



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Annual Report on Official Languages

2016-17



Canada 

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Message from the Minister

Official languages are part of our identity, and—along with our Charter rights and freedoms and reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples—they constitute one of the three pillars of the social contract that unites us. We participate in the life of our community in English and in French. It is through these languages that we express our creativity and encounter the various cultures that make up our society. English and French are the languages of coexistence in our country.

Our Government understands how important it is to promote Canada's two official languages and to support the development of official-language minority communities. That is why we have taken concrete steps to translate our government's commitment to official languages into action.

In 2016, we held a series of pan-Canadian consultations on official languages to give Canadians an opportunity to tell us about their priorities and challenges in this area. This led to the development of the *Action Plan for Official Languages 2018–2023: Investing in Our Future*, the largest investment in official languages in our history.

The goal of the Plan is to ensure the long-term viability of our communities and modernize our support for official languages. In addition, the President of the Treasury Board and I undertook a review of the Official Languages Regulations governing communications with and services to the public in English and French across the country, in order to ensure that federal services are provided in accordance with the *Official Languages Act*.

As Minister of Tourism, Official Languages and La Francophonie, I invite you to read the *2016–17 Annual Report on Official Languages*. It presents the achievements of the Government of Canada, particularly those of the Official Languages Support Programs, as well as those of many federal institutions working together to promote English and French in all regions of Canada.

The Honourable Mélanie Joly

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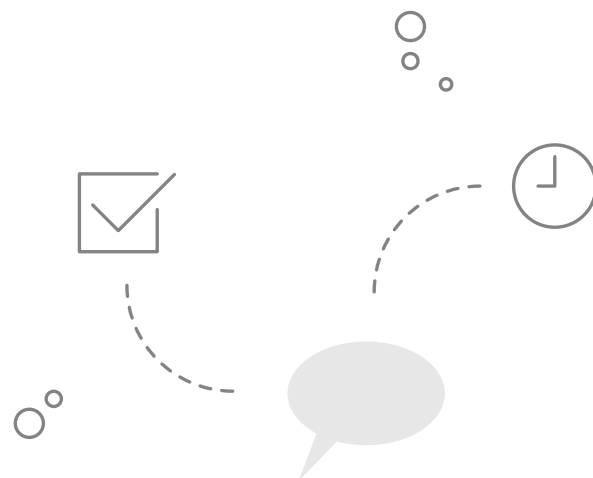
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Introduction

The 2016-17 *Annual Report on Official Languages* gives a portrait of the Government of Canada's many initiatives towards the development of official language minority communities (the communities) and the promotion of English and French in Canadian society. Among other data, it takes into account information received from the federal institutions that submitted an official languages review to the Official Languages Branch in 2016-17.

For 2016-17, the report presents three main observations:

- Federal institutions play an essential role in community vitality and in the development of linguistic duality throughout the “life cycles” of these communities;
- The importance of collaboration among the many partners across the country, and ongoing communication with the communities;
- The added value of organizational leadership.

2016-17 was notable due to the publication of a number of reports, studies and surveys, as well as the official languages consultations held across Canada. This new data sheds light on the official languages situation in Canada and will guide federal institutions towards a more targeted implementation of their initiatives and programs.

This year also saw the launch of the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation. Our linguistic duality was at the heart of these celebrations which have provided Canadians with unforgettable gathering opportunities and have showcased the talent of our communities.



Key Accomplishments in Official Languages

Court Challenges Program

The reinstatement and modernization of the Program has for objective to provide support to Canadians seeking access to courts for the litigation of test cases of national significance, including official language rights and human rights in Canada.

Foreign Skilled Workers: Mobilité francophone

Mobilité francophone was launched in 2016. This program is designed for foreign skilled workers who wish to work in Canada in a province or territory outside of Quebec. These candidates are previously recruited during a Francophone immigration promotional event organized by the Government of Canada and community organizations.

Appointment of Federal Judges

In order to ensure that Canadians of both official language are able to access justice in their first official language, applicants must now complete a more detailed assessment of their level of bilingualism.

Royal Military College Saint-Jean

The reinstatement of the university affiliation of the Royal Military College St-Jean supports bilingualism of Canadian officers while offering university programs adapted to an increasingly complex security situation.

Community Educational Infrastructure

\$80 million over 10 years will be invested to support the construction of community educational infrastructure in official language minority communities. In collaboration with provinces and territories, the Government of Canada could invest in projects like early childhood centres, community centres and cultural centres.

Early Learning and Child Care Programs

Through bilateral agreements, the Government is providing provinces and territories \$1.2 billion over three years to support early learning and child care programs from 2017 to 2020. These bilateral agreements recognize the special needs of official-language minority communities.

Youth Employment Programs

The renewal of the Youth Employment Strategy is increasing the number of summer student jobs to almost 70,000 in 2016, 2017 and 2018. More youth will now gain work experience in jobs related to activities for community members.

The 150th anniversary of Confederation: A Tourism Corridor

The creation of a Francophone heritage, culture and tourism corridor in the context of the 150th anniversary of Confederation highlights the touristic attractions of all provinces and territories in Canada and showcase their Francophone cultural heritage.

Language Professionals

The Translation Bureau uses additional funding to hire new professionals and increase the use of freelancers to meet the increased demand for interpretation, translation and captioning in Parliament.

Royal Military College Saint-Jean

Appointment of Federal Judges

Foreign Skilled Workers: Mobilité francophone

The 150th anniversary of Confederation

Language Professionals

Youth Employment Programs

Court Challenges Program

Early Learning and Child Care Programs

Community Educational Infrastructure



2016-17: A year rich in data

In 2016-17, we took stock of official languages in Canada through the Cross-Canada Official Languages Consultations, as well as surveys conducted by the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, and by the Official Languages Branch.

These findings are informed by the Language Projections for Canada – 2011 to 2036, published by Statistics Canada in January 2017.

Improved knowledge through statistics... in 2016-17:

Statistics Canada's *Language Projections for Canada – 2011 to 2036*: a single source of information on the plausible future of the linguistic characteristics of Canadians, official language minority communities, the demolinguistic balance between the French- and English-language communities, and the evolution of French-English bilingualism in the country.



Statistics Canada: [interactive mapping tool](#) highlighting 2016 census data, including data on official languages in Canada.

Canadian Heritage, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Health Canada and Justice Canada funded a study conducted by Statistics Canada in collaboration with the Réseau pour le développement de l'alphabétisme et des compétences entitled *The literacy skills of New Brunswick francophones: Demographic and socioeconomic issues*. The report seeks to identify the linkages among demographic trends, economic dynamics and **literacy skills**.

The Office of Literacy and Essential Skills at Employment and Social Development Canada: a study of 776 participants from six provinces on the impact of enhanced levels of **essential skills on the socio-economic integration** of Francophone immigrants into communities.

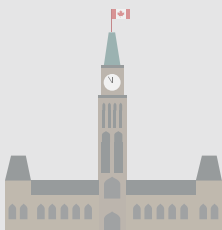
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada: a study conducted by Statistics Canada that presents the **socio-economic, linguistic and agricultural profile** of Francophone workers in the agriculture and agri-food industries in Canada.



Health Canada supported a project by RésoSanté Colombie-Britannique to collect data to establish a **health profile** for the province and to identify the health needs of British Columbia's Francophone community.

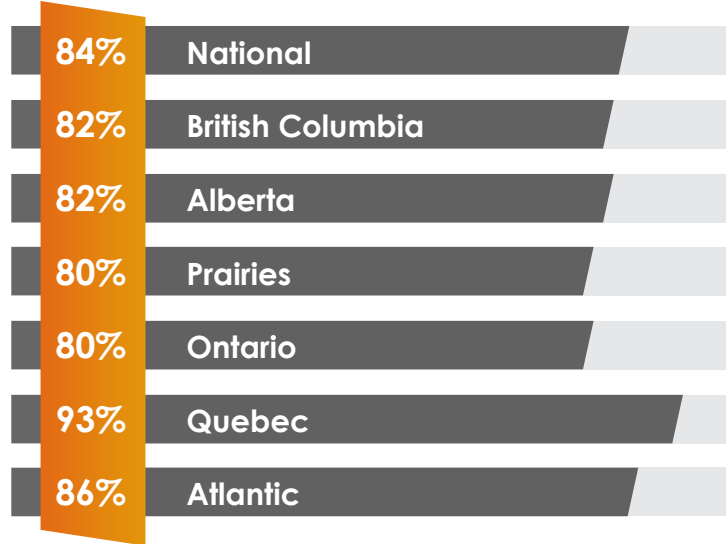
The Community Health and Social Services Network in Quebec has published a study on the **mental and emotional health** of Quebec's English-speaking communities.

The Canadian Institutes of Health Research: \$100,000 in funding in partnership with the Association des collèges et universités de la francophonie canadienne to support research on the health of Francophone minority populations to better understand the **current state of health** of communities and stimulate research in priority sectors.



The recommendations stemming from the work of official languages parliamentary committees were taken into consideration: the Court Challenges Program, the Translation Bureau, and the new Action Plan for Official Languages.

IN FAVOUR OF BILINGUALISM FOR ALL OF CANADA*



90%

of respondents
between ages 18 and 34
are in favour of bilingualism
for all of Canada

84%

of respondents
between ages 35 and 54
are in favour of bilingualism
for all of Canada

79%

of respondents
aged 55 and older
are in favour of bilingualism
for all of Canada

Advantages of bilingualism

- Improved job prospects:
95% of respondents
- Provide better service:
94% of respondents
- Meet Canadians who speak the other
official language: **89%** of respondents
- Easier to travel in other countries:
89% of respondents
- Become familiar with another culture:
88% of respondents

8 out of 10 Canadians agree

"Having two official languages is positive for
Canada's international image."

"Because English and French are part of our history,
it makes sense that they have equal status."

"Having two official languages is one of the things
that really define Canada."

"Having two official languages has made Canada
a more welcoming place for immigrants from
different cultures and ethnic backgrounds."

*Survey results published in August 2016 by the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages.

Appreciation and Perception of Canada's Two Official Languages*

Linguistic duality in Canada is seen as an asset

82% of Canadians believe that linguistic duality **facilitates understanding between Canadians**

70% of Canadians agree that linguistic duality **is part of our Canadian identity**

80% of Canadians believe that being **bilingual improves the chances of finding a job**

65% of Canadians believe that knowledge of Canada's two official languages is a source of **cultural enrichment**

67% of Canadians believe that knowledge of Canada's two official languages **strengthens national unity**



Canadians are open to getting to know members of the other official language communities

62%

of Canadians consider relationships between Anglophones and Francophones to be more positive today than they were 10 years ago

78%

of Canadians support language exchanges in schools

between
60 and
68%

of Canadians would like to know more about Francophone and Anglophone groups, in both majority and minority communities

31%

of Canadians consume cultural products in the other language

67%

of Canadians have contact with at least one person from the other language group

52%
83%

French (52 percent of Anglophones) and English (83 percent of Francophones) are by far the languages Canadians most wish to learn

*Results of the 2016-17 survey in the context of the evaluation of the Official Languages Support Programs.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND DIVERSITY*

FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN, FRENCH

Evolution of linguistic groups

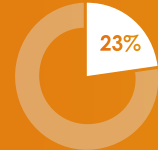
Despite the increase in the absolute number of Francophones by 2036, the demographic weight of this group will continue to decline.

2011

Absolute number, all of Canada



Demographic weight



2036

Absolute number, all of Canada



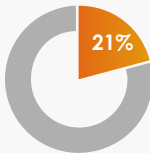
Demographic weight



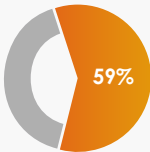
MOTHER TONGUE, ALL OF CANADA

2011

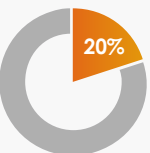
French



English



Mother tongue not English/French



2036

French



English



Mother tongue not English/French



By 2036, the number of people with neither English nor French as their mother tongue could exceed the proportion of Canadians whose mother tongue is French.

*Language Projections for Canada – 2011 to 2036, Statistics Canada.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND DIVERSITY*

Evolution of knowledge of official languages in Canada

Despite the increase in the absolute number of people able to speak French by 2036, their percentage may be decreasing.

KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH, ALL OF CANADA

2011



Number of Canadians able to speak French

10.2 MILLION PEOPLE



Percentage of the Canadian population able to speak French

29.8%

2036



Number of Canadians able to speak French

FROM 11.7 TO 12.5 MILLION PEOPLE



Percentage of the Canadian population able to speak French

FROM 27.6% TO 28.4%

*Language Projections for Canada – 2011 to 2036, Statistics Canada.

On the cusp of the 50th anniversary of the *Official Languages Act**

Actions on which the Government of Canada should focus the greatest attention

53%

of respondents said:

Provide better support for the vitality of communities



43%

of respondents said:

Promote both English and French as languages for integrating Canadians of diverse origins



39%

of respondents said:

Set more ambitious targets accompanied by more concrete measures to boost the bilingualism rate nationwide

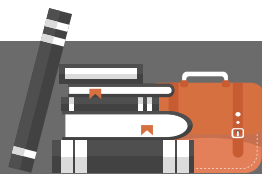
Best ways to encourage people to learn the second official language



57%

of respondents said:

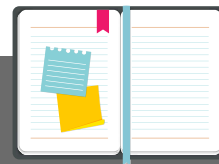
Make regular school second-language learning programs more effective



44%

of respondents said:

Support learning initiatives in schools, from primary to university



40%

of respondents said:

Improve access to second-language immersion programs

*Opinions gathered during the Official Languages Branch cross-Canada consultations on Official Languages in 2016.

On the cusp of the 50th anniversary of the *Official Languages Act**

ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS,
to promote the vitality of official-language minority communities, we must:

Support access to minority-language education
from early childhood to the post-secondary level

63%

Ensure access to public services
(justice, health care, etc.) in the official language of their choice

55%

Ensure access to quality federal services
in the official language of their choice

Challenges facing Francophone minority communities

60%

of respondents said:

Lack of opportunities to live, learn and work in French on a daily basis

46%

of respondents said:

Lack of professionals with the capacity to offer services in French

44%

of respondents said:

Little if any visibility of French in public places

38%

of respondents said:

Absence of recognition of linguistic rights by various levels of government in Canada

Challenges facing English-speaking communities in Quebec

75% of respondents said:

Recognition of the English-speaking community by the various levels of government in Canada

66% of respondents said:

Presence of English-speaking public institutions

66% of respondents said:

Opportunities to live, learn and work in English on a daily basis

45% of respondents said:

Access to quality public education in English from primary school to post-secondary education

Ways to support and promote learning of the second official language

53%

of respondents said:

Provide more quality second-language courses from early childhood to high school

48%

of respondents said:

Support a second-language education program starting in early childhood

38%

of respondents said:

Better support second-language immersion programs

37%

of respondents said:

Support language training for adults

*Opinions gathered during the Official Languages Branch cross-Canada consultations on Official Languages in 2016.

Circle of support for community vitality





Renewal and Mobilization

early childhood • education and youth • immigration



The Government of Canada recognizes the importance of investing in the future of official-language minority communities. Contributing to the renewal and preservation of community engagement is a priority. Working with them, ensuring access to a continuum of quality services from a very young age, and implementing strategies that promote the integration of Francophone immigrants into communities will contribute to their full development.

RENEWAL AND MOBILIZATION OF OFFICIAL-LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES

[Translation] "The future of Canada's official languages depends on the new generations. Learning a language and wanting to learn a second language, is like a love story in our community. It is a story that touches on cultural, social, and economic aspects. Therefore, any

action taken to reinforce the place that young people will take in the development of official languages, in common living spaces, in gathering places, is good."

RENÉ CORMIER

President, Société Nationale de l'Acadie

CROSS-CANADA OFFICIAL LANGUAGES CONSULTATIONS, 2016 | NEW BRUNSWICK

Early childhood

The Government of Canada, together with the Provinces and Territories, recognizes that the first years of life are critical to a child's healthy development and learning. In Budget 2016, the Government of Canada proposed to

invest \$500 million in 2017-18 to support the establishment of the National Early Learning and Child Care Framework, a pan-Canadian initiative coordinated by Employment and Social Development Canada.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Publication of a report **profiling early childhood** in the communities to better document the main issues.



MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE CANADIAN FRANCOPHONIE

In June 2016, the Provincial and Territorial ministers agreed that programs and policies contribute to **transmission of the French language**. The creation of a federal/provincial/territorial early childhood discussion forum is being considered.

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CANADA

Innoweave, a program established by the **J.W. McConnell Family Foundation**, has given over 200 bilingual workshops attended by nearly 1,000 organizations, including 600 that provide services directly to families and children.

Strategies and tools developed to improve the essential and entrepreneurial skills of **workers in the field of early childhood education** and ensure **quality services** and business viability (Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité du Canada and the Commission nationale des parents francophones).

PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF CANADA

Inventory of grants and contributions earmarked for child assistance and prenatal nutrition to get a better idea of the health status of mothers and children.

An additional \$389,000 granted to Saskatchewan's Réseau Santé en Français for **Healthy Start**.

36 Francophone preschool education centres in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick offer programs to **increase the physical activity and nutrition** for children ages 3 to 5 and their families in Francophone communities.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Purchase of **books and audiovisual materials, and activities in French** offered by the Association régionale de la côte Ouest (Port-au-Port in Newfoundland and Labrador) to facilitate French learning during early childhood and at home.



EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH NEW BRUNSWICK

Family Literacy Program: Increase in the number of Anglophone children enrolling in French kindergarten.

Renewal and Mobilization

Education and youth

Investing in Education

The Official Languages Branch manages 13 **agreements relating to minority-language education and second-language instruction**. These agreements with the Canadian government help Canadians learn English and French as their first or second official language.

- Teaching materials
- Interactive tools
- Cultural intervention framework
- Information guide for teachers
- Mentoring programs

[Translation] "Education [...] is the cornerstone of our community's development. Without French schools, the chances of our community surviving are nil. We have six schools that are all attached to community and early childhood centres. As such, we have very strong partners and the community has a good chance of growing."

ÉMILE GALLANT

President, Commission scolaire de langue française of Prince Edward Island

CROSS-CANADA OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
CONSULTATIONS, 2016 | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Support to institutions fosters community development



40
school boards



920
schools



244,500
students



120
community radio stations
and newspapers

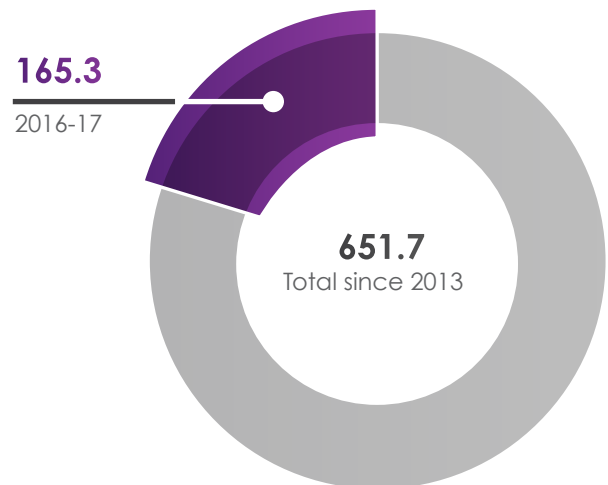


300
community
agencies

Source: Statistics Canada, 2015-16;
CRTC, 2018; PCH, 2016-17.

Implementation of the Protocol for Agreements for Minority-Language Education and Second-Language Instruction (millions of dollars)

Minority Language



Infrastructure support

The Post-Secondary Institutions Strategic Investment Fund of the Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada: up to \$2 billion over three years, starting in 2016-17, for infrastructure projects at post-secondary institutions that provide services to communities.

- Modernization, research and marketing facilities
- Universities, colleges, polytechnic schools
- 31 projects in 16 institutions for a total financial contribution of over \$261 million in 2016-17



Youth civic participation

Many young people in Quebec have participated in the “Fostering Organizational Renewal through Enriching Volunteer Experience and Recognition (FOREVER)” project run by the Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network. The project has contributed to reinforcing a **sense of belonging** to the minority language community and is aimed at youth in particular.

Prime Minister's Youth Council

The Prime Minister's Youth Council was announced in the fall of 2016 with the appointment of 15 founding members and 11 additional members in January 2017. These youth members were selected from 17,000 online applications! Taken into consideration were their interests and engagement in priority issues such as the environment, mental health and well-being, justice and human rights, employment and women's participation, and reconciliation. These young people reflect Canada's diversity, and some from communities, advocate their **engagement in the Canadian and international Francophonie**.

Education programs

Many education programs have contributed to the acquisition of varied knowledge and the social and civic participation of youth:

- **Canadian War Museum Supply Line:** a free, travelling educational program offered to all Canadian schools about the Canadian experience abroad during the First World War: 47 Francophone schools from coast to coast have participated.
- **Natural Resources Canada** promotes and disseminates science in French at French-language secondary schools and French immersion schools.
- **The Official Languages Support Programs** funded a Franco-Ontarian Students' Association project entitled **Le Grand vernissage étudiant de l'Ontario français**: 75 francophone and francophile students from Ottawa, Hearst, Toronto and Sudbury participated in art days led by three artists from French Ontario.
- The **Public Health Agency of Canada** has funded mental health promotion programs in schools in both official languages and has spent \$60,000 over the last two years to support the availability of a French-language program for *The Fourth R*, a consortium of researchers and professionals dedicated to promoting healthy adolescent relationships and reducing at-risk behaviours.

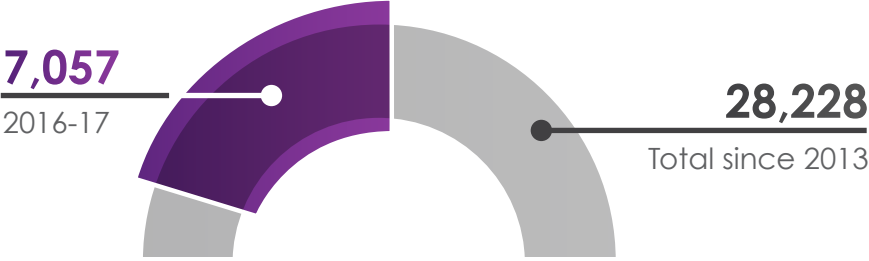
“Youth Take Charge” (Canadian Heritage) provides young Canadians with the opportunity to better understand both linguistic communities.

The road to 2017: Young Quebecers Leading the Way is a project that has given young Francophones and Anglophones the opportunity to share their viewpoints within the forum of A Plan for the Future: **Quebec Youth and Canada in 2067**.

Participation rate in the Odyssey, Explore and Exchanges Canada programs



ODYSSEY



EXPLORE



EXCHANGES CANADA



Vocational training

In justice:

- Justice Canada has supported projects aimed at developing academic curricula for bilingual students who wish to pursue a career in the justice sector.
- Through a partnership with the University of Saskatchewan's College of Law, bilingual students from Saskatoon can now take one third of their legal training in French, through distance learning provided by the University of Ottawa.

The first of its kind in Canada, the Certificate in French Common Law has been offered to students of law since the fall of 2016. In addition to the regular academic program, students also take high-level training in French legal terminology and writing and language rights.



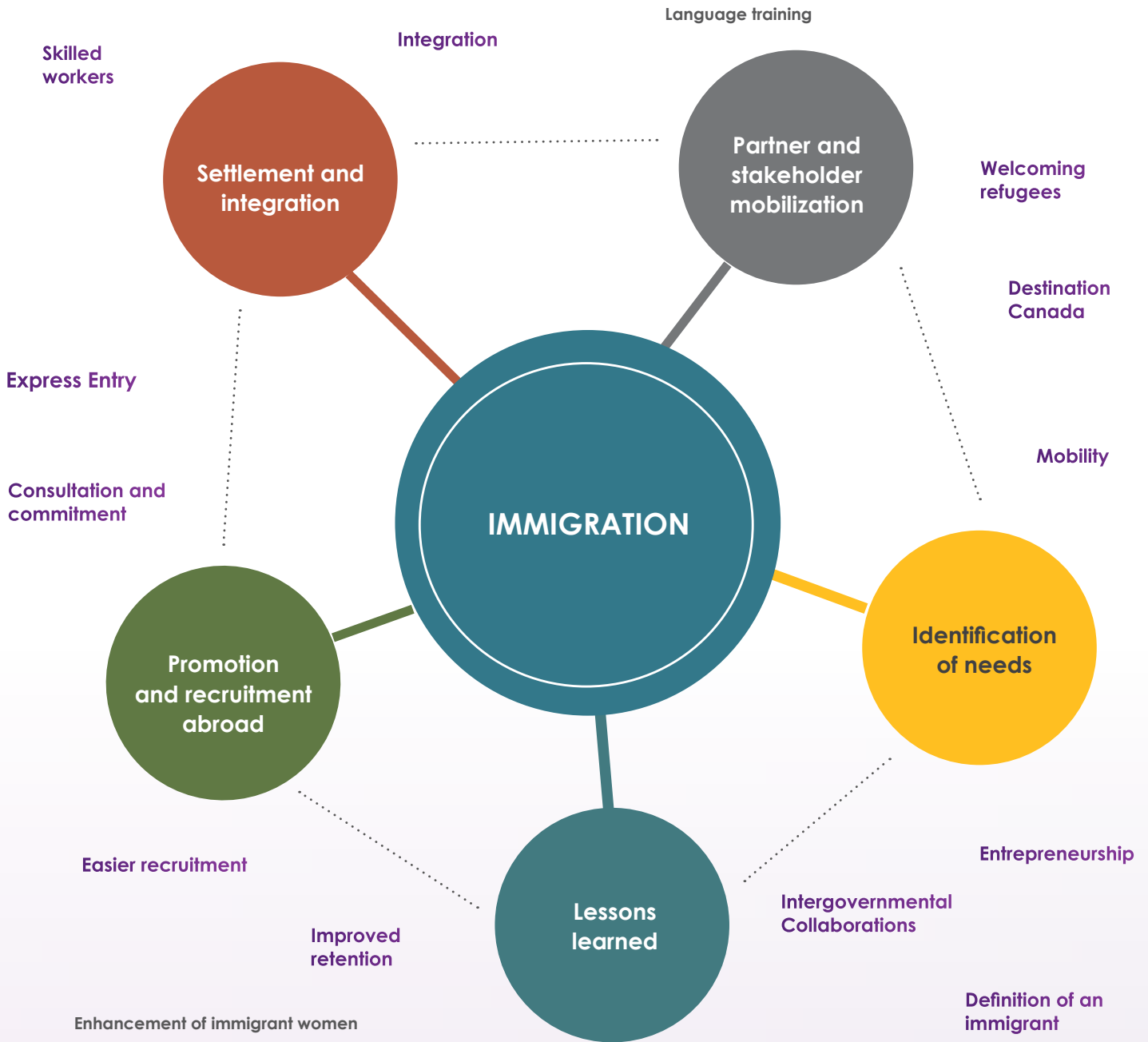
Vocational training

In health:

- 860 students have graduated from 100 post-secondary health programs in French, funded by Health Canada, in 11 colleges and universities located outside of Quebec.
- More than 70 percent of the French-language students in health programs (outside Quebec) who successfully completed their programs were hired within the communities.
- McGill University has launched customized online English courses for health care and social service providers, with a target of 1,500 enrolments per year.
- The Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada has continued its partnership project with Société Santé en français, Consortium national de formation en santé and Medecins francophones du Canada to recruit Francophone medical students from 14 English-language faculties of medicine in 8 provinces of Canada, in order to meet the needs of Francophone minority communities. As a result of this project, 578 Francophone and Francophile students were identified in existing undergraduate medical education programs in 2015. Since then, 50 learning and networking activities have been implemented in all these faculties, as well as an English-French online toolbox, containing learning resources.
- The Mental Health Commission of Canada has produced educational videos on mental health in the workplace for front-line workers. These videos are available in both official languages and have been adapted to reflect cultural realities.
- In partnership with the Mental Health Commission of Canada, the Société santé en français has coordinated mental health first aid training in French for the communities: 27 instructors and more than 700 rescuers have been trained across the country.

Renewal and Mobilization

Immigration



8 out of 10 Canadians agree: Having two official languages has made Canada a more welcoming place for immigrants from different cultures and ethnic backgrounds.

Source: Survey results released by the Official Languages Commissioner in 2016.

Important immigration initiatives – Partner and Stakeholder Engagement

Improvements to the **Express Entry** system now make it easier for both English- and French-speaking foreign nationals to enter the country.

The new component of the International Mobility Program was designed to facilitate the **selection of foreign skilled workers** interested in coming to work in Canada (outside Quebec) and identified during promotional activities of the federal government involving Francophone community stakeholders. Simplifying the entry process to the country for skilled workers contributes to the development of communities with respect for Canadian values.

Facilitating the entry of immigrants into Canada with a new definition of immigrant:

Adoption a new definition of a French-speaking and English-speaking immigrant helps to establish a more accurate picture of French and English-speaking immigration at the national and regional levels and to better reflect the degree of achievement of various federal targets for French-speaking immigration.

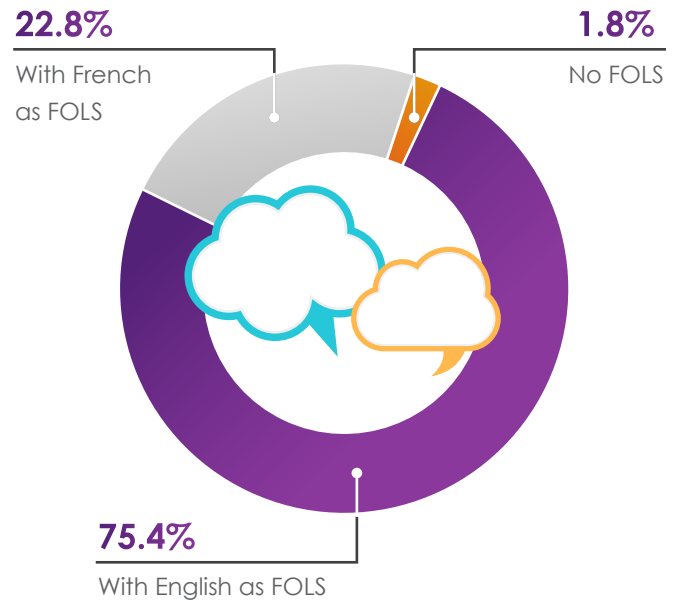
Identify needs: The *Journée de réflexion sur l'immigration francophone* brings together stakeholders from various sectors, including research (universities), public policy, governments and communities, and the regional Réseaux en immigration francophone to exchange ideas about the challenges and opportunities facing Francophone immigration. The 11th edition took place in Moncton, with over 200 registered participants.

The first Joint Forum on Francophone Immigration between federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for immigration and francophone affairs was organized with the aim of promoting Francophone immigration across the country.

Integration: To better understand how enhanced levels of essential skills affect the socioeconomic integration of Francophone immigrants in communities, a study was

English and French are the **languages of integration:**
98.2% of Canadians speak English or French.

Population according to first official language spoken* Canada, 2016



*FOLS: First Official Languages Spoken

funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada: 776 participants from six provinces were recruited, although the study targeted only 300!

Promotion and recruitment abroad: The 12th edition of Destination Canada took place in Paris and Brussels. This rich forum provided candidates with tools to understand immigration programs, explore the labour market, and learn about the services available in communities to prepare for their departure and their first steps in their new life in Canada. Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada-Paris office collaborated with several stakeholders

(the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne, the Economic Development and Employability Network, the Francophone Immigration Networks, Provinces and Territories, the public employment services abroad) for the purpose of establishing an effective promotion and recruitment strategy regarding francophone immigration in communities.

Immigrant women: Status of Women Canada project that fosters the financial readiness of Francophone immigrant women from Niagara Region, Ontario. Conducted in collaboration with community women and community partners in the financial and academic sectors, the project

conducted a review of the limitations of existing financial readiness programs and their impacts on the economic prosperity of women in the region.

For entrepreneurs (newcomers): La Cité collégiale's COFFRES.ca project, funded by FedDev Ontario, is an online toolbox in the form of a computer platform for young Francophone and newcomer entrepreneurs. La Cité collégiale has developed a range of online video training clips.



Welcoming Syrian refugees: A successful partnership between the Catholic Centre for Immigration, Maison Sophia's House and the Canada Science and Technology Museum: ten interactive workshops for about 250 children refugees, and scientific knowledge shared in both official languages!

Travelling exhibit on Francophone immigration: As part of the Canada 150 celebrations, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, in partnership with the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne, created a travelling exhibit that toured across Canada, stopping at strategic locations to promote the existence of Francophone minority communities. This bilingual exhibit presents important phases in the history of Francophone immigration in Canada as well as statements from Francophone newcomers who have settled in the communities.

National Francophone Immigration Week: To mark National Francophone Immigration Week, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada was the host of approximately 40 young French-speaking newcomers in Ottawa. The students learned about the history of immigration in Canada and they developed their own selection criteria for their imaginary country. They also participated in a quiz on citizenship, they discovered the basics of passport security and took part in a motivational session.



“French-speaking immigrant” means an immigrant for whom French is the first Canadian official language of usage”

Source: Definition of a French-speaking immigrant according to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.



Achievements and Outreach

social life • cultural life • economic life



Access to quality services and a rich social life for official-language minority communities (communities) is crucial to their vitality. Being able to benefit at an early age from educational, cultural and sport infrastructure contributes not only to the acquisition of knowledge and skills in one's own language, but also to individuals' ability to develop a sense of belonging and pride in their community, and be able to demonstrate it in Canada and internationally.

Social life

In February 2017, the Government of Canada reinstated and modernized the Court Challenges Program. Through this program, Canadians can access the courts for the litigation of cases of national significance, regarding certain constitutional and quasi-constitutional official language rights and human rights.

Health care services

- Three new health care agencies received their designation as official providers of French language health services from the Ontario government.
- Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) Health launched its new bilingual health card, which identifies the preferred language of service of P.E.I.'s Francophone residents.
- The Nova Scotia Health Network worked with the Strongest Families Institute to produce the French versions of their telehealth online services for child and youth mental health.
- A collaboration among federal institutions resulted in the creation of a directory of health care professionals who can provide services to communities across the country in their language of choice.

Professional development

- The Department of National Defence supported Francophones across the country looking to start a military career by ensuring that university education in French returned to the Royal Military College Saint-Jean.



Justice Services

- The Department of Justice funded the implementation of Legal Information Centres, four of which are managed respectively by the Associations of French Speaking Jurists of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The fifth, Infojustice Manitoba, was opened in May 2016 and is an initiative of the Société franco-manitobaine, of which the Association de juristes d'expression française du Manitoba is a member.
- Justice Canada has also supported other projects such as workshops for newcomers in the communities.

Technology

- Improved access to telecommunications services for Canadians in Northern minority language communities provides greater access to a large quantity of information and services in their official language.
- Several communities in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, including Francophones communities in Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Hay River and Iqaluit, benefited from an improvement in telecommunications services such as high-speed Internet and advanced wireless services; thanks to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission intervention with service providers.
- Western Economic Diversification supported a webinar training project focusing on organizational and professional development skills. More than 100 Francophone agencies in Alberta received this training.

Achievements and Outreach

Cultural life

Access to books and music, film and television, or visual and theatre arts in one's own language is essential to community vitality.

[Translation] “We should also be discussing how to ensure that minority official languages are not seen as only a professional asset but also as a cultural and educational asset.”

LUCIE TAUSSIG

Culture and Communication Officer,
Alliance française Halifax

CROSS-CANADA OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
CONSULTATIONS, 2016 | HALIFAX

Support for cultural infrastructure

In official language minority communities, cultural spaces give Canadian artists the platforms and resources they need to succeed; these are gathering places that contribute to identity building; they encourage the participation of youth, provide opportunities for professional training and stimulate the regional economy.

- In Quebec, **La Centaur Theatre Company** has completed major renovations to its facilities, both architectural work and improved theatre equipment; **The Brome Lake Theatre**, and Anglophone theatre in Knowlton, Quebec has also updated its sound and lighting equipment, and built a new reception area.
- In Ontario, the **Association des professionnels de la chanson et de la musique franco-ontariennes**, **Centre social et culturel Frontenac**, **University of Ottawa**, and **Alliance française Toronto** were able to update specialized equipment to enhance the quality of services to Francophone communities.
- In the **museum and heritage sector**: 21 projects funded for community organizations, including improving the quality of facilities and collections management.

Support to artists and creators

- **19 publishers** from official language communities received financial assistance; **29 publications** were produced by agencies from the communities through Canadian Heritage's Canada Periodical Fund.
- The Canada Council for the Arts' Market Access Strategy supports touring projects in several Canadian provinces and territories: \$750,000 was invested in 2016-17.
- The Canada Council for the Arts has also supported the **English Language Arts Network** to offer workshops to emerging artists and facilitate both domestic and international tours.
- The National Arts Centre's classroom **Visits by creative artists** program at the French Theatre gave more than 400 Franco-Ontarian children from kindergarten to grade 12 the chance to meet Francophone artists.
- Telefilm's **Micro-Budget Production Program** supports the production and distribution of a first feature length film. This year, Telefilm Canada added a new partner for Francophones outside Quebec: **LE LABO**.

Promotion of artists

- The Canadian Heritage Music Showcases supported the group "**Les hôtesse**s d'Hilaire" from New Brunswick during its participation at several events in Quebec, Canada and internationally, including at the *Francofolies de Spa* in Belgium, the *Festival Le Chaînon manquant* in France and the *Festival international de la Louisiane*.
- Over 700 community festivals, events, and arts and heritage activities were funded by Canadian Heritage Building Communities Through Arts and Heritage program, which encourages the **participation of volunteers and local artists**. The program earmarks a portion of its budget to finance projects presented by community agencies.
- Rooted in the communities, CBC-Radio Canada is committed to giving **visibility** to community charity events: Grand partage de Windsor, l'Arbre de l'espoir in Acadie, the Alberta Francothon, and MIFO (Mouvement d'implication francophone d'Orléans).
- The National Film Board has signed an agreement with the English Language Arts Network and the Quebec English-language Production Council to strengthen the **audiovisual sector and Anglophone culture in Quebec**.



Showcasing heritage and tourism

- **French Heritage Day** was held at the Motherwell Homestead national historic site, with a theatrical production and historical programs in French related to the 19th century. Francophone and French immersion schools took part in the activities, which were also open to the general public.
- Parks Canada's **Escaouette Festival** presents the traces of the first Acadians who settled in Cap Rouge. The event is widely publicized on tourism sites in the province.
- The Société Promotion **Grand-Pré** has expanded its tourism offering; among other things, the Acadian genealogy service has been improved.
- The **Exhibition Circulation Fund** has enabled 61 museums to borrow and host many bilingual exhibitions, such as the Canada Agriculture and Food Museum's exhibition "Taste of Science", or « *Entre ciel et terre* » produced by the Musée du Bas-St-Laurent.
- The Canadian Museum of History celebrated the **100th anniversary of women's suffrage**. A partnership was established with the Association de la presse francophone; a press conference and production of an advertising insert distributed in 22 Francophone community newspapers across the country helped to promote the event. The Museum also announced the opening of the Canadian History Room, which includes an area specifically for communities.



Support for international outreach

- **TV5 Québec Canada** provides international Francophone content to Canadians: 10.7 million Canadian households have access to TV5 Québec Canada, and 9.8 percent of **TV5MONDE** broadcasts are Canadian.
- The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in Geneva (Global Affairs Canada) organized a **screening of the film "Zachary Richard: Cajun Heart"** and a question and answer session with Acadian director Phil Comeau. The event, co-sponsored by the International Organization of La Francophonie and the American Mission, promoted Acadian history and the French language among Canada's international partners in Geneva.
- Air Canada participated in **Canada Week in Paris**, at the *Festival Pause Guitare d'Albi* and the *Festival Interceltique de Lorient* as part of a mission organized by the Commission du tourisme Acadien du Canada Atlantique.

CANADA 150

Celebration projects like CANADA 150 create wonderful opportunities for Canadians to come together and celebrate our shared values.

The Official Languages Branch and the regional offices, programs and agencies of the Canadian Heritage portfolio, as well as federal institutions mobilized in advance of Canada 150: **impact assessments** were conducted, and linguistic clauses included in contribution agreements; **information kits** and best practices tools were provided to all beneficiaries; a **monitoring strategy** was implemented and the awareness of **hundreds of organizations** was raised; **major events** in the National Capital Region and in **18 major Canadian cities** to mark the start of the celebrations, with artists from all regions, **promoting linguistic duality**.

In all, the Canada 150 Fund approved 118 projects that contributed to **community vitality** and the promotion of linguistic duality. Of those projects, nearly 70 were led by community organizations.

The Canada 150 Fund supported the National Acadian Day.

The Fund also supported the St. Jean Baptiste, Fête de la francophonie canadienne. The cultural pride of French-speaking Canadians is expressed across the country.

The **Tourism Corridor** is a legacy of the Government of Canada as part of the 150th anniversary of Confederation. The Tourism Corridor is a group of partners, more than 200 tourism-related topics, video clips, photo montages, a mobile app and a website. Created to highlight the Francophone and Acadian heritage and culture of each of Canada's provinces and territories, this project helps, among other things, to promote domestic and international Francophone tourism markets and generate economic spinoffs.





Édu EXPO is a national community-based project created by the Fédération nationale des conseils scolaires francophones as part of Canada 150, to develop a travelling bilingual exhibition to highlight La Francophonie in Canada from yesterday to today. Interactive activities promoting coming together, a video montage with testimonials, and a teaching guide have been presented since September 2016 in different Canadian cities (Winnipeg, Vancouver, Whitehorse, Ottawa, Toronto, Sudbury, Halifax, Moncton, St. John's).

1 Nation 4 Lenses. Available for free on NFB.ca | ONF.ca, this special program features a selection of films from a vast collection of audiovisual works in French and English. For example, Daniel Léger's *Un dimanche à 105 ans* (2007), Marc Daigle's *Pimp ma botte* (2005), Marie-France Guerette's *Le chœur d'une culture* (2009) about a French-language choir in Alberta and Caroline Monnet's *360 degrés* (2008) about a young Francophone Cree living in Winnipeg.

Canada 150 Community Infrastructure Program.

In 2016-17, Western Economic Diversification allocated funding to 23 infrastructure projects that have directly benefited Western Francophone communities. For example, a project by the Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta to improve the Heritage Park Historical Village; upgrades to the École Provencher School de Winnipeg playground; and the renovation of the Collège Mathieu library in the municipality of Gravelbourg.

Le Canada c'est moi! Organized by the Association des parents fransaskois, this project consisted in offering a series of workshops between October 2016 and October 2017 for Fransaskois families across the province under the theme "I am Canada!" Workshops were given to participating families to develop visual arts, video, music and writing projects that reflect their values and pride as members of the Canadian family.

With the support of the Canada 150 Fund, **Apathy is Boring** and **Experiences Canada** provided youth aged 7 to 30 with opportunities to engage directly in activities across the country, to share ideas about Canada's future, and demonstrate leadership and engagement in their communities.

The **La Grande Traversée** project produced educational and interactive digital video clips adapted to Franco-Manitoban students and French-as-a-second-language students, which helped to educate young people about the importance of the 150th anniversary of Confederation, and the role that the Francophone community played in the founding of the country and the province.

Achievements and Outreach

Economic life

“Official language minority communities are drivers of growth, the engines of prosperity, and contributors to this country’s wealth. We must continue to invest in this potential.”

GRANT MYERS

Provincial Development Officer, CEDEC

CROSS-CANADA OFFICIAL
LANGUAGES CONSULTATIONS, 2016 | QUEBEC



counselling tailored to the unique needs of this sector, which represents approximately 40,000 jobs in New Brunswick.

Entrepreneurship

The **Fonds d'emprunt communautaire féminin**, supported by Economic Development Canada in Quebec, is helping to develop **entrepreneurship and the financial autonomy** of women entrepreneurs and offers personalized pre-startup, start-up and microcredit support services to Anglophone women entrepreneurs, particularly in the Laurentides region.

Through the Newfoundland and Labrador Francophone Economic Development Network, **more than 500 students** from Francophone and immersion secondary schools across the province participated in the 2016 *bilingual career and entrepreneurship event*. Among other things, this initiative aims to provide youth with information about entrepreneurship, innovation and bilingual career opportunities: Over the past four years, **80 percent** of students reported that the activity encouraged them to continue their studies in French and to embark on a **bilingual career**.

The Federal Economic Development Agency of Southern Ontario invested in **collaboration**. This took the form of meetings between key partners whose goal is to share information on **success and innovation**.

INTERNSHIPS AND TRAINING

The **Youth Internship** Project, managed by the Assemblée de la Francophonie de l'Ontario and funded by the Federal Economic Development Agency of Southern Ontario, enabled 54 young people to participate in an internship in 2016-17, 16 of which were in **small and medium-sized enterprises** and 38 in **Francophone not-for-profit organizations**. In all, 15 young interns were selected for a full-time position at the end of their internship!

Likewise, the **Young Canada Works** program offered 65 summer jobs and 10 internships in **small and medium-sized museums**, all of which were held by **young people from the communities**, notably in the Réseau du patrimoine franco-ontarien, the Société historique de Saint-Boniface and the Village historique acadien de Nova-Scotia.

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency provides financial support to **LearnSphere Canada** for its Non-Profit Training Program, which promotes agency viability by providing **training, mentoring and**



[Translation] “There is no doubt that from a business standpoint, English is the crucial language. However, a person can be proficient in both languages, and speaking English and French gives individuals a big advantage in an international context. If you look at Europe, French [...] is a competitive advantage.”

MICHEL MATIFAT

President, Société de développement économique de la Colombie-Britannique

CROSS-CANADA OFFICIAL LANGUAGES CONSULTATIONS, 2016 | BRITISH COLUMBIA

With the support of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, the **Tourism Intelligence in communities** project contributes to a better understanding of the priorities and needs of official-language minority communities. Strong alliances have been created and collaboration agreements have been renewed with Destination Canada.

Announced as part of the Canada 150 countdown, **Les Escales de l'histoire** was conducted by the Paul Gérin-Lajoie Foundation, in partnership with the Ligue Nationale d'Improvisation and Via Rail. More than 300 high schools were identified across Canada to participate in a spelling bee and historical essay contest on diversity or fun expressions in French.

Air Canada has been involved in promoting communities internationally through an advertising page in the new edition of the **2016-17 Alberta Tourism Guide**. The publication will be distributed in Quebec, Alberta, France and Belgium primarily. The advertising positioning on the back cover gives great visibility to the Francophone reality in Canada.

SERVICES TO BUSINESS PEOPLE

The 2016-17 Public Service and Procurement Canada **Hotel Card Program** allowed participating organizations to receive preferential rates on a total of 931 overnight stays on business trips.





Rapprochement

duality • bilingualism • diversity



The connections between the two major linguistic groups in our country reflect the open-mindedness that is the pride of Canadians. This section presents a few examples of initiatives that federal institutions have undertaken in 2016-17 to celebrate our official languages, to help Francophones and Anglophones in Canada get to know each other better, and to support the efforts of Canada's provinces and territories to enable young people of all ages to learn English or French as a second language in a variety of ways.

Rapprochement

Duality, bilingualism, diversity

Linguistic duality in Canada is seen as an asset: **82 percent of Canadians believe that linguistic duality facilitates understanding between Canadians.**

Source: Results from the 2016-17 Survey for the Evaluation of the Official Languages Support Programs of the Official Languages Branch.

Learning the two official languages contributes to a better understanding of diversity and a rapprochement among Canadians.

Significant support for the promotion of bilingualism in Canada comes from the Official Languages Branch. Canadians benefit from education and training opportunities in the other official language of the country, taking advantage of the many resulting economic, cultural and national identity advantages.

Investments in education enable 2.4 million young Canadians to learn French or English as a second official language in majority-language schools, including over 428,619 English-speaking youth who are learning French in immersion programs.

ADVANTAGES OF BILINGUALISM

Job prospects:

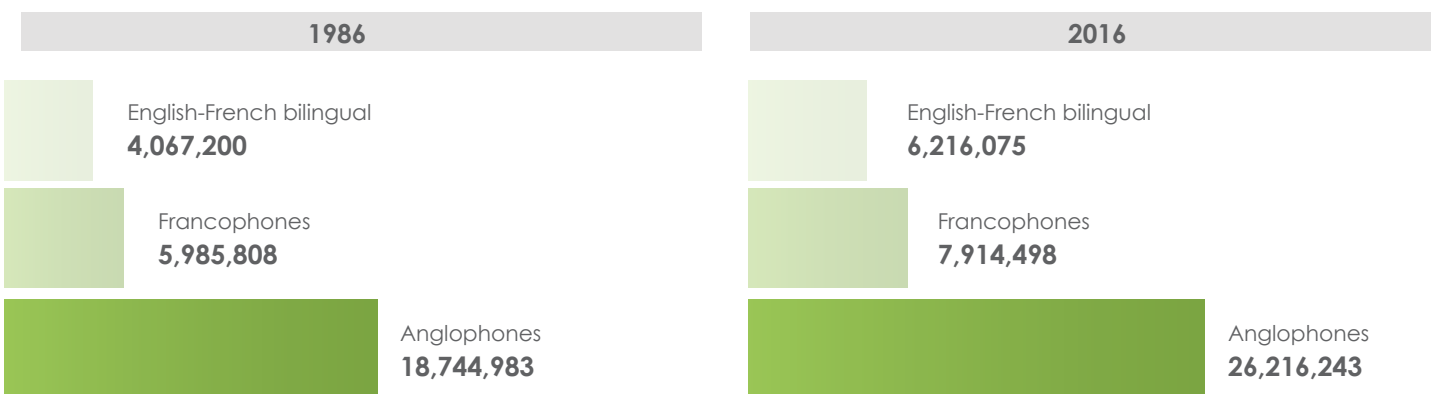
95% of respondents

Meet Canadians who speak the other official language:

89% of respondents

Source: Survey results released by the Official Languages Commissioner in 2016.

Official languages and bilingualism are at the heart of the Canadian identity



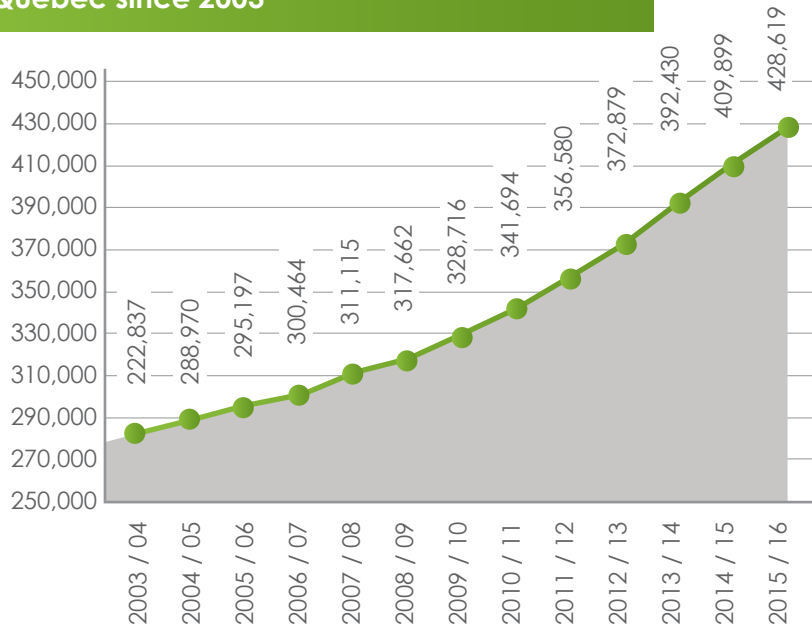
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch.

Implementation of the Protocol for Agreements for Minority-Language Education and Second-Language Instruction (millions of dollars)



SECOND LANGUAGE

Increase in the number of enrolments in French immersion programs offered outside Quebec since 2003



increase of
51,5%
since 2003-2004

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

Through Virtual Immersion in French, the Official Languages Support Programs funded the Ontario Trillium Foundation's "Voilà Community Help" project which has helped to develop a **virtual platform** that will help students improve their oral language skills. At least 11 school boards are involved in the project, and more than 7,000 students enrolled in a French as a second language program in Ontario are able to use French outside of school.

The revamping of the Public Services and Procurement Canada Language Portal, now more user-friendly, provides Canadians with fast and easy access to countless **high-quality language resources** in both English and French.

The Official Languages Support Programs continue to develop a free online service for trusted learning and maintaining English and French as a second language to allow all Canadians to develop their second official language skills.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

The Official Languages Support Programs have supported:

- "French for the Future" which has carried out various activities, including:
 - The **National Ambassador Youth Forum**, which develops leadership training to help young people become French language ambassadors in their communities.
 - The **National Essay Contest**, which offers scholarships to encourage high school students to pursue post-secondary studies in French.
 - About fifteen **local forums** presented in 13 Canadian cities, leading some students to change their minds and continue their studies in French.
 - Some 60 **Franconnexion Sessions** organized in about 30 schools help students create links between the French they learn at school and the benefits of bilingualism in everyday life.
- **Experiences Canada** offered 2,485 bilingual exchanges and proposed 306 exchanges with youth from the communities. Among other initiatives, one Francophone group from Manitoba and one from Quebec were matched for a language exchange in French.



RAPPROCHEMENT

The **Société historique de Saint-Boniface** received funding for its project entitled "**Western Perspective on the creation of the Canadian Confederation**" as part of Canada 150. They created a virtual educational exhibit including texts, maps, posters and photos of the period from 1859 to 1867. Promotional activities were organized in Francophone rural communities for this project.

The **Alliance Française de Toronto's** French-language learning courses welcome more than 6,000 students annually, and more than 80 events are presented each year at its cultural centre. VIA Rail provided transportation to artists from different francophonies (from Canada and other French-speaking countries) to travel to Toronto so that they could perform in French in the Queen City.

The *Appartenances et rapprochements culturels par les arts* program has enabled the province of Manitoba to support arts projects that reinforce the **sense of belonging, rapprochement** and **promotion** of Francophone artistic expression to Manitobans.

From April 2016 to March 2018, "**History, culture and mixing: a cultural exploration**" at the Centre culturel franco-manitobain, brings together a dozen artists from Manitoba and Sept-Îles, Quebec, who will work together to design new works evoking their connections with their **Métis or Aboriginal heritage**.

ENHANCING LINGUISTIC DUALITY

The **Office of the Secretary to the Governor General** organized awards ceremonies to honour outstanding individuals who have demonstrated extraordinary excellence, courage or dedication, honouring Francophone recipients in Anglophone regions and Anglophone recipients in Francophone regions.

Sport Canada worked with the Société franco-manitobaine, the Division scolaire franco-manitobaine, and the Université de Saint-Boniface to secure the participation of communities in the organization of the 2017 Canada Summer Games.

With the goal of attracting Canadian and international tourists, the **Montréal en Lumière Festival** project highlights Canadian and international Anglophone and Francophone communities. This major event benefits the Canadian tourism industry, both for Francophones and Anglophones, and has been financially supported by the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec.





Consulting to serve you better

In 2016-17, in addition to the Official Languages Branch 2016 cross-Canada Official Languages Consultations, federal institutions organized some 50 days of dialogue with official-language minority communities. Federal institutions have implemented innovative consultation methods and have worked in a coordinated manner to consult a greater diversity of community stakeholders.

2016 CROSS-CANADA OFFICIAL LANGUAGES CONSULTATIONS

In June 2016, the Honourable Mélanie Joly announced the launch of the 2016 cross-Canada Official Languages Consultations. These consultations were an important first step in the fulfilment of one of her mandate commitments, namely to develop a new multi-year action plan for official languages. These consultations concluded in December 2016.

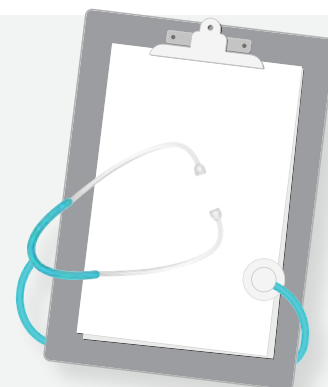
The consultations, in numbers:

- 22 round tables across the country, bringing together **370 participants**.
- **5,500 people** answered an online questionnaire.
- More than **90 written submissions** were received from interested organizations and individuals.
- A working day chaired by the Minister and her Parliamentary Secretary, bringing together **117 participants from networks of representative organizations** working in a minority situation and promoting linguistic duality.



CONSULTATIONS ON THE RENEWAL OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES HEALTH CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM

In September 2016, **Health Canada held consultations on the renewal of the Official Languages Health Contribution Program**, which reviewed the approach used to improve access to health services for communities. An online consultation was held from September 13 to November 4, 2016. This consultation targeted communities, academic researchers, the federal, provincial and territorial governments and the Canadian public as a whole.



SECTORAL CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED BY JUSTICE CANADA

Justice Canada organized:

- **10 consultation sessions** involving 31 community-based organizations, including 20 members of the Réseau national de formation en justice, and 17 representatives from various sectors of the department.
- **Additional sectoral consultations** with the Réseau des centres de jurilinguistique and the Fédération des associations de juristes d'expression française de common law.
- **Briefs and letters of support from various organizations**, such as the Canadian Bar Association, the Conseil de la Magistrature du Québec and the Réseau national de formation en justice.

Consultation for more effective interventions

SPECIAL CONSULTATION WITH FRANCOPHONE MINORITY COMMUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEXT MULTI-YEAR OFFICIAL LANGUAGES PLAN

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada coordinated a special meeting with key community stakeholders to address several issues and thematic priorities related to the Francophone immigration pathway: promotion; recruitment; selection and measures for the transition to permanent residence; the Francophone integration pathway; and research.

FORUM ON COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ANGLOPHONE IMMIGRANTS SETTLING IN QUEBEC

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada supported this initiative by the Quebec Community Groups Network, which worked closely with the Association for Canadian Studies to organize this forum on the sidelines of the 19th National Metropolis Conference (in Montreal, March 16-18, 2017). The Forum enabled the sharing of knowledge on issues and priorities related to Quebec's English-speaking community and helped the Department to better understand and consider opportunities for collaboration, within the limits of the Canada-Quebec Agreement and the mandate of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

ONGOING CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTNERS

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada has conducted ongoing consultations with academic partners, government officials and community stakeholders to help guide the identification of priorities and future research projects related to Francophone immigration in the communities.

INFORMATION DAY WITH QUEBEC'S ANGLOPHONE COMMUNITY

Information Day in Ottawa with Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and the Quebec Community Groups Network and other organizations working with the English-speaking community of Quebec to exchange information on the needs for data and knowledge related to immigration in the communities. The Department hosted a session bringing together representatives of the English-speaking community in Quebec and Francophone minority communities to exchange information about how their networks work and the challenges and opportunities presented. These dialogue and networking sessions helped to strengthen the relationship with Quebec's English-speaking community and provided participants with a better understanding of the Department's activities.

CONFERENCE: “150 YEARS OF LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BILINGUALISM: HISTORY, CURRENT REALITY AND OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE”

This conference organized by Justice Canada was an exceptional opportunity to get an overview of a part of Canada's history and to celebrate the two official languages of the bilingual system. The conference aimed to foster the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society and in the legal and judicial sector. The conference brought together law students and members of the legal community to discuss the evolution, challenges and future of legislative and judicial bilingualism in Canada.

COMMUNITY DIALOGUES

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada maintained an ongoing dialogue with the communities and used a variety of consultation methods to better understand their priorities and needs. In response to feedback from the community about the need for ongoing dialogue, two monitoring committees were established (representing both language communities), which meet regularly throughout the year to share information and keep the dialogue going.





Regional Spotlight: Vibrant Atlantic



33.9%

New Brunswick: 249,955 bilingual individuals

10.5%

Nova Scotia: 95,380 bilingual individuals

12.7%

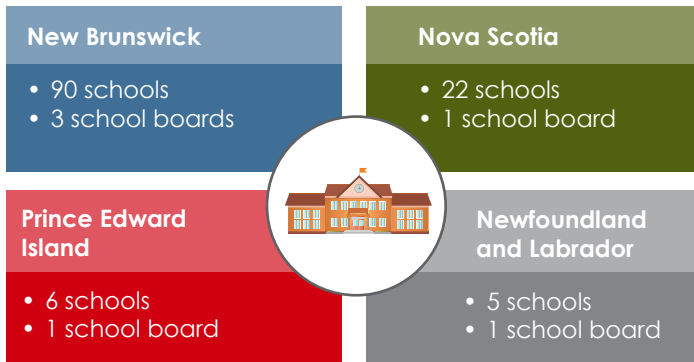
Prince Edward Island: 17,840 bilingual individuals

5.0%

Newfoundland and Labrador: 25,940 bilingual individuals

Percentage of **Bilingual Population in Atlantic Region** (2016 Census)

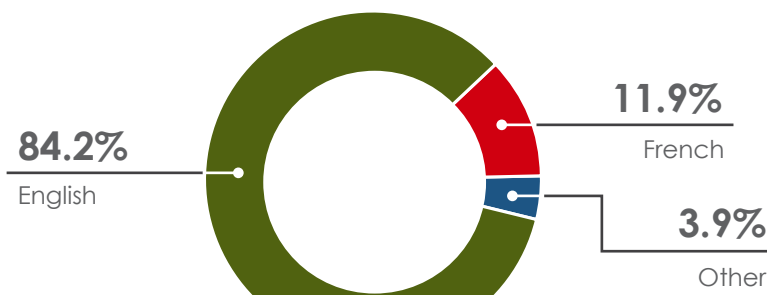
Francophone schools and school boards in Atlantic region



Number of French-immersion students in 2015-16

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| New Brunswick: | 19,710 |
| Nova Scotia: | 15,015 |
| Prince Edward Island: | 4,809 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador: | 10,185 |

ATLANTIC REGION TOTAL: 49,719



POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE



POPULATION BY FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN (FOLS)

Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, based on the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada.

IMMIGRATION IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada has finalized the **Canada–New Brunswick Immigration Agreement**. An annex for French-speaking immigrants is included and provides for bilateral collaboration in terms of promoting, recruiting, selecting and integrating French-speaking immigrants in New Brunswick. The Department has also supported a number of agreements with recipient organizations that provide settlement services to French-speaking newcomers in each of the Atlantic provinces.

“INTERGOVERNMENTAL COLLABORATION” ON IMMIGRATION...

21ST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE CANADIAN FRANCOPHONIE NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, JUNE 2016

The Ministers discussed French-language services, Francophone immigration, tourism and early childhood as well as their participation in the next Forum on Francophone immigration.

FORUM ON FRANCOPHONE IMMIGRATION MONCTON, MARCH 2017

The Ministers expressed their support for a joint action plan involving the federal, provincial and territorial governments with respect to recruiting, settling and retaining Francophone immigrants. They also agreed to hold a federal-provincial-territorial and community symposium in 2018, with the purpose of laying the foundation for new collaboration.

LANGUAGE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

In the spring of 2016, the Atlantic Federal Council launched a language internship pilot program. It provides federal public servants with the opportunity to spend a few months in a Francophone community organization while providing the host group with valuable expertise in a variety of sectors, including management, communications, accounting, etc. Approximately one dozen internships were organized and they proved to be a win-win for both the government institutions and the community organizations.

“Our first experience with a government intern was very positive. Her experience enabled her to share her knowledge in management and help us improve our processes and organize our files more effectively. Her presence was a definite plus. We recommend this program to everyone.”

DEB O’HANLEY

Assistant Director, Carrefour de l’Isle-Saint-Jean (Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island)

"I completed an internship in 2017 as part of a pilot project of the Official Languages Sub-Committee of the Atlantic Federal Council. I was paired with a host community organization – Le Carrefour de L'Île Saint-Jean. The time I spent really helped my ability to be more at ease engaging in French conversation with various people. I am grateful for the opportunity to have participated in this project!"

LYNN MACVICAR

Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Prince Edward Island

OTHER RESULTS

The Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité in Prince Edward Island completed a project to define and develop the resources, skills and abilities to enable social and community businesses to function more effectively in Francophone communities.

The Hello/Bonjour program identifies employees who speak French, offers customer service in French, and produces promotional tools and websites in French. A total of 66 businesses and organizations posted the Hello/Bonjour logo in Newfoundland and Labrador.



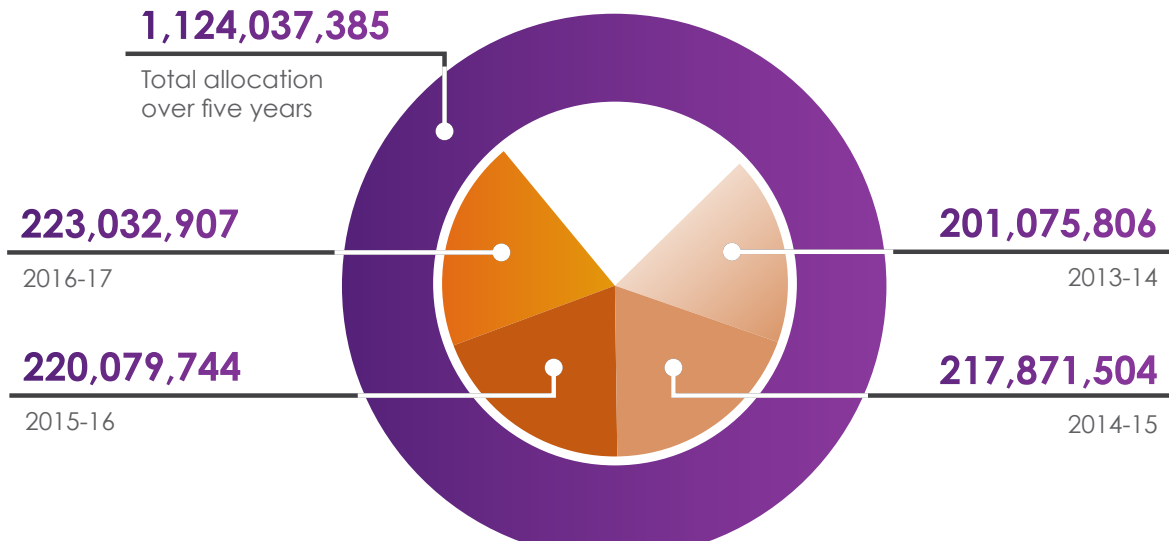
Health Canada provided support for the Centre d'études sur le vieillissement des populations, led by the University of Moncton and the Association des aînés francophones du Nouveau-Brunswick in order to conduct a study on and demonstrate the economic and social contributions that New Brunswick seniors make to the province.

Parks Canada's Historic Acadian Village of Nova Scotia describes the unique culture of the Acadian minority in Nova Scotia and provides a better understand and appreciation of the rich **Acadian culture**, history, traditions, language and way of life.

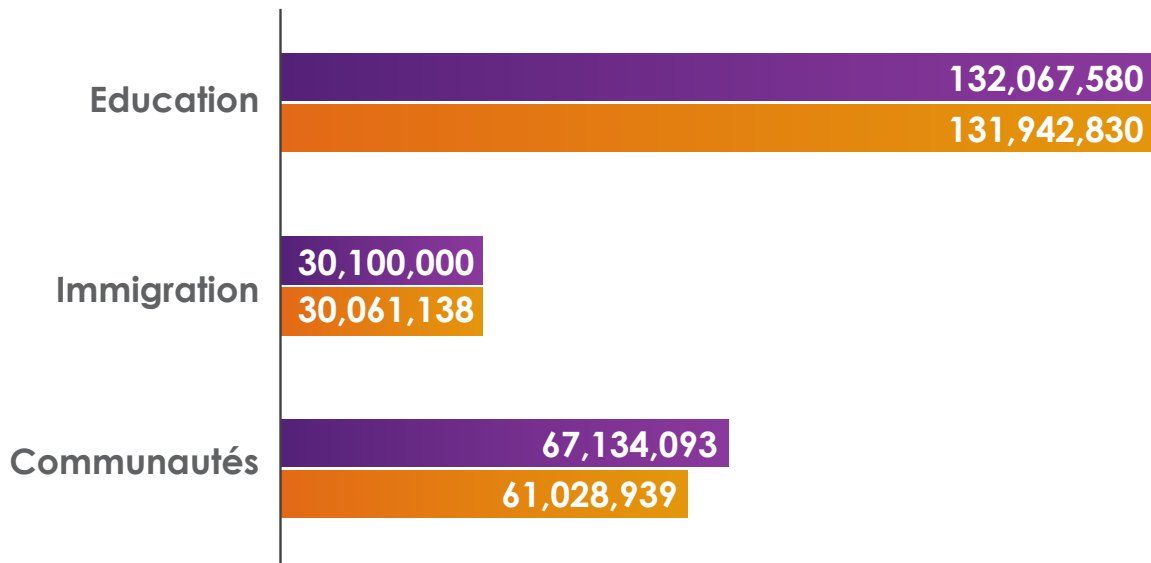
Public Services and Procurement Canada participated in the Language internship program to allow employees to be matched with organizations that are part of the Fédération acadienne de la Nouvelle-Écosse for internship ranging from three to six months in a Francophone work environment, in order to help them use their French as a second language and improve their skills. Host organizations benefited from the expertise of the federal government employees and gain a better understanding of how the federal government works.



2016-17 Results and Progress: Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-18



Actual spending (in dollars)



Planned spending and actual spending
2016-17 (in dollars)

EDUCATION

Canadians can benefit from education and training opportunities in their first official language, learning in the other official language of the country, access to technological tools and can take advantage of the many social, economic, cultural and identity benefits that result.



96.8% of community members, aged **6 to 11 years**, live within **25 km of an elementary minority-language school**



96.5% of community members, aged **12 to 17 years**, live within **25 km of a secondary minority-language school**



22.6% of young Canadians, aged **15 to 19 years**, reported being bilingual



young participants in the **Exchanges Canada program** have: enhanced their knowledge and understanding of Canada (**87 %**), created ties with one another (**92 %**) and enhanced their understanding of what Canadians have in common (**84 %**) and their appreciation of Canada's diversity (**85 %**)



860 students graduated from **French-language** academic health programs from post-secondary institutions **outside Quebec**



75 Quebec health and social services workers **completed their language training**



14 language training projects for justice professionals: provincially-appointed judges, provincial crown attorneys, probation officers, legal aid lawyers, judicial interpreters and clerks

6 projects to develop language training tools, including the **Jurisource.ca portal** which provides legal and jurilinguistic resources to justice professionals working with communities



5.1 million pages viewed on the Language Portal of Canada

4 projects to develop academic curriculum for bilingual students interested in pursuing a career in the justice sector were supported

Environment Canada has adopted PORTAGE to improve the efficiency of its activities: another example of the uptake of the technology by end users and the increased competitiveness and productivity within the language industry

IMMIGRATION

The language skills of new immigrants in one or other of the two official languages are strengthened, allowing them to make a greater contribution towards Canada's prosperity in terms of economic, social and cultural development; and so that more Francophone immigrants are drawn to settle in communities.

815

applications received under the *Mobilité francophone* program

including

684

work permit applications

and

131

work permit extension applications

86%

approval rate of processed applications

111,410

immigrants have accessed the *Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (LINC)* program and the *Cours de langue pour les immigrants au Canada (CLIC)*

2.8%

of French-speaking candidates in the *Express Entry* pool received an invitation to submit an application for permanent residence

which represents an increase since 2015



COMMUNITIES

The vitality of communities is increased, allowing them to contribute fully to Canadian society, history, national identity, and in the development and prosperity of Canada.

86%

of community members live within 25 km of a local or regional community development organization

89.8%

of community members live within 25 km of an arts and culture organization

13

agreements on minority-language services to contribute to provincial and territorial governments in order to increase their offer of services in the language of the minority

\$ 2.5M

to strengthen and promote the cultural, artistic and heritage activities of communities and to increase the access of community members to programs and services offered in their language

\$ 6.9M

for economic development projects for communities across the country

3

new health organizations earned the designation of accredited providers of French-language health services by the province of Ontario

346

community artists performed in

782

music showcases, including

17

funded music events that presented music showcases in communities

\$ 13.4M

to enhance the capacity of communities to make economic decisions that contribute to the success of local economies

50%

increase in budget for grants under the Market Access Strategy (\$500,000 to \$750,000)

64

translations of books from Canadian authors from one official language to another



24

public legal education projects for communities, particularly at the five legal information centers in Ottawa, Halifax, Regina, Edmonton and Winnipeg

3

projects to strengthen Canada's rural communities, develop literacy and essential skills for Francophone immigrants, and measure the impact of increased literacy and essential skills

A
c
Y
e
d

20

community organizations contributed to the development of initiatives designed to support employability and the development of essential skills within communities

NEW AGREEMENT

a six-year agreement with the province of Newfoundland and Labrador to implement the Justice Canada contraventions regime in this province



Interdepartmental coordination

Section 42 of the *Official Languages Act* (the *Act*) gives the Official Languages Branch responsibility for the horizontal coordination of the official languages file within the federal government, particularly in terms of consultation and support to federal institutions in the implementation of Part VII of the *Act*.

It is in this context that the Official Languages Branch acts as a centre of expertise for the approximately 200 federal institutions subject to the *Act*, to help them fulfil their obligations. The deputy heads of these institutions are responsible for implementing positive measures related to Part VII.

The Official Languages Branch manages and facilitates a network of coordinators and individuals responsible for the implementation of section 41 of the *Act*. These people

are an important point of contact for members of minority communities in federal institutions. A network of officers responsible for official languages in Canadian Heritage's regional offices also supports the work of federal institutions in all provinces and territories. Through this network, the Official Languages Branch is able to completely fulfill its coordination mandate, at both the national and the regional levels.

Furthermore, the Official Languages Branch collaborates on a continual basis with the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Council of the Network of Official Languages Champions to increase official languages leadership and facilitate the sharing of best practices.



Conclusion

2016-17 was a year rich in data: demo-linguistic projections, consultations and surveys. Federal institutions continue to hold discussions with representatives of official language minority communities and consult them regularly or on an ad hoc basis to better identify emerging issues they may face, whether in health, education, or welcoming newcomers.

Collaboration between federal institutions has improved considerably since the strengthening of the *Official Languages Act* in 2005, as has the obligation for institutions to implement positive measures to foster the development of official-language minority communities and contribute to the promotion of linguistic duality in Canadian society. This year, which marked the beginning of the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation, was a great opportunity to showcase Canada's bilingual character here and abroad.

The Official Languages Branch will continue to coordinate with federal institutions to build on the leadership of all federal employees and executives at all levels. The results of the studies, data, language projections and perspectives gathered in 2016-17 will inform the work of federal institutions in the coming years and guide the implementation of the next federal plan on official languages.

Appendix 1

Actual spending on the initiatives of the *Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013–18* for 2016–17

| FEDERAL PARTNERS | TOTAL ALLOCATED 2013–18 (IN DOLLARS) | PLANNED SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | ACTUAL SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | 2016–17 PLANNED SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) | 2016–17 ACTUAL SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PILLAR 1: EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Canadian Heritage | | | | | |
| Support for minority language education | 265,024,040 | 212,019,235 | 212,019,233 | 53,004,808 | 53,004,808 |
| Support for second-language learning | 175,024,040 | 140,019,235 | 140,019,233 | 35,004,808 | 35,004,808 |
| Summer language bursaries | 36,604,830 | 29,283,864 | 29,283,864 | 7,320,966 | 7,320,966 |
| Official language monitors | 18,604,825 | 14,883,863 | 14,883,861 | 3,720,965 | 3,720,965 |
| Exchanges Canada | 11,250,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 2,250,000 | 2,250,000 |
| Health Canada | | | | | |
| Training, networks and access to health services (education component) | 106,500,000 | 86,066,666 | 83,652,090 | 21,733,333 | 21,733,333 |
| Justice Canada | | | | | |
| Training, networks and access to justice services (education component, including internal services) | 19,000,000 | 15,165,300 | 14,012,960 | 3,782,700 | 3,677,986 |
| Public Services and Procurement Canada | | | | | |
| Language Portal of Canada | 16,000,000 | 12,750,000 | 12,302,073 | 3,250,000 | 3,229,964 |
| National Research Council Canada | | | | | |
| Strengthening the language industry and technologies | 10,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| PILLAR 1 SUBTOTAL: EDUCATION | 658,007,735 | 527,188,163 | 523,173,314 | 132,067,580 | 131,942,830 |

| FEDERAL PARTNERS | TOTAL ALLOCATED 2013-18 (IN DOLLARS) | PLANNED SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | ACTUAL SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | 2016-17 PLANNED SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) | 2016-17 ACTUAL SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PILLAR 2: IMMIGRATION | | | | | |
| Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada* | | | | | |
| Language training for economic immigrants | 120,000,000 | 96,000,000 | 96,000,000 | 24,000,000 | 24,000,000 |
| Immigration to official language minority communities (including support for Francophone immigration in New Brunswick) | 29,398,470 | 23,487,468 | 23,488,864 | 6,100,000 | 6,061,138 |
| PILLAR 2 SUBTOTAL: IMMIGRATION | 149,398,470 | 119,487,468 | 119,488,864 | 30,100,000 | 30,061,138 |
| PILLAR 3: COMMUNITIES | | | | | |
| Canadian Heritage | | | | | |
| Support for official language minority communities | 22,262,275 | 17,809,820 | 17,809,820 | 4,452,455 | 4,452,455 |
| Intergovernmental cooperation | 22,262,275 | 17,809,820 | 17,809,820 | 4,452,455 | 4,452,455 |
| Community Cultural Action Fund | 10,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 7,136,319 | 2,500,000 | 2,462,593 |
| Music Showcase Program for Artists from Official Language Minority Communities | 5,750,000 | 4,600,000 | 4,600,000 | 1,150,000 | 1,150,000 |
| National Translation Program for Book Publishing | 4,000,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Canada Council for the Arts | | | | | |
| Market Access Strategy for Artists from official language minority communities | 2,750,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,998,625 | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| Health Canada | | | | | |
| Training, networks and access to health services (community component) | 67,800,000 | 60,030,834 | 52,964,131 | 15,916,667 | 15,796,262 |

| FEDERAL PARTNERS | TOTAL ALLOCATED 2013-18 (IN DOLLARS) | PLANNED SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | ACTUAL SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | 2016-17 PLANNED SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) | 2016-17 ACTUAL SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Justice Canada | | | | | |
| Contraventions Act Fund (including internal services) | 49,611,630 | 39,596,572 | 19,016,970 | 9,875,960 | 4,689,624 |
| Training, networks and access to justice services (community component, including internal services) | 21,195,000 | 16,821,889 | 14,463,120 | 4,171,944 | 4,178,350 |
| Employment and Social Development Canada | | | | | |
| Enabling Fund for Official Language Minority Communities | 69,000,000 | 55,260,000 | 53,960,155 | 14,060,000 | 13,356,209 |
| Official Language Minority Communities Literacy and Essential Skills Initiative | 7,500,000 | 6,000,000 | 4,436,297 | 1,500,000 | 606,697 |
| Social Partnership Initiative in official language minority communities | 4,000,000 | 2,460,000 | 1,212,316 | 600,000 | 1,212,316 |
| Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada | | | | | |
| Economic Development Initiative for regional operations | 1,600,000 | 1,220,000 | 1,169,356 | 380,000 | 366,927 |
| Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario | | | | | |
| Economic Development Initiative | 4,450,000 | 3,360,000 | 3,164,281 | 1,015,000 | 1,238,943 |
| Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec | | | | | |
| Economic Development Initiative | 10,200,000 | 7,830,000 | 7,259,035 | 2,370,000 | 2,186,476 |
| Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency | | | | | |
| Economic Development Initiative | 6,200,000 | 4,480,000 | 3,632,898 | 1,340,000 | 1,513,925 |
| Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario | | | | | |
| Economic Development Initiative | 4,450,000 | 3,247,712 | 3,351,992 | 979,612 | 1,101,249 |

| FEDERAL PARTNERS | TOTAL ALLOCATED 2013-18 (IN DOLLARS) | PLANNED SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | ACTUAL SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (IN DOLLARS) | 2016-17 PLANNED SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) | 2016-17 ACTUAL SPENDING (IN DOLLARS) |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Western Economic Diversification Canada | | | | | |
| Economic Development Initiative | 3,200,000 | 2,460,000 | 1,978,513 | 740,000 | 634,458 |
| Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency | | | | | |
| Economic Development Initiative | 400,000 | 320,000 | 234,135 | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| PILLAR 3 SUBTOTAL: COMMUNITY SUPPORT | 316,631,180 | 256,506,647 | 219,397,783 | 67,134,093 | 61,028,939 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,124,037,385 | 903,182,278 | 862,059,961 | 229,301,673 | 223,032,907 |

*As part of *Roadmap 2013-18*, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) will invest \$29.4 million for the Immigration to Official Languages Minority Communities initiative. There is a small \$100,000 discrepancy between this amount and the IRCC funding publicly announced in March 2013. This change was made pursuant to a budget review and will have no impact on IRCC's ability to deliver services to official language minority communities. The same support will be provided and same results achieved.

Appendix 2

Expenditures by province and territory 2016–17 (Official Languages Branch)

Official Languages Support Programs

| | Development of Official Language Communities | | | | Enhancement of Official Languages | | | | TOTAL |
|--|--|---|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Community Life Component | | | Minority Education Component | Subtotal | Promotion of Linguistic Duality Component | Second-Language Learning Component | Subtotal | |
| | Cooperation with the Community Sector | Intergovernmental Cooperation on Services | Subtotal | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,300,655 | 350,000 | 1,650,655 | 1,301,551 | 2,952,206 | 136,710 | 2,639,295 | 2,776,005 | 5,728,211 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,349,682 | 1,237,500 | 2,587,182 | 3,900,369 | 6,487,551 | 112,200 | 1,524,102 | 1,636,302 | 8,123,853 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,926,624 | 1,301,000 | 3,227,624 | 5,260,175 | 8,487,799 | 147,630 | 4,177,355 | 4,324,985 | 12,812,784 |
| New Brunswick | 3,239,958 | 1,987,000 | 5,226,958 | 17,102,195 | 22,329,153 | 147,065 | 5,691,989 | 5,839,054 | 28,168,207 |
| Quebec | 4,158,856 | 400,000 | 4,558,856 | 48,330,144 | 52,889,000 | | 18,557,573 | 18,557,573 | 71,446,573 |
| Ontario | 5,378,564 | 1,600,000 | 6,978,564 | 60,576,881 | 67,555,445 | 294,500 | 24,090,634 | 24,385,134 | 91,940,579 |
| Manitoba | 3,043,535 | 1,400,000 | 4,443,535 | 7,534,749 | 11,978,284 | 149,330 | 5,571,701 | 5,721,031 | 17,699,315 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,426,252 | 874,300 | 3,300,552 | 3,473,540 | 6,774,092 | 149,330 | 4,750,602 | 4,899,932 | 11,674,024 |
| Alberta | 2,954,440 | 650,000 | 3,604,440 | 5,754,466 | 9,358,906 | 189,290 | 9,273,359 | 9,462,649 | 18,821,555 |
| British Columbia | 2,804,340 | 700,000 | 3,504,340 | 8,273,098 | 11,777,438 | 303,760 | 10,457,846 | 10,761,606 | 22,539,044 |
| Northwest Territories | 591,490 | 5,702,000 | 6,293,490 | 1,568,850 | 7,862,340 | 53,040 | 1,348,705 | 1,401,745 | 9,264,085 |
| Yukon | 591,476 | 1,990,000 | 2,581,476 | 1,235,800 | 3,817,276 | | 1,012,100 | 1,012,100 | 4,829,376 |
| Nunavut | 366,280 | 1,910,824 | 2,277,104 | 772,885 | 3,049,989 | | 649,746 | 649,746 | 3,699,735 |
| National (includes pan-Canadian and inter-regional projects) | 8,029,403 | | 8,029,403 | 240,000 | 8,269,403 | 2,783,694 | | 2,783,694 | 11,053,097 |
| Subtotal | 38,161,555 | 20,102,624 | 58,264,179 | 165,324,703 | 223,588,882 | 4,466,549 | 89,745,007 | 94,211,556 | 317,800,438 |

Official Languages Support Programs

| | Development of Official Language Communities | | | | Enhancement of Official Languages | | | | TOTAL |
|--|--|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Community Life Component | | Minority Education Component | Subtotal | Promotion of Linguistic Duality Component | Second-Language Learning Component | Subtotal | | |
| | Cooperation with the Community Sector | Intergovernmental Cooperation on Services | | | | | | | |
| National programs: | | | | | | | | | |
| – Complementary Support for Language Learning | | | | | | | | | |
| Explore and Destination Clic | | | 832,136 | 832,136 | | 15,810,597 | 15,810,597 | 16,642,733 | |
| Odyssey | | | 1,767,233 | 1,767,233 | | 5,029,818 | 5,029,818 | 6,797,051 | |
| – Cooperation with non-governmental sector / Education | | | 1,866,500 | 1,866,500 | | 895,412 | 895,412 | 2,761,912 | |
| – Young Canada Works | 2,018,533 | | | 2,018,533 | | 2,018,538 | 2,018,538 | 4,037,071 | |
| Subtotal | 2,018,533 | | 4,465,869 | 6,484,402 | | 23,754,365 | 23,754,365 | 30,238,767 | |
| Language rights support | 1,201,800 | | | 1,201,800 | 298,200 | | 298,200 | 1,500,000 | |
| Grand Total | 41,381,888 | 20,102,624 | 169,790,572 | 231,275,084 | 4,764,749 | 113,499,372 | 118,264,121 | 349,539,205 | |

Appendix 3

Expenditures by program component 2016–17 (Canadian Heritage)

| Development of Official Language Communities Program | |
|--|--------------------|
| Community life | Total |
| Cooperation with the Community Sector | 32,205,923 |
| Minority-Language Services | 20,102,624 |
| Strategic Fund | 3,493,039 |
| Community Cultural Action Fund | 2,462,593 |
| Young Canada Works (official languages) | 2,018,533 |
| Total | 60,282,712 |
| Minority-Language Education | Total |
| Intergovernmental Cooperation on minority language education | 165,324,703 |
| Complementary support for language learning | 2,599,369 |
| Cooperation with the non-governmental sector | 1,866,500 |
| Total | 169,790,572 |
| Language rights support | Total |
| Alternative dispute resolution | 454,585 |
| Legal remedies | 747,215 |
| Total | 1,201,800 |
| TOTAL — Development of official language communities | 231,275,084 |

| Enhancement of Official Languages Program | |
|---|--------------------|
| Promotion of linguistic duality | Total |
| Appreciation and rapprochement | 3,555,104 |
| Promotion of bilingual services | 477,801 |
| Support for interpretation and translation | 433,644 |
| Total | 4,466,549 |
| Second-Language Learning | Total |
| Intergovernmental cooperation on second language learning | 89,745,007 |
| Complementary support for language learning | 20,840,415 |
| Cooperation with the non-governmental sector | 895,412 |
| Young Canada Works (official languages) | 2,018,538 |
| Total | 113,499,372 |
| Language rights support | Total |
| Information and promotion | 298,200 |
| Total | 298,200 |
| TOTAL — Enhancement of official languages | 118,264,121 |

| Total Programs | |
|--|--------------------|
| Development of Official Language Communities Program | 231,275,084 |
| Enhancement of Official Languages Program | 118,264,121 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 349,539,205 |

Appendix 4

Education expenditures 2016–17 (Official Languages Branch)

| | Minority-Language Education | | | Second-Language Learning | | | Total | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Federal Funds | Share of Total Federal Funds | Provincial Funds | Federal Funds | Share of Total Federal Funds | Provincial Funds | Federal Funds | Share of Total Federal Funds | Provincial Funds |
| Intergovernmental cooperation | | | | | | | | | |
| Student participation | 28,599,105 | 16.8% | 36,057,839 | 9,533,495 | 8.4% | 9,779,180 | 38,132,600 | 13.5% | 45,837,019 |
| Program availability | 60,080,958 | 35.4% | 75,813,601 | 45,811,101 | 40.4% | 103,616,416 | 105,892,059 | 37.4% | 179,430,017 |
| Student performance | 7,271,575 | 4.3% | 12,758,250 | 5,556,973 | 4.9% | 6,326,969 | 12,828,548 | 4.5% | 19,085,219 |
| Enriched school environment | 13,279,917 | 7.8% | 13,126,097 | 8,889,136 | 7.8% | 9,072,816 | 22,169,053 | 7.8% | 22,198,913 |
| Access to post-secondary education | 28,869,200 | 17.0% | 28,053,489 | 7,173,347 | 6.3% | 7,868,724 | 36,042,547 | 12.7% | 35,922,213 |
| Support for educational staff and research | 11,027,602 | 6.5% | 11,092,368 | 9,428,063 | 8.3% | 12,319,687 | 20,455,665 | 7.2% | 23,412,055 |
| Complementary funds – Projects | 16,196,346 | 9.5% | 54,365,718 | 3,352,892 | 3.0% | 7,084,670 | 19,549,238 | 6.9% | 61,450,388 |
| Subtotal | 165,324,703 | 97.4% | 231,267,362 | 89,745,007 | 79.1% | 156,068,462 | 255,069,710 | 90.0% | 387,335,824 |
| National programs | | | | | | | | | |
| Complementary support for language learning: | | | | | | | | | |
| - Explore and Destination Clic (Bursaries) | 832,136 | 0.5% | | 15,810,597 | 13.9% | | 16,642,733 | 5.9% | |
| - Odyssey (Monitors) | 1,767,233 | 1.0% | | 5,029,818 | 4.4% | | 6,797,051 | 2.4% | |
| Cooperation with the non-governmental sector | | | | | | | | | |
| - Support for education | 1,866,500 | 1.1% | | 895,412 | 0.8% | | 2,761,912 | 1.0% | |
| - Young Canada Works | | | | 2,018,538 | 1.8% | | 2,018,538 | 0.7% | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 169,790,572 | 100.0% | 231,267,362 | 133,499,372 | 100.0% | 156,068,462 | 283,289,944 | 100.0% | 387,335,824 |

Appendix 5

School enrolment in 2015-16 (Official Languages Branch)

Enrolments in second-language instruction programs in majority-language school systems.

| Year | Total Enrolment in Majority Schools | Second Language (including immersion) | | French Immersion | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Enrolment | Percentage (of total pop.) | Enrolment | Percentage (of total pop.) |
| Total – Students in majority-language school systems taking French as a second-language combined with students taking English as a second-language | | | | | |
| 1983–84 | 4,401,997 | 2,199,253 | 50.0% | 117,454 | 2.7% |
| 2015–16 | 4,508,613 | 2,382,690 | 52.8% | 428,619 | 9.5% |
| Total – English-language students in majority systems learning French as a second language (Canada minus Quebec) | | | | | |
| 1983–84 | 3,464,272 | 1,607,335 | 46.4% | 117,454 | 3.4% |
| 2015–16 | 3,701,784 | 1,676,541 | 45.3% | 428,619 | 11.6% |
| Total – Students in the French-language education system learning English as a second language in Quebec | | | | | |
| 1983–84 | 937,725 | 591,918 | 63.1% | n.a. | n.a. |
| 2015–16 | 806,829 | 706,149 | 87.5% | n.a. | n.a. |

| Year | Total Enrolment in Majority Schools | Second Language (including immersion) | | French Immersion | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Enrolment | Percentage (of total pop.) | Enrolment | Percentage (of total pop.) |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 147,500 | 75,056 | 50.9% | 970 | 0.7% |
| 2015-16 | 66,309 | 38,616 | 58.2% | 10,185 | 15.4% |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 24,964 | 15,911 | 63.7% | 1,833 | 7.3% |
| 2015-16 | 18,864 | 11,202 | 59.4% | 4,809 | 25.5% |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 172,770 | 95,201 | 55.1% | 894 | 0.5% |
| 2015-16 | 112,686 | 59,175 | 52.5% | 15,015 | 13.3% |
| New Brunswick | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 98,284 | 70,289 | 71.5% | 11,009 | 11.2% |
| 2015-16 | 69,048 | 43,065 | 62.4% | 19,710 | 28.5% |
| Quebec | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 937,725 | 591,918 | 63.1% | - | - |
| 2015-16 | 806,829 | 706,149 | 87.5% | - | - |
| Ontario | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 1,682,302 | 909,290 | 54.1% | 65,310 | 3.9% |
| 2015-16 | 1,889,940 | 979,269 | 51.8% | 245,817 | 13.0% |
| Manitoba | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 194,182 | 91,058 | 46.9% | 9,090 | 4.7% |
| 2015-16 | 175,398 | 81,561 | 46.5% | 23,547 | 13.4% |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 200,362 | 52,324 | 26.1% | 4,018 | 2.0% |
| 2015-16 | 173,967 | 48,690 | 28.0% | 13,869 | 8.0% |
| Alberta | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 447,759 | 120,868 | 27.0% | 14,523 | 3.2% |
| 2015-16 | 632,841 | 184,524 | 29.2% | 41,631 | 6.6% |
| British Columbia | | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 496,149 | 177,338 | 35.7% | 9,807 | 2.0% |
| 2015-16 | 539,721 | 225,549 | 41.8% | 52,536 | 9.7% |
| Yukon | | | | | |
| 1984-85 | 4,667 | 2,221 | 47.6% | 186 | 4.0% |
| 2015-16 | 4,980 | 2,355 | 47.3% | 669 | 13.4% |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 14,016 | 4,360 | 31.1% | 404 | 2.9% |
| 2015-16 | 8,085 | 2,535 | 31.4% | 831 | 10.3% |
| Nunavut | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 8,861 | - | n.a. | - | n.a. |
| 2015-16 | 9,945 | - | n.a. | - | n.a. |

Enrolments in minority-language education programs

| Year | Total School Enrolment | Enrolment in Minority-Language Schools | Classes | Minority-Language Share of Total School Enrolment |
|---|------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Total – Canada | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 4,682,999 | 281,002 | - | 6.0% |
| 2015-16 | 4,753,191 | 244,578 | - | 5.1% |
| Total – French Minority-Language Schools | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 3,634,315 | 152,594 | - | 4.2% |
| 2015-16 | 3,862,308 | 160,524 | - | 4.2% |

| Year | Total School Enrolment | Enrolment in Minority-Language Schools | Classes | Minority-Language Share of Total School Enrolment |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 147,603 | 103 | K to 12 | 0.1% |
| 2015-16 | 66,654 | 345 | K to 12 | 0.5% |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 25,480 | 516 | K to 12 | 2.0% |
| 2015-16 | 19,713 | 849 | 1 to 12 | 4.3% |
| Nova Scotia | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 177,240 | 4,470 | K to 12 | 2.5% |
| 2015-16 | 118,152 | 5,466 | p to 12 | 4.6% |
| New Brunswick | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 146,045 | 47,761 | K to 12 | 32.7% |
| 2015-16 | 97,911 | 28,863 | K to 12 | 29.5% |
| Quebec | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 1,066,133 | 128,408 | K to 11 | 12.0% |
| 2015-16 | 890,883 | 84,054 | K to 11 | 9.4% |
| Ontario | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 1,773,478 | 91,176 | K to 12 | 5.1% |
| 2015-16 | 1,993,431 | 103,491 | K to 12 | 5.2% |
| Manitoba | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 199,743 | 5,561 | K to 12 | 2.8% |
| 2015-16 | 181,023 | 5,625 | K to 12 | 3.1% |
| Saskatchewan | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 201,130 | 768 | K to 12 | 0.4% |
| 2015-16 | 175,755 | 1,788 | K to 12 | 1.0% |

| Year | Total School Enrolment | Enrolment in Minority-Language Schools | Classes | Minority-Language Share of Total School Enrolment |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Alberta | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 448,835 | 1,076 | K to 12 | 0.2% |
| 2015-16 | 640,869 | 8,028 | K to 12 | 1.3% |
| British Columbia | | | | |
| 1983-84 | 497,312 | 1,163 | K to 12 | 0.1% |
| 2015-16 | 545,253 | 5,532 | K to 12 | 1.0% |
| Yukon | | | | |
| 1984-85 | 4,697 | 30 | K to 8 | 0.6% |
| 2015-16 | 5,220 | 240 | K to 12 | 4.4% |
| Northwest Territories | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 14,079 | 63 | K to 11 | 0.4% |
| 2015-16 | 8,301 | 216 | K to 11 | 2.6% |
| Nunavut | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 8,901 | 40 | K to 12 | 0.4% |
| 2015-16 | 10,026 | 81 | K to 12 | 0.8% |

Key to symbols:

K = Kindergarten

P = Primary

n.a. = Data not available

e = Estimate (Estimated data has been provided for the missing figures in 2010–11 for the Yukon Territory.

These figures are drawn from the 2009–10 release.)

Notes

1. Minority-language figures for 1983–84 exclude Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, territories where there were no minority-language schools in 1983–84. For each of these jurisdictions, the earliest year for which data is available is provided in the tables to establish a base year.
2. Second-language figures include enrolments for the majority-language system (French in Quebec and English elsewhere). For second-language enrolment totals outside Quebec, French immersion enrolments are included and provided separately as well. French immersion students in Quebec's English-language schools are not included in the second-language totals. Data on second-language enrolments in the French language minority system in New Brunswick were not available.
3. Second-language totals for 1983–84 do not include Yukon or Northwest Territories, for which no data were available.
4. The base year has been changed from 1975–76 to 1983–84 to provide more complete coverage.
5. The enrolment data for second-language instruction and minority-language education do not include data from private schools and/or home schooling.

Source: Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada