subdivisions_of_Indonesia

The official language of Indonesia is Indonesian, a standardized form of Malay, which serves as the lingua franca of the archipelago. Since Indonesia recognizes only a single official language, Javanese is the most widely spoken language without official status, so any region in which these two languages combined are a minority is designated as such. The following data is from the 2010 Indonesian census, which reports language used every day at home by province according to 'Indonesian', 'Regional Languages', and 'Foreign Language'. The total population of the country at the time was 237,641,334.

(https://www.bps.go.id/website/pdf_publicasi/watermark%20_Kewarganegaraan,%20Suku%20Bangsa,%20Agama%20dan%20Bahasa_281211.pdf)

Bali (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Balinese and Indonesian are the most widely spoken languages in Bali, and the vast majority of Balinese people are bilingual or trilingual. A significant majority (89.5%) of the population reported speaking a regional language compared to Indonesian (10.4%) in 2010. There were 559,426 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bali#Language>)

Banten (L1 = 1)

The most dominant language spoken in Banten is Sudanese, and a majority (60.7%) of the population reported speaking a regional language in 2010 compared to Indonesian (39.0%). In addition to Sudanese, a dialect of the Javanese language, Banyumasan, is spoken around Serang and Cilegon, while Betawi is spoken around Tangerang. There were 10,632,166 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://books.google.com/books?id=Q526CgAAQBAJ&pg=PA85&lpg=PA85&dq=banten+2010+population&source=bl&ots=KcoB1cLUDN&sig=ACfU3U0QdwKntmsdTuD2qPVg0yS9rQaw2Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj0xtXuxtfpAhVKgK0KHZ_kCwwQ6AEwCnoECBMQAQ#v=onepage&q=banten%202010%20population&f=false)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banten#Languages>)

Bengkulu (L1 = 1)

In Bengkulu, only a small minority (7.2%) of the population reported speaking Indonesian at home compared to a regional language (92.6%). The most widely spoken language in the province is Rejang, while other Indigenous languages such as Bengkulu Malay, Lembak, Pekal and Minangkabau are also spoken. There were 1,715,518 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengkulu#Languages>)

Gorontalo (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Only a small majority (52.3%) of the population of Gorontalo reported speaking a regional language in 2010 compared to Indonesian (47.6%), but the Gorontaloan language nevertheless comprises a majority of native speakers. There were 1,040,164 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorontalo#Language>)

Jawa Barat (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

A significant majority (81.1%) of Jawa Barat reported speaking a regional language in 2010, with Sundanese being the most widely spoken language in the province. Javanese and Cirebonese are both spoken in some areas near Central Java and Cirebon. Only a minor percentage of the population reported speaking Indonesian every day at a home (18.7%). There were 43,053,732 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Java#Ethnic_and_linguistic_composition)

Kalimantan Barat (L1 = 1)

The largest ethnic groups in West Kalimantan are the Dayak (35.0%) and the Malays (33.8%); accordingly, a majority of the population speaks a regional

language at home (82.2%) rather than Indonesian (11.2%) as of 2010. These regional languages are of a diverse nature, and Pontianak Malay, Sambas Malay, and other minority languages are spoken in addition to the various Dayak languages. There were 4,395,983 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Kalimantan#Language)

Kalimantan Selatan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Nearly all of Kalimantan Selatan reported speaking a regional language (95.5%) other than Indonesian (4.5%) at home in 2010, with Banjarese being the lingua franca and most commonly used mother tongue. There are also various Dayak tribes scattered throughout the mountains that speak a diversity of native languages. There were 43,053,732 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Kalimantan#Language)

Kalimantan Tengah (L1 = 1)

Regional languages other than Indonesian (11.2%) comprise a significant majority (90.7%) of languages spoken in Kalimantan Tengah as of 2010. Within the province, the Dayak maintain the greatest population (46.0%) of all ethnic groups, followed by the Javanese (22.0%) and Banjarese (21.0%). There were 2,212,089 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Kalimantan#Demographics)

Kalimantan Timur (L1 = 1)

Due to the large number of Banjarese people in the province, their language has become the primary inter-ethnic lingua franca, with an additional significant presence of Javanese and Buginese speakers. Although everyday Indonesian speakers comprise a majority (53.5%) of the population compared to regional language speakers (46.3%) as of 2010, there has doubtlessly been a reduction in minority language speakers in preceding decades. There were 2,212,089 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Kalimantan)

Kalimantan Utara (L1 = 1)

Although Kalimantan Utara wasn't established until 2013, the province was previously apart of Kalimantan Timur and thus contains significant populations of Dayaks, Javanese, Banjarese, and numerous other minority ethnic groups. There were 524,656 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Kalimantan#Demographics)

Lampung (L1 = 1)

As of 2010, most of the population of Lampung speaks a regional minority language (77.1%) rather than Indonesian (22.7%) at home every day, with Javanese, Lampungese, and Sundanese being the major ethnic groups of the province. There were 7,608,405 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lampung#Demographics>)

Maluku (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Ambonese language is the lingua franca in Maluku and is reportedly understood by nearly all provincial residents. Accordingly, nearly all of Maluku reported speaking a regional language (99.3%) at home in 2010, with few daily speakers of Indonesian (0.7%). There were 1,533,506 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maluku_\(province\)#Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maluku_(province)#Language))

Maluku Utara (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As with Maluku, regional languages are the most commonly spoken by a significant majority of the population (97.8%) in Maluku Utara, with most languages spoken being a derivative of either Austronesian or Papuan. Ternate Malay is reportedly the lingua franca and has the most widespread usage in the province. There were 1,038,087 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Maluku#Demographics)

Nusa Tenggara Barat (L1 = 1)

Although there is a significant majority (93.4%) of regional language speakers in Nusa Tenggara Barat compared to everyday Indonesian speakers (6.1%), they are divided amongst the Sasak, Sumbawa, and Bima primary ethnic groups, and so there was no singular linguistic majority as of 2010. There were 4,500,212 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Nusa_Tenggara#Population)

Nusa Tenggara Timur (L1 = 1)

As of 2010, Indonesian is spoken daily by only a minority (25.0%) of Nusa Tenggara Timur. Kupang Malay, the lingua franca, as well as other regional languages including Bunak, Lamaholot, Li'o, Tetum, and Uab Meto were

altogether used daily by a majority of the population (74.9%). There were 4,683,827 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Nusa_Tenggara)

Papua Barat (L1 = 1)

Indonesian reportedly constituted the majority-spoken (69.7%) everyday language in the province as of 2010, while Papuan Malay is used as the lingua franca. The number of regional languages (29.9%) used by the native peoples is very large with many facing extinction, and doubtlessly altogether comprised a majority in preceding decades. There were 760,422 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Papua_\(province\)#Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Papua_(province)#Language))

Sulawesi Barat (L1 = 1)

The various regional languages spoken in Sulawesi Barat comprise a linguistic majority (79.7%) as of 2010, with large populations of Mandar (45.4%), Buginese (12.5%), and Mamasa (10.9%) people, among others. Indonesian is spoken every day at home by a minority (20.3%) of the province. There were 1,158,651 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Sulawesi#Demographics)

Sulawesi Selatan (L1 = 1)

The regional languages spoken in Sulawesi Selatan comprise a linguistic majority (74.1%) as of 2010, with large populations of Bugis (45.1%) and Makassarese (29.7%) peoples, among others. Indonesian is spoken every day at home by a minority (25.9%) of the province. There were 8,034,776 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sulawesi)

Sulawesi Tengah (L1 = 1)

As with most provinces in Indonesia, Indonesian is the official language of Sulawesi Tengah, although is spoken daily by a minority (42.3%) of the population. The various regional languages, namely Kaili, Pamona, and Banggai, among others, comprised a majority (57.6%) of language usage as of 2010. There were 2,635,009 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Sulawesi#Language)

Sulawesi Tenggara (L1 = 1)

A majority of the Sulawesi Tenggara province speaks a regional language (64.5%) rather than Indonesian (35.4%) every day at home. Buginese is used as the lingua franca and the primary ethnic groups are the Tolaki, Buton, and Muna, among others. There were 2,232,586 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Sulawesi#Demographics)

Sulawesi Utara (L1 = 1)

Indonesian is the official language of Sulawesi Utara, although is spoken by a small minority (0.9%) every day at home. The regional languages are used by a significant portion of the population (99.1%) and Manado Malay is the lingua franca. Of the Indigenous ethnic groups, the Minahasan (43.0%), Sangirese (23.0%), and Mongondow (17.0%) are the most widespread, each speaking their own languages. There were 2,270,596 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sulawesi#Administrative_divisions)

Sumatera Barat (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The most widely used language in Sumatera Barat is Minangkabau, and regional languages altogether are used by a significant majority (95.7%) of the population. Indonesian is widely understood as a second language but is not spoken as frequently (4.1%) at home as of 2010. There were 4,846,909 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Sumatra#Language)

Sumatera Utara (L1 = 1)

As of 2010, the most widely spoken language in Sumatera Utara is Indonesian (55.6%), although this is undoubtedly the result of trade and education standardization in recent decades. Of the regional languages (42.3%) spoken every day, Malay, Javanese, and Bataknese are the most prevalent. There were 12,982,204 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sumatra#Languages)

Aceh (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Acehnese people comprise a significant majority (71.0%) of the population of Aceh and speak their own language by the same name. As such, regional language usage according to the 2010 census comprises a significant majority (82.4%) of overall everyday use, followed by Indonesian (17.4%). There were 4,494,410 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aceh>)

Papua (L1 = 1)

There is a significant diversity of ethnic groups found in Papua, namely the Papuan, Melanesian, and Javanese, among others. As a result, regional language usage (62.4%) eclipses Indonesian (36.6%) on an everyday basis as of 2010. There were 2,833,381 inhabitants of the administrative region at the time.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papua_\(province\)#Ethnic_groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papua_(province)#Ethnic_groups))

Ireland

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--|----|----|
| Carlow County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Cavan County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Clare County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Cork County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Donegal County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Fingal County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Galway County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Kerry County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Kildare County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Kilkenny County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Laois County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Leitrim County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Longford County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Louth County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Mayo County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Meath County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Monaghan County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Offaly County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Roscommon County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Sligo County Council | 0 | 0 |
| South Dublin County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Tipperary County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Westmeath County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Wexford County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Wicklow County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Cork City Council | 0 | 0 |
| Dublin City Council | 0 | 0 |
| Galway City Council | 0 | 0 |
| Limerick City and County Council | 0 | 0 |
| Waterford City and County Council | 0 | 0 |



Source:

<http://www.sin.ie/2019/11/14/is-there-a-sense-of-hierarchy-between-certain-counties>

According to the European Commission's 2012 Eurobarometer survey, a significant majority of Ireland speaks English (93.1%) as their mother tongue, followed by minor populations of Irish Gaelic (2.52%) and Polish (2.39%) speakers, among others. There were approximately 4,594,000 inhabitants of Ireland at the time. Both English and Irish Gaelic have official status, with Irish being the national and first official language.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/ireland>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Ireland)

Israel

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------|----|----|
| HaDarom (Southern) | 0 | 0 |
| Haifa | 0 | 0 |
| HaMerkaz (Central) | 0 | 0 |
| HaZafon (Northern) | 1 | 1 |
| Jerusalem | 0 | 0 |
| Tel Aviv | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Israel_districts.png

Almost the entire population of Israel speaks Hebrew, the official language, either natively or proficiently as a second language. According to a 2011 survey of Israelis older than 20, the most common native languages are Hebrew (49%), Arabic (18%), Russian (15%), and Yiddish (2%), followed by numerous other foreign languages. The country had a total population of about 7,837,000 in 2011.

(https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2013/017/19_13_017b.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Israel)

Northern District (HaZafon) (L1 =1; L2 = 1)

The Northern District is the only district where a majority of the population is Arab (and presumably Arab-speaking). According to the 2016 census, 705,200 Arabs live in the Northern District, which has a total population of 1,320,800 (53.7%).

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_District_\(Israel\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_District_(Israel)))

(<https://www.iataskforce.org/sites/default/files/resource/resource-1588.pdf>)

Italy

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| Abruzzo | 0 | 0 |
| Basilicata | 0 | 0 |
| Calabria | 0 | 0 |
| Campania | 0 | 0 |
| Emilia Romagna | 0 | 0 |
| Lazio | 0 | 0 |
| Liguria | 0 | 0 |
| Lombardia | 0 | 0 |
| Marche | 0 | 0 |
| Molise | 0 | 0 |
| Piemonte | 1 | 1 |
| Puglia | 0 | 0 |
| Toscana | 0 | 0 |
| Umbria | 0 | 0 |
| Veneto | 0 | 0 |
| Friuli-Venezia-Giulia | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinia | 1 | 1 |
| Sicily | 1 | 1 |
| Bolzano/Bozen | 1 | 1 |
| Trento | 0 | 0 |
| Valle d'Aosta | 1 | 1 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Regions_of_Italy_with_en-wiki_names.png

According to the 2012 European Commission survey, a significant majority (96.8%) of Italians speaks Italian as their mother tongue, with much smaller portions of native English (1.3%) and Basque (1.0%) speakers. The total population of the country at the time was 59,685,227. In addition to Italian, most Italians also communicate in one of the regional languages, as well as substantial populations of non-Indigenous languages due to immigration. The national census does not explicitly collect provincial data on languages spoken, so exact information is difficult to find.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/italy>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Italy#Language_or_dialect)

Piedmonte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As in the rest of Italy, Italian is the official national language, while the primary regional languages are Piedmontese, Insubric, and Franco-Provençal. Various sources estimate that Piedmontese is spoken by approximately half (48%-70%) of the provincial population, which was about 4,456,000 in 2012. Piedmonte is a Romance language that is closer to French than to Italian. It is an isco level-3 language.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piedmontese_language)

Friuli-Venezia-Giulia (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Friulian is spoken in most of Friuli-Venezia-Giulia with a few exceptions, most notably Trieste and the area around Monfalcone and Grado, where a version of the Venetian language and Triestine dialect is spoken instead. Friulian has around 600,000 total speakers, the vast majority of whom also speak Italian. Because of the distribution of Friulian primarily within Udine, Pordenone, and Gorizia, we can estimate the proportion of speakers in Friuli-Venezia-Giulia as an approximate majority (50%), using population and Friulian estimates from 2017 and 2015, respectively. There were approximately 1,235,000 inhabitants as of 2012.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friuli_Venezia_Giulia#Language)

Sardinia (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to a 2007 survey conducted in Sardinia by the University of Cagliari, a majority of those sampled (68.4%) claim to know and speak some variety of the local languages. Although the report makes no reference to any particular languages, Sardinian is the historical language and presumably the majority spoken. The total population of the region at the time was approximately 1,635,000.

(https://www.regione.sardegna.it/documenti/1_4_20070510134456.pdf)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sardinia#Demographics>)

Sicily (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Today, most people in Sicily are bilingual and speak both Italian and Sicilian. Using estimates from Ethnologue, about 4,700,000 global speakers, and the population of Sicily as of 2017, approximately 5,029,615, we can assume that a significant majority (94%) of the population speaks Sicilian to some degree.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sicily>)

(<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/scn>)

South Tyrol/Trentino-Alto Adige (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2001 census, the majority languages in the provinces of South Tyrol and Trentino are German (62.3%) and Italian (95.8%), respectively. There are also small minorities of Ladin, Lombard, Mòcheno, and Cimbrian speakers. The populations of South Tyrol and Trentino at the time were 462,999 and 477,017, respectively.

We code Bozen/South Tyrol separately (L1=1, L2 = 1)

According to 2014 data based on the 2011 census, 62.3% of the population speaks German as first language (Standard German in the written form and an Austro-Bavarian dialect in the spoken form); 23.4% of the population speaks Italian, mainly in and around the two largest cities (Bolzano and Merano); 4.1% speaks Ladin, a Rhaeto-Romance language; 10.2% of the population (mainly recent immigrants) speaks another language natively.

The province of Trento is predominantly Italian-speaking (L1=0, L2=0).

(https://astat.provinz.bz.it/downloads/Siz_2011-eng.pdf)

(https://books.google.com/books?id=YTQUdgAAQBAJ&pg=PA950&lpg=PA950&dq=trentino+2001+population&source=bl&ots=5CEvxly3vN&sig=ACfU3U2_mte9NkcIh7zbuxL-

[wjPBvKdMq&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjL75WK99fpAhXRmOAKHQKiAewQ6AEwCHoECBYQAQ#v=onepage&q=trentino%202001%20population&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=YTQUdgAAQBAJ&pg=PA950&lpg=PA950&dq=trentino+2001+population&source=bl&ots=5CEvxly3vN&sig=ACfU3U2_mte9NkcIh7zbuxL-wjPBvKdMq&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjL75WK99fpAhXRmOAKHQKiAewQ6AEwCHoECBYQAQ#v=onepage&q=trentino%202001%20population&f=false)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trentino-Alto_Adige/S%C3%BCdtirol#Languages)

Valle d'Aosta (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Italian and French are the official languages of Valle d'Aosta. According to a sociolinguistic survey conducted by the Fondation Émile Chanoux in 2001, Valdôtain (a dialectal variety of Franco-Provençal) is spoken as a native and second language by a majority (58%) of the population. Of all respondents, Italian was spoken as a first language by a significant majority (77.3%), followed by Franco-Provençal (17.9%) and French (1.3%). The total regional population at the time was 119,548.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aosta_Valley)

Jamaica



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jamaica_location_map.svg

Jamaica is often regarded as a bilingual country, with many inhabitants speaking both English and Jamaican Patois on a daily basis. According to a report by the Jamaican Language Unit in 2007, 17.1% of the population spoke exclusively Jamaican Standard English, 36.5% spoke exclusively Patois, and 46.4% expressed bilingualism. At the time, Jamaica had 2,667,202 inhabitants.

(https://statinja.gov.jm/Demo_SocialStats/population.aspx)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamaica#Languages>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamaican_Patois)

Japan

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------|----|----|
| Aichi | 0 | 0 |
| Akita | 0 | 0 |
| Aomori | 0 | 0 |
| Chiba | 0 | 0 |
| Ehime | 0 | 0 |
| Fukui | 0 | 0 |
| Fukuoka | 0 | 0 |
| Fukushima | 0 | 0 |
| Gifu | 0 | 0 |
| Gunma | 0 | 0 |
| Hiroshima | 0 | 0 |
| Hokkaido | 0 | 0 |
| Hyogo | 0 | 0 |
| Ibaragi | 0 | 0 |
| Ishikawa | 0 | 0 |
| Iwate | 0 | 0 |
| Kagawa | 0 | 0 |
| Kagoshima | 0 | 0 |
| Kanagawa | 0 | 0 |
| Kochi | 0 | 0 |
| Kumamoto | 0 | 0 |
| Kyoto | 0 | 0 |
| Mie | 0 | 0 |
| Miyagi | 0 | 0 |
| Miyazaki | 0 | 0 |
| Nagano | 0 | 0 |
| Nagasaki | 0 | 0 |
| Nara | 0 | 0 |
| Niigata | 0 | 0 |
| Oita | 0 | 0 |
| Okayama | 0 | 0 |
| Okinawa | 0 | 0 |
| Osaka | 0 | 0 |
| Saga | 0 | 0 |
| Saitama | 0 | 0 |
| Shiga | 0 | 0 |
| Shimane | 0 | 0 |
| Shizuoka | 0 | 0 |
| Tochigi | 0 | 0 |
| Tokushima | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Tokyo | 0 | 0 |
| Tottori | 0 | 0 |
| Toyama | 0 | 0 |
| Wakayama | 0 | 0 |
| Yamagata | 0 | 0 |
| Yamaguchi | 0 | 0 |
| Yamanashi | 0 | 0 |



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefectures_of_Japan

Out of 126,265,000 total inhabitants, nearly all of Japan is natively Japanese (98.5%), with most speaking the eponymous language. There are small populations that speak other Japanese and Ryukyuan languages, although their numbers have dwindled and are only found in minor communities.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan#Languages>)

(<https://www.daytranslations.com/blog/languages-spoken-in-japan/>)

Kosovo



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kosovo_adm_location_map.svg

Since separation from Yugoslavia in 1999, Albanian has been the dominant language in Kosovo, although equal status is given to Serbian and special status is given to other minority languages. According to the 2011 census, Kosovo had a total population of 1,739,825, of which most were ethnic Albanians (92.9%), Bosniaks (1.6%), or Serbs (1.5%), among others. Turkish is also an official language in the municipality of Prizren due to the existence of a sizeable Turkish community there.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/kosovo-ethnic2011.htm>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minority_languages_of_Kosovo)

Laos

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------------|----|----|
| Attapeu | 1 | 0 |
| Bokeo | 1 | 0 |
| Bolikhamsai | 0 | 0 |
| Champasak | 0 | 0 |
| Hua Phan | 1 | 0 |
| Khammouane | 0 | 0 |
| Luang Namtha | 1 | 0 |
| Luang Prabang | 1 | 0 |
| Oudomxay | 1 | 0 |
| Phongsali | 1 | 0 |
| Salavan | 0 | 0 |
| Savannakhet | 0 | 0 |
| Sayabouly | 0 | 0 |
| Sekong | 1 | 0 |
| Vientiane Province | 0 | 0 |
| Xaisomboun Province | 0 | 0 |
| Xieng Khouang | 1 | 0 |
| Vientiane Prefecture | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Laos

As of the 2015 census, Laos had 6,492,228 total inhabitants, with Lao being natively spoken by only slightly more than half (53.2%) of the population. Khmu (11.0%) and Hmong (9.2%) also maintain significant populations and natively speak their own eponymous languages. There are also more than 160 ethnic minority groups throughout the country that account for the remainder of the population (26.6%). These communities speak a total of 82 distinct living languages.

(https://lao.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/PHC-ENG-FNAL-WEB_0.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Laos)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laos#Languages>)

Attapeu (L1 = 1)

According to Agricultural Development Project documents published by the World Bank in 2001, the province of Attapeu primarily consisted of ethnic minorities (63.1%), namely the Lavy (17.4%) and Oy (16.4%), compared to the Lao ethnic group (36.9%). The two main ethnolinguistic families represented in the area are Tai-Kadai and Austroasiatic. There were approximately 102,500 provincial inhabitants at the time.

(<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/pt/386161468266705858/text/multi-page.txt>)

(https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/documents/GFDRR_%20LaoPDR_DLNA__2009_EN.pdf)

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-attapeu>)

Bokeo (L1 = 1)

Out of a total provincial population of 114,900 in 1995, the main ethnic groups found in Bokeo were the Khmu (23.8%), Lue (20.6%), and Lao (13.4%), with the former two speaking Khmu and Tai Lue, respectively. Other ethnic groups found here include the Lanten, Hmong, Lahu, Yao, and Aka, among others.

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-bokeo>)

Hua Phan (L1 = 1)

With 247,300 total inhabitants in 1995, the Phou Thay are the primary (31.5%) ethnic group found in Hua Phan, followed by the Lao (30.0%) and Hmong (20.3%). Each ethnic group natively speaks their own native language.

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-huaphanh>)

Luang Namtha (L1 = 1)

Out of 115,200 total inhabitants in 1995, the Khmu (24.7%), Akha (23.9%), and Lue (15.8%) are the three main ethnic groups found in Luang Namtha. Each natively speaks their own language. Other minorities found here include the Hmong, Yao, and Lanten, among others.

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-luangnamtha>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luang_Namtha_Province#Demographics)

Luang Prabang (L1 = 1)

Out of 367,200 total inhabitants of Luang Prabang in 1995, the Khmu singularly comprised almost a majority (45.9%), followed by the Lao (28.6%) and Hmong (15.2%) peoples. Each natively speaks their own language. Other ethnic minorities found here include the Tai Dam, Tai Lue, Phou, Noi, and Yao.

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-luangprabang>)

(<https://wearelao.com/luang-prabangs-ethnic-diversity>)

Oudomxay (L1 = 1)

Out of 211,300 total inhabitants by 1995, the Khmu (57.7%) were the largest ethnic group found in Oudomxay, followed by the Hmong (13.1%) and Lue (12.2%). Because there are several dialects of Khmu spoken here, among them Lu, Khong, Am, and Bit, we can assume that no single group comprises an overall majority. Other ethnic minorities found here include the Lao Loum, Akha, Phouthai, and Phou Noy, among others.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oudomxay_Province#Demographics)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khmu_language)

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-oudomxay>)

Phongsali (L1 = 1)

Out of approximately 153,400 total inhabitants in 1995, the Khmu (24.4%), Akha (20.0%), and Phunoy (19.4%) together comprised a majority of Phongsali. Most of the minority languages spoken belong to the Tai-Kadai, Tibeto-Burman, and Austroasiatic families.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phongsaly_Province#Demographics)

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(

Sekong (L1 = 1)

Out of approximately 64,200 inhabitants in 1995, the Katu (24.3%), Triang (21.8%), and Harak (15.5%) together comprised a majority of Sekong. There are various other small ethnic minority groups found here. The ethnolinguistic groups of Sekong fall under the Katuic and Bahnaric Austroasiatic family branches.

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sekong_Province#Demographics)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-sekong>)

Xieng Khouang (L1 = 1)

With approximately 201,200 inhabitants in 1995, the Lao were the largest (44.3%) ethnic minority group in Xieng Khouang, followed by the Hmong (34.2%) and Phou Thay (10.2%) peoples. Other ethnic minorities found here include the Khmu, Tai Dam, and Tai Daeng.

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01853834/document>)

(<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/laos/population-by-province/population-mid-year-by-provinces-xiengkhuang>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiangkhouang_Province#Ethnic_groups)

Latvia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------|----|----|
| Kurzeme | 0 | 0 |
| Latgale | 1 | 0 |
| Riga | 1 | 0 |
| Vidzeme | 0 | 0 |
| Zemgale | 0 | 0 |



Source:

<https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Saeima>

According to a 2012 European Commission language survey, Latvian (71.3%) and Russian (27.3%) are the most common mother tongues in Latvia. Other minority languages include Latgalian, which is spoken in Latgale as a dialect of Latvian, and Livonian, which is nearly extinct. The country had 2,023,825 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Latvia>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latvia#Language>)

Latgale (L1 = 1)

According to data published by the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia in 2019, ethnic Latvians comprise a minority (46.0%) of the Latgale population, compared to Russians (39.4%) and other ethnic minorities (17.6%). There are strong Belarussian and Polish populations likely accounting for the latter. The population of Latgale at the time was 260,226.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latgale>)

(https://www.citypopulation.de/en/latvia/admin/LV005__latgale/)

Riga (L1 = 1)

According to the 1989 census, ethnic Latvians comprised a minority (36.5%) of the population of Riga, with significant numbers of Russians (47.3%), Byelorussians (4.8%) and Ukrainians (4.8%). Because the Latvian constitution does not recognize Riga as a region, these values were calculated using population counts of the city. The total population at the time was 910,455.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/latvia-ethnic1989.htm>)

Lithuania

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------|----|----|
| Alytus | 0 | 0 |
| Kaunas | 0 | 0 |
| Klaipeda | 0 | 0 |
| Marijampole | 0 | 0 |
| Panevezys | 0 | 0 |
| Siauliai | 0 | 0 |
| Taurage | 0 | 0 |
| Telsiai | 0 | 0 |
| Utena | 0 | 0 |
| Vilnius | 0 | 0 |



Source:

[https://it.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lithuania,_administrative_divisions_-_de_\(districts\)_-_colored.svg](https://it.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lithuania,_administrative_divisions_-_de_(districts)_-_colored.svg)

Lithuania has the most homogeneous population in the Baltic states. As of the 2011 census, Lithuanians comprise the vast majority of the population (84.2%), with only minor presences of Poles (6.6%), Russians (5.8%), and other ethnic groups (3.4%). The official language is Lithuanian, although languages such as Polish, Russian, Belarussian, and Ukrainian are spoken in some of the larger cities. The total population in 2011 was 3,043,429.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20181215184122/https://osp.stat.gov.lt/informaciniapranesimai?articleId=223122>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithuania#Demographics>)

(<http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/lithuania-population-and-housing-census-2011>)

Luxembourg



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationLuxembourg.svg>

The linguistic situation in Luxembourg is characterized by the practice and the recognition of three official languages: French, German, and the national language Luxembourgish (or Letzeburgs). As of 2012, Luxembourgish (52.0%) is the most common native language, followed by Portuguese (19.2%), French (16.3%), Italian (5.0%), English (2.1%), Dutch (1.9%), and German (2%), among others. In regard to languages spoken as a mother tongue or foreign language, Luxembourgish (65.6%), French (63.2%), and German (50.0%) are dominant. The country had a population of 524,853 inhabitants in 2012.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Luxembourg>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Luxembourg)

Macedonia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------|----|----|
| Eastern | 0 | 0 |
| Northeastern | 0 | 0 |
| Pelagonia | 0 | 0 |
| Polog | 1 | 1 |
| Skopje | 0 | 0 |
| Southeastern | 0 | 0 |
| Southwestern | 1 | 0 |
| Vardar | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_regions_of_North_Macedonia#/media/File:North_Macedonia,_administrative_divisions_-_en_-_monochrome.svg

The national and official language of North Macedonia is Macedonian, while Albanian is co-official at a regional level and in some local governments. Other minority languages

spoken include Turkish, Romani, Serbian and Bosnian, and Aromanian. The total population at the time of the last census, in 2002, was 2,022,547.

Polog (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2002 census, Albanians comprise a significant majority (73.2%) of the population of Polog, with smaller presences of Macedonians (18.4%), Turks (5.7%), and Roma (1.4%). The total population of the region at the time was 304,125.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polog_Statistical_Region)

Southwestern (L1 = 1)

As of the 2002 census, the Southwestern Statistical Region contained significant Macedonian (48.5%) and Albanian (36.9%) populations, with smaller communities of Turks (9.7%), Roma (1.3%), and others (3.6%). We conclude that the area is a minority-majority language region. The total population of the region at the time was 221,546.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southwestern_Statistical_Region)

Malaysia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Johor | 0 | 0 |
| Kedah | 0 | 0 |
| Kelantan | 1 | 1 |
| Melaka | 0 | 0 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0 | 0 |
| Pahang | 0 | 0 |
| Perak | 0 | 0 |
| Perlis | 1 | 1 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0 | 0 |
| Selangor | 0 | 0 |
| Terengganu | 0 | 0 |
| Sarawak | 1 | 1 |
| Kuala Lumpur | 0 | 0 |
| Labuan | 0 | 0 |
| Putrajaya | 0 | 0 |
| Sabah | 1 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Malaysia,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

The official and national language of Malaysia is Malaysian, a standardized form of the Malay language. English operates as a second language, and there are more than 137 minority languages still used across the country. Chinese Malaysians predominately speak Chinese dialects from the southern provinces of China, and Tamil is used by many

Malaysian Indians. Population data is derived from an archived copy of the 2010 census attached below, which refers to Malays, Orang Asli, and Indigenous peoples as Bumiputera. The total population at the time was 28,334,135.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia#Languages>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20130205104835/http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/download_Population/files/census2010/Taburan_Penduduk_dan_Ciri-ciri_Asas_Demografi.pdf)

Kelantan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2010, the population of Kelantan was majority-Bumiputera (95.7%), of which the Kelantanese Malay people are predominant. As a sub-ethnic group, they mainly speak Kelantan-Pattani Malay. There were 1,539,601 total state inhabitants at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kelantan#Demographics>)

Perlis (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2010, the state of Perlis maintained significant populations of Malay (88.0%) and Chinese (8.0%) peoples, with a majority of people speaking Perlis Malay, a sub-dialect of Kedah Malay. There were 227,025 total state inhabitants at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perlis#Languages>)

Sarawak (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Sarawak hosts a notable diversity of ethnic groups, with significant populations of the Iban (30.3%), Bidayuh (8.4%), and Melanau (5.2%) people. Non-Malay Bumiputera altogether comprise a majority (50.6%) of the population compared to Malays (24.1%) as of 2010. There is also a strong Chinese population (24.5%) present. While Iban is the most widely spoken native language, the local dialect of Sarawak Malay is the most common language of the Sarawak Malays and other indigenous tribes. There were 2,471,140 total state inhabitants at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarawak>)

(https://www.citypopulation.de/en/malaysia/admin/13__sarawak/)

Sabah (L1 = 1)

Without considering non-Malaysian residents of which Sabah contains a significant majority, there is a strong diversity of ethnic populations, among them the Kadazan-Dusun (24.5%), Bajau (19.4%), Malay (7.9%), and Murut (4.4%) people. Unspecified 'Other Bumiputera' additionally account for 28.5% of the total citizen population. There were 3,206,742 state inhabitants at the time.

(https://www.citypopulation.de/en/malaysia/admin/12__sabah/)

Malta



Source:

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Malta_location_map.svg

The official languages of Malta are Maltese and English. Accordingly, as per the 2012 European Commission linguistic survey, most people in the country speak Maltese (96.9%) or English (3.6%) as their mother tongue. In regard to languages spoken as a mother tongue or foreign language, Maltese (97.3%), English (62.4%), Italian (33.1%), and French (7.3%) are the most prevalent.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Malta>)

Mexico

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Aguascalientes | 0 | 0 |
| Baja California | 0 | 0 |
| Baja California Sur | 0 | 0 |
| Campeche | 0 | 0 |
| Chiapas | 0 | 0 |
| Chihuahua | 0 | 0 |
| Coahuila | 0 | 0 |
| Colima | 0 | 0 |
| Durango | 0 | 0 |
| Guanajuato | 0 | 0 |
| Guerrero | 0 | 0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 |
| Jalisco | 0 | 0 |
| Michoacán | 0 | 0 |
| Morelos | 0 | 0 |
| México | 0 | 0 |
| Nayarit | 0 | 0 |
| Nuevo León | 0 | 0 |
| Oaxaca | 0 | 0 |
| Puebla | 0 | 0 |
| Querétaro | 0 | 0 |
| Quintana Roo | 0 | 0 |
| San Luis Potosí | 0 | 0 |
| Sinaloa | 0 | 0 |
| Sonora | 0 | 0 |
| Tabasco | 0 | 0 |
| Tamaulipas | 0 | 0 |
| Tlaxcala | 0 | 0 |
| Veracruz | 0 | 0 |
| Yucatan | 1 | 1 |
| Zacatecas | 0 | 0 |
| Distrito Federal | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Mexico#/media/File:Political_divisions_of_Mexico-en.svg

Out of a total population of approximately 106,005,203 in 2005, Spanish is the most commonly spoken language. There are 63 nationally recognized Indigenous languages. According to the Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and the National Institute of Indigenous Languages, 14% of the population identified with an Indigenous group in 2000 but only 6% reported speaking an Indigenous language (solely or alongside Spanish). In 2015, those numbers were 21.5% and 6.5% respectively. A small proportion identifies as Afrodescendants. Hence there is a persistent and wide gap between indigenous self-identification and indigenous language use.

In 2015, two states had about two-thirds of their population self-identifying as indigenous—Oaxaca and Yucatan—with another two close to a majority (44%) – Campeche and Quintana Roo. In no state does a majority speak an indigenous language today, but Yucatan was most likely a majority indigenous state in the 1970-1990s.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Mexico)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20070825062559/http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mlen10&c=3337>)

Yucatan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2015, 28.9% of the population of Yucatan report speaking an Indigenous language but a far larger proportion (65.4%) consider themselves Indigenous – the second-highest number in today's Mexico. The proportion is down from 37.3% indigenous speakers in 2000. In 1970 it was 47% (indigenous language from Cifuentes & Moctezuma 2012; population from statoids), which appears close enough to a majority to code, particularly because it is scholarly wisdom that indigenous language usage was underreported in pre-1990 censuses (see Hidalgo 2012). The most widespread indigenous language of Yucatán is Yucatec Maya. Yucatan's significant population growth due to tourism has accelerated the decline in native language usage.

(<https://indigenoustmexico.org/census/mexicos-indigenous-identity-in-the-2015-intercensal-survey/>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/php/mexico-admin.php?admlid=20>)

Oaxaca (L1 = 0)

A 2015 government survey reports that 32.2% are Indigenous language speakers and 65.7% consider themselves indigenous—the highest concentration in Mexico. This comprises about 1.1 million people. Oaxaca is ethnically diverse, with the most populous groups being the Zapotec and Mixtec. The proportion in 2015 is slightly down from 37.1% indigenous speakers in 2000. Combining figures on indigenous language use of 1970 (Cifuentes & Moctezuma 2012) and population numbers (statoids) indicates that the proportion of indigenous speakers has been stable.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Oaxaca)

(<https://indigenoustmexico.org/census/mexicos-indigenous-identity-in-the-2015-intercensal-survey/>)

Chiapas (L1 = 0)

According to a 2015 government survey, 27.9% of the Chiapas population reported speaking an Indigenous language, and 36.1% consider themselves indigenous—the third-highest percentage of indigenous speakers and sixth-highest in self-identification in Mexico. In 2000, 35.3% said they spoke an indigenous language. Tzeltal, Tzotzil, and Ch'ol ethnic groups maintain the strongest populations of

these. Studies done between 1930 and 2000 indicate that the percentage of indigenous-language speakers has never been higher than 38% (Hidalgo 2012: 116). As of 2011, altogether some 1.14 million people spoke an indigenous language on a regular basis.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiapas#Demographics>)

(<https://www.citypopulation.de/Mexico-Cities.html>)

(<https://indigenoustmexico.org/census/mexicos-indigenous-identity-in-the-2015-intercensal-survey/>)

Quintana Roo (L1 = 0)

As of 2015, just 16.6% of Quintana Roo report speaking an Indigenous language, and 44.4% consider themselves indigenous. In 2000, 22.9% spoke an indigenous language; in 1970, the percentage was reported as 43% in the census. Like in neighboring Yucatan, Mayan is the dominant language (86.7%). Census figures tended to underreport indigenous language use, so Mayan was likely the majority language in those days. The state has seen one of the fastest population expansions in the country due to tourism, and this has precipitated a sharp decline in native language usage but persistent indigenous identification. We opt not to code Quintana Roo as a majority non-Spanish region. The state population jumped from 226,000 in 1980 to 493,000 in 1990 and 1.5 million in 2015.

(<https://indigenoustmexico.org/census/mexicos-indigenous-identity-in-the-2015-intercensal-survey/>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quintana_Roo#Demographics)

Mongolia



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mongolia_location_map.svg

The official language of Mongolia is Mongolian, which is spoken by about 95% of the population as of 2014. A variety of dialects of Oirat and Buryat, both Mongolic languages, are spoken throughout the country. The Turkic languages of Kazakh and Tuvan are also spoken in the western region. Russian and English are the most commonly spoken foreign languages. Mongolia had a population of 2,940,108 in 2014.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia#Languages>)

Myanmar

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------------------|----|----|
| Ayeyarwady Region | 0 | 0 |
| Bago Region | 0 | 0 |
| Magway Region | 0 | 0 |
| Mandalay Region | 0 | 0 |
| Sagaing Region | 0 | 0 |
| Tanintharyi Region | 0 | 0 |
| Yangon Region | 0 | 0 |
| Chin State | 1 | 1 |
| Kachin State | 1 | 0 |
| Kayah State | 1 | 1 |
| Kayin State | 1 | 1 |
| Mon State | 1 | 1 |
| Rakhine State | 0 | 0 |
| Shan State | 1 | 1 |
| Naypyidaw Union Territory | 0 | 0 |
| Danu Self-Administered Zone | 1 | 1 |
| Kokang Self-Administered Zone | 1 | 1 |
| Naga Self-Administered Zone | 1 | 1 |
| Pa Laung Self-Administered Zone | 1 | 1 |
| Pa'O Self-Administered Zone | 1 | 1 |
| Wa Self-Administered Division | 1 | 1 |



Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar>

Myanmar is home to more than a hundred languages belonging to the Sino-Tibetan, Tai-Kadai, Austro-Asiatic, and Indo-European families. Of these, the most widely spoken are Shan, Pali, Mon, Palaung, Wa, Burmese, and English. Burmese is the mother tongue of the Bamar people and the official language of Myanmar. The Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population originally withheld the release of ethnicity information collected during the 2014 census, and although claiming that it would be made available at a later date, has still failed to publish the data. As such, the information used is from the 1983 census data, which has been made publicly available. The total population at the time was 35,442,972.

(<http://www.dop.gov.mm/en/publication-category/1983-census>)

(<https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/still-no-date-release-census-findings-ethnic-populations.html>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar#Languages>)

Chin State (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1983 census, the Chin people comprise a significant majority (94.6%) of Chin State, with smaller populations of Rakhine (4.4%) and Burmese (0.8%) people also present. There are about forty to forty-five dialects of the Chin languages. Of these, the most widely spoken are Tedim among Northern Chin; Hakha and Falam among Central Chin; and Mindat Cho among Southern Chin. The state had approximately 368,949 total inhabitants at the time.

(http://www.dop.gov.mm/sites/dop.gov.mm/files/publication_docs/1983_chin_census_report.pdf)

(<https://ethnomed.org/culture/chin/#language>)

Kachin State (L1 = 1)

According to the 1983 census, there are significant populations of Kachin (38.1%), Burmese (29.3%), and Shan (24.2%) people residing in Kachin State. The Kachin people speak Jinfo, which has a variety of dialects, while the Burmese and Shan people largely speak their own native languages. The state had approximately 904,794 total inhabitants at the time.

(http://www.dop.gov.mm/sites/dop.gov.mm/files/publication_docs/1983_kachin_census_report.pdf)

Kayah State (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Kayah people comprise a majority (55.9%) of Kayah State as of 1983, with additional strong populations of Burmese (17.5%) and Shan (16.6%) people as well as smaller distributions of other ethnic minorities. Kayah, also known as Red Karen or Karenni, is a Karen dialect continuum spoken by many Kayah people in Myanmar. The state had approximately 168,429 total inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Karen_language)

(http://www.dop.gov.mm/sites/dop.gov.mm/files/publication_docs/1983_kayah_census_report.pdf)

Kayin State (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1983 census, the Karen people comprise a significant majority (57.1%) of the Kayin State, followed by smaller concentrations of Mon (17.7%) and Burmese (14.1%) people, as well as other ethnic minorities. The Karen in Myanmar speak Sgaw Karen. The state had approximately 1,055,359 total inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kayin_State)

(http://www.dop.gov.mm/sites/dop.gov.mm/files/publication_docs/1983_karan_census_report.pdf)

Mon State (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

In 1983, the Mon (38.2%), Burmese (37.2%), and Karen (15.7%) peoples together comprised a majority of the Mon State as of 1983, with little representation of other ethnic minorities. Each ethnic group speaks their own native language. The state had approximately 1,680,157 total inhabitants at the time. A more recent census (2013), first since 1983, places the Mon as the dominant group.

(http://www.dop.gov.mm/sites/dop.gov.mm/files/publication_docs/1983_mon_census_report.pdf)

(https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Infographic_MonStateProfile_UNHCR_June2014.pdf)

Shan State (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1983 census, the Shan people comprise a significant majority (76.4%) of the Shan State, followed by the Burmese (11.1%) and small distributions of other minority ethnic groups. The Shan language is the native language of the Shan people, although the number of speakers is unknown. The state had approximately 3,761,841 total inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shan_language)

(http://www.dop.gov.mm/sites/dop.gov.mm/files/publication_docs/1983_shan_census_report.pdf)

Danu Self-Administered Zone (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Administered by the Danu people, an ethnic group that speaks the Intha-Danu language, the Danu Self-Administered Zone is located in Shan State and had 161,835 inhabitants in 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danu_Self-Administered_Zone)

Kokang Self-Administered Zone (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Kokang Self-Administered Zone is located in northern Shan State and is self-administered by the Kokang people, a Mandarin-speaking Han Chinese ethnic minority. There were 123,733 inhabitants as of 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kokang_Chinese)

Naga Self-Administered Zone (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Naga Self-Administered Zone is located in the Naga Hills of Sagaing Region and is self-administered by the Naga people. Of the townships which comprise the zone, the Tangshang tribe inhabits Nanyun while Lahe is populated by the Konyak, Nokko, Lainong, and Makury tribes. The various Naga languages are mostly distinct to each other. There were 116,828 total inhabitants as of 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naga_Self-Administered_Zone)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naga_people#Nagas_in_Myanmar)

Pa Laung Self-Administered Zone (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Pau Laung Self-Administered Zone is located in Shan State and is self-administered by the Palaung people, a Mon-Khmer ethnic minority who speak Palaung. There were 110,805 total inhabitants as of 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palaung_people)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pa_Laung_Self-Administered_Zone)

Pa'O Self-Administered Zone (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Pa'O Self-Administered Zone is located in Shan State and is self-administered by the Pa'O people, who speak the Karen language of Pa'O. There were 380,427 total inhabitants as of 2014.

(https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Report_Shan_State_Census_Report_MOIP_May2015.pdf)

Wa Self-Administered Division (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Wa Self-Administered Division is located in Shan State and is self-administered by the Wa people, who speak the Austroasiatic language of Wa. There were approximately 558,000 inhabitants as of 2014.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wa_Self-Administered_Division)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wa_language)

Nepal

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| Bagmati Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| Gandaki Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| Karnali Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| Province No. 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Province No. 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Province No. 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sudurpashchim Pradesh | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Nepal

The official language of Nepal is Nepali, which only a minority (44.7%) of the population reported speaking natively as of 2011. There are 129 total Nepalese languages spoken as a mother tongue, although only 19 of them have more than 100,000 known speakers. Most of the population reported speaking Nepali (77.4%) as a first or second language in the 2011 census, followed by native speakers of Maithili (11.7%), Bhojpuri (6.0%), Tharu

(5.8%), and Tamang (5.1%), among others. Nepal had 26,494,504 total inhabitants in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Nepal)

Province No. 1 (L1 = 1)

According to the 2011 census, the most spoken mother tongue in Province No. 1 is Nepali (42.9%), followed by Maithili (11.2%), Limbu (7.3%), and many other regional languages. The province had 4,534,943 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://nepalmap.org/profiles/province-1-province-no-1/>)

(<http://nationaldata.gov.np/Province/Index/1>)

Province No. 2 (L1 = 1)

Maithili is the most widely spoken (45.4%) mother tongue in Province No. 2 as of the 2011 census, followed by Bhojpuri (18.6%), Bajjika (14.7%), and many other minority languages. The province had 4,534,943 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://nepalmap.org/profiles/province-2-province-no-2/>)

(<http://nationaldata.gov.np/Province/Index/2>)

Netherlands

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------|----|----|
| Drenthe | 0 | 0 |
| Flevoland | 0 | 0 |
| Friesland | 1 | 1 |
| Gelderland | 0 | 0 |
| Groningen | 0 | 0 |
| Limburg | 0 | 0 |
| Noord-Brabant | 0 | 0 |
| Noord-Holland | 0 | 0 |
| Overijssel | 0 | 0 |
| Utrecht | 0 | 0 |
| Zeeland | 0 | 0 |
| Zuid-Holland | 0 | 0 |



Source:

<https://www.touropia.com/regions-in-the-netherlands-map/>

The official language of the Netherlands is Dutch, spoken by nearly the entire (97.5%) population. There are additionally several recognized provincial languages and regional dialects. According to a 2012 European Commission survey, of all languages spoken as either a mother tongue or a foreign language, the most common are Dutch (97.5%), English (38.5%), German (28.3%), French (15.6%), and Spanish (3.2%). The country had approximately 16,779,575 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Netherlands>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_the_Netherlands)

Friesland (L1 = 1)

According to a study carried out in 2007, West Frisian is the native language of a majority (54.3%) of the inhabitants of the province of Friesland, followed by Dutch (34.7%) and speakers of other regional languages (9.7%). The province had approximately 642,209 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friesland#Demography>)

New Zealand

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Auckland | 0 | 0 |
| Bay of Plenty | 0 | 0 |
| Canterbury | 0 | 0 |
| Gisborne | 0 | 0 |
| Hawke's Bay | 0 | 0 |
| Manawatu-Wanganui | 0 | 0 |
| Marlborough | 0 | 0 |
| Nelson | 0 | 0 |
| Northland | 0 | 0 |
| Otago | 0 | 0 |
| Southland | 0 | 0 |
| Taranaki | 0 | 0 |
| Tasman | 0 | 0 |
| Waikato | 0 | 0 |
| Wellington | 0 | 0 |
| West Coast | 0 | 0 |



Source:

<https://www.touropia.com/regions-in-new-zealand-map/>

According to the 2013 census, English is the predominant and de facto official language of New Zealand. Almost the entire population (96.1%) speaks it natively or proficiently as a second language. Speakers of the Indigenous Te reo Māori comprise only a minority (3.7%) of the total population. There are also sizeable communities of Samoan (2.2%),

Hindi (1.7%), Mandarin Chinese (1.3%), and French (1.2%) speakers. New Zealand had a total population of 4,242,048 in 2013.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_New_Zealand#cite_note-SpokenLanguage-1)
(<https://www.stats.govt.nz/topics/language>)

Nicaragua

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|
| Boaco | 0 | 0 |
| Carazo | 0 | 0 |
| Chinandega | 0 | 0 |
| Chontales | 0 | 0 |
| Estelí | 0 | 0 |
| Granada | 0 | 0 |
| Jinotega | 0 | 0 |
| León | 0 | 0 |
| Madriz | 0 | 0 |
| Masaya | 0 | 0 |
| Matagalpa | 0 | 0 |
| Nueva Segovia | 0 | 0 |
| Rivas | 0 | 0 |
| Río San Juan | 0 | 0 |
| Autonomous Region of N. Atlantic | 1 | 0 |
| Autonomous Region of S. Atlantic | 1 | 0 |
| Managua | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c8/Nicaragua%2C_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg/1400px-Nicaragua%2C_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg.png

As of the 2005 census, Nicaragua had approximately 5,455,000 inhabitants, of which an overwhelming majority (95.3%) speak Central American Spanish. Some Nicaraguans living along the Caribbean coast speak various minority languages, namely Miskito (2.2%), Sumo, Nicaragua Creole, Garífuna, and Rama, as well as English.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Nicaragua)

Autonomous Region of N. Atlantic (L1 = 1)

According to the 2005 census, the Miskitu (41.2%) and Mestizo de la Costa Caribe (25.6%) ethnic groups comprised a significant portion of the department. Indigenous communities altogether comprised a majority (71.8%) in the area. The former speaks the native Miskito language, which has undoubtedly declined in usage from preceding decades. There were 249,700 total inhabitants at the time.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20070824192548/http://www.inec.gob.ni/censos2005/ResumenCensal/RESUMENCENSAL.pdf>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Caribbean_Coast_Autonomous_Region)

Autonomous Region of S. Atlantic (L1 = 1)

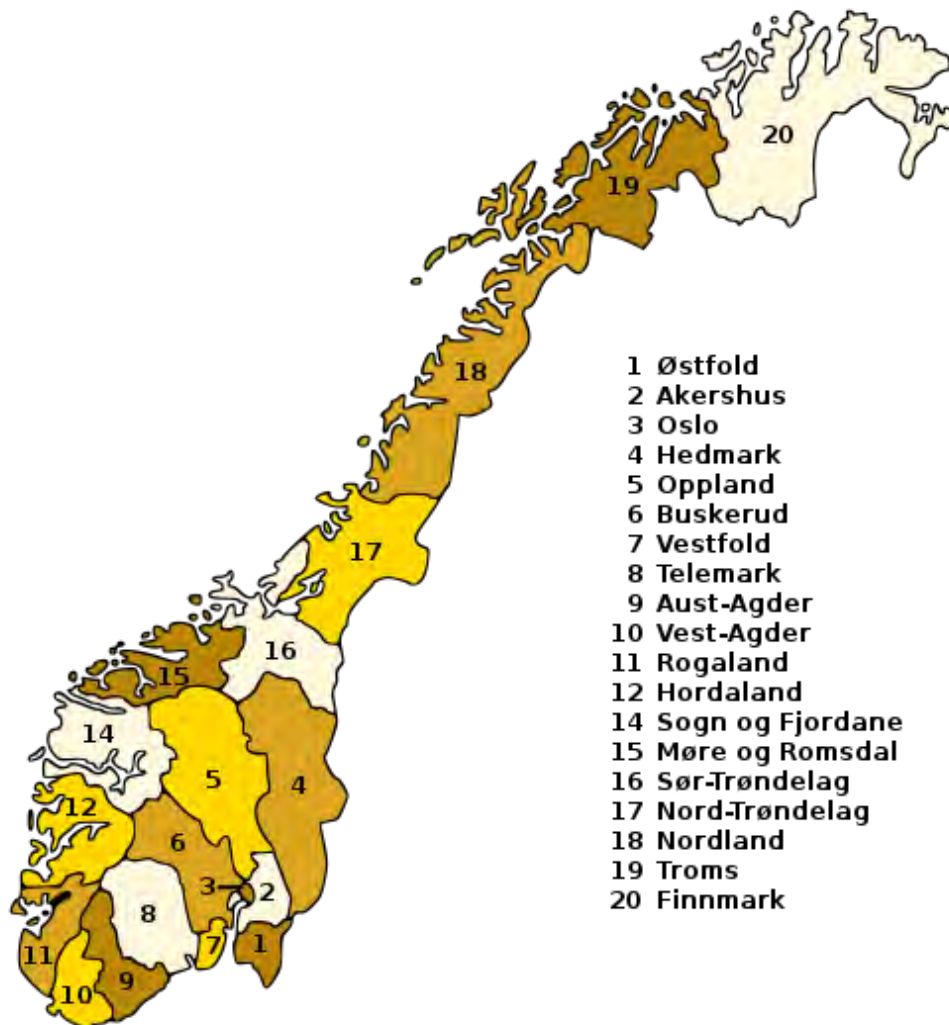
According to the 2005 census, the Mestizo de la Costa Caribe are the largest (11.7%) Indigenous ethnic group found in the department, with Indigenous communities altogether comprising a minority (19.4%) of the population. However, when the region was first inaugurated, the population consisted of Indigenous peoples and ethnic communities with multilingual characteristics. We conjecture that they altogether comprised a majority in 1990. There were 382,100 total inhabitants at the time.

(<http://www.fadcanic.org.ni/?q=node/17>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20070824192548/http://www.inec.gob.ni/censos2005/ResumenCensal/RESUMENCENSAL.pdf>)

Norway

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| Akershus | 0 | 0 |
| Aust-Agder | 0 | 0 |
| Buskerud | 0 | 0 |
| Finnmark | 0 | 0 |
| Hedmark | 0 | 0 |
| Hordaland | 0 | 0 |
| Møre og Romsdal | 0 | 0 |
| Nordland | 0 | 0 |
| Nord-Trøndelag | 0 | 0 |
| Oppland | 0 | 0 |
| Rogaland | 0 | 0 |
| Sogn og Fjordane | 0 | 0 |
| Sør-Trøndelag | 0 | 0 |
| Østfold | 0 | 0 |
| Telemark | 0 | 0 |
| Troms | 0 | 0 |
| Vest-Agder | 0 | 0 |
| Vestfold | 0 | 0 |
| Svalbard | 0 | 0 |
| Oslo | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Counties_of_Norway

The most widely spoken language in Norway is Bokmal. There is a second Norwegian language, Nynorsk, closely related to Bokmal though less influenced by Danish and more by dialects spoken in the larger Bergen area. Nynorsk was standardized in the late 19th century and promoted as a distinct language from Bokmal. It has been declining in prominence: in 1944, it was used by 34% of the population, in 1971 by 17.5%, and today, by some 7.4% of the population. It is mostly used in the rural south-western part of the country (Rogaland, Hordaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Møre og Romsdal), where many municipalities have adopted it as the official language. We do not consider Nynorsk as a different language.

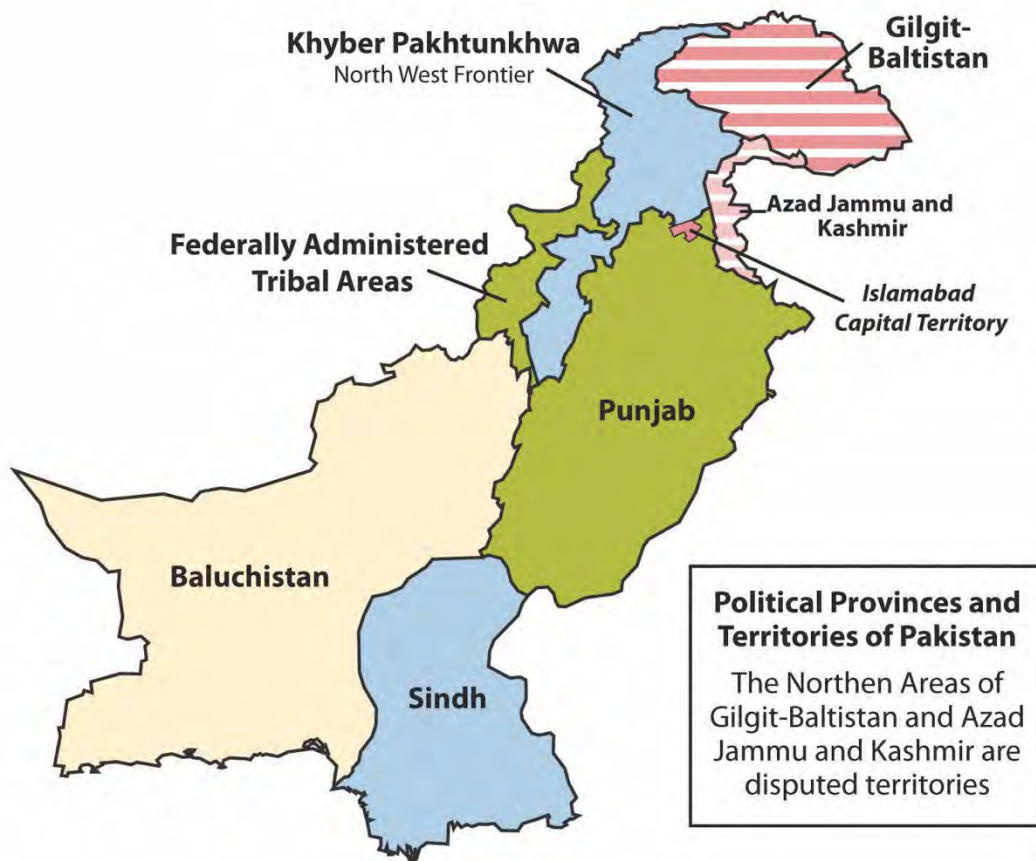
Other minority languages spoken include Sami, Kven Finnish, Scandoromani, and Romani. Of all foreign languages natively spoken in the country, Serbo-Croatian, Arabic,

English, and Somali speakers, among others, had the most sizeable communities. However, most (90%) Norwegians report an ability to speak English to some extent. Norway had a total population of 5,096,300 in 2013.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Norway)

Pakistan

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---|----|----|
| Baluchistan | 1 | 1 |
| Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa | 1 | 1 |
| Punjab | 1 | 1 |
| Sindh | 1 | 1 |
| FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas | 1 | 1 |
| Federal Capital Territory: Islamabad | 1 | 1 |
| Azad Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 1 |
| Gilgit-Baltistan | 1 | 0 |



Source:

https://saylordotorg.github.io/text_world-regional-geography-people-places-and-globalization/s12-03-pakistan-and-bangladesh.html

Pakistan is home to dozens of first languages, with significant populations of Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki and Urdu speakers. Urdu and English are the official languages. All of the following data comes from an archived copy of the 1998 census. The total population was 130,857,771 at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Pakistan)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20171011125749/http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/tables/POPULATION%20BY%20MOTHER%20TONGUE.pdf>)

(<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//tables/DEMOGRAPHIC%20INDICATORS%20-%201998%20CENSUS.pdf>)

Baluchistan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1998 census report, the largest linguistic populations in Baluchistan by mother tongue were Balochi (54.8%), Pushto (30.0%), and Sindhi (4.2%), among others. The province had 6,565,885 inhabitants at the time.

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Pushto was easily the most significant (73.9%) language group in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in 1998, with small populations of native linguistic minorities also present. These include Hindko, Saraiki, Khwar, and Kohistani. The province had 17,743,645 inhabitants at the time.

Punjab (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1998 census report, Punjabi (75.2%) was the majority spoken language in Punjab, followed by Saraiki (17.4%) and Urdu (4.5%). Other languages spoken include Pashto, Balochi, and Sindhi. The province had 73,621,290 inhabitants at the time.

Sindh (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Sindhi was the majority spoken (59.7%) language in Sindh as of 1998, followed by Urdu (21.1%), Punjabi (7.0%), and Pushto (4.2%). Other languages spoken include Saraiki, Balochi, Kutchi, and Gujarati, among others. The province had 29,991,161 inhabitants at the time.

FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

An overwhelming majority (99.1%) of FATA reported speaking Pushto as their mother tongue in 1998, with little representation of other languages. The tribal region had 2,746,490 inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federally_Administered_Tribal_Areas)

Federal Capital Territory: Islamabad (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

A significant majority (71.2%) of Islamabad reported speaking Punjabi as their mother tongue in 1998, followed by Urdu (10.1%) and other minority languages. The federal territory had approximately 805,000 inhabitants at the time.

(<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/demographic-indicators-1998-census>)

Azad Jammu Kashmir (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The majority of Azad Jammu and Kashmir are native speakers of non-Urdu languages, with the foremost among these being Pahari–Pothwari and its various dialects. There are also sizeable communities speaking Gujarati and Kashmiri, as well as pockets of Shina, Pashto and Kundal Shahi speakers. There are an estimated 2.5 million speakers of Pahari-Pothwari in Pakistan as of 2017, which would comprise a majority (61.8%) of the 4,045,366 regional inhabitants.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahari-Pothwari>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir#Languages)

Gilgit-Baltistan (L1 = 1)

Out of 873,000 total inhabitants in 1998, Gilgit-Baltistan contains many diverse linguistic, ethnic, and religious groups, although Urdu is the lingua franca for inter-ethnic communication. The most commonly spoken languages are Shina, Balti, Burushaski, Khowar, and Wakhi, among many others.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit-Baltistan#Demographics>)

Panama

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Bocas del Toro | 0 | 0 |
| Chiriquí | 0 | 0 |
| Coclé | 0 | 0 |
| Colonia | 0 | 0 |
| Darién | 0 | 0 |
| Herrera | 0 | 0 |
| Los Santos | 0 | 0 |
| Panama | 0 | 0 |
| Panama Oeste | 0 | 0 |
| Veraguas | 0 | 0 |
| Kuna Yala | 1 | 1 |
| Embera | 1 | 0 |
| Ngobe Bugle | 1 | 1 |
| Kuna de Madungandi | 1 | 1 |
| Kuna de Wargandi | 1 | 1 |



Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/36/Mapa_de_Panam%C3%A1.svg/1280px-Mapa_de_Panam%C3%A1.svg.png

Spanish is the official and dominant language and is spoken by about 93 percent of the population as their first language. Native languages are spoken throughout the country, mostly in their own territories. Minority ethnic group data from the 2010 census,

attached below, was used for all of the following population counts. The total population at the time was 3,642,687.

(https://www.inec.gob.pa/archivos/0.3480493DISTRIB._POB_INDIG.pdf)

(<https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/panama-population/>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama#Languages>)

Kuna Yala (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2010 census, the Indigenous population of Kuna Yala constitute an overwhelming majority (92.0%) of the comarca. The Kuna people singularly comprise most (91.5%) of the population and speak their own native language. The comarca had 33,109 inhabitants at the time of the census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guna_Yala)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guna_people)

Embera (L1 = 1)

As of the 2010 census, the Embera comarca is almost entirely (94.3%) Indigenous, with significant populations of Embera (77.4%) and Wounaan (16.1%) peoples. Each speak their own native language. Because the Emberá language is not a single language but rather a group of mutually intelligible languages, no singular one comprises a majority by itself. The comarca had 10,001 inhabitants at the time of the census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comarca_Ember%C3%A1)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embera_language)

Ngobe Bugle (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2010 census, the Ngäbe people singularly comprised a majority (90.7%) of the Ngobe Bugle comarca, which is overall almost entirely (97.2%) Indigenous. They speak the Guaymí language, also known as Ngäbere. The comarca had 154,355 inhabitants at the time of the census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ng%C3%A4be-Bugl%C3%A9_Comarca)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guaym%C3%AD_language)

Kuna de Madungandi (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although Kuna de Madungandi does not have sub-regional ethnic data from the 2010 census, the known primary ethnicity is Guna, an Indigenous people who speak their own native language. The territory had 4,271 inhabitants at the time of the census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madungand%C3%AD#cite_note-inec-1)

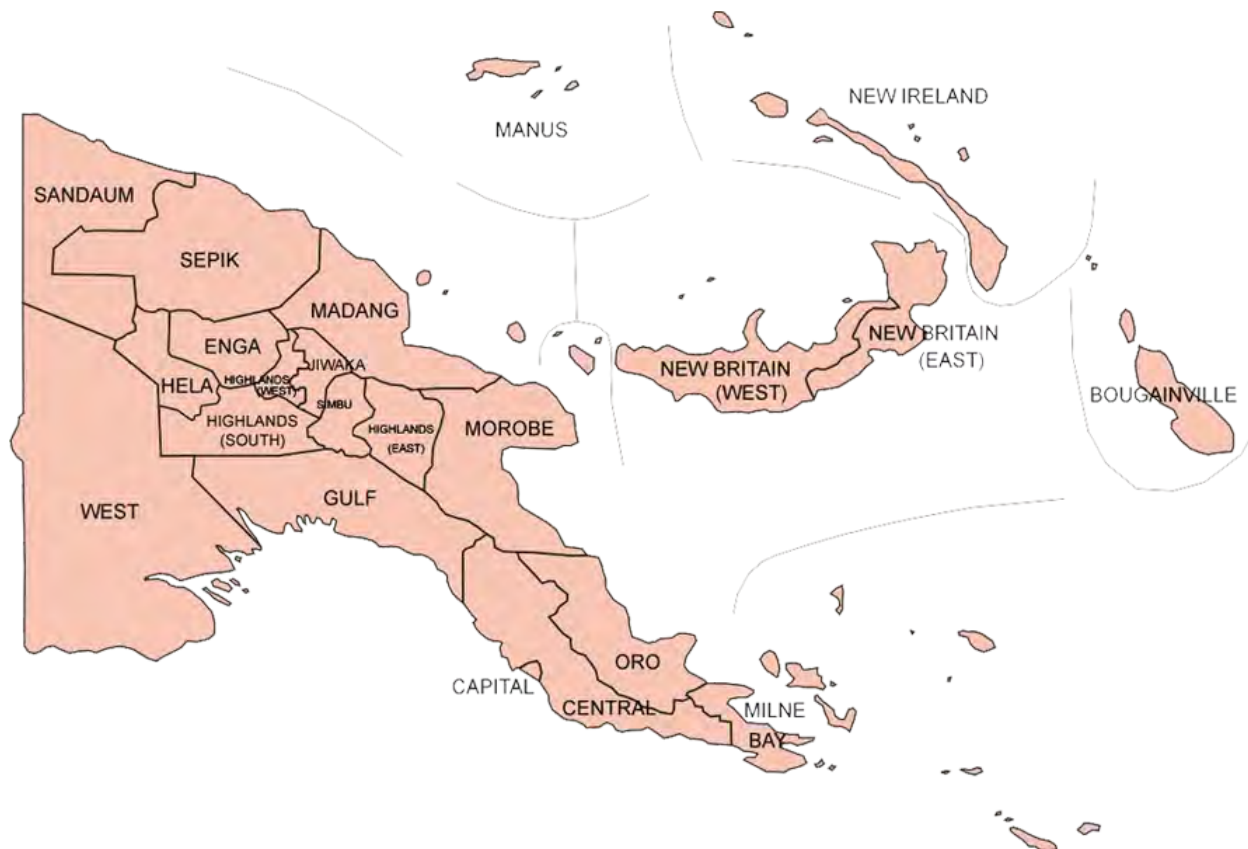
Kuna de Wargandi (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although Kuna de Wargandi does not have sub-regional ethnic data from the 2010 census, the known primary ethnicity is Guna, an Indigenous people who speak their own native language. The territory had 1,914 inhabitants at the time of the census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuna_de_Wargand%C3%AD)

Papua New Guinea

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| Central | 1 | 0 |
| Chimbu (Simbu) | 1 | 0 |
| East New Britain | 1 | 0 |
| East Sepik | 1 | 0 |
| Eastern Highlands | 1 | 0 |
| Enga | 1 | 0 |
| Gulf | 1 | 0 |
| Hela | 1 | 0 |
| Jiwaka | 1 | 0 |
| Madang | 1 | 0 |
| Manus | 1 | 0 |
| Milne Bay | 1 | 0 |
| Morobe | 1 | 0 |
| New Ireland | 1 | 0 |
| Northern (Oro Province) | 1 | 0 |
| Southern Highlands | 1 | 0 |
| West New Britain | 1 | 0 |
| West Sepik (Sandaun) | 0 | 0 |
| Western Highlands | 1 | 0 |
| Western Province (Fly) | 1 | 0 |
| Bougainville (autonomous region) | 1 | 0 |
| NCD (Port Moresby) | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://favpng.com/png_view/jiwaka-province-hela-province-provinces-of-papua-new-guinea-oro-province-png/VB9RKF9j

There are 851 languages actively spoken in Papua New Guinea. Tok Pisin is the most widely spoken language in the country and operates as the lingua franca. According to the 2011 census, a majority of the population was literate in Tok Pisin (57.4%), followed by English (48.9%) and Hiri Motu (4.7%). The country had a population of about 4,472,200 in 2011.

(<https://png-data.sprep.org/system/files/2011%20Census%20National%20Report.pdf>)
(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/papua-new-guinea>)

Central (L1 = 1)

Whereas Tok Pisin is the main lingua franca in Papua New Guinea, Hiri Motu is more prevalent in the southern mainland coastal area centered on Central Province. According to Ethnologue, there are about 32 living languages spoken here, with a total population of 269,756 in 2011.

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Central>)
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Province_\(Papua_New_Guinea\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Province_(Papua_New_Guinea)))

Chimbu (L1 = 1)

Ethnologue reports that there are about 14 living languages spoken in Chimbu Province, of which Chimbu (31.9%), with about 120,000 speakers, is presumably the most prevalent. The province had a total population of 375,604 in 2011.

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Simbu>)

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuman_language_\(New_Guinea\)#cite_note-e18-1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuman_language_(New_Guinea)#cite_note-e18-1))

East New Britain (L1 = 1)

Kuanua, spoken by the Tolai on the Gazelle Peninsula, is the most widely spoken language in East New Britain. Austronesian and Papuan language families are both strongly represented in the province. Ethnologue reported a total of 21 living languages spoken here, and there was a total population of 328,639 in 2011.

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/East%20New%20Britain>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_New_Britain_Province)

East Sepik (L1 = 1)

According to Ethnologue, there are more than 100 languages spoken in East Sepik Province, with many identifying with the Sepik family of Papuan languages. The most populous of these are Iatmul, Abelam, and Boiken, with about 35,000 reported speakers each. East Sepik had a total population of 450,530 in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sepik_languages)

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/East%20Sepik>)

Eastern Highlands (L1 = 1)

There are about 22 active languages spoken in Eastern Highlands Province. Language families represented include Goroka, Kainantu, and Okapa, among others. Most of the languages spoken here belong to the Papuan languages. As of 2011, the province had a total population of 579,825.

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Eastern%20Highlands>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Highlands_Province)

Enga (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Unlike the other provinces of Papua New Guinea, Enga Province has a single major ethnolinguistic group, the Enga people, that comprise a majority of the population (57.9%) using population estimates from Ethnologue. There are also a number of other languages spoken in the province, including Ipili and Nete. Enga Province had a total population of 432,045 as of 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enga_Province#People)
(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Enga>)

Gulf (L1 = 1)

There are numerous languages spoken in Gulf Province, with many speaking Hiri Motu secondary to their own native language. Ethnologue reports that there are about 31 active languages in the province, including Toaripi, Kakiaie, Opae, Moivo Hivi, and Tairuma, among others. As of 2011, Gulf Province had a total population of 158,198.

(<https://knit.ucsd.edu/patrollingthepast/2018/07/15/cultural-context-of-the-gulf-district-kerema-in-1935-1936/>)
(<https://www.tokpisin.info/gulf-province/#:~:text=Twenty%2Dsix%20languages%20are%20spoken,plantations%20were%20established%20by%20Australians.>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_Province)
(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Gulf>)

Hela (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to Ethnologue, there are about 7 languages actively spoken in Hela Province, with the Huli being the largest ethnolinguistic group (60.1%). Other languages spoken here include Duna, Bogaya, and Angal Heneng, among others. The province had a total population of 249,449 as of 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hela_Province)
(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Hela>)

Jiwaka (L1 = 1)

Out of a total population of 343,987 in 2011, Jiwaka Province has about 10 active languages. Of these, the largest are the Melpa speakers, found in the western part of South Wahgi, and the Wahgi, with various dialects depending on location.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiwaka_Province)
(<https://www.tokpisin.info/jiwaka-province/>)
(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Jiwaka>)

Madang (L1 = 1)

There are 173 regional languages spoken in Madang Province, with many belonging to the Madang or Papuan families and having fewer than 1,000 speakers. The Madang-Adelbert Range languages are most likely apart of the Trans-New Guinea family. The province had a total population of 493,906 as of the 2011 census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madang_Province#Languages)
(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Madang>)

Manus (L1 = 1)

There are approximately 30 active languages spoken in Manus according to Ethnologue, with many belonging to the Manus subgroup of Oceanic languages. However, because the languages form a dialect continuum, the exact number of languages is difficult to determine. As of 2011, Manus Province had a total population of 60,485.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manus_Province)
(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Manus>)

Milne Bay (L1 = 1)

Milne Bay Province has approximately 58 active languages according to Ethnologue, with a total provincial population of 276,512 as of 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milne_Bay_Province#Demographics)
(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Milne%20Bay>)

Morobe (L1 = 1)

There are more than 100 languages belonging to 27 different families spoken in Morobe Province. English and Tok Pisin are common languages in the urban areas, and in some places, pidgin forms of German are combined with the native language. Morobe had a total population of 674,810 in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morobe_Province#Demographics)

New Ireland (L1 = 1)

Ethnologue reported about 23 active languages spoken in New Ireland Province. All belong to the New Ireland linkage group within the Austronesian language family, except for the language isolate of Kuot. New Ireland Province had about 194,067 total inhabitants as of 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Ireland_Province#Culture)

Northern (Oro Province) (L1 = 1)

Oro Province has about 29 active languages according to Ethnologue and a total population of 186,309 as of 2011. Orokaiva, Binandere, Korafe, Ubiri, and Notu are among the more prominent languages spoken in the province.

(<https://www.education.gov.pg/quicklinks/documents/edu-plans/provincial-plan-oro.pdf>)

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Oro>)

Southern Highlands (L1 = 1)

There are 24 active languages in Southern Highlands according to Ethnologue, with the main ethnolinguistic groups being the Huli, Angal, and Angal Heneng. Southern Highlands Province had a total population of 510,245 in 2011.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Highlands_Province#Ethnic_groups)

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Southern%20Highlands>)

West New Britain (L1 = 1)

West New Britain Province has 31 active languages according to Ethnologue and a total population of 264,264 as of 2011. Of those languages, many are spoken by the major tribes of the province, the Nakanai, Bakovi, Kove, Unea, Maleu, and Arowe.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_New_Britain_Province)

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/West%20New%20Britain>)

Western Highlands (L1 = 1)

According to Ethnologue, Western Highlands Province has 8 active languages, with a total population of 362,580 as of 2011. Some of the more prominent languages spoken here include Melpa, Narak, Gawigl, and Wahgi, among others.

(http://www.michie.net/png_faqs/05138998_2.shtml#06192144)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Highlands_Province)

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Western%20Highlands>)

Western Province (Fly) (L1 = 1)

There are 64 active languages spoken in Western Province according to Ethnologue. Some of the primary languages spoken include Gogodala, Awol, Bimin, and Idi, among many others. The province had a total population of 201,351 as of 2011.

(http://www.michie.net/png_faqs/05138998_2.shtml#06193231)

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Province_\(Papua_New_Guinea\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Province_(Papua_New_Guinea)#Demographics))

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Western>)

Bougainville (autonomous region) (L1 = 1)

Bougainville has 29 active languages according to Ethnologue, with a total regional population of 249,358 as of 2011. The major ethnolinguistic groups are the Nasioi, Korokoro Motuna, Telei, and Halia, although each is separated into dialects that are not always mutually intelligible. The languages of northern Bougainville

Island belong to the Austronesian family, while the North and South Bougainville, Polynesian, and Papuan families are also represented.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_Region_of_Bougainville#Languages)

(<https://pnglanguages.sil.org/resources/provinces/province/Bougainville>)

Paraguay

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| Alto Paraguay | 0 | 0 |
| Alto Parana | 0 | 0 |
| Amambay | 0 | 0 |
| Boqueron | 0 | 0 |
| Caaguazú | 0 | 0 |
| Caazapá | 0 | 0 |
| Canindeyú | 0 | 0 |
| Central | 0 | 0 |
| Concepción | 0 | 0 |
| Cordillera | 0 | 0 |
| Guaira | 0 | 0 |
| Itapua | 0 | 0 |
| Misiones | 0 | 0 |
| Neembuca | 0 | 0 |
| Paraguari | 0 | 0 |
| Presidente Hayes | 0 | 0 |
| San Pedro | 0 | 0 |
| Asunción | 0 | 0 |
| Alto Paraguay | 0 | 0 |
| Alto Parana | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://no.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fil:Paraguay,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

As of 2015, Spanish is spoken by about 87% of the population of Paraguay, while Guaraní is spoken by more than 90%. This is a result of strong bilingualism within the country, as Indigenous peoples account for less than 5% of the total population. Paraguay had approximately 6,755,756 total inhabitants in 2015.

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2012/03/12/world/americas/in-paraguay-indigenous-language-with-unique-staying-power.html>)

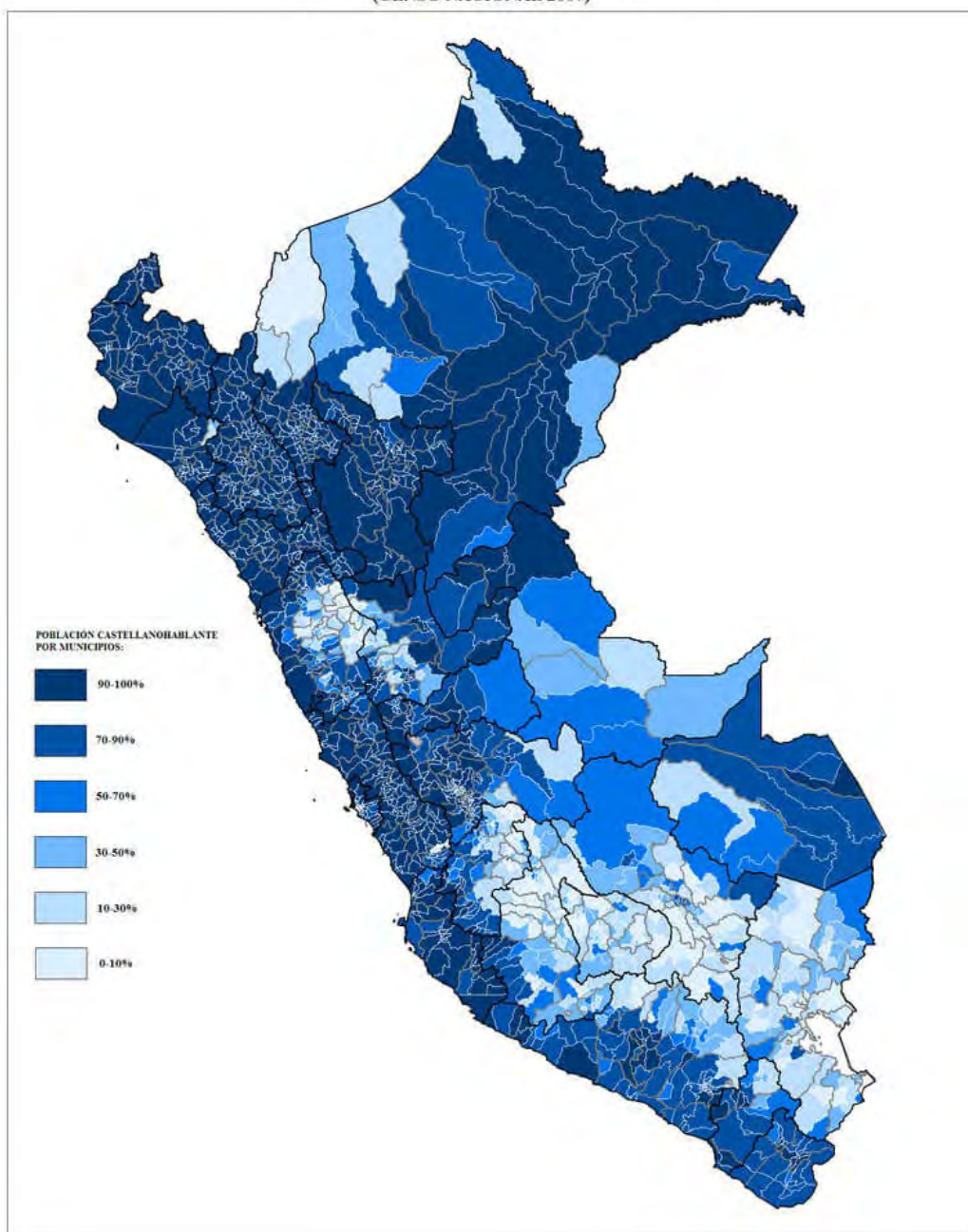
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Paraguay)

Peru

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Amazonas | 0 | 0 |
| Ancash | 0 | 0 |
| Apurímac | 1 | 1 |
| Arequipa | 0 | 0 |
| Ayacucho | 1 | 1 |
| Cajamarca | 0 | 0 |
| Cusco | 1 | 1 |
| Huancavelica | 1 | 1 |
| Huánuco | 0 | 0 |
| Ica | 0 | 0 |
| Junín | 0 | 0 |
| La Libertad | 0 | 0 |
| Lambayeque | 0 | 0 |
| Lima (Province) | 0 | 0 |
| Loreto | 0 | 0 |
| Madre de Dios | 0 | 0 |
| Moquegua | 0 | 0 |
| Pasco | 0 | 0 |
| Piura | 0 | 0 |
| Puno | 1 | 0 |
| San Martín | 0 | 0 |
| Tacna | 0 | 0 |
| Tumbes | 0 | 0 |
| Ucayali | 0 | 0 |
| Lima | 0 | 0 |
| Callao | 0 | 0 |



EL CASTELLANO COMO LENGUA MATERNA
(CENSO NACIONAL 2007)



Source:

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Peru

According to the 1993 Peruvian Constitution, the official languages of Peru are Spanish, Quechua, and, where their speakers are predominant, Indigenous languages. As of the 2017 census, Spanish is spoken natively by a significant majority (82.6%) of the population, followed by Quechua (13.9%), Aymara (1.7%), and other Indigenous languages (1.8%). The country had 31,237,385 total inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Peru)

Apurímac (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Quechua (70.58%) is the most significant first language in Apurímac as of 2007, followed by Spanish (29.01%). The Quechua varieties spoken in Apurímac are Cusco Quechua and Chanka Quechua. The department had 377,377 inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_Apur%C3%ADmac#Languages)

Ayacucho (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The first language learned by most of Ayacucho in 2007 was Quechua (63.1%) followed by Spanish (36.6%). The Quechua variety spoken in Ayacucho is Chanka Quechua. The department had 573,554 inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_Ayacucho#Languages)

Cusco (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2007 census, the first language learned by most of the population was Quechua (51.4%) followed by Spanish (46.9%). The Quechua variety spoken in this department is Cusco Quechua. The department had 1,102,236 inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_Cuzco#Languages)

Huancavelica (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Quechua (64.0%) is the first language learned by most of Huancavelica as of 2007, followed by Spanish (35.7%). The Quechua variety spoken in Huancavelica is Chanka Quechua. The department had 424,932 inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_Huancavelica#Languages)

Puno (L1 = 1)

According to the 2007 census, the first language learned by most of the population was Quechua (38.0%) followed by Spanish (34.8%) and Aymara (27.0%). The Quechua variety spoken in Puno is Cusco–Collao Quechua. The department had 1,199,118 inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_Puno)

Philippines

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Abra | 1 | 0 |
| Agusan del Norte | 1 | 1 |
| Agusan del Sur | 1 | 0 |
| Aklan | 1 | 1 |
| Albay | 1 | 0 |
| Antique | 1 | 1 |
| Apayao | 1 | 0 |
| Aurora | 0 | 0 |
| Basilan (ARMM) | 1 | 0 |
| Bataan | 0 | 0 |
| Batanes | 1 | 1 |
| Batangas | 0 | 0 |
| Benguet | 1 | 0 |
| Biliran | 1 | 1 |
| Bohol | 1 | 1 |
| Bukidnon | 1 | 1 |
| Bulacan | 0 | 0 |
| Cagayan | 1 | 0 |
| Camarines Norte | 1 | 1 |
| Camarines Sur | 1 | 1 |
| Camiguin | 0 | 0 |
| Capiz | 1 | 1 |
| Catanduanes | 1 | 1 |
| Cavite | 0 | 0 |
| Cebu | 1 | 1 |
| Compostela Valley | 1 | 1 |
| Cotabato | 1 | 0 |
| Davao del Norte | 1 | 1 |
| Davao del Sur | 1 | 1 |
| Davao Occidental | 1 | 1 |
| Davao Oriental | 1 | 0 |
| Dinagat Islands | 1 | 0 |
| Eastern Samar | 1 | 1 |
| Guimaras | 1 | 1 |
| Ifugao | 1 | 1 |
| Ilocos Norte | 1 | 1 |
| Ilocos Sur | 1 | 1 |
| Iloilo | 1 | 1 |
| Isabela | 1 | 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Kalinga | 1 | 1 |
| La Union | 1 | 1 |
| Laguna | 0 | 0 |
| Lanao del Norte | 1 | 1 |
| Lanao del Sur (ARMM) | 1 | 1 |
| Leyte | 1 | 1 |
| Maguindanao (ARMM) | 1 | 1 |
| Marinduque | 0 | 0 |
| Masbate | 1 | 1 |
| Metropolitan Manila | 0 | 0 |
| Misamis Occidental | 1 | 1 |
| Misamis Oriental | 1 | 1 |
| Mountain | 1 | 0 |
| Negros Occidental | 1 | 1 |
| Negros Oriental | 1 | 1 |
| Northern Samar | 1 | 1 |
| Nueva Ecija | 0 | 0 |
| Nueva Vizcaya | 1 | 0 |
| Occidental Mindoro | 0 | 0 |
| Oriental Mindoro | 0 | 0 |
| Palawan | 0 | 0 |
| Pampanga | 0 | 0 |
| Pangasinan | 1 | 1 |
| Quezon | 0 | 0 |
| Quirino | 1 | 0 |
| Rizal | 0 | 0 |
| Romblon | 0 | 0 |
| Samar | 1 | 1 |
| Sarangani | 1 | 0 |
| Siquijor | 0 | 0 |
| Sorsogon | 1 | 1 |
| South Cotabato | 1 | 0 |
| Southern Leyte | 1 | 1 |
| Sultan Kudarat | 1 | 1 |
| Sulu (ARMM) | 1 | 0 |
| Surigao del Norte | 1 | 1 |
| Surigao del Sur | 1 | 0 |
| Tarlac | 0 | 0 |
| Tawi-Tawi (ARMM) | 1 | 0 |
| Zambales | 0 | 0 |
| Zamboanga del Norte | 1 | 1 |
| Zamboanga del Sur | 1 | 1 |
| Zamboanga-Sibugay | 1 | 1 |
| Mindanao (ARMM) | 1 | 1 |



Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_the_Philippines

Filipino (Tagalog) and English are the official languages of the Philippines, although there are 182 known living languages overall. An additional nineteen regional languages act as auxiliary official languages. The most common mother tongues are Tagalog (24.4%) and Cebuano (21.4%), and in most towns, the local Indigenous language is spoken. Archived 2002 press releases by the National Statistics Office reveal population numbers from the 2000 census. Many ethnolinguistic groups speak their eponymous language.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080615214452/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr2002index.html>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines#Languages>)

Abra (L1 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, the Ilocano (72.0%) and Tingguian (18.7%) people are the largest ethnicities in Abra. The predominant languages are Ilocano and Itneg and the total provincial population was 209,491.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abra_\(province\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abra_(province)#Demographics))

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144145/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0234tx.html>)

Agusan del Norte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, the Bisaya/Binisaya are the largest (40.0%) ethnic group in Agusan del Norte, although a non-essential distinction was made between them and the Cebuano people. Because the former colloquially refers to the latter, and both groups usually speak Cebuano, we can assume a much more significant (73.0%) linguistic population when factoring in the populations of both. The total provincial population was 285,570.

(<https://www.binisaya.com/content/dialectology-cebuano-cebuano-bisaya-binisaya>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cebuano_language)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080604025324/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0279tx.html>)

Agusan del Sur (L1 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, the Cebuano were the largest (38.2%) ethnic group found in Agusan del Sur, followed by the Manobo (19.5%), Hiligaynon (11.3%), Boholano (8.9%), and others. Each ethnic group mostly speaks their own language; the Boholano mainly speak Boholano Cebuano or standard Cebuano, while the Manobo speak one of the languages belonging to the Manobo language family. The total provincial population was 559,294.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080504121309/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0245tx.html>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lumad#Manobo>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boholano_people)

Aklan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Akeanon/Aklanon people comprised almost the entirety (96.6%) of the Aklan province. As such, Aklanon is the most widely spoken language in the region. while Malaynon is spoken in Malay and Buruanganon is spoken in Buruanga. Other minor regional languages used include Hiligaynon, Ati, Kinaray-a, and Capiznon. The total provincial population was 451,314.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080610022407/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0294tx.html)

Albay (L1 = 1)

Of the population of Albay as of 2000 census, an overwhelming majority (97.6%) identified with the Bikol linguistic ethnic group, with much smaller populations of Tagalog, Kankaney, and Bisaya/Binisaya peoples. The languages spoken in the province are overall highly diverse and from the Albay Bikol family, West Miraya, East Miraya, and Libo are used. The total provincial population was 1,090,907.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516062820/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02137tx.html)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albay#Languages>)

Antique (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

A significant majority (94.5%) of the population reported identifying with the Hamtikanon ethnic group, which is a term generally used in reference to the Karay-a people residing in Antique. There are also smaller populations of Cuyunun/Cuyunan, Hiligaynon/Ilonggo, and Cebuano peoples, among others. The Karay-a primarily speak their own native language. The total provincial population was 472,833.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144200/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0264tx.html)
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antique_\(province\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antique_(province)#Demographics))

Apayao (L1 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, Ilocanos comprised a small majority (50.8%) of the total provincial population, followed by the Isnag people (30.0%). Other ethnic groups in the province were the Malaueg (3.7%), Isneg (3.5%), and Kalinga (3.1%), among others. Most Ilocanos speak Ilocano, while the Isnag people speak Isnag alone or bilingually with Ilocano. The total provincial population was 97,129.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apayao>)
(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144236/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0289tx.html)

Basilan (ARMM) (L1 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, Yakans were the largest ethnic group (41.4%) in Basilan, with an additionally strong presence of Tausug (23.0%), Zambaongeno/Chavacano (11.9%), and Sama/Abaknon (10.1%) peoples, among others. Yakan, the acknowledged native language of Basilan, is used primarily by Yakans, while many of the other groups use their own native vernaculars. The total provincial population was 259,796.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilan#Language>)
(https://web.archive.org/web/20080509201909/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0241tx.html)

Batanes (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Ivatan/Itbayat people comprised most (96.4%) of the small population of Batanes as of the 2000 census with minor concentrations of Ilocano and Tagalog speakers, among others. The mother tongue of the Ivatans is Ivatan, though many also speak and understand Ilocano, Tagalog, and English. The total provincial population was 16,467.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivatan_people#Demographics)
(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516062838/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr2002index.html)

Benguet (L1 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, almost half (43.0%) of Benguet belongs to the Kankanaey ethnic group, with additional populations of Ibaloi (29.1%) and Ilocano (13.4%) people, among others. The Kankanaey, Ibaloi, and Ilocano have their own eponymous languages, and we can assume a gradual decline in Kankanaey speakers over time relative to the overall regional population. The total provincial population was 330,129.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benguet#Languages>)
(https://web.archive.org/web/20080509201914/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0247tx.html)

Biliran (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Biliran province had almost equally strong populations of the Waray (40.5%), Bisaya/Binisaya (30.7%), and Cebuano (26.1%) peoples. The inhabitants of Biliran reportedly speak primarily Cebuano and Waray, both

Visayan languages. The majority of the residents also speak and understand English. The total provincial population was 140,274.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biliran#Languages>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144129/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0225tx.html>)

Bohol (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Boholano people comprise an overwhelming majority (93.8%) of the Bohol province with smaller populations of Cebuano (3.7%) and other minority language speakers. The Boholano people mainly Boholano Cebuano, followed by standard Cebuano. The total provincial population was 1,139,130.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boholano_people)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144030/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr02135tx.html>)

Bukidnon (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, Cebuano speakers comprise almost a majority (41.7%) of the population of Bukidnon, followed by Binisaya/Bisaya (16.4%), Binukid/Bukidnon (11.3%), Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (8.8%), Boholano (7.4%), and Higaonon (2.8%) people, among others. The lingua franca of the region is Cebuano, although countless other minority languages are also spoken. The province overall reported a wide diversity of ethnolinguistic groups altogether accounting for a 1,060,253-strong population.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bukidnon>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080511163315/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0280tx.html>)

Cagayan (L1 = 1)

The Ilocano people comprised the majority (68.6%) of the population of Cagayan as of the 2000 census, with additionally strong populations of Itawit (8.6%), Ibanag (8.5%), and Itawis (7.8%) people, among others. The major languages spoken are Ilocano followed by Ibanag, Yogad and Gaddang. Because many of the Ilocano peoples are descended from recent migrants coming from Ilocos, we can assume that the linguistic group only recently acquired a provincial majority. There was a reported total of 992,065 people residing in the province.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cagayan#Demographics>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080531055650/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0292tx.html>)

Camarines Norte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Of the overall 470,087-strong population of Camarines Norte, a significant majority (78.8%) reported belong to the Bikol/Bicol ethnolinguistic group, with Tagalog speakers comprising most (19.1%) of the remaining linguistic community. The Coastal Bikol dialect of Central Bikol is the main language spoken in the province.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camarines_Norte#Language)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144023/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02132tx.html)

Camarines Sur (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Similar to Camarines Norte, the overwhelming majority (94.9%) of the population of Camarines Sur belongs to the Bikol/Bicol ethnolinguistic group, with smaller concentrations of Tagalog (3.4%) speakers. The main languages spoken in Camarines Sur are the Coastal Bikol (especially Central Bikol) and Inland Bikol groups. There was a total of 1,549,388 people living in the province as of the 2000 census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camarines_Sur#Languages)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144034/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02140tx.html)

Capiz (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Almost the entirety (97.2%) of the 653,602-strong Capiz province is inhabited by the Capiznon people. Capiznon, the eponymous language of the ethnic group and the most widely spoken language in the province, belongs to the greater Visayan ethnolinguistic family. There are small populations of Hiligaynon/Ilonggo found here as well.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capiznon_language)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144220/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0276tx.html)

Catanduanes (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Nearly all (98.7%) of the population of Catanduanes identified with the Bikol/Bicol ethnolinguistic group. The two variants of the Bikol languages native to the region are Northern Catanduanes Bicolano and Southern Catanduanes Bicolano. As of 2000, there were a reported 215,151 people living in the province.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catanduanes#Languages>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144013/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02130tx.html)

Cebu (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Almost the entirety (97.5%) of Cebu province identified with the Cebuano ethnolinguistic group, with various minor populations of other ethnic groups. The Cebuano language is thus the most widely spoken language in Cebu, though some of the residents of the Camotes and Bantayan islands speak Porohanon and Bantayanon, respectively. As of the 2000 census, there were 2,367,918 people residing in the province.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cebu#Languages>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080511142041/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02157tx.html)

Compostela Valley (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Cebuano people comprised a majority (58.5%) of the Compostela Valley province, with Bohalano (13.8%), Bisaya/Binisaya (9.8%), Mansaka (6.2%), and Hiligaynon/Ilongo (5.3%), as well as many other minor ethnic groups, residing within. As a result, the primary language spoken in the province is Cebuano, while secondary languages include Kalagan, Mansaka, Mandaya, Ata Manobo, Dibabawnon, Tagalog, and English. There was a total of 579,719 people residing within the province as of 2000.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davao_de_Oro#Language)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080525194126/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02104tx.html)

Cotabato (L1 = 1)

The region of Cotabato reported a wide diversity of minority ethnic groups as of the 2000 census. Among these, the Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (31.7%), Cebuano (22.6%), Maguindanao (17.7%), Ilocano (6.9%), Karay-a (4.7%), Manobo/Ata-Manobo (4.4%), and Boholano (3.6%) were the largest. Accordingly, the major languages spoken are Hiligaynon, Maguindanao, Cebuano, and Ilocano. A total of 957,294 people reported living in the province.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotabato#Demographics>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080522022036/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0299tx.html)

Davao del Norte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The province of Davao del Norte is home to many different minority ethnolinguistic groups, with the largest among them being the Cebuano (31.8%), Bisaya/Binisaya (23.4%), Boholano (11.9%), Hiligaynon (7.7%), and Davaweno (6.8%). The main languages spoken are reportedly Cebuano and Davaweno, with the latter being a

regional variant of the former. As of 2000, there was a total of 742,206 people living in Davao del Norte.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davao_del_Norte#Demographics)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080516063415/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0295tx.html>)

Davao del Sur (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Similar to Davao del Norte, the province of Davao del Sur is home to many different minority ethnolinguistic groups. The largest among them are the Cebuano, Bisaya/Binisaya, Tagakaolo, Bilaan, and Manobo, among others. The Cebuano language, with Davawenyo as its regional variant, is the main and official language of the province. The population of Davao del Sur as of 2000 was 757,960.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davao_del_Sur#Demographics)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080523200351/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0296tx.html>)

Davao Occidental (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Because Davao Occidental was only recently created in 2013, specific ethnolinguistic data is unavailable. The population mostly consists of people descendant from the migrants from Visayan Islands and Luzon, which speak minority languages (Ilocano, Ilonggo, Waray). The Lumad natives only form a small part of the population and live in the more mountainous and forested areas of the province. We can assume that large groups are Cebuano speakers. As of the 2015 census, the population was 316,342.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davao_Occidental#Demographics)

Davao Oriental (L1 = 1)

The ethnolinguistic communities of Davao Oriental are highly distributed, with large populations of Davaweno (30.4%), Bisaya/Binsaya (18.5%), and Mandaya (18.5%) peoples, among others. The native and official languages spoken in the province are Kagan and Mandaya. Cebuano is also spoken, and Chavacano de Davao is spoken by the people from Davao de Oro and Davao City. The total population as of 2000 was 445,733.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davao_Oriental#Demographics)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080513021707/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0254tx.html>)

Dinagat Islands (L1 = 1)

Because the Dinagat Islands province was only recently established in 2006, specific ethnolinguistic data is unavailable. However, the province reportedly has

mainly Cebuano, Surigaonon and English-speaking residents, with a total population of 127,152 as of 2015.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinagat_Islands#Demographics)

Eastern Samar (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2000 census, an overwhelming majority (97.8%) of the Eastern Samar province belonged to the Waray ethnic group and spoke the eponymous language. There are only minor populations of Kapampangan, Bisaya/Binisaya, Cebuano, and Tagalog peoples, and Eastern Samar reported an overall population of 375,124 people.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Samar#Demographics)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144205/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0267tx.html)

Guimaras (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Nearly the entirety (92.5%) of the Guimaras province reported identifying with the Hiligaynon/Ilongo ethnolinguistic community, with much smaller groups of Karaya/Kinaraya-a (2.8%) and other minority language speakers. There was a total provincial population of 141,222 as of the 2000 census.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guimaras#Demographics>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080509201843/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0206tx.html)

Ifugao (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Ifugao people, one of many Igorot ethnic groups, comprised a significant majority (67.9%) of the Ifugao province, with minor populations of Ilocano (13.7%), Ikalahan/Kalanguya (8.6%), and Ayungan (6.2%) peoples, among others. The Ifugao people speak four distinct dialects, as well as English and Ilocano as an alternative to their mother tongue. The total provincial population was 161,483.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144135/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0228tx.html)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igorot_people#Ifugao)

Ilocos Norte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

An overwhelming majority (96.7%) of the Ilocos Norte province is composed of the Ilocano people. As such, the dominant language spoken is the eponymous Ilocano language, while Isnag and Faire Atta are also spoken to a minor degree. As of the 2000 census the total provincial population was 513,314.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilocos_Norte#Languages)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144126/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0219tx.html>)

Ilocos Sur (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Similar to Ilocos Norte, the province of Ilocos Sur is almost entirely (92.9%) composed of the Ilocano people with some presence (2.9%) of the Kankanai/Kankaney/Kankanaey and other minor ethnolinguistic groups. The dominant language spoken is Ilocano, and there were a total of 593,608 people living in the province as of 2000.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144150/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0244tx.html>)

Iloilo (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Hiligaynon/Ilonggo people comprised nearly the entirety (72.3%) of the province of Iloilo, with smaller populations of Karay-a (14.8%) and Kiniray-a (11.3%) peoples. The language of Hiligaynon is the most widely spoken in the province, which had a total population of 1,558,351 at the time of the census.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080504121314/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0286tx.html>)

Isabela (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The province of Isabela reported a total population of 1,286,515 as of the 2000 census, with a significant majority (68.7%) identifying with the Ilocano people. Other minority groups represented include the Ibanag (14.0%), Yogan (1.3%), and Gaddang (1.1%), among others. The most prominent language spoken is Ilocano, followed by each of the respective native languages of the minority groups listed.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isabela_\(province\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isabela_(province)#Demographics))

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080516063420/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0298tx.html>)

Kalinga (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Kalinga people comprised a majority (64.4%) of the Kalinga provincial population, followed by the Ilocano (24.0%), Kankanai/Kankaney/Kankanaey (2.5%), Ibantoc (1.6%), and Applai (1.0%) peoples, among others. The primary language spoken is Kalinga, as well as Balangao, Butbut, Limos, and several other of its dialects. Gaddang, Ilocano, Tagalog, and English are spoken to a more minor degree. The province reported a total population of 173,638 as of the census.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalinga_\(province\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalinga_(province)#Demographics))
(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080513021717/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0259tx.html>)

La Union (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Ilocano almost singularly comprised (92.2%) the entire province of La Union as of the 2000 census, with minor populations of Kankanaey/Kankanaey (2.8%), Tagalog (2.6%), and Pangasinan/Pangasinan (0.9%) peoples, among others. As such, the most widely spoken language in La Union is Ilocano. The provincial population according to the census was 657,226.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080509201920/http://census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr0256tx.html>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Union)

Lanao del Norte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The population of Lanao del Norte was almost equally distributed amongst the Maranao (35.8%), Cebuano (33.3%), and Bisaya/Binisaya (27.1%) peoples as of the 2000 census. Cebuano is the native language of the majority of the province, although Maranao also has a strong speaking population. The total provincial population at the time of the census was 472,646.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanao_del_Norte#Demographics)
(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080513020721/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr02162tx.html>)

Lanao del Sur (ARMM) (L1 = 1; L2 = 1)

The Maranao people comprised the overwhelming majority (91.0%) of the Lanao del Sur province as of the 2000 census, with additional minor populations of Hiligaynon/Ilongo (2.5%) and Cebuano (2.0%) peoples, among others. Maranao is the most commonly spoken language in the province, although Iranun and Hiligaynon are spoken in certain communities as well as Cebuano, Maguindanao, Chavacano, and English. There was a total provincial population of 668,869 as of the census.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanao_del_Sur#Demographics)
(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080513020716/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2002/pr02156tx.html>)

Leyte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Leyte province was composed primarily of the Binisaya/Bisaya (39.9%), Waray (37.6%), and Cebuano (20.2%) peoples. Cebuano is the most widely spoken language, being spoken by the Binisaya/Bisaya and

Cebuano peoples, with Waray being used most widely in the north and east regions. The provincial population was 1,588,591 as of the census.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leyte_\(province\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leyte_(province)#Demographics))

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144246/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0293tx.html)

Maguindanao (ARMM) (L1 = 1; L2 = 1)

The Maguindanao people comprised a majority (63.5%) of the Maguindanao province as of the 2000 census, with strong communities of Iranon (14.5%), Teduray (4.7%), Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (4.4%), Cebuano (3.5%), and Tiruray peoples (2.5%), among others, also residing here. The main languages spoken are Maguindanao and Iranon. There was a total provincial population of 800,369 as of the census.

Masbate (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the population of Masbate was 707,055, with a majority (64.4%) of the province being composed by the Mabateño/Masbatenon peoples. There were also strong communities of Cebuano (26.9%), Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (4.5%), Bikol/Bicol (2.0%), and Bisaya/Binisaya peoples (0.5%), among others. Masbateño is the most widely spoken language, with Cebuano, Hiligaynon, and Central Bikol, also used in certain areas.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masbate#Language>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080504121304/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02142tx.html)

Misamis Occidental (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the most prominent ethnolinguistic communities in Misamis Occidental were the Bisaya/Binisaya (41.2%) and Cebuano (39.4%), with the Boholano (9.6%), Subanen/Subaben (4.4%), and other minority ethnic groups also present. Cebuano is the lingua franca of the province. The total provincial population was 485,978.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misamis_Occidental#Demographics)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080504122129/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0230tx.html)

Misamis Oriental (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The province of Misamis Oriental reported a total population of 663,705 in 2000, with the Binsaya/Bisaya (53.9%) and Cebuano (34.5%) peoples together comprising a significant majority. There were also smaller communities of Boholano (4.3%), Higaonon (1.9%), and Kamigin/Kinamiging (1.0%) peoples. Cebuano is the primary spoken language of the province.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misamis_Oriental#Demographics)
(https://web.archive.org/web/20080504121259/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02120tx.html)

Mountain (L1 = 1)

The Mountain province reported a total population of 140,339 in 2000, with the Kankanai/Kankaney/Kankanaey people comprising a slight majority (51.8%). There was a diversity of minor ethnic groups residing within, such as the Balangao/Baliwon (13.5%), Ibontoc (12.3%), and Ilocano (5.0%), among others. Of the largest ethnic groups, the Kankanai/Kankaney/Kankanaey speak their own eponymous language, the Balangao/Baliwon speak Farangao, and the Ibontoc speak both Bontoc and Ilocano.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_Province#Demographics)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balangao_people)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igorot_people#Bontoc)

Negros Occidental (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The province of Negros Occidental reported a total population of 2,134,812 in 2000, with the Hiligaynon/Ilonggo people comprising a significant majority (77.7%) followed by the Cebuano (20.2%). As a result, Hiligaynon is the most widely spoken language in the province, with Cebuano being spoken in the cities and towns nearest the Tañon Strait.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negros_Occidental#Demographics)
(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144109/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02165tx.html)

Negros Oriental (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2000, the province of Negros Oriental maintained almost equal populations of the Cebuano (48.0%) and Bisaya/Binisaya (46.5%) peoples, with the Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (3.5%) also residing here. Cebuano is spoken by an overwhelming majority of the province, with some minor Hiligaynon-speaking communities. The total provincial population was 1,129,010.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negros_Oriental#Demographics)
(https://web.archive.org/web/20080516144025/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02133tx.html)

Northern Samar (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Nearly the entirety (92.1%) of the population of Northern Samar reported identifying with the Waray peoples, with minor populations of Cebuano (2.9%), Sama/Samal/Abaknon (2.1%), and Bisaya/Binisaya (1.8%) peoples. The majority of the province speak Ninorte Samarnon, a variation of Waray-Waray.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Samar#Languages)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080615212946/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0262tx.html)

Nueva Vizcaya (L1 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Nueva Vizcaya province had a total population of 366,004, with a strong majority (62.3%) of Ilocano people. There were also smaller communities of Ikalahan/Ilanuan (11.6%), Ifugao (6.3%), and Ibaloi/Inibaloi (4.4%) peoples, among others. The province hosts an incredible diversity of Indigenous languages: Bugkalut, Ibaloy, Ifugaw, Iguwak, Irungdungan, Isinay, Kalanguya, and Kankanaey. Because of this, no one language is used by a majority of the population.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueva_Vizcaya#Demographics)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080621061637/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0233tx.html)

Pangasinan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the Pangasinan/Panggalato (47.6%) and Ilocano (44.3%) peoples together comprised most of the 2,432,128-strong population, with smaller communities of Tagalog (3.8%) and Bolinao speakers (2.0%) also present.

Pangasinan is the most widely spoken language, although there are also many speakers of Ilocano as well as Bolinao.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pangasinan#Languages>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080621061148/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr02136tx.html)

Quirino (L1 = 1)

Ilocano people comprised a significant majority (71.8%) of the population of Quirino, with smaller communities of Ifugao (15.3%), Kankanai/Kankaney/Kankanaey (3.2%), and Tagalog (3.1%) people also found here. The major languages spoken are Ilocano and Ifugao, as well as Bungkalot, Pangasinan, Kankanaey, Tagalog, and English. The population as of the 2000 census was 148,515.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quirino#Demographics>)

(https://web.archive.org/web/20080707072907/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press_release/2002/pr0216tx.html)

Samar (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, nearly the entirety of the population of Samar was composed of the Waray (91.4%) people, with smaller communities of Cebuano (5.9%) and Bisaya/Binisaya (0.6%) as well. Accordingly, most of the 640,079-strong population speaks Waray-Waray, followed by Cebuano and Boholano.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samar_\(province\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samar_(province)))

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080625214759/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr02108tx.html>)

Sarangani (L1 = 1)

The population of Sarangani maintains a strong diversity of ethnolinguistic groups, with Cebuano (42.4%), Bilaan/B'laan (19.6%), Maguindanao (6.2%), Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (6.2%), Ilocano (6.2%), and Bisaya/Binisaya (3.9%) found here, among others. Most of these peoples speak their own native language. As of the 2000 census, there was a total provincial population of 410,137.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarangani#Demographics>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080612074210/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0240tx.html>)

Sorsogon (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, nearly the entirety (96.8%) of the 649,411-strong population of Sorsogon was composed of the Bikol/Bikol people. As such, the Bicolano language and various localized variants predominate in Sorsogon.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorsogon#Languages>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080621060122/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr02131tx.html>)

South Cotabato (L1 = 1)

The Hiligaynon/Ilonggo people comprised approximately half (52.4%) of the population of South Cotabato as of the 2000 census. Other minority ethnic groups residing within include the Cebuano (14.2%), T'boli (10.4%), Bilaan/B'laan (5.2%), Ilocano (4.6%), and Maguindanao (3.6%) peoples, among others. Hiligaynon is the most widely spoken language in the province just shy of a majority. There was a total provincial population of 689,663.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Cotabato#Language)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080612074230/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0263tx.html>)

Southern Leyte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, Southern Leyte was largely composed of the Bisaya/Binisaya (80.7%) people, with smaller populations of Boholano (12.6%) and Cebuano (5.2%) peoples. The native and most spoken language is a Boholano dialect variant of Cebuano. The total provincial population was 359,738.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Leyte#Language)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080707072809/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr02122tx.html>)

Sultan Kudarat (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

About half of the population (46.9%) of Sultan Kudarat belonged to the Hiligaynon/Ilonggo people, followed by the Ilocano (17.2%), Cebuano (9.2%), and Manobo/Ata Manobo (5.4%) peoples, among others. As the Ilocano and Cebuano populations are relatively recent, Hiligaynon is the most widely spoken language in the province. As of 2000, the provincial population was 513,314.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan_Kudarat#Demographics)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080615214452/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0249tx.html>)

Sulu (ARMM) (L1 = 1)

As of the 2000 census, the province of Sulu was mostly composed of Tausug (85.3%) peoples, followed by the Abaknon Sama (8.0%) and Badjao Sama Dilaut (2.1%), among others. The Tausug language is the lingua franca of Sulu, while Bahasa Sama and other Sinama dialects are also used. The total provincial population was 619,550.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulu#Demographics>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080707073336/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr02144tx.html>)

Surigao del Norte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Surigaonon people comprised the majority (75.9%) of Surigao del Norte as of the 2000 census, with minor populations of Cebuano (8.5%) and Boholano (5.3%) people, among others. Surigaonon is the overwhelming mother tongue, while Cebuano and Boholano are spoken to a lesser degree. The total provincial population was 480,691.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surigao_del_Norte#Demographics)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080604025309/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0243tx.html>)

Surigao del Sur (L1 = 1)

The province of Surigao del Sur is home to a strong diversity of ethnic groups, the most prominent of which are the Kamayo (26.4%), Surigaonon (26.3%), Bisaya/Binisaya (16.3%), Cebuano (12.9%), and Boholano (4.8%) peoples, among others. Surigaonon is the most widely spoken language in the province though it constitutes only a plurality. The total population as of the 2000 census was 501,135.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080615214446/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr0227tx.html>)

Tawi-Tawi (ARMM) (L1 = 1)

The Sama Dilaya (35.8%) and Tausug (35.6%) peoples comprised the majority of Tawi-Tawi as of the 2000 census, followed by the Abaknon Sama (15.2%) and Jawa Mapun (5.8%), among others. The Tausug and Sama languages are the lingua francae of Tawi-Tawi, although Chavacano, Cebuano, and Yakan are also widely spoken. The total provincial population was 322,066.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawi-Tawi>)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080621060622/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr02138tx.html>)

Zamboanga del Norte (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Bisaya/Binisaya (51.7%), Cebuano (22.2%), and Subanen/Subaben (16.8%) peoples comprised a significant majority of Zamboanga del Norte as of the 2000 census, followed by various small communities of other ethnic minorities. The province has attracted many migrants from the Visayas and Luzon, and the primary language spoken is Cebuano. Other languages spoken include Chavacano, Subanen, Tausug, and English. The total provincial population was 821,921.

Zamboanga del Sur (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Cebuano (40.2%) and Bisaya/Binisaya (32.3%) comprised a majority of Zamboanga del Sur as of the 2000 census, followed by the Subanen (9.0%), Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (5.3%), Tausug (2.9%), Maguindanao (2.5%), and Ilocano (1.1%), among others. The total population was 1,333,456.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamboanga_del_Sur#Languages)

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080616181231/http://www.census.gov.ph/data/press-release/2002/pr02161tx.html>)

Zamboanga-Sibugay (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As a recently established province as of 2001, Zamboanga-Sibugay does not have specific ethnic distribution data available, but the majority of the population

speaks Cebuano followed by Chavacano, Subanen, and Tausug, among others. The total population in 2015 was 633,129.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamboanga_Sibugay#Demographics)

Mindanao (ARMM) (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As an autonomous region containing several provinces, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (now the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region) did not have specific ethnic data available. However, by observing the populations of Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Basilan, we can infer a strong population of Tausug speakers, as well as Maguindanaos, Maranaos, and Yakans. The total regional population as of 2000 was 2,803,045.

Poland

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Dolnoslaskie | 0 | 0 |
| Kujawsko-Pomorskie | 0 | 0 |
| Lodzkie | 0 | 0 |
| Lubelskie | 0 | 0 |
| Lubuskie | 0 | 0 |
| Malopolskie | 0 | 0 |
| Mazowieckie | 0 | 0 |
| Opolskie | 0 | 0 |
| Podkarpackie | 0 | 0 |
| Podlaskie | 0 | 0 |
| Pomorskie | 0 | 0 |
| Slaskie | 0 | 0 |
| Swietokrzyskie | 0 | 0 |
| Warminsko-Mazurskie | 0 | 0 |
| Wielkopolskie | 0 | 0 |
| Zachodniopomorskie | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:POLSKA_mapa_woj_z_powiatami.png

According to the European Commission's Eurobarometer survey conducted in early 2012, Polish comprised a significant majority (94.6%) of mother tongue speakers in Poland, followed by Russian (2.0%), English (1.6%), and various other minority European languages. The population is incredibly homogenous, with 96.9% of the population identifying as Polish in the 2011 census. Kashubian, which had only 108,000 daily users as of the census, is the largest regional language. The country had approximately 38,538,447 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Poland>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland#Languages>)

Portugal

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Azores | 0 | 0 |
| Madeira | 0 | 0 |
| Lisbon metro | 0 | 0 |
| Oporto metro | 0 | 0 |
| Alentejo central | 0 | 0 |
| Alentejo Litoral | 0 | 0 |
| Algarve | 0 | 0 |
| Alto Alentejo | 0 | 0 |
| Alto Minho | 0 | 0 |
| Alto Tâmega | 0 | 0 |
| Ave | 0 | 0 |
| Baixo Alentejo | 0 | 0 |
| Beira Baixa | 0 | 0 |
| Beiras e Serra da Estrela | 0 | 0 |
| Cávado | 0 | 0 |
| Douro | 0 | 0 |
| Lezíria do Tejo | 0 | 0 |
| Médio Tejo | 0 | 0 |
| Oeste | 0 | 0 |
| Região de Aveiro | 0 | 0 |
| Região de Coimbra | 0 | 0 |
| Região de Leiria | 0 | 0 |
| Tâmega e Sousa | 0 | 0 |
| Terras de Trás-os-Montes | 0 | 0 |
| Viseu Dão Lafões | 0 | 0 |



Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Comunidades_intermunicipais.png

Portuguese is the official language of Portugal and, according to the 2012 European Commission linguistic survey, the most common mother tongue (95.1%). In regard to languages spoken as a mother tongue or foreign language, Portuguese (95.6%), English (14.9%), French (10.4%), and Spanish (7.0%) are the most prevalent. Portugal had a total population of about 10,487,000 in 2012.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Portugal>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Portugal#Other_demographic_statistics)

Romania

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Alba | 0 | 0 |
| Arad | 0 | 0 |
| Arges | 0 | 0 |
| Bacau | 0 | 0 |
| Bihor | 0 | 0 |
| Bistrita-Nasaud | 0 | 0 |
| Botosani | 0 | 0 |
| Braila | 0 | 0 |
| Brasov | 0 | 0 |
| Bucuresti | 0 | 0 |
| Buzau | 0 | 0 |
| Calarasi | 0 | 0 |
| Caras-Severin | 0 | 0 |
| Cluj | 0 | 0 |
| Constanta | 0 | 0 |
| Covasna | 1 | 1 |
| Dambovita | 0 | 0 |
| Dolj | 0 | 0 |
| Galati | 0 | 0 |
| Giurgiu | 0 | 0 |
| Gorj | 0 | 0 |
| Harghita | 1 | 1 |
| Hunedoara | 0 | 0 |
| Ialomita | 0 | 0 |
| Iasi | 0 | 0 |
| Ilfov | 0 | 0 |
| Maramures | 0 | 0 |
| Mehedinti | 0 | 0 |
| Mures | 0 | 0 |
| Neamt | 0 | 0 |
| Olt | 0 | 0 |
| Prahova | 0 | 0 |
| Salaj | 0 | 0 |
| Satu Mare | 0 | 0 |
| Sibiu | 0 | 0 |
| Suceava | 0 | 0 |
| Teleorman | 0 | 0 |
| Timis | 0 | 0 |
| Tulcea | 0 | 0 |
| Valcea | 0 | 0 |
| Vaslui | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Romania_Maps

According to the European Commission's Eurobarometer survey conducted in early 2012, Romanian (92.6%) and Hungarian (8.0%) comprised a significant majority of mother tongue speakers in Romania. Of all languages spoken, there are large populations of English (17.0%) and French (9.7%) speakers, as well as various other European languages. In some counties, Hungarians constitute a majority, and Hungarian is the largest native minority language. Romania had 9,908,798 inhabitants as of 2012.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Romania>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Hungary)

Covasna (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 210,177 total inhabitants in 2011, Covasna County was composed primarily of Hungarians (73.7%), followed by Romanians (22.0%) and Romani (4.1%). We can assume that Hungarian is the most commonly spoken language in the county.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covasna_County)

Harghita (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 302,432 total inhabitants in 2011, Harghita County was composed almost entirely of Hungarians (85.2%), followed by Romanians (13.0%) and Romani (1.8%). We can assume that Hungarian is the most commonly spoken language in the county.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harghita_County)

Russia

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Adygey | 0 | 0 |
| Bashkortostan | 1 | 0 |
| Buryat | 0 | 0 |
| Chechnya | 1 | 1 |
| Chuvash | 0 | 0 |
| Crimea | 0 | 0 |
| Dagestan | 0 | 0 |
| Gorno-Altay | 0 | 0 |
| Ingush | 1 | 1 |
| Kabardin-Balkar | 1 | 1 |
| Kalmykiya | 1 | 1 |
| Karachay-Cherkess | 1 | 0 |
| Karelia | 0 | 0 |
| Khakass | 0 | 0 |
| Komi | 0 | 0 |
| Mariy-El | 0 | 0 |
| Mordovia | 0 | 0 |
| North Ossetia | 0 | 0 |
| Sakha | 1 | 1 |
| Tuva | 0 | 0 |
| Udmurt | 0 | 0 |
| Moscow City | 0 | 0 |
| Tatarstan | 1 | 1 |
| Altay | 0 | 0 |
| Amur | 0 | 0 |
| Arkhangel'sk | 0 | 0 |
| Astrakhan' | 0 | 0 |
| Belgorod | 0 | 0 |
| Bryansk | 0 | 0 |
| Chelyabinsk | 0 | 0 |
| Chukot | 0 | 0 |
| Irkutsk | 0 | 0 |
| Ivanovo | 0 | 0 |
| Kaliningrad | 0 | 0 |
| Kaluga | 0 | 0 |
| Kamchatka | 0 | 0 |
| Kemerovo | 0 | 0 |
| Khabarovsk | 0 | 0 |
| Khanty-Mansiy | 0 | 0 |
| Kirov | 0 | 0 |
| Kostroma | 0 | 0 |
| Krasnodar | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Krasnoyarsk | 0 | 0 |
| Kurgan | 0 | 0 |
| Kursk | 0 | 0 |
| Leningrad oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Lipetsk | 0 | 0 |
| Magadan | 0 | 0 |
| Moskva | 0 | 0 |
| Murmansk | 0 | 0 |
| Nenets | 0 | 0 |
| Nizhegorod | 0 | 0 |
| Novgorod | 0 | 0 |
| Novosibirsk | 0 | 0 |
| Omsk | 0 | 0 |
| Orel | 0 | 0 |
| Orenburg | 0 | 0 |
| Penza | 0 | 0 |
| Perm | 0 | 0 |
| Primor'ye | 0 | 0 |
| Pskov | 0 | 0 |
| Rostov | 0 | 0 |
| Ryazan | 0 | 0 |
| Saint Petersburg City | 0 | 0 |
| Sakhalin | 0 | 0 |
| Samara | 0 | 0 |
| Saratov | 0 | 0 |
| Sevastopol | 0 | 0 |
| Smolensk | 0 | 0 |
| Stavropol | 0 | 0 |
| Sverdlovsk | 0 | 0 |
| Tambov | 0 | 0 |
| Tomsk | 0 | 0 |
| Tula | 0 | 0 |
| Tver | 0 | 0 |
| Tyumen | 0 | 0 |
| Ul'yanovsk | 0 | 0 |
| Vladimir | 0 | 0 |
| Volgograd | 0 | 0 |
| Vologda | 0 | 0 |
| Voronezh | 0 | 0 |
| Yamal-Nenets | 0 | 0 |
| Yaroslavl | 0 | 0 |
| Yevrey | 0 | 0 |
| Zabaykal'ye | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=61281&lang=en

According to the 2002 census, Russian is the most commonly spoken language (98.3%) in Russia and the only official state language. More than a hundred languages are spoken by minority ethnic groups. Of all other languages reportedly known, the most common are English (4.8%), Tatarian (3.7%), German (2.0%), Ukrainian (1.3%), Bashkirian (1.0%), Chechen (0.9%), and Chuvash (0.9%), among others. Russia had 145,166,731 total inhabitants as of 2002. All of the following subnational data is found in the archived 2002 census results below.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20110719233704/http://www.perepis2002.ru/index.html?id=87>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia#Language>)

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Census_\(2002\)#Resident_population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Census_(2002)#Resident_population))

Bashkortostan (L1 = 1)

Out of 4,104,336 total inhabitants in 2002, Russians (36.3%), Bashkirs (24.1%), and Tatars (24.1%) were the largest ethnic groups reported in Bashkortostan. Other minorities found here included the Chuvash (2.9%), Mari (2.6%), and Ukrainians (1.3%), among others. Most Bashkirs and Tatars speak their own native language in addition to Russian.

Chechnya (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,103,686 total inhabitants in 2002, Chechens (93.5%) and Russians (3.7%) comprised most of Chechnya. Other minorities found here included the Kumyks, Avars, and Nogais, among others. The most commonly spoken language is Chechen.

Ingush (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 467,294 total inhabitants in 2002, Ingush (77.3%) and Chechens (20.4%) comprised nearly all of Ingushetia, with only minor populations of Russians (1.2%). The Ingush primarily speak their own native language.

Kabardin-Balkar (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Kabardians (55.3%), Russians (25.1%), and Balkars (11.6%) comprised the majority of Kabardin-Balkar as of 2002. Kabardians and Balkars each speak their own native language. There are also smaller populations of Ossetians (1.1%) and Ukrainians (0.8%), among others, found here. The republic had 901,494 inhabitants in 2002.

Kalmykia (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 292,410 total inhabitants in 2002, Kalmyks (53.3%) and Russians (33.6%) comprised the majority of Kalmykia. Kalmyks primarily speak their own native language. Other ethnic minorities found here include Dargins, Chechens, Kazakhs, Turks, and Avars, among others.

Karachay-Cherkessia (L1 = 1)

Karachays (38.5%), Russians (33.6%), and Cherkess (11.3%) comprised the majority of Karachay-Cherkessia, with minor populations of Abazins, Nogais, and Ukrainians, among others. The Karachays and Cherkess natively speak their own languages. The republic had 439,470 inhabitants in 2002.

Sakha (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

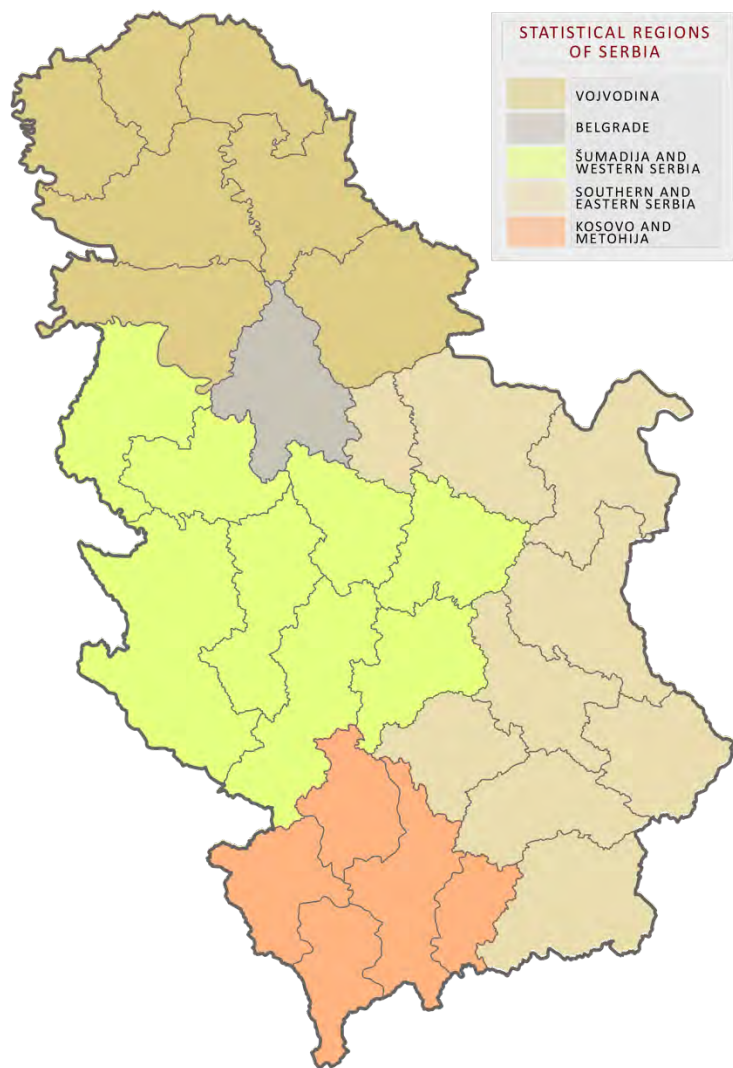
Out of 949,280 total inhabitants in 2002, Yakuts (45.5%) and Russians (41.2%) comprised the majority of Sakha, followed by smaller populations of Ukrainians (3.6%), Evenks (1.1%), Evens (1.2%), and Tatars (1.1%), among others. According to the 2010 census, Yakuts were 49.9% and Russians 37.8%. Yakut is the lingua franca for non-Russians.

Tatarstan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Tatars comprised the majority (52.9%) of Tatarstan, followed by ethnic Russians (39.5%) and Chuvash (3.3%). There are also significant Mari and Udmurt populations, many of whom speak Tatar. The republic had 3,779,265 total inhabitants in 2002.

Serbia and Montenegro

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| Vojvodina | 0 | 0 |
| Southern and E Serbia | 0 | 0 |
| Sumadija and W Serbia | 0 | 0 |
| Belgrade | 0 | 0 |



Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Statistical_regions_of_Serbia.png

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scg02.png>

Out of 7,498,001 total inhabitants as of the 2002 census, Serbia was composed primarily of ethnic Serbs (82.9%), followed by Hungarians (3.9%), Bosniaks (1.8%), Romani (1.4%), Yugoslavs (1.1%), and Croats (0.9%). As a former Yugoslav republic, Serbia also contained significant populations of ethnic Montenegrins, Albanians, Slovaks, Vlachs, Romanians, Macedonians, and various other Southeast Europe minorities. The official language is Serbian, which is native to ~88% of the population as of 2011.

Vojvodina is the most diverse of Serbia's regions, with more than 25 ethnic groups and six languages in official use by the provincial administration. Recent census figures indicate that Serbian is the mother tongue of 77% of Vojvodina's population.

Montenegro, from 2003 to 2006, formed a confederate union with Serbia. With 620,145 total inhabitants as of the 2003 census, the largest ethnic inhabitants were Montenegrins (43.2%), Serbs (32.0%), Bosniaks (7.8%), and Albanians (5.0%), among others. This is a drastic change from the 1991 census at which, out of 615,034 total inhabitants, Montenegrins (61.9%) and Bosniaks (14.6%) comprised an overwhelming majority.

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/serbia-ethnic2002.htm>)

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/montenegro-ethnic2003.htm>)

(https://pod2.stat.gov.rs/ObjavljenePublikacije/Popis2011/Knjiga4_Veroispovest.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Montenegro#Linguistic_structure)

Singapore



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Singapore_location_map.svg

Singapore has four official languages: English, Malay, Mandarin, and Tamil. English is the lingua franca, although most Singaporeans are bilingual, speaking English as their common language and their mother-tongue as a secondary language taught in schools. English (36.9%) and Mandarin (34.9%) are the most common languages spoken at home as of 2015, followed by Malay (10.7%) and Tamil (3.3%). Singapore had a population of about 5,535,002 in 2015.

(https://web.archive.org/web/20171215063843/http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications_and_papers/GHS/ghs2015/findings.pdf)
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore#Languages>)

Slovakia

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Banskobystrický | 0 | 0 |
| Bratislavský | 0 | 0 |
| Žilinský | 0 | 0 |
| Košický | 0 | 0 |
| Nitriansky | 0 | 0 |
| Prešovský | 0 | 0 |
| Trenciansky | 0 | 0 |
| Trnavský | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slovakia_regions_slovakian.png

According to a 2012 European Commission language survey, Slovak (88.3%) and Hungarian (9.2%) are the most common mother tongues in Slovakia. Minority languages natively spoken include Czech, Slovenian, and German, among others. The country had 5,397,036 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Slovakia>)

Slovenia



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slovenia_map_blank.png

According to a 2012 European Commission language survey, Slovenian (93.0%) and Croatian (3.9%) are the most common mother tongues in Slovenia. Considering all languages spoken as a mother tongue or foreign language, the most common are Slovenian (96.6%) and Croatian (37.1%) followed by English (34.4%), German (27.3%), Italian (7.4%), and numerous other European languages. The country had about 2,056,262 total inhabitants in 2012.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Slovenia>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Slovenia)

South Korea

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Chungcheongbuk-do | 0 | 0 |
| Chungcheongnam-do | 0 | 0 |
| Gangwon-do | 0 | 0 |
| Gyeonggi-do | 0 | 0 |
| Gyeongsangbuk-do | 0 | 0 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 0 | 0 |
| Jeollabuk-do | 0 | 0 |
| Jeollanam-do | 0 | 0 |
| Seoul | 0 | 0 |
| Busan | 0 | 0 |
| Daegu | 0 | 0 |
| Daejeon | 0 | 0 |
| Gwangju | 0 | 0 |
| Incheon | 0 | 0 |
| Sejong | 0 | 0 |
| Ulsan | 0 | 0 |
| Jeju | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:South_Korea,_administrative_divisions_-_de-_monochrome.svg

Korean is the official language of South Korea and is spoken by the entirety of the population. The language has a standard dialect known as Seoul, with four other dialect groups in use around the country. Almost all South Korean students learn English throughout their education, with some choosing to learn Japanese or Mandarin as well. South Korea had a total population of 51,014,947 in 2015. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea#Demographics)

The island of Jeju is the only region with a distinctive language. The Jeju language was severely undermined by the Jeju uprising of 1948, the Korean War, and the modernization of South Korea. Most people in Jeju Island now speak a variety of Korean with a Jeju substratum, and in 2010, UNESCO has designated the language as critically endangered (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeju_language).

Spain

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Andalucía | 0 | 0 |
| Aragon | 0 | 0 |
| Canary Islands | 0 | 0 |
| Cantabria | 0 | 0 |
| Castille La Mancha | 0 | 0 |
| Castille and Leon | 0 | 0 |
| Catalonia | 1 | 1 |
| Ceuta | 1 | 1 |
| Madrid | 0 | 0 |
| Navarra | 0 | 0 |
| Valencia | 1 | 1 |
| Basque country | 1 | 1 |
| Extremadura | 0 | 0 |
| Galicia | 1 | 1 |
| Balearic Islands | 1 | 1 |
| La Rioja | 0 | 0 |
| Melilla | 1 | 1 |
| Asturias | 0 | 0 |
| Murcia | 0 | 0 |



Source:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/1050066980838572035>

According to a 2012 European Commission language survey, Spanish (81.6%), Catalan (8.5%), and Galician (5.0%) are the most common mother tongues in Spain. Other minority languages include Romanian (2.7%), French (1.4%), and Basque (0.9%), among others. The country had 46,818,216 inhabitants at the time.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/spain>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Spain)

Catalonia (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to a linguistic census held by the Government of Catalonia in 2013, the most common first languages in Catalonia are Spanish (46.5%) and Catalan (37.3%), while some (12.0%) of the population claims to use both languages equally. Catalonia had approximately 7,553,650 inhabitants at the time. The more rural and small-town areas overwhelmingly use Catalan, as compared to the Barcelona metropolitan area, which has primarily Spanish speakers. As such, we can assume that Catalan had more speakers in preceding decades, prior to strong population growth in Barcelona relative to the rest of the region.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalonia#Demographics>)

Ceuta (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to a report published by UNED-Ceuta in 2007, the Moroccan Arabic dialect is the mother tongue of ~50% of Ceuta, which had 74,161 inhabitants at the time. Spanish is the official language of the enclave, and Berber and French are also widely spoken.

(<https://www.um.es/tonosdigital/znum12/secciones/Estudios%20U-CEUTA.htm>)

Valencia (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 5,009,931 total inhabitants of Valencia in 2001, a significant majority reported an ability to understand (84.8%) or speak (51.2%) Valencian. As with Catalonia, the regional language is spoken by more than 50% of the population in the rural regions of Alcoy-Gandia and Jucar-Turia, ~40% in Castello, and about ~15% in Alcante and the Valencia metropolitan area. As such, we assume a greater population of mother tongue speakers in preceding decades.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valencian_Community#Language)

Basque Country (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to a sociolinguistic survey of Basque Country in 2016, only a slight minority (47.0%) of the community reported not speaking Basque, compared to those fluent (33.9%) or who passively spoke (19.1%) the language. Additionally, out of 2,167,707 inhabitants at the time, Basque had about 186,080 (8.6%) foreign residents, many of whom (36.3%) are from Latin America and speak Spanish. As such, we can assume greater proportions of Basque speakers in decades prior to high immigration.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basque_Country_\(autonomous_community\)#Languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basque_Country_(autonomous_community)#Languages))

(https://en.eustat.eus/elementos/ele0013000/The_most_numerous_foreign_residents_in_the_Basque_Country_are_those_with_nationality_of_Latin_American_countries/not0013001_i.html)

Galicia (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 2,695,880 total inhabitants in 2001, significant majorities of Galicia understood (99.2%), spoke (91.0%), read (68.7%), or could write (57.6%) Galician. Both Spanish and Galician are official languages of the community.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galicia_\(Spain\)#Demographics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galicia_(Spain)#Demographics))

Balearic Islands (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 883,409 total inhabitants in 2003, nearly all residents of the Balearic Islands spoke Spanish fluently, while many spoke (74.6%) or could understand (93.1%) Catalan. Both Catalan and Spanish are official languages of the islands, while English, German, French, and Italian are also spoken in smaller communities.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balearic_Islands#Languages)

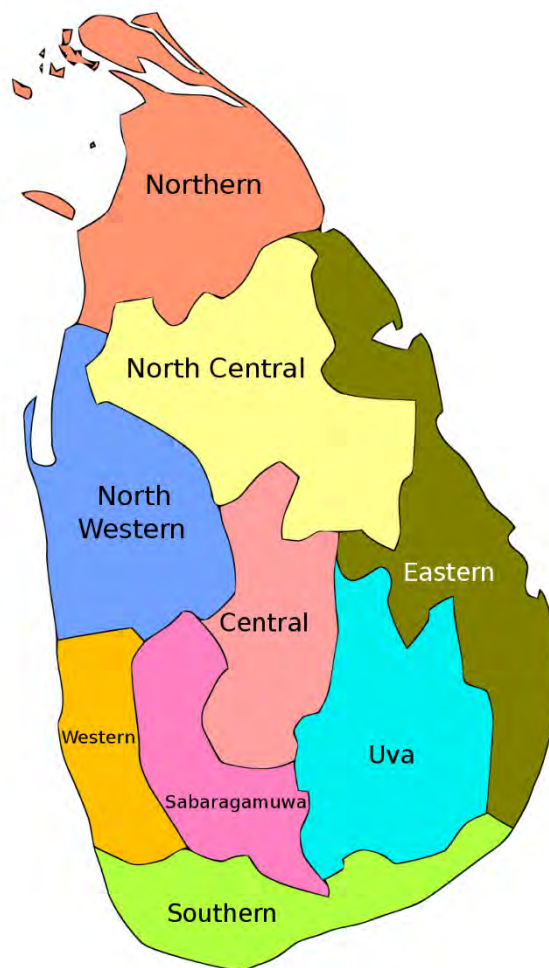
Melilla (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 70,447 inhabitants in 2009, Melilla was composed primarily of Spanish and Riffian-Berber speakers, although the exact sociolinguistic data is unavailable. There are also a small number of Sephardic Jews and Sindhi Hindu. Estimates place the percentage of residents of Iberian origin at ~60% while Berbers make up the rest of the population (and this part of the population has been increasing). However, Berber-Arabic-Spanish trilingualism is not uncommon, and we conjecture a relatively even linguistic divide in the population.

(https://scholarsarchive.library.albany.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1029&context=cas_llc_scholar)

Sri Lanka

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------|----|----|
| Central | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern | 1 | 1 |
| North Central | 0 | 0 |
| North Western | 0 | 0 |
| Northern | 1 | 1 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 0 | 0 |
| Southern | 0 | 0 |
| Uva | 0 | 0 |
| Western | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Sri_Lanka

Out of 20,359,439 total inhabitants at the time of the 2012 census, the Sinhalese (74.9%) and Sri Lankan Tamils (11.2%) constituted the two largest ethnic groups in Sri Lanka, followed by the Sri Lankan Moors (9.3%) and Indian Tamals (4.1%). Other major ethnic groups include the Sri Lankan Malays, Burghers, Indian Moors, and Veddahs. Sinhala is the mother tongue of the Sinhalese, while Tamil is the mother tongue of the Sri Lankan and Indian Tamils as well as many Moors. The Sri Lankan Malays speak Sri Lankan Malay, while many Burghers speak Sri Lankan Indo-Portuguese and the Veddahs speak Vedda. According to the constitution, both Sinhala and Tamil are official languages.

(<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=pop42&gp=Activities&tpl=3>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Sri_Lanka#Languages)

Eastern (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,551,381 total inhabitants in 2012, the Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan Tamils (39.8%) and Moors (36.7%) comprised a majority of Eastern Province, followed by the Sinhalese (23.2%) and other ethnic minorities.

Northern (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,058,762 total inhabitants in 2012, the Sri Lankan Tamils constituted the overwhelming majority (93.9%) of Northern Province, with small populations of Moors (3.1%), Sinhalese (3.1%), and other ethnic minorities also present.

Suriname



Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LocationSuriname.svg>

According to a 2008 survey conducted of Suriname children by the Centre national de la recherche scientifique, nearly all (99%) reported speaking Dutch to some degree, while a majority reported the language as their mother tongue (63%). Sranantongo, an English-based creole, is often used as a lingua franca, and although the language has few mother tongue speakers (6%), many of those surveyed had Sranantongo in their repertoire (79%). Other languages widely spoken include Caribbean Hindustani (24%), Aukaans (19%), and English (19%), among others. Suriname had a total population of 517,123 in 2008.

(<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01134998/document>)

Sweden

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Blekinge | 0 | 0 |
| Dalarna | 0 | 0 |
| Gavleborg | 0 | 0 |
| Gotland | 0 | 0 |
| Hallands | 0 | 0 |
| Jamtland | 0 | 0 |
| Jonkoping | 0 | 0 |
| Kalmar | 0 | 0 |
| Kronoberg | 0 | 0 |
| Norrbottn | 0 | 0 |
| Orebro | 0 | 0 |
| Ostergotland | 0 | 0 |
| Skane | 0 | 0 |
| Sodermanland | 0 | 0 |
| Stockholm | 0 | 0 |
| Uppsala | 0 | 0 |
| Varmland | 0 | 0 |
| Vasterbotten | 0 | 0 |
| Vasternorrland | 0 | 0 |
| Vastmanland | 0 | 0 |
| Vastra Gotaland | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sverigekarta-Landskap_Text.svg

The official language of Sweden is Swedish, while Finnish, Meänkieli, Sami, Romani, and Yiddish are recognized minority languages. According to the 2012 European Commission survey, a significant majority (93.0%) of Swedes speaks Swedish as their mother tongue, with much smaller portions of native English (1.5%), Spanish (1.1%), and Finnish (1.0%) speakers, among others. Due to a recent influx of native Arabic speakers, the use of Arabic is estimated to be higher than Finnish, although there are no official statistics on language use. The country had approximately 9,555,893 total inhabitants at the time.

(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/Sweden>)

Switzerland

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Aargau | 0 | 0 |
| Appenzell A. Rh. | 0 | 0 |
| Appenzell Inner-Rhoden | 0 | 0 |
| Basel Land | 0 | 0 |
| Basel Stadt | 0 | 0 |
| Bern | 0 | 0 |
| Freiburg-Fribourg | 1 | 1 |
| Genève | 1 | 1 |
| Glarus | 0 | 0 |
| Graubünden-Grigioni | 0 | 0 |
| Jura | 1 | 1 |
| Luzern | 0 | 0 |
| Neuchâtel | 1 | 1 |
| Nidwalden | 0 | 0 |
| Obwalden | 0 | 0 |
| Schaffhausen | 0 | 0 |
| Schwyz | 0 | 0 |
| Solothurn | 0 | 0 |
| St. Gallen | 0 | 0 |
| Thurgau | 0 | 0 |
| Ticino | 1 | 1 |
| Uri | 0 | 0 |
| Vaud | 1 | 1 |
| Wallis-Valais | 1 | 1 |
| Zürich | 0 | 0 |
| Zug | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cantonal_executives_of_Switzerland

As of 2016, of the national languages of Switzerland, the most commonly spoken at home are German (62.8%), French (22.9%), Italian (8.2%), and Romansh (0.5%). Other minority languages spoken at home include English, Portuguese, Albanian, Spanish, and Serbian and Croatian. German is treated here as the only country majority language.

The country had approximately 8,379,917 total inhabitants at the time. In 1990, when it had a population of approximately 6,750,700, the distribution of German (63.6%), French (19.2%), Italian (7.6%), and Romansh (0.6%) was about the same. The following results are from the 1990 census and report the primary languages spoken in each canton.

(<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/sprachen-religionen/sprachen.html>)

Genève (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

A significant majority of Genève spoke French (70.4%) in 1990, followed by non-official languages (18.7%), German (5.5%), and Italian (5.3%). There were 304 Romansh speakers and a total population of 379,190.

Freiburg/ Fribourg (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

A significant majority of Freiburg spoke French (68%) spoke French, followed by German and a small percentage of Italian speakers.

Jura (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 66,163 total inhabitants in 1990, a significant majority of Jura spoke French (87.8%), with minor populations of German (4.8%), Italian (2.5%), and other languages (4.8%). The canton had about 34 Romansh speakers.

Neuchâtel (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Much of Neuchâtel primarily spoke French (80.2%) as of 1990, when the canton had about 163,985 total inhabitants. German (5.2%) and Italian (4.7%) also had sizeable populations, and there were 110 Romansh speakers.

Ticino (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Italian-speaking populations comprised most (82.8%) of Ticino in 1990, when the canton had about 282,181 total inhabitants. German (9.8%), French (1.9%), and other languages (5.4%) also had many speakers. There were about 365 Romansh speakers.

Wallis/Valais (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

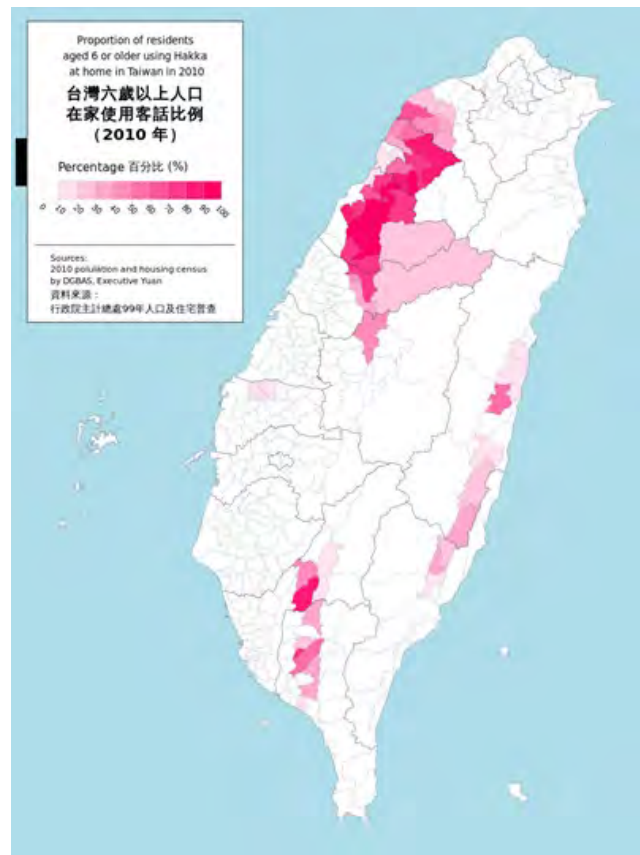
Some 68% of the canton spoke French.

Vaud (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

A significant majority of Vaud spoke French (77.1%) in 1990, followed by German (6.0%), Italian (4.4%), and other (12.5%) languages. The canton had 322 Romansh speakers and about 601,816 total inhabitants.

Taiwan

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Changhua county | 0 | 0 |
| Chiayi | 0 | 0 |
| Hsinchu | 0 | 0 |
| Hualien | 0 | 0 |
| Kinmen | 1 | 1 |
| Lienchiang | 0 | 0 |
| Miaoli | 0 | 0 |
| Nantou | 0 | 0 |
| Penghu | 0 | 0 |
| Pingtung | 0 | 0 |
| Taitung | 0 | 0 |
| Yilan | 0 | 0 |
| Yunlin county | 0 | 0 |
| Chiayi city | 0 | 0 |
| Hsinchu city | 0 | 0 |
| Keelung city | 0 | 0 |
| Kaohsiung special muni | 0 | 0 |
| New Taipei special muni | 0 | 0 |
| Taichung special muni | 0 | 0 |
| Tainan special muni | 0 | 0 |
| Taipei special muni | 0 | 0 |
| Taoyuan special muni | 0 | 0 |



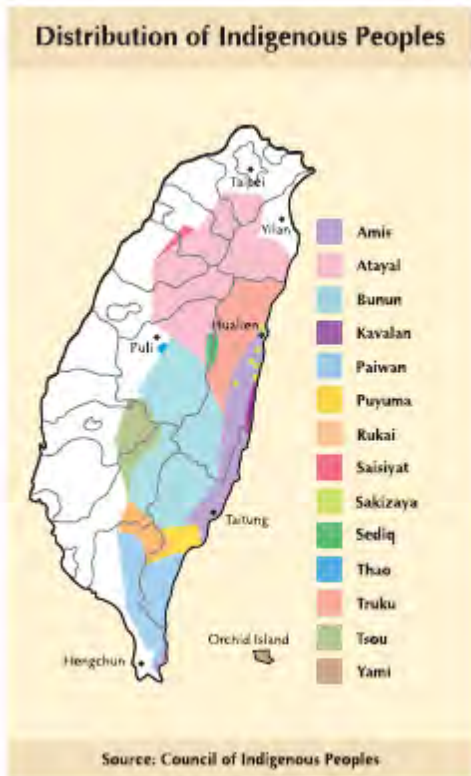
Source:

LEFT: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Taiwan

RIGHT: Hakka speakers (Proportion of residents aged 6 or older using Hakka at home in Taiwan in 2010. Sources: 2010 population and housing census by DGBAS, Executive Yuan. Drawn with d3.js and Inkscape (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwanese_Hakka))

As of 2010, Mandarin (83.5%) and Taiwanese Hokkien (81.9%) are the most commonly spoken languages in Taiwan followed by Hakka (6.6% -- though another publication suggests 25%); all three are variants of Chinese. There is strong bi- or trilingualism in the country. A tiny group speaks Formosan indigenous languages, which have Austrolesian roots (1.4%). Most indigenous communities are scattered along the Eastern areas. At the time, Taiwan had about 23,052,000 total inhabitants.

(<https://www.stat.gov.tw/public/Attachment/21081884771.pdf>)



Source: <http://www.gio.gov.tw/taiwan-website/5-gp/yearbook/02People&Language.pdf>

Kinmen (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 2010 census, out of 52,603 total inhabitants aged 6 years and older, the most commonly spoken languages at home in Kinmen are Taiwanese Hokkien (92.8%) and Mandarin (85.4%). However, most residents claim to speak Kinmenese, a language/ dialect that is mutually intelligible with Hokkien. Hence we code the county as having a minority-majority language speaking population.

(<https://www.stat.gov.tw/public/Attachment/21081884771.pdf>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinmen#Demographics>)

Thailand

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Amnat Charoen | 1 | 1 |
| Ang Thong | 0 | 0 |
| Bueng Kan | 1 | 1 |
| Buri Ram | 1 | 1 |
| Chachoengsao | 0 | 0 |
| Chai Nat | 0 | 0 |
| Chaiyaphum | 1 | 1 |
| Chanthaburi | 0 | 0 |
| Chiang Mai | 0 | 0 |
| Chiang Rai | 0 | 0 |
| Chon Buri | 0 | 0 |
| Chumphon | 0 | 0 |
| Kalasin | 1 | 1 |
| Kamphaeng Phet | 0 | 0 |
| Kanchanaburi | 0 | 0 |
| Khon Kaen | 1 | 1 |
| Krabi | 0 | 0 |
| Lampang | 0 | 0 |
| Lamphun | 0 | 0 |
| Loei | 1 | 1 |
| Lop Buri | 0 | 0 |
| Mae Hong Son | 0 | 0 |
| Maha Sarakham | 1 | 1 |
| Mukdahan | 1 | 0 |
| Nakhon Nayok | 0 | 0 |
| Nakhon Pathom | 0 | 0 |
| Nakhon Phanom | 1 | 1 |
| Nakhon Ratchasima | 1 | 1 |
| Nakhon Sawan | 0 | 0 |
| Nakhon Si Thammarat | 0 | 0 |
| Nan | 0 | 0 |
| Narathiwat | 1 | 1 |
| Nong Bua Lam Phu | 1 | 1 |
| Nong Khai | 1 | 1 |
| Nonthaburi | 0 | 0 |
| Pathum Thani | 0 | 0 |
| Pattani | 1 | 1 |
| Phangnga | 0 | 0 |
| Phatthalung | 0 | 0 |
| Phayao | 0 | 0 |
| Phetchabun | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Phetchaburi | 0 | 0 |
| Phichit | 0 | 0 |
| Phitsanulok | 0 | 0 |
| Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya | 0 | 0 |
| Phrae | 0 | 0 |
| Phuket | 0 | 0 |
| Prachin Buri | 0 | 0 |
| Prachuap Khiri Khan | 0 | 0 |
| Ranong | 0 | 0 |
| Ratchaburi | 0 | 0 |
| Rayong | 0 | 0 |
| Roi Et | 1 | 1 |
| Sa Kaeo | 0 | 0 |
| Sakon Nakhon | 1 | 1 |
| Samut Prakan | 0 | 0 |
| Samut Sakhon | 0 | 0 |
| Samut Songkhram | 0 | 0 |
| Saraburi | 0 | 0 |
| Satun | 1 | 1 |
| Si Sa Ket | 1 | 1 |
| Sing Buri | 0 | 0 |
| Songkhla | 0 | 0 |
| Sukhothai | 1 | 1 |
| Suphan Buri | 0 | 0 |
| Surat Thani | 0 | 0 |
| Surin | 1 | 1 |
| Tak | 0 | 0 |
| Trang | 0 | 0 |
| Trat | 0 | 0 |
| Ubon Ratchathani | 1 | 1 |
| Udon Thani | 1 | 1 |
| Uthai Thani | 0 | 0 |
| Uttaradit | 0 | 0 |
| Yala | 1 | 1 |
| Yasothon | 1 | 1 |
| Bangkok Metropolis | 0 | 0 |
| Pattaya | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thailand,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

There are sixty-two languages recognized by the Thai Government, the largest of which are Central Thai, the official language; Isan, a Lao dialect; Kelantan-Pattani Malay, spoken by the Malay Muslims; and varieties of Chinese spoken by the Thai Chinese population. Numerous tribal languages are also spoken. According to the 2000 census, out of approximately 61,878,746 total inhabitants, the most significant languages are Thai (93.0%), Khmer (2.3%), and Malay (2.1%), followed by various other ethnic minorities. However, this provides an inadequate breakdown of language usage, as the census does not differentiate between the different Tai-Kadai languages. Data published in 1997 by Mahidol University displaying ethnolinguistic maps of Thailand remains the most accurate reference available. The population of Thailand at the time was approximately 60,846,582.

(<https://www.newmandala.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Thailand-Ethnolinguistic-Maps.pdf>)

(<http://web.nso.go.th/eng/en/pop2000/table/tab1.pdf>)

(<http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode:27>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Thailand#Languages)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=TH>)

Amnat Charoen (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1997 ethnolinguistic maps, Amnat Charoen had large populations of Phu Thai and Isan peoples. As a part of the Isan region, there is an assumed majority of Isan speakers in the province. As of the 2000 census, the province had 356,775 total inhabitants.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Bueng Kan (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although Bueng Kan was only established in 2011, the region had strong Isan, Phu Thai, and Tai Phuan populations in 1997. As a part of the Isan region, there is an assumed majority of Isan speakers in the province, while Phu Thai and Tai Phuan speakers are likely present to a smaller degree. According to proposals from 1994 regarding the formation of the province, the area had about 390,000 total inhabitants.

(<http://www.thairath.co.th/content/101013>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bueng_Kan_Province)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Buri Ram (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The 1997 ethnolinguistic maps indicate that Buri Ram had a strong Isan and Central Thai population as well as some Khorat Thai, a minority ethnic group that primarily speaks Central Thai. As another province in the Isan region, there is an assumed majority of Isan speakers. The province had about 1,488,278 total inhabitants in 2000.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khorat_Thai)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Chaiyaphum (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The 1997 ethnolinguistic maps indicate that Chaiyaphum had a strong Isan population as well as some Khorat Thai, a minority ethnic group that primarily speaks Central Thai. Chaiyaphum is another province located in the Isan region and thus likely has a majority of Isan speakers. The province had about 1,094,323 total inhabitants in 2000.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Kalasin (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 919,232 total inhabitants as of 2000, Kalasin had strong populations of Isan and Phu Thai peoples. The Isan and Phu Thai speak their own native languages. The province is located in the Isan region and likely has a majority of Isan speakers. The Phu Thai seem to have only recently populated the Isan region, so they likely have a smaller community relative to Isan speakers.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phu_Thai_language)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Khon Kaen (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,727,464 total inhabitants in 2000, Khon Kaen primarily consisted of Isan peoples, who speak their own language. The province is also located in the Isan region and thus likely has a significant majority of those speakers.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Loei (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 603,859 total inhabitants as of 2000, Loei was composed primarily of Isan and Lao Lom people, also known as the Tai Loei. Located within the Isan province, there is an assumed majority of Isan speakers in the province. There are few Lao Lom left today, and it is unsure to what extent the population has shrunk over time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lao_Lom)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Maha Sarakham (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 942,171 total inhabitants in 2000, Maha Sarakham was composed primarily of Isan peoples, who speak their own language. The province is also located in the Isan region.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Mukdahan (L1 = 1)

Out of 309,955 total inhabitants in 2000, the Isan and Phu Thai comprised the majority of Mukdahan. The Isan and Phu Thai speak their own native languages. Mukdahan is located in the Isan region; it is unclear whether which of these groups comprise a linguistic majority.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Nakhon Phanom (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 683,692 total inhabitants as of 2000, Nakhon Phanom was composed of Isan, Tai Nyo, Kaloeng, and Phu Thai, many of whom speak their own native language. The Tai Nyo people primarily speak Nyaw. Because the province is located in the Isan region, there is likely a majority of either Isan or Phu Thai peoples, although because of the size of the province the former seems more likely. The Kaloeng and Tai Nyo populations were, and are, both relatively small.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tai_Yo_language)

Nakhon Ratchasima (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 2,550,204 total inhabitants as of 2000, Nakhon Ratchasima was composed primarily of Isan and Korat Thai, the latter whom primarily speaks Central Thai. Nakhon Ratchasima is located in the Isan region so there is an assumed majority of those speakers.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan#Administrative_divisions)

Narathiwat (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 661,113 total inhabitants as of 2000, Narathiwat was composed of Tai Bai people, many of whom speak Southern Thai. The province is located in the Southern Thailand region, where Southern Thai and Patani Malay appear to be among the largest ethnolinguistic groups.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Thailand)

Nong Bua Lam Phu (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 481,502 total inhabitants in 2000, Nong Bua Lam Phu was composed primarily of Isan peoples, who speak their own language. The province is located in the Isan region.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Nong Khai (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 881,711 total inhabitants in 2000, the Isan and Phuan peoples comprised the majority of Nong Khai. The Isan and Phuan speak their own native languages. Nong Khai is also located in the Isan region and because of the relatively small size of the Phuan people, there is an assumed Isan majority.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phuan_people)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Pattani (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Pattani had 594,367 total inhabitants as of 2000. Many were Tak Bai and spoke Southern Thai, but the majority are Kelantan-Pattani Malay speakers, as the province is located close to the Malaysia border.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Thailand)

Roi Et (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,252,116 total inhabitants in 2000, the Isan and Phu Thai peoples comprised the majority of Roi Et. The Isan and Phu Thai speak their own native languages. Because the province is located in the Isan region, there is an assumed majority of those speakers here.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Sakon Nakhon (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 1,036,178 total inhabitants as of 2000, Sakon Nakhon was composed of Isan, Phu Thai, So, Tai Nyo, Eastern Bru, Kaloeng, Yoy, and Aheu peoples, many of whom speak their own native language and are located only within this province. Because Sakon Nakhon is located in the Isan region, there is an assumed majority of Isan speakers, although there is also a significant diversity of minority ethnolinguistic groups.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoy_people)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaloeng_language)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Satun (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 246,327 total inhabitants in 2000, Southern Thai, as both an ethnolinguistic identity and language, comprised the majority of Satun. The province is located close to the border with Malaysia and thus also has a sizeable community of Satun Malay speakers.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Thai_language)

Si Sa Ket (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,402,818 total inhabitants in 2000, the Isan people comprised the majority of Si Sa Ket, as the province is located in the Isan region. Because of the close proximity to Cambodia, Khmer Surin and Kuy are also widely spoken,

Sukhothai (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With a total population of 591,924 as of 2000, the inhabitants of Sukhothai still speak the Sukhothai dialect of Thai, which is highly distinct from the Central Thai language. In the northern part of the province, Kham Muang is also primarily spoken.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhothai_Province#Language)

Surin (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,325,694 total inhabitants in 2000, the Isan people comprised the majority of Surin, as the province is located in the Isan region. However, due to the close proximity to Cambodia, Khmer Surin and Kuy are also widely spoken.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Ubon Ratchathani (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 1,686,300 total inhabitants in 2000, the Isan people comprised the majority of Ubon Ratchathani. The province is located in the Isan region and there no sizeable communities of other ethnic minorities.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Udon Thani (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

With 1,459,097 total inhabitants as of 2000, Udon Thani was composed of Isan and Phuan peoples, both of whom speak their own native language. Because the Phuan have a small population size relative to the Isan and are distributed across several provinces, as well as the location of Udon Thani in the Isan region, there is an assumed Isan majority.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Yala (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 414,992 total inhabitants in 2000, Southern Thai, as both an ethnolinguistic identity and language, as well as Malay, due to the close border proximity to Malaysia, seemed to comprise a majority. Because of the sizeable Malay-speaking Muslim population, Malay seems to be the predominant language.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yala_Province)

Yasothon (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 558,530 total inhabitants in 2000, the Isan and Phu Thai peoples comprised the majority of Yasothon. The province is located in the Isan region and there no other sizeable minority groups found here, so the Isan peoples likely comprise a majority of the population by themselves.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isan>)

Trinidad and Tobago

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Port of Spain | 0 | 0 |
| Couva–Tabaquite–Talparo | 0 | 0 |
| Diego Martin | 0 | 0 |
| Mayaro–Rio Claro | 0 | 0 |
| Penal–Debe | 0 | 0 |
| Princes Town | 0 | 0 |
| Tobago | 1 | 1 |
| San Juan–Laventille | 0 | 0 |
| Sangre Grande | 0 | 0 |
| Siparia | 0 | 0 |
| Tunapuna–Piarco | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Trinidad_and_Tobago,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

English is the official language of Trinidad and Tobago, but the most commonly spoken languages are the English-based Trinidadian Creole and Tobagonian Creole. Spanish is only spoken by ~5% of the population. According to a demographic report from 2011, the country had 1,328,019 total inhabitants, most of whom resided in Trinidad (95.4%) compared to Tobago (4.6%).

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20130502230527/http://www.cso.gov.tt/sites/default/files/content/images/census/TRINIDAD%20AND%20TOBAGO%202011%20Demographic%20Report.pdf>)

(https://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/anuario/anuario_06-07/pdf/paises_41.pdf)

Tobago (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Using the 2011 demographic report as a baseline, where Tobago comprised (4.6%) of the total country population, and assuming that each island primarily speaks their respective Creole language, Tobago is a minority-majority language speaking region.

Turkey

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------|----|----|
| Adana | 0 | 0 |
| Adiyaman | 1 | 0 |
| Agri | 1 | 1 |
| Aksaray | 0 | 0 |
| Amasya | 0 | 0 |
| Ankara | 0 | 0 |
| Antalya | 0 | 0 |
| Ardahan | 0 | 0 |
| Artvin | 0 | 0 |
| Aydin | 0 | 0 |
| Balikesir | 0 | 0 |
| Bartın | 0 | 0 |
| Batman | 1 | 1 |
| Bayburt | 0 | 0 |
| Bilecik | 0 | 0 |
| Bingöl | 1 | 1 |
| Bitlis | 1 | 1 |
| Bolu | 0 | 0 |
| Burdur | 0 | 0 |
| Bursa | 0 | 0 |
| Canakkale | 0 | 0 |
| Cankiri | 0 | 0 |
| Corum | 0 | 0 |
| Denizli | 0 | 0 |
| Diyarbakir | 1 | 1 |
| Düzce | 0 | 0 |
| Edirne | 0 | 0 |
| Elazığ | 1 | 1 |
| Erzincan | 0 | 0 |
| Erzurum | 0 | 0 |
| Eskişehir | 0 | 0 |
| Gaziantep | 0 | 0 |
| Giresun | 0 | 0 |
| Gümüşhane | 0 | 0 |
| Hakkari | 1 | 1 |
| Hatay | 0 | 0 |
| Icel | 0 | 0 |
| Iğdir | 1 | 1 |
| Isparta | 0 | 0 |
| Istanbul | 0 | 0 |
| Izmir | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| K.Maras | 0 | 0 |
| Karabuk | 0 | 0 |
| Karahisar | 0 | 0 |
| Karaman | 0 | 0 |
| Kars | 0 | 0 |
| Kastamonu | 0 | 0 |
| Kayseri | 0 | 0 |
| Kilis | 0 | 0 |
| Kirikkale | 0 | 0 |
| Kirklareli | 0 | 0 |
| Kirsehir | 0 | 0 |
| Kocaeli | 0 | 0 |
| Konya | 0 | 0 |
| Kutahya | 0 | 0 |
| Malatya | 0 | 0 |
| Manisa | 0 | 0 |
| Mardin | 1 | 1 |
| Mugla | 0 | 0 |
| Mus | 1 | 1 |
| Nevsehir | 0 | 0 |
| Nigde | 0 | 0 |
| Ordu | 0 | 0 |
| Osmaniye | 0 | 0 |
| Rize | 0 | 0 |
| S.Urfa | 1 | 0 |
| Sakarya | 0 | 0 |
| Samsun | 0 | 0 |
| Siirt | 1 | 1 |
| Sinop | 0 | 0 |
| Sirnak | 1 | 1 |
| Sivas | 0 | 0 |
| Tekirdag | 0 | 0 |
| Tokat | 0 | 0 |
| Trabzon | 0 | 0 |
| Tunceli | 1 | 1 |
| Usak | 0 | 0 |
| Van | 1 | 1 |
| Yalova | 0 | 0 |
| Yozgat | 0 | 0 |
| Zonguldak | 0 | 0 |



Source:

[https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Turkey,_administrative_divisions_\(regions%2Bprovinces\)_-_de_-_colored.svg](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Turkey,_administrative_divisions_(regions%2Bprovinces)_-_de_-_colored.svg)

According to data collected by KONDA Research and Consultancy in 2007, the most common mother tongue in Turkey was Turkish (84.5%), followed by Kurdish-Zaza (19.7%), Arabic (1.4%), and Zazaki (1.0%), among others. The country had approximately 69,581,848 total inhabitants at the time. However, exact language breakdown by province has not been collected recently, with the most recently available data coming from the 1965 census. The population of Turkey at the time was approximately 30,972,994. Professor Servet Mutlu at Başkent University extrapolated population data from that census in order to estimate Kurdish populations in 1990, when Turkey had a total population of 53,921,760. (1995. Population of Turkey by ethnic groups and provinces. *New perspectives on Turkey*, 12(12):33-60.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080412041504/http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2007/03/22/guncel/agun.html>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/country/turkey?view=chart>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Adiyaman (L1 = 1, L2 = 0)

As of the 1965 census, Adiyaman had 268,079 total inhabitants, of which Turkish (53.4%) and Kurdish (43.8%) speakers comprised most of the population. There was also a small Zazaki-speaking (2.5%) minority, and some Armenians. There are conflicting reports regarding the Kurdish population in 1990; Mutlu estimates a near-majority (43.7%), while others claim that the population is mostly Kurdish. We code this region conservatively as having a non-Turkish majority, but just shy of having a Kurdish majority.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ad%C4%B1yaman_Province)

Agri (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The Kurdish population of Agri held a clear majority of the province as of both 1965 (63.5%) and in 1990 estimates (70.5%). The total population of the province was about 247,000 and 437,100 in 1965 and 1990, respectively. Today, the province also maintains a sizeable Azerbaijani minority.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%C4%9Fr%C4%B1_Province)

Batman (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although only created in 1990, Batman province presumably had a Kurdish majority at the time according to analysis of legislative election results. In the 1991 general election, percentage of voter support for pro-Kurdish candidates in Batman had a slight majority (52.7%). Furthermore, the provinces from which Batman was created, Siirt and Mardin, both had estimated Kurdish majorities in 1990, at 78.8% and 74.8%, respectively.

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=yXWl40KJfKEC&pg=PA167#v=onepage&q&f=false>)

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

Bingol (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the Mutlu 1990 population estimates, Kurds comprised a strong majority of Bingol (76.6%), with the province having about 150,500 total inhabitants. This demonstrates a marked increase from 1965, when the Kurdish-speaking population held a minority (37.8%) of the 150,431-total population. There was also a sizeable Zazaki-speaking (20.5%) minority.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Bitlis (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Kurdish speakers comprised a sizeable majority (60.0%) of Bitlis as of the 1965 census, followed by Turkish (36.5%), Arabic (2.1%), and Zazaki (1.4%) speakers. The province had about 154,063 total inhabitants. The Mutlu population predictions place Kurdish speakers at an even greater majority (64.0%) by 1990, out of a total population of 330,100.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Diyarbakir (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the Mutlu 1990 population estimates, Kurds comprised a significant majority of Diyarbakir (72.8%), with the province having about 1,094,900 total inhabitants. This demonstrates a marked increase from 1965, when the Kurdish-speaking population held a slight majority (49.6%) of the 476,000-total population. There were also sizeable Turkish (37.5%) and Zazaki-speaking (12.1%) minorities.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Elazig (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1990 population estimates of Mutlu, Kurds constituted a slight minority (43.2%) of Elazig. In the 1965 census, Kurdish speakers comprised an even smaller portion (14.7%) of the population, and Turkish was a majority (75.6%). The three provinces north, east, and south of Elazig are predominantly Kurdish (but not the province to the west), which is suggestive of classifying Elazig as bordercase Kurdish-dominant. Because of potential discrimination in the census, there is an assumed approximate majority of non-Turkish, and primarily Kurdish, speakers in the province since 1990. The total populations in 1965 and 1990 were 244,016 and 498,200, respectively.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Hakkari (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of a total population of 219,800, Kurdish speakers comprised almost the entirety (89.5%) of Hakkari according to the 1990 population estimates. This indicates a slight increase from the Kurdish majority (86.3%) in 1965, when the province had 83,900 total inhabitants.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Igdir (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Created from the province of Kars in 1993, Igdir did not have representation in the 1965 census, although Watts estimated in 2010 that the population is mostly Kurdish and Azerbaijani. Referring to the 2007 general election results, pro-Kurdish independents and the Democratic Society Party together garnered 40.5% of the vote, demonstrating an increase from 32.7% in 2002 for DEHAP and 29.8% in 1999 for HADEP.

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=yXWl40KJfKEC&pg=PA167#v=onepage&q&f=false>)

Mardin (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of a total population of 769,900, Kurdish speakers comprised almost the entirety (74.8%) of Mardin according to the 1990 population estimates. This indicates a slight increase from the Kurdish majority (69.7%) in 1965, when the province had about 380,500 total inhabitants.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Mus (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Turkish speakers comprised a majority (55.7%) of Mus as of the 1965 census, followed by Kurdish (41.8%) and Arabic (1.8%) speaking minorities. The province had about 198,600 total inhabitants. The Mutlu population predictions place Kurdish speakers at a solid majority (67.8%) by 1990, out of a total population of 376,500.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

S. Urfa (L1 = 1)

Out of a total population of 1,001,500, Kurdish speakers comprised almost a majority (47.8%) of S. Urfa according to the 1990 population estimates. This indicates a slight increase from the Kurdish minority (39.1%) in 1965, when the province had about 450,800 total inhabitants. Turkish (46.3%), Arabic (11.4%), and Zazaki (3.2%) speakers also had strong populations in the province at the time.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Sirnak (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Although only created in 1990, the Kurdish-speaking population of Sirnak presumably comprises a majority; the provinces from which Sirnak was created, Siirt and Mardin, both had Kurdish majorities in 1990, at 78.8% and 74.8%, respectively.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

Tunceli (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of a total population of 133,100, Kurdish speakers comprised a majority (55.9%) of Tunceli according to the 1990 population estimates. This indicates a slight increase from the Kurdish minority (21.7%) in 1965, when the province had about 154,200 total inhabitants.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Van (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Kurdish speakers comprised a majority (55.4%) of Van as of the 1965 census, followed by Turkish (44.4%) speaking minorities. The province had about 266,800 total inhabitants. The Mutlu population predictions place Kurdish speakers at an even greater majority (70.7%) by 1990, out of a total population of 637,400.

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/176151?seq=1>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Turkey)

Ukraine

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Cherkasy Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Chernihiv Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Chernivtsi Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Dnipropetrovsk Oblast | 1 | 1 |
| Donetsk Oblast | 1 | 1 |
| Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Kharkiv Oblast | 1 | 1 |
| Kherson Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Khmelnyskyi Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Kiev Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Kirovohrad Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Luhansk Oblast | 1 | 1 |
| Lviv Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Mykolaiv Oblast | 1 | 1 |
| Odessa Oblast | 1 | 1 |
| Poltava Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Rivne Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Sumy Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Ternopil Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Vinnytsia Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Volyn Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Zakarpattia Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Zaporizhia Oblast | 1 | 1 |
| Zhytomyr Oblast | 0 | 0 |
| Kiev | 0 | 0 |



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ukraine,_administrative_divisions_\(-claims\)_-_de_-_monochrome.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ukraine,_administrative_divisions_(-claims)_-_de_-_monochrome.svg)

The official language of Ukraine is Ukrainian. According to the 2001 census, Ukrainian (67.5%) and Russian (30.0%) are the most common native languages. There are also sizeable communities of Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, Hungarian, and Romanian speakers, among numerous others. Ukraine had a total population of about 48,457,100 in 2001. The following oblast demographic data come from the 2001 and 1989 census data.

These figures almost certainly underestimate the number of Russian-speakers. Annual surveys conducted by KIIS (Kyiv International Institute of Sociology) find that the number of people using Russian language in their homes considerably exceeds the number of those who declare Russian as their native language in the census. According to a 2004 public opinion poll, about 40-43% of the country's population uses Russian at

home (ie. about even with Ukrainian) and Russian-speakers make a majority in most regions in the East and South. Crimea, which was annexed by Russia in 2014, was estimated to be >90% Russian-speaking.

(<http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/results/>)

(http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/MULT/Database/Census/databasetree_en.asp)

(<http://pop-stat.mashke.org/ukraine-lang2001.htm>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language_in_Ukraine#Surveys_on_the_status_of_the_Russian_language)

Donetsk Oblast (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of the 2001 census, Ukrainians (56.9%) were the largest ethnic group in Donetsk Oblast, followed by Russians (38.2%), Pontic Greeks (1.6%), and Belarussians (24.1%), among others. However, Russian (74.9%), followed by Ukrainian (24.1%), was the most common native language. This demonstrated a slight increase in native Russian speakers from the 1989 census (67.7%). KIIS puts the proportion of Russian-speakers at 93%. The population of Donetsk in 1989 and 2001 was 5,311,781 and 4,825,563, respectively.

Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The KIIS study estimates the proportion of Russian-speakers at 72%, though the census estimates the group to be a minority.

Kharkiv Oblast (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Out of 2,895,800 total inhabitants in 2001, Ukrainian (53.8%), followed by Russian (44.3%), had the most native speakers in Kharkiv Oblast. However, as of the 1989 census, with a total population of 3,174,675, there were nearly as many native Russian (48.1%) as native Ukrainian (50.5%) speakers. It seems, then, at least according to official census reports, that Russian may be losing ground to Ukrainian. The proportion of Russian speakers in Kharkiv according to KIIS is estimated at 74%.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language_in_Ukraine#Surveys_on_the_status_of_the_Russian_language

Luhansk Oblast (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Russian was the most common native language in Luhansk Oblast in both the 1989 (64.3%) and 2001 (68.9%) censuses, followed by Ukrainian (34.9% and 30.0%, respectively). The population of Luhansk was 2,857,031 in 1989, and 2,546,178 in 2001.

Mykolaiv Oblast (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

While the census data do not report a majority for Russian-speakers, KIIS estimates the number to be 66%.

Odessa Oblast (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Ukrainian (46.3%), followed by Russian (42.0%), had the most native speakers in Odessa Oblast in 2001. At the time, Odessa had a population of about 2,469,000. However, in 1989, there were more native Russian (47.1%) than native Ukrainian (41.3%) speakers, as well as a larger total population of 2,624,245. As such, we can assume a decline in native Russian speakers over time, such that they constituted an overall majority in Odessa by 1980. KIIS estimates Russian-speakers at 85%.

Zaporizhia Oblast (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The populations of Russian and Ukrainian native speakers in Zaporizhia have consistently been nearly equal. Ukrainian had slightly more speakers than Russian in both 2001 (50.2% and 48.2%) and 1989 (49.3% and 48.8%). Zaporizhia had about 1,929,200 total inhabitants in 2001 and 2,081,800 in 1989. However, KIIS estimates Russian-speakers at 81%.

United Kingdom

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| Greater London | 0 | 0 |
| East Midlands | 0 | 0 |
| East of England | 0 | 0 |
| North East | 0 | 0 |
| North West | 0 | 0 |
| South East | 0 | 0 |
| South West | 0 | 0 |
| West Midlands | 0 | 0 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Ireland | 0 | 0 |
| Scotland | 0 | 0 |
| Wales | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:England,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored.svg

According to the European Commission's Eurobarometer survey conducted in early 2012, English comprises a significant majority (87.4%) of mother tongue speakers in the United Kingdom, followed by Polish (1.5%) and Urdu (1.1%). Of the 10,562,214 total residents in the United Kingdom as of 2011, most are ethnically White British (87.2%), followed by Asian or Asian British (6.9%), Black or Black British (3.0%), and other ethnic minorities. The regional languages of Scots, Ulster-Scots, Welsh, Cornish, Irish and Scottish Gaelic are protected under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, although none is spoken by a majority of their respective regions.

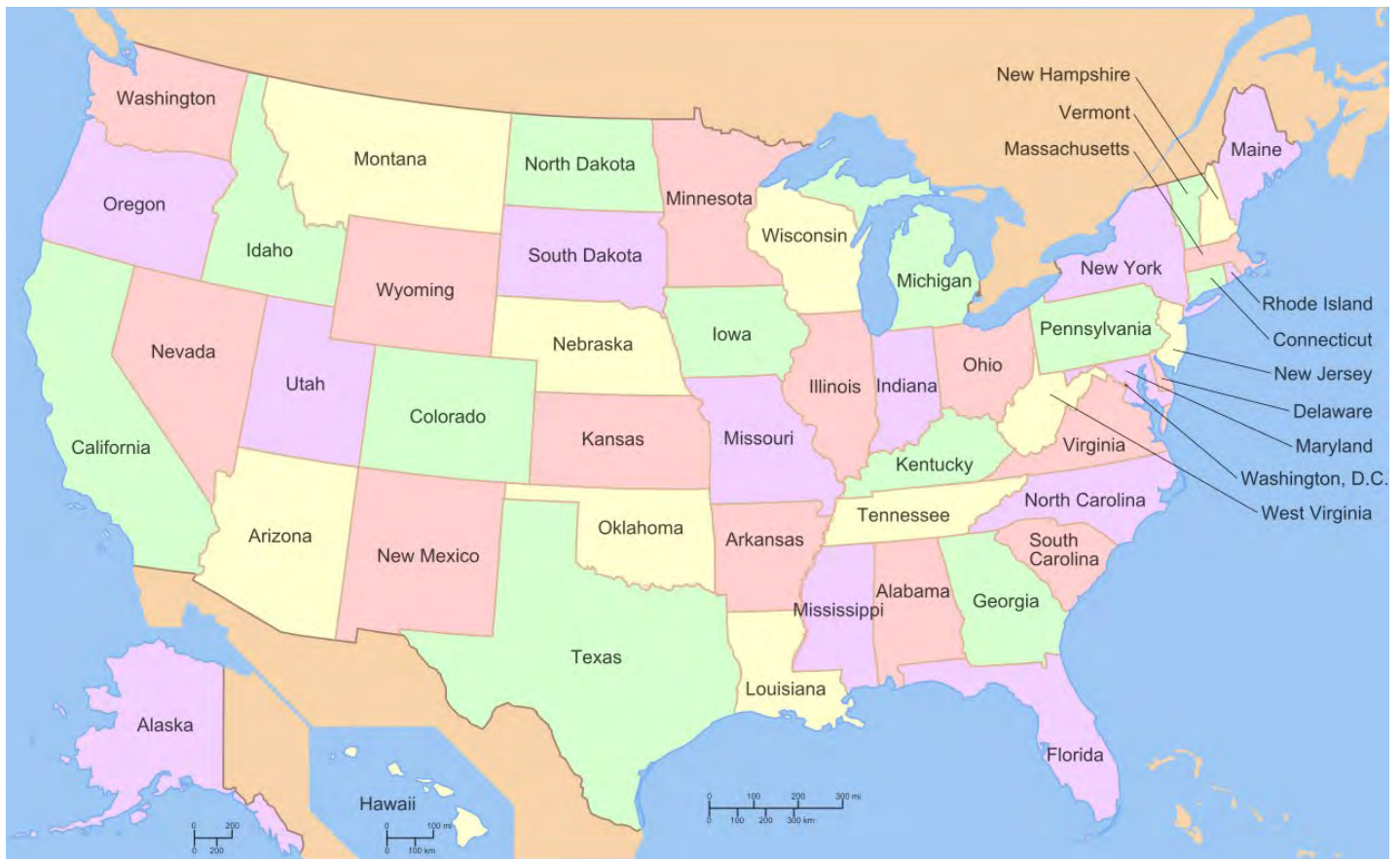
(<https://languageknowledge.eu/countries/united-kingdom>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography_of_the_United_Kingdom#Languages)

United States

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------|----|----|
| Alabama | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 |
| California | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 0 |
| Maine | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | 1 |
| Indian Tribes | 1 | 1 |
| Washington D.C. | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_divisions_of_the_United_States#/media/File:Map_of_USA_with_state_names_2.svg

According to the United States Census Bureau, out of 325,084,756 total inhabitants, the most common mother tongues in the United States as of 2017 are English (78.2%), Spanish (13.4%), and Chinese (1.1%), among others. Tagalog, Vietnamese, Arabic, French, and Korean are all languages which had more than one million known speakers in the country at the time. There are also numerous Indigenous languages with surviving speaking populations.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_the_United_States#Most_common_languages)

Puerto Rico (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

The official languages of Puerto Rico are Spanish and English, and according to the United States Census Bureau in 2016, a significant majority of the population (94.3%) only spoke Spanish at home. The territory had about 3,411,307 total inhabitants at the time.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Puerto_Rico)

Indian Tribes (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

There are approximately 371,277 total speakers of Native American languages in the United States as of 2007, of which a near-majority (46.0%) spoke Navajo. According to the United States Census Bureau, Navajo comprised a majority of Indigenous speakers in preceding decades. Other Indigenous languages spoken include Cherokee, Dakota, Central Alaskan Yup'ik, and O'odham, among numerous others. Since each Indian community tends to consist of members of the same tribe with the same language, these tribes are coded as as minority-majority regions.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_the_United_States#New_American_languages,_dialects,_and_creoles)

Uruguay

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------|----|----|
| Artigas | 0 | 0 |
| Canelones | 0 | 0 |
| Cerro Largo | 0 | 0 |
| Colonia | 0 | 0 |
| Durazno | 0 | 0 |
| Flores | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 |
| Lavalleja | 0 | 0 |
| Maldonado | 0 | 0 |
| Montevideo | 0 | 0 |
| Paysandú | 0 | 0 |
| Rio Negro | 0 | 0 |
| Rivera | 0 | 0 |
| Rocha | 0 | 0 |
| Salto | 0 | 0 |
| San José | 0 | 0 |
| Soriano | 0 | 0 |
| Tacuarembó | 0 | 0 |
| Treinta y Tres | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Uruguay_departments_named.png

The official language of Uruguay is Spanish, and Uruguayan Spanish is spoken by most of the population as a mother tongue (98%). Uruguayan Portuguese (also known as *fronteiriço*) is spoken by a sizeable portion (15%) of the Uruguayan population in northern regions near the Brazilian border. These people live mostly in the city of Rivera in the department with the same name. The city of Rivera twins with its Brazilian neighbor Santana do Livramento. The number of native Uruguayan Portuguese speakers was estimated around 24,000 by ethnologue in 2013, which is just under one-quarter of the total population of Rivera department. Other languages include English, Italian, and French. As few native people exist in the population, no indigenous languages are thought to remain in Uruguay. The country had a total population of about 3,400,425 in 2014.

(<https://pgl.gal/situacao-atual-do-portugues-do-uruguai/>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uruguayan_Spanish)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uruguayan_Portuguese)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Uruguay)

Venezuela

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| Amazonas | 1 | 0 |
| Anzoátegui | 0 | 0 |
| Apure | 0 | 0 |
| Aragua | 0 | 0 |
| Barinas | 0 | 0 |
| Bolívar | 0 | 0 |
| Carabobo | 0 | 0 |
| Cojedes | 0 | 0 |
| Delta Amacuro | 0 | 0 |
| Falcón | 0 | 0 |
| Guárico | 0 | 0 |
| Lara | 0 | 0 |
| Miranda | 0 | 0 |
| Monagas | 0 | 0 |
| Mérida | 0 | 0 |
| Nueva Esparta | 0 | 0 |
| Portuguesa | 0 | 0 |
| Sucre | 0 | 0 |
| Táchira | 0 | 0 |
| Trujillo | 0 | 0 |
| Vargas | 0 | 0 |
| Yaracuy | 0 | 0 |
| Zulia | 0 | 0 |
| Distrito Capital | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Dependencies (VEN) | 0 | 0 |



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Venezuela#/media/File:Venezuela_Division_Politica_Territorial.svg

There are numerous languages spoken in Venezuela with its 30,045,134 total inhabitants in 2014, although most of the population uses Spanish as the mother tongue. There are many native languages spoken, the largest of which is Wayúu (0.6%). There are also Chinese, Portuguese, and Italian minorities. According to Fernández, in 2014, Venezuela had about 400,000 Chinese speakers, 254,000 Portuguese speakers, 200,000 Italian speakers, and 110,000 Arabic speakers. There are also 170,000 Wayúu speakers.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20130626010236/http://convergencia.uaemex.mx/rev38/38pdf/LIZCANO.pdf>)

Amazonas (L1 = 1)

According to the 2011 census, out of 146,480 total inhabitants in Amazonas, Indigenous peoples comprised a slight majority (52.1%). Major ethnic groups include the Yanomami, Piaroa, and Guahibos, among others. Many speak their own languages, and in general, the Arawaka, Caribbean, and Yanomami families are spoken, though none holds an overall majority.

(<http://www.ine.gob.ve/documentos/Demografia/CensodePoblacionyVivienda/pdf/nacional.pdf>)

Vietnam

| Region | L1 | L2 |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| An Giang Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bắc Giang Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bắc Kạn Province | 1 | 1 |
| Bạc Liêu Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bắc Ninh Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bến Tre Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bình Định Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bình Dương Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bình Phước Province | 0 | 0 |
| Bình Thuận Province | 0 | 0 |
| Cà Mau Province | 0 | 0 |
| Cao Bằng Province | 1 | 0 |
| Đắk Lắk Province | 0 | 0 |
| Đắk Nông Province | 0 | 0 |
| Điện Biên Province | 0 | 0 |
| Đồng Nai Province | 0 | 0 |
| Đồng Tháp Province | 0 | 0 |
| Gia Lai Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hà Giang Province | 1 | 0 |
| Hà Nam Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hà Tĩnh Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hải Dương Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hậu Giang Province | 0 | 0 |
| Hòa Bình Province | 1 | 1 |
| Hưng Yên Province | 0 | 0 |
| Khánh Hòa Province | 0 | 0 |
| Kiên Giang Province | 0 | 0 |
| Kon Tum Province | 0 | 0 |
| Lai Châu Province | 1 | 0 |
| Lâm Đồng Province | 0 | 0 |
| Lạng Sơn Province | 1 | 0 |
| Lào Cai Province | 1 | 0 |
| Long An Province | 0 | 0 |
| Nam Định Province | 0 | 0 |
| Nghệ An Province | 0 | 0 |
| Ninh Bình Province | 0 | 0 |
| Ninh Thuận Province | 1 | 0 |
| Phú Thọ Province | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Phú Yên Province | 0 | 0 |
| Quảng Bình Province | 0 | 0 |
| Quảng Nam Province | 0 | 0 |
| Quảng Ngãi Province | 0 | 0 |
| Quảng Ninh Province | 0 | 0 |
| Quảng Trị Province | 0 | 0 |
| Sóc Trăng Province | 0 | 0 |
| Sơn La Province | 1 | 1 |
| Tây Ninh Province | 0 | 0 |
| Thái Bình Province | 0 | 0 |
| Thái Nguyên Province | 0 | 0 |
| Thanh Hóa Province | 0 | 0 |
| Thừa Thiên-Hue Province | 0 | 0 |
| Tiền Giang Province | 0 | 0 |
| Trà Vinh Province | 0 | 0 |
| Tuyên Quang Province | 0 | 0 |
| Vĩnh Long Province | 0 | 0 |
| Vĩnh Phúc Province | 0 | 0 |
| Yên Bái Province | 0 | 0 |
| Can Tho | 0 | 0 |
| Da Nang | 0 | 0 |
| Hai Phong | 0 | 0 |
| Hanoi | 0 | 0 |
| Ho Chi Minh City | 0 | 0 |



Source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vietnam,_administrative_divisions_\(regions%2Bprovinces\)_-_de_-_colored.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vietnam,_administrative_divisions_(regions%2Bprovinces)_-_de_-_colored.svg)

Although Vietnamese, the national language of Vietnam, is the most commonly spoken language in the country, numerous minority languages, including Tày, Mường, Cham, Khmer, Chinese, Nùng, and Hmong, are used daily. Foreign languages such as French, English, Russian, Japanese, and Korean also have many second language speakers.

Bắc Kạn Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

According to the 1999 census, the largest ethnic groups found in Bắc Kạn are the Tay (55%), Dao (17%), Kinh (13%), Nung (9%), and H'mong (5%). Each primarily speaks their own native language. The province had about 281,872 inhabitants at the time. By the 2009 census, the province had grown to about 724,821 people, out of which the Kinh (46.2%) and Tay (25.6%) peoples held a majority.

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=FgEb5EqVstgC&pg=PA11&lpg=PA11&dq=bac+kan+province+ethnic+groups&source=bl&ots=VfBI-B2k1c&sig=ACfU3U3sFxzlUwBL5jovkpKvHLJvLtSOKA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjwjZuY4ejpAhVmdt8KHca1CLsQ6AEwA3oECA8QAAQ#v=onepage&q=bac%20kan%20province%20ethnic%20groups&f=false>)
(https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ethnic_Group_ENG.pdf)

Cao Bằng Province (L1 = 1)

According to a 2011 report by the Cao Bằng Provincial Committee, the largest ethnic groups found in the province are the Tay (46%), Nung (32%), H'mong (8%), Dao (7%), and Lolo (1%). A World Bank Ethnic Minorities Development Plan from 2013 reported the ethnic distribution as the Tay (42.5%), Kung (9.6%), Mong (8.5%), Kinh (4.7%), and San Chay (1.2%), among others. So while non-Vietnamese speakers constitute a majority, the Tay falls just short of constituting a majority-minority community. The estimated provincial population in 2012 was 515,200.

(<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/41433-013-vie-gaemdpab-02.pdf>)
(<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/907701468318008143/pdf/IPP3400V230EMD00Box382135B00PUBLIC0.pdf>)
(<https://books.google.com/books?id=IDkUDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA1464&lpg=PA1464&dq=cao+bang+2011+population&source=bl&ots=GEoAfepb5M&sig=ACfU3U3I91BnUScxw0BH1lfv1jp1F2g1g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiZ8t-J6ujpAhVjmeAKHVWwA14Q6AEwAXoECA8QAAQ#v=onepage&q=cao%20bang%202011%20population&f=false>)

Hà Giang Province (L1 = 1)

Out of 724,537 total inhabitants in 2009, Hà Giang Province had strong populations of H'mong (31.9%), Tay (23.3%), and Kinh (13.2%) peoples, among others. Languages spoken in the province belong to the Hmong-Mien, Tai, Kra, and Tibeto-Burman families.

(https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ethnic_Group_ENG.pdf)

Hòa Bình Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

As of 2009, the Muong people constituted a significant majority (63.9%) of the Hòa Bình population, followed by the Kinh (26.4%) and various other minority ethnic groups. The province had about 785,217 total inhabitants. The Muong primarily speak their own native language, although the Kinh speak Vietnamese.

(https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ethnic_Group_ENG.pdf)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnamese_people)

Lai Châu Province (L1 = 1)

Out of 370,502 inhabitants in 2009, the Tai (32.3%) and H'mong (22.5%) peoples comprised the majority of Lai Châu Province. There were also smaller populations of Kinh (15.3%) and various other ethnic groups. The H'mong people speak their own native language, while the Tai speak different languages from the Tai family.

(https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ethnic_Group_ENG.pdf)

Lạng Sơn Province (L1 = 1)

Tay (35.4%) and Kinh (17.0%) peoples comprised the majority of Lạng Sơn Province in 2009, at which point there were about 732,515 total inhabitants. Because there is a minority of Vietnamese speakers in the province, we can assume that minority languages altogether comprise a majority of native mother tongues.

(https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ethnic_Group_ENG.pdf)

Lào Cai Province (L1 = 1)

Out of 614,595 total inhabitants, the Kinh (34.6%), H'mong (23.8%), and Tay (15.3%) peoples, among others, had significant populations in Lào Cai Province. Because there is a minority of Vietnamese speakers in the province, we can assume that minority languages altogether comprise a majority of native mother tongues.

(https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ethnic_Group_ENG.pdf)

Sơn La Province (L1 = 1, L2 = 1)

Tai peoples comprised a majority (53.2%) of Sơn La Province in 2009, which had 1,076,055 total inhabitants at the time. Other ethnic groups with significant populations include the H'mong (14.6%) and Muong (7.6%) peoples, among others.

(https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ethnic_Group_ENG.pdf)