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Official Languages Annual Report 2012-13



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Message from the Minister



Canadians recognize that English and French are at the heart of our country's identity, its history and its future. They are our national languages. Our Government is pleased to promote our two national languages and to support the development of official-language minority communities.

As Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages, I am pleased to report on our achievements. In 2012-13, I had the pleasure of taking part in the consultations on official languages that our Government led across Canada. I also participated in the announcement of the *Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-2018: Education, Immigration, Communities*, which renews our Government's commitment to our national languages in three specific sectors: education, immigration and communities.

We are also into the second year of implementing a new interdepartmental coordination approach for reporting to Canadians on what is being accomplished throughout federal institutions in the area of national languages. This approach is already producing results by mapping a more comprehensive picture of government action. Indeed, some 170 institutions can now highlight their achievements. As a result, Canadians can get a fuller overview of the range of efforts being made across Canada to promote English and French.

I invite Canadians to read the Annual Report on Official Languages 2012-13. Now in a single volume, the report documents the achievements resulting from the Department of Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Support Programs and from federal institutions. As we approach Canada's 150th birthday in 2017, I am pleased that this report testifies to the importance we place on our country's national languages that define us and make us proud.

The Honourable Shelly Glover, P.C., M.P.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Part 1 – Canadian Heritage Official Languages Support Programs	2
1.1 Development of Official-Language Communities Program	2
Working together to support community life	2
Quality education in the language of the community	6
1.2 Enhancement of Official Languages Program	8
Promoting French and English to bring Canadians closer together.....	8
Helping young Canadians learn their second official language	10
1.3 Other Funding Activities	11
Clarified and recognized language rights	11
Working while practicing French and English	12
Fully Living the Canadian Experience	12
Part 2 – Results of Federal Institutions – Implementing Section 41 of the <i>Official Languages Act</i>	13
2.1 Close Relationships	14
Active participation	14
Strong networks.....	15
Key collaborations among various government stakeholders.....	16
2.2 Concrete Steps	17
Importance of strong internal mechanisms	17
Official-language minority communities visibility	18
Unifying events	19
2.3 Tools Adapted to the Needs of Official-Language Minority Communities	20
Education and training	20
Economic development and employment	21
Conclusion	23
Appendix 1 – Breakdown of Expenditures by Province and Territory 2012–13	24
Appendix 2 – Breakdown of Expenditures by Program Component 2012-13	25
Appendix 3 – Education Expenditures 2012-13	26
Appendix 4 – Enrolment Data	27

Introduction

In accordance with Part VII of the *Official Languages Act* (OLA), which relates to the promotion of English and French in Canadian society, the Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages, the Honourable Shelly Glover, tables an annual report in Parliament on matters relating to her official-languages mandate.

The OLA confers a dual responsibility on the Department of Canadian Heritage. Canadian Heritage has the responsibility to administer official languages support programs, the largest federal government vehicle dedicated to supporting official-language minority communities (OLMCs), and to promote English and French in Canadian society. Canadian Heritage also has the mandate to coordinate, advise and support all federal institutions in their efforts to implement the government's commitment under section 41 of the OLA. Federal institutions, for their part, are required to report periodically to Canadian Heritage on how they are fulfilling their responsibilities in this regard.

By offering a picture of the numerous actions taken by the Government of Canada in favour of OLMC development and the promotion of English and French in Canadian society, the *Official Languages Annual Report 2012-13* draws to our attention three important considerations:

- The instrumental role played by federal institutions in fostering the vitality of OLMCs and the growth of linguistic duality in the country;
- The importance for all stakeholders to work collaboratively; and
- The complementarity of all initiatives.

Part 1 – Canadian Heritage Official Languages Support Programs

Official Languages Support Programs (OLSPs) represent the largest federal government mechanism dedicated to supporting OLMCs and to promoting English and French in Canadian society, with an investment of over \$340 million in 2012-13.¹

The OLSPs are structured so as to reflect the dual commitment under Part VII of the OLA, namely fostering the development and vitality of Canada's English- and French-speaking minorities and promoting the full recognition and use of English and French in Canadian society. The Development of Official-Language Communities Program (DOLCP) and the Enhancement of Official Languages Program (EOLP) have contributed to:

- supporting the activities of nearly 500 national, provincial and local organizations who work toward the development of OLMCs or the promotion of linguistic duality across the country;
- financing multiyear federal-provincial/territorial agreements in support of the delivery of educational programs and other provincial/territorial services in the language of the minority community as well as promoting second-language learning programs in the school system.

The various programs and services under the OLSPs are managed at Headquarters as well as in the regional offices. Canadian Heritage can also count on the partnerships created with the 13 provincial and territorial governments, federal institutions and the nearly 500 non-profit organizations throughout the country. In addition to its grants and contributions activities, Canadian Heritage is also responsible for implementing three other major funding initiatives, managed through third parties.

1.1 Development of Official-Language Communities Program

Over two million people—Anglophones in Quebec or Francophones in the rest of Canada—live in OLMCs. Canadian Heritage-funded initiatives play a crucial role in supporting the development and vitality of these communities. Year after year, these programs allow OLMCs to solidify their base, enrich their social fabric, deepen their relationships with the majority population and extend their reach throughout the country.

In 2012-13, Canadian Heritage invested \$224 million in the various components of the DOLCP. Implementation of the projects and activities made possible by the DOLCP is often dependent upon close and fruitful cooperation with 13 provincial and territorial governments, other federal institutions and over 350 community organizations.

Working together to support community life

The Community Life component of the DOLCP enables Canadian Heritage's various partners to work together towards the development and vitality of OLMCs. This component also helps sustain community structures which enable federal institutions and provincial and territorial governments to intervene on matters related to the implementation of OLA commitments.

¹ See appended tables for details on expenditures.

Thus, more than 350 national, provincial and local community organizations directly working to develop and vitalize OLMCs received funding from Canadian Heritage this year. This support rendered it possible to:

- offer cultural and educational services to targeted groups, such as parents and youth;
- support over 30 school-community centres, which often represent the main or only gathering place for over 155,000 Francophones who live in areas where access to services and activities in French would otherwise be very limited;
- create activities in hundreds of other cultural or community centres;
- support 37 Community Learning Centres in Quebec which work to promote the overall development of citizens and their communities;
- hold large cultural gatherings, and also activities at the regional and local levels, as well as fund organizations that support the work of over a hundred community media outlets (radio stations and newspapers).

The Community Life component of the DOLCP provides the funding framework for the 13 federal-provincial/territorial agreements that support the delivery of a range of minority-language services by provincial and territorial governments in health, justice, economic development and municipal services sectors. Canadian Heritage's contribution to these agreements, which also benefit from additional financial support under the auspices of the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013: Acting for the Future (Roadmap 2008-13)*, amounted to over \$16 million in 2012-13.

Supporting the community sector to create dynamic living environments

The Cooperation with the Community Sector sub-component is the main implementation channel for the DOLCP's Community Life component. From coast to coast, it contributes significantly to the vitality of OLMCs. Support from Canadian Heritage strengthens the ability of community organizations to rally diverse partners around projects of significance not only to OLMCs but to the wider communities around them.

Strong community networks yield tangible results

By means of this funding, the government aims to support the engagement of community organizations and build their capacity to take action towards tangible results with regard to the vitality and development of their communities. The following sections present examples of activities and services provided to OLMCs in various domains through their community networks.

*Over 2 million Canadians live in minority communities:
1,007,578 Francophones live outside Quebec and
1,058,250 Anglophones live in Quebec.*

By pooling their resources, the Fédération culturelle canadienne-française (FCCF), the Association de la presse francophone (APF) and the Association des radios communautaires (ARC) raised the profile of Canadian Francophonie cultural leaders. Over the course of the year, 25 capsules of artists and cultural leaders from Francophone communities across Canada were widely disseminated through various media. Through this project, the arts and culture sector received increased exposure in these communities. The capsules raised awareness about the passion that drives artists and leaders from Francophone communities. By March 31, 2013, the number of readers, listeners and web surfers who had read or heard one or more of the capsules had reached the hundreds of thousands. The capsules can be viewed on the FCCF website.

A number of unique events were funded by Canadian Heritage. For example, the 33rd Finale des Jeux Acadiens mobilized residents in the municipality of Argyle and its surrounding regions to host the approximately 1,100 athletes competing in these games. The Organizing Committee aimed to use this major sporting event as an economic lever. The region now houses modern sports facilities benefiting the entire population. A study undertaken by Event Nova Scotia also estimated that the Games had generated about \$1.2 million in economic benefits. Organizing a gathering of such scale requires the support of an entire community—namely thousands of volunteers—for months in advance to ensure that Acadian and Francophone youth are provided the opportunity to compete in a variety of athletic disciplines in an officially recognized competition.

Part 1 – Official Languages Support Programs

As a result of funding provided by Canadian Heritage and other partners, the Festival des cultures francophones and the Salon du livre held in Halifax and organised by the Conseil communautaire du Grand-Havre in November brought together dozens of institutional, private and community sponsors. A series of exhibitions and performances showcased local Francophone artists from a wide variety of disciplines. Two hundred publishing houses took part in the Salon du livre attended by 5,000 visitors, half of which came from schools in the region. The organization of such major events gives Francophones and Francophiles access to a greater number of Francophone cultural resources.

This type of cultural vitality can also be felt in Quebec, where, in 2012-13, the English Language Arts Network (ELAN), an organization representing the province's English-speaking artistic community, was asked to join the board of directors of *Montréal, Cultural Metropolis*, an event promoting Montreal. ELAN was also asked to chair a working group of national arts service organizations by the Canada Council for the Arts. Throughout the year, ELAN also organized over ten networking and training activities that attracted more than 1,300 participants.

Youth-targeted projects energize OLMCs

Throughout 2012-13, dozens of other initiatives contributed to enriching the social fabric of OLMCs from coast to coast, namely, by giving them a better sense of belonging as well as strengthening ties among the many different members of the community, whether in the social, economic or cultural spheres.

Once again this year, several initiatives put forward by community organizations were targeted at youth. Through these initiatives, hundreds of young people were taught how to design and carry out concrete projects, develop creative ways to learn about their community and their history, and share these findings in their mother language.

The 2011 Census revealed that 31.9% of New Brunswick residents held French as their first official language.

The Fédération de la jeunesse canadienne-française thus organized about 40 initiatives on bullying and discrimination as part of its "Youth at the heart of their community," initiative, three of them pan-Canadian in scope. Through an awareness and diversity-promotion project, young participants, aged 14 to 25, came out of the exercise better equipped to stand up to such behaviour, both at school and in their communities.

With financial support from Canadian Heritage, the Méli-médias program of the Fédération de la jeunesse franco-ontarienne (FJFO) gathered youth aged 14 to 17 from ten communities. These teenagers participated in a series of electronic news-gathering workshops to learn how to create their own news piece highlighting an event in their community. They were supported by journalists from Société Radio-Canada and the *Le Voyageur* newspaper of Sudbury. They then produced feature stories with regard to a cultural event taking place in their community that were broadcast during the 20th Jeux franco-ontariens in spring 2013. This initiative not only enhanced the journalism skills of Franco-Ontarian youth in the field of new media in French, but it also raised the awareness of participants around the variety of Francophone events occurring in Ontarian communities and the importance of contributing to them as active and engaged citizens.

A similar activity initiated by the Voice of English-Speaking Quebec gave young people from the Anglophone communities of the Québec, Chaudière-Appalaches and Centre-du-Québec regions an opportunity to learn interviewing and oral history techniques. They collected data from seniors in their communities, and published a book entitled *Memoirs of the English-speaking Community: Bridging Generations in Quebec City and the Chaudière-Appalaches Region*. To date, 350 copies have been circulated. This intergenerational project not only helped to preserve the local cultural heritage of English-speaking communities in several Quebec regions, it also strengthened the bonds between seniors and youths, who gained a deeper understanding of the role they must each play to ensure that their communities remain vital.

For their part, youth from the Northwest Territories and from Newfoundland and Labrador took part in a wonderful performing arts experience in their respective communities.

First, the project "La Virée Gaïa Taïga" touched more than 500 members of three NT communities when 43 young people aged six- to seventeen-year-olds from Francophone or immersion schools participated in a series

of creative workshops in five performing arts disciplines (literary and oratorical expression, bodily expression, theatre, singing and circus). All participants had the opportunity to showcase their new talents in public performances. The goal of the project was to encourage young Francophones in the Northwest Territories to express their identities artistically.

At that same time, the Troupe Théâtre scored a hit in St. John's with its new production, *Petite histoire de poux*, which was seen by a record 1,700 people, aged 7 to 77—a testament once again to the importance of Francophone theatre in building a sense of identity within French-speaking OLMCs and enhancing their vitality.

Creating opportunities for cultural expression in communities

The fifth edition of Contact-Ouest, a cultural showcase organized by the Réseau des grands espaces, brought together over 200 Francophone artists, presenters and professionals from across the country and abroad in September 2012. For the first time, the event was held in Whitehorse. Residents attended the big Chant'Ouest gala and the showcases of the 18 artists participating.

Improved access to provincial and territorial services in the language of the minority

Intergovernmental Cooperation on Minority-Language Services renders many important initiatives possible for OLMCs. For many communities, development and vitality depend on an expanded range of minority-language services being offered by their provincial or territorial government.

Over the course of 2012-13, Canadian Heritage supported the process of revision of the former *French Language Services Act* as well as the consultation process held with Acadian and Francophone communities of Prince Edward Island. The new version of the province's *French Language Services Act* clearly identifies what services will be offered in English and French, puts accountability measures in place and offers recourse to citizens for non-compliance with the Act.

In the Yukon, the government undertook translation of nearly all of its websites into French. Launched four years ago, this ambitious project proved a great success, despite the challenges posed by an increase of 300% in content of the Yukon Government website during this same period. All forms on the site are now available in English and French. With access to all official documents in their own language, Francophone citizens can now participate fully in the social and economic life of Yukon.

In Ontario, similar concerns spurred a targeted initiative aiming to increase the number of programs and services offered by the Physical Activity Resource Centre (PARC) in French. Created in 2003 by the Ontario government, the organization sought to develop tools that would allow them to ramp up their promotional efforts to encourage Francophone children and teens to adopt healthy lifestyles. PARC Directors were also provided the opportunity to strengthen their partnerships with OLMC leaders working with young people in the areas of health, recreation and education.

Other partnerships had a direct impact on the economic synergy of OLMCs. The Economic Development Council for Manitoba Bilingual Municipalities (CDEM) benefited from the Canada-Manitoba bilateral agreement to deliver a mentorship program for immigrant entrepreneurs newly arrived in the community. Services offered included training sessions, networking activities and pairing each participant with a Francophone mentor who was then able to support them in starting up their new business. Over a period of two years, the project assisted in creating 27 new businesses and in facilitating newcomers' economic integration.

Finally, the Canada-Quebec bilateral agreement contributed to the deployment of better health and social services in English for the English-speaking communities of Quebec in 2012-13. By involving community representatives in the identification of needs and the actual service-delivery process, the leads for these initiatives ensured that they were truly meeting the expectations of their beneficiaries. In 2012-13, Canadian Heritage invested nearly \$200,000 in these health-sector projects throughout various regions of Quebec. These health-related projects ensured support for information and referral services and targeted information campaigns.

Cultural Development Fund

The Cultural Development Fund (CDF), created under the *Roadmap 2008-13*, led to the implementation of nearly 200 projects in a wide range of artistic and cultural disciplines across the country.

In 2012-13, this funding contributed to large-scale artistic and cultural identity-building and outreach events for OLMC communities. For example, several activities in 2012 centred on the “Year of the Fransaskois,” named by the provincial government in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Association culturelle franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan (which became the Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise in 1999) and to commemorate the contributions of the Fransaskois community to the province. Over the course of the year, Saskatchewan’s Francophone singers, actors and musicians performed on dozens of stages.

In a similar vein, the Gaspesian British Heritage Village completed a significant project for the English-speaking communities of Gaspésie and Quebec. Over 40 artists from the Anglophone, Francophone and Mi’gmaq communities took part in a series of jewellery, metalworking, mixed media and painting workshops. The approximately 50 artworks produced as part of these activities were exhibited in the Village’s Almond Art Centre. A book entitled *The Art of Connecting: Building Bridges Between Communities* was also published, attesting to the stronger ties forged between the artists and the three communities.

Finally, thanks to CDF funding, the Réseau national des galas de la chanson (RNGC) engaged no fewer than 2,400 high school students in Acadia, Ontario and Western Canada in a major French-language songwriting competition. A performance was organized showcasing the 24 best songs, set to music by former Canadian Francophonie participants in the Festival international de la chanson de Granby (FICG) and performed by young singers aged 14 to 17 from OLMCs. Beyond its festive nature, the project proved to young Francophones that it is still possible to compose songs and sing in their language. The final performance, held as part of the 2012 edition of the FICG, was uploaded to the Internet, and a DVD was distributed to the participating schools. As a result of this successful first pan-Canadian experience, the RNGC was able to create new partnerships with OLMCs from across the country.

On March 28, 2013, during the launch of the *Roadmap for Canada’s Official Languages 2013-2018: Education, Immigration, Communities (Roadmap 2013-18)*, the government reiterated its ongoing commitment to the objectives of the Cultural Development Fund - through the Community Cultural Action Fund.

Quality education in the language of the community

The three major objectives of the Minority-Language Education component of the DOLCP are as following:

- to maintain and improve the supply of educational programs and activities in the language of OLMCs;
- to deepen the knowledge of and provide improved access to innovative methods and tools related to minority-language education; and
- to increase the proportion of Canadians living in minority situations who study in their first official language.

Implementation of this component is achieved through two collaborative instruments. The first takes the form of a Protocol for Agreements with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC), which represents all provinces and territories, as well as bilateral agreements signed with each of the provincial and territorial governments. The second supports the principal non-governmental organizations working on educational issues at the national level. In 2012-13, Canadian Heritage invested over \$168 million in initiatives within this component.

Cooperation that is crucial to supporting education in the language of OLMCs

Every year, the Protocol for Agreements between Canadian Heritage and the CMEC, along with the 13 bilateral agreements concluded with the provincial and territorial governments, help some 240,000 young Canadians living in linguistic minority communities to study in their language in more than 900 schools across the country.² The following are a few of the achievements.

In 2011-12, there were 4,634 students enrolled in minority-language educational programs from grades 1 to 12 in Nova Scotia.

In 2012, for the very first time, a cohort of Grade 12 students obtained their high school diplomas from the École Trois-Soleils in Iqaluit, the only Francophone school in Nunavut. This milestone is a direct outcome of the agreement signed in 1999 between Canadian Heritage and the Nunavut government for construction of the school.

In Quebec, other capital expenditure projects were completed this year. These projects aimed at increasing the number of points of service where vocational and technical training programs are offered within the Anglophone network, and also facilitated the acquisition of specialized equipment. The English-Montréal (Montréal) and Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Rosemère) school boards were among those that benefited from these initiatives.

In New Brunswick, resources made available in 2012-13 through the bilateral agreement allowed the New Brunswick Community College to develop four new training programs addressing priority needs of businesses in emerging fields, including quality assurance management and mining. The direct linkages between the training programs and the labour market encouraged young people to study in their language and to remain within their communities. By fostering the development of a skilled workforce, these linkages contribute to the economic vitality of OLMCs. Several other initiatives completed across the country as part of bilateral collaborations will provide lasting benefits for children and youth.

In Ontario, Francophones can now benefit from *Meilleur départ* (Best Start) centres: these single-window centres provide access to a wide range of early childhood services are built upon close collaboration between school boards, public health units, daycares and child services professionals. They also rely on the involvement of parents at the local level.

In Manitoba, a project initiated two years ago led to the creation this past year of a new math assessment and teaching program similar to the one in place for Anglophone students. It is intended for the province's Francophone students from Grades 1 to 8.

The British Columbia Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the Francophone Education Authority, piloted implementation of the *Efface l'intimidation* strategy and the DIRE program (French acronym for WITS – Walk away, Ignore, Talk it out, Seek help), aimed at countering bullying in the schools. Students, parents and teachers in BC's Francophone community are now better equipped to combat bullying and, in particular, cyber-bullying.

New education methods across the country

In addition to actively working with the provincial and territorial Ministries of Education, under the Cooperation with the Non-Government Sector sub-component, Canadian Heritage supports, numerous pan-Canadian professional networks aimed at improving educational strategies, methods and tools in the language of the minority.

In 2012-13, this support was used, notably, by the Fédération nationale des conseils scolaires francophones to launch new terms of reference and an action plan based on its *École Communautaire Citoyenne* project. This step marks the end of a lengthy process designed to give OLMC schools the tools they need to become places of learning, socialization and identity-building. The *École Communautaire Citoyenne* helps students to succeed, their communities to flourish and a unified global awareness to develop.

Held in Montreal in November 2012, the annual conference of the Réseau des cégeps et des collèges francophones du Canada had as its theme new alternative training practices. Over 125 representatives of

² Data on enrolments by province and territory is available in Appendix 4.

postsecondary French-language educational institutions from across the country collectively addressed the issues as well as the opportunities resulting from online learning and distance-education technologies. One of the resources addressed was the Centre d'appui virtuel à l'apprentissage (CAVA), which is aiming to become the principal on-line resource towards scholastic success for college-level students studying in French. Participants were able to better understand how these new training technologies work.

Thanks to the use of high-performing distance-learning tools, connections among minority-language-education stakeholders across Canada are stronger than ever. These closer ties translate into unprecedented training and learning opportunities for OLMC youth in their language.

1.2 Enhancement of Official Languages Program

More than a third of the resources invested by the Department of Canadian Heritage towards official languages support programs are allocated by means of the various components of the EOLP: in 2012-13 that support amounted to over \$116 million.

The ultimate goals of the EOLP are to:

- develop a greater understanding and appreciation of Canadian linguistic duality;
- encourage Canadian youth to learn and improve their knowledge of their second official language; and
- increase access to services in English and French from non-governmental organizations.

Successful implementation of the EOLP is dependent on the cooperation of the 13 provincial and territorial governments as well as that of over 140 non-governmental organizations.

Promoting French and English to bring Canadians closer together

Through implementation on a daily basis by over a hundred agencies and organizations, the Promotion of Linguistic Duality component of the EOLP strengthens the ties that bind us. To this end, Canadian Heritage assists organizations in various sectors to undertake activities that promote a better understanding and appreciation of linguistic duality. The funded activities also assist in bringing members of the two official-language communities closer together. The EOLP also supports non-governmental organizations wishing to offer services in both English and French or wishing to expand the range of services currently being offered.

Getting to know each other to better appreciate each other

The organizations supported by Canadian Heritage through the Appreciation and Rapprochement sub-component of the EOLP work in the cultural field, or actively promote one of the two national languages.

As such, in 2012, Canadian Heritage assisted the Fathers of Confederation Buildings Trust in Charlottetown in preparing for their ambitious 2013 summer season musical production of *Évangeline*, a heart-wrenching love story from the mid-18th century during the period of deportation of the Acadians. This musical remains immensely popular with audiences throughout Atlantic Canada. Organizers were confident that the production, performed mainly in English but including several French songs, would attract Francophone audiences from Prince Edward Island and other surrounding areas as well as Anglophone audiences. *Évangeline* was selected to tour cross-Canada before returning to the Confederation Centre of the Arts in 2017 in time for Canada's 150th Anniversary celebrations.

Certain organizations supported by Canadian Heritage celebrated significant anniversaries in recent months. This was the case of the Société pour le perfectionnement de l'enseignement de l'anglais, langue seconde, au Québec (SPEAQ). For the past 40 years, SPEAQ has offered educational and linguistic resources targeted to English as a second language (ESL) teachers, parents and students. More recently, these resources were provided through an enhanced web portal. One component of SPEAQ's activities specifically targets upcoming ESL teachers.

Linguistic duality is reflected in the fact that 98% of Canadians report being able to hold a conversation in English or French.

Part 1 – Official Languages Support Programs

The organization, French for the Future, celebrated its 15th anniversary in 2012. This organization targets students from grades 7 to 12 across the country. Activities such as local forums aim to bring high school students who speak French as a second language into contact with their peers having French as a mother tongue. *Francoconnexion* sessions, for their part, help students to better link the French learned in the classroom with the real-life benefits of being bilingual. This organization also runs a major national essay contest every year. The theme for 2012 was “What can we do as citizens to preserve bilingualism in Canada?” The contest resulted in some inspirational essays on the importance of both national languages in the country, written by young Canadians who shared more than \$200,000 in scholarship funds among them. These scholarships will help them pursue their postsecondary education partially or entirely in French.

Services offered in both official languages

Two distinct sub-components of the EOLP are aimed at promoting the provision and use of services in English and French by non-governmental organizations. The first, Support for Interpretation and Translation, facilitates translation and simultaneous interpretation services at conferences each year as well as the translation of documents in all fields.

The Association of Canadian Community Colleges received support for interpretation services in various sessions of its annual conference and the World Congress of the World Federation of Colleges and Polytechnics. Both events, which were taking place simultaneously in Halifax in May 2012, brought together over 850 participants from across Canada and from around the world. Participants were able to take full advantage of the program and of the plenary sessions, seminars and presentations provided in both French and English.

In 2012-13, Canadian Heritage provided financial support to the Lymphedema Association of Quebec to translate documents into French, offer bilingual information sessions and provide interpretation and translation services at its annual conference, held in Montreal in August 2012. The Schizophrenia Society of Canada, for its part, was able to translate the 4th edition of its reference document, *Learning About Schizophrenia: Rays of Hope*, an impressive manual of over 200 pages used by thousands of families and informal caregivers assisting people affected by schizophrenia. The French version, entitled *Apprendre à connaître la schizophrénie : une lueur d'espoir* is now available free of charge online or for a nominal cost in hardcopy.

The second sub-component of the EOLP, Promotion of Bilingual Services, allows Canadian Heritage to support non-governmental organizations that wish to offer their services in both national languages. Last year, this allowed the National Campus and Community Radio Association to build sufficient capacity to serve its members in both English and French; thus, allowing it to be better known as the Association nationale des radios étudiantes et communautaires (ANREC) on French-language radio stations. Among other things, the Association hired a bilingual coordinator for member services, who promptly developed and implemented an action plan allowing ANREC to serve its members in the language of their choice. This, in turn, facilitated the recruitment of new Francophone members from the province of Quebec.

Helping young Canadians learn their second official language

In 2012-13, Canadian Heritage invested nearly \$112 million in the Second-Language Learning component of the EOLP. Every year, some 2.4 million young Canadians learn English or French as a second language in elementary and secondary schools across the country, and over 340,000 young Anglophones are enrolled in French immersion programs.³ The numerous programs and projects supported by Canadian Heritage and implemented through provincial and territorial governments and non-governmental organizations grouping educational institutions and teaching professionals, aim to promote a working knowledge of both national languages.

Intergovernmental cooperation – Structuring initiatives yield lasting results

In 2012-13, Canadian Heritage invested over \$88 million for second-language learning through bilateral agreements with provincial and territorial Ministries of Education. Several significant initiatives initiated over the past few years were achieved in 2012-13.

At the end of the last decade, the Government of Nova Scotia decided to proactively intervene to stem declining enrollment rates in the elective years of its core French language programs (high school grades 10 to 12) and in late immersion or integrated French language classes offered as of grade 7. Support provided by the Government of Canada since 2009-2010, allowed the province to gradually implement experimental classes at all levels of its mandatory French program from grades 4 to 9 in 22 of its 409 schools. Teachers took part in professional development and coaching activities and had access to educational material corresponding to these new teaching and learning strategies.

During this same period, the Government of Ontario undertook a similar initiative, focusing its support on the professional development of its French Second Language teachers throughout the province by developing tools such as videos, newsletters and assessment guides over these past four years.

In 2011-12, 356,580 young Canadians were enrolled in French immersion in Canada, including nearly 196,000 in Ontario.

These tools are based on an approach advocated by the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), now recognized as one of the main references frameworks for measuring the learning and teaching of foreign languages around the world. Better trained and better equipped, teachers were able to raise the quality of second languages teaching while equally raising the quality of language learning of their students.

A number of more ad hoc projects implemented elsewhere in the country over the past year also boosted student interest in learning French as a second language.

For example, the Ministry of Education and Early Childhood Development of Prince Edward Island created, for its students enrolled in second official languages programs, a CEFR-compliant assessment and self-assessment module, which was integrated into the Career Cruising software that is made available to all secondary school students in the province. Since this application is also used in the other Atlantic provinces, the project allowed all students in the region access to the same module. This allowed students to gain a better appreciation of the usefulness of knowing a second national language when exploring the various career options available to them.

With support from Canadian Heritage and collaboration from Canadian Parents for French (Manitoba Branch), the Manitoba Department of Education and Advanced Learning produced the MB TV History in Prime Time Tool Box. This tool box accompanies a DVD depicting, in docudrama, important historical events in the province from 1870 to the present. Initial reactions are positive. Teachers have reported that they now feel better equipped, and students have a better understanding of the importance of French in Manitoba's past and present.

³ Data on enrolments by province and territory is available in Appendix 4.

Networks and institutions dedicated to the advancement of bilingualism among Canadians

Across the country, institutions and professionals dedicated to second-language teaching are working together in dynamic networks. Strengthened knowledge, the sharing of best practices, tangible recruitment initiatives and the competencies of these institutions and professionals in fact reach well beyond our borders.

The Official Languages and Bilingualism Institute (OLBI) of the University of Ottawa, visited each year by numerous international delegations, puts Canadian expertise in bilingualism and language acquisition at the service of such international bodies as the Inter-American Organization for Higher Education and the University of Central Asia. Financial support received from Canadian Heritage in 2012-13 allowed the OLBI's Canadian Centre for Studies and Research on Bilingualism and Language Planning (CCERBAL) to host a conference in April exploring the theme of "Innovative Practices in Computer Assisted Language Learning." In February 2013, CCERBAL also hosted a short symposium on "High Functioning Bilingual Scholars: Training, Lecturing, and Beyond".

The Association des universités de la francophonie canadienne (AUGC) completed a project in 2012-13 aimed at recruiting recent Anglophone graduates from French immersion schools. Implemented in close cooperation with Canadian Parents for French, the Canadian Association of Immersion Teachers and the Canadian School Boards Association, and through financial support received from Canadian Heritage, the project enabled the AUGC to offer 25 scholarships valued at \$5,000 each to bilingual Anglophone graduates from all regions of the country. The schools the graduates chose to attend to pursue their studies in French assigned them a "buddy" responsible for facilitating their integration and academic success. As well, every scholarship recipient was responsible for carrying out a community service work project in the host community, greatly contributing to his/her understanding of their new environment and of local issues. This scholarship initiative helped remove barriers for bilingual Anglophone students wishing to pursue their studies at Canada's Francophone universities.

1.3 Other Funding Activities

Beyond the main components of its two programs, Canadian Heritage is also responsible for implementing three additional major funding activities, managed through third parties, whose overarching objectives are to promote the development and vitality of OLMCs and to foster full recognition of English and French in Canadian society.

Clarified and recognized language rights

In 2012-13, the agreement between Canadian Heritage and the University of Ottawa for the management of the Language Rights Support Program (LRSP) was renewed for a five-year period starting on April 1, 2012. The annual budget of the LRSP totals \$1.5 million.

Created in 2009, the objectives of the LRSP are to promote awareness of constitutional language rights through public education, to offer access to alternative dispute resolution methods in order to settle disputes out of court, and to support litigation that helps to advance and clarify constitutional language rights. The three components of the program remain the same: Information and Promotion, Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Remedies.

One of the year's milestone events for the LRSP was without a doubt the launch in February 2013 of the *Information Hub on Constitutional Language Rights*. The content of this dynamic portal revolves around three major themes: communications and services, education (content available online in 2015) and judiciary and legislative (content available online in 2014). A fourth section covers special projects focusing on the specific contexts of various official language communities. The information is provided in the form of plain-language questions and answers, charts and diagrams, informational video clips and testimony.

Working while practicing French and English

The two components of the Young Canada Works initiative financed by Canadian Heritage operate within the Government of Canada's Youth Employment Strategy. Together, the Young Canada Works in Both Official Languages (YCW BOL) component and the Young Canada Works at Building Careers in English and French (YCW BCEF) component contribute to the development of OLMCs and the recognition of both national languages in Canadian society. In 2012-13, Canadian Heritage invested nearly \$3.5 million in these initiatives. These two program components are managed by six non-governmental organizations spread out across the country.

Open to all youth, these two components help to create a closer linkage between our cultural identities. In 2012-13, some 710 students worked at summer jobs in the context of YCW BOL, while many young graduates had the chance to acquire work experience overseas and improve their language skills at the same time through YCW BCEF.

Fully Living the Canadian Experience

Canadian Heritage mandates the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) with the management of three language-learning and language-assistant programs in school environments, which, each year, allow approximately 8,200 young people to live the Canadian experience. These three programs funded by Canadian Heritage have an annual budget of \$23 million (\$16 million for the Destination Clic and Explore programs and \$7 million for the Odyssey Program).

Through Destination Clic, a hundred or so young Francophones from grades 8 and 9 from OLMCs arrived on the campuses of the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, the University of Moncton and the University of Ottawa to spend three weeks over the summer of 2012, improving their knowledge of their first national language.

The Explore program offers a five-week intensive English or French second-language learning opportunity over the spring or summer. It is open to students who have completed grade 11, or in the case of young Quebecers, secondary 5. In 2012-13, the Explore program granted some 7,800 bursaries.

The Odyssey program is intended for young people who have obtained a diploma of collegial studies (DEC) in Quebec or at least one year of postsecondary studies elsewhere in Canada. It provides them with a paid work experience during the school year as a teaching assistant at the elementary, secondary or even post-secondary level. Under the supervision of a teacher or professor, some work as French second language or English second language monitors across the country, while others serve as French first language monitors in OLMC schools. In 2012-13, the program deployed more than 300 monitors across Canada.

Part 2 – Results of Federal Institutions – Implementing Section 41 of the *Official Languages Act*

With respect to interdepartmental coordination, Canadian Heritage and the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) have adopted, since 2011-2012, a coordinated approach over three years consisting in all federal institutions being asked to report to TBS on how they are contributing to the implementation of Parts IV, V, VI of the OLA and report to Canadian Heritage on their contributions to Part VII (section 41) of OLA. In this way, federal institutions help to fulfill, across the country, the Government of Canada's commitment to official languages, that is to say, protect, celebrate and strengthen linguistic duality.

This second part of Canadian Heritage's *Official Languages Annual Report 2012-13* presents a range of results achieved by federal institutions, including the Department itself, over the second year of implementing this three-year cycle.⁴ The Canadian Heritage approach with federal institutions is adapted to their potential to contribute to implementation of Part VII (section 41) of the OLA, namely to:

- the development and enhancement of the vitality of OLMCs and
- the promotion of official languages in Canadian society.

For its part, Canadian Heritage enhanced its support to federal institutions in the implementation of Part VII of the OLA through targeted support of their efforts, as evidenced by the thematic meeting held in April 2013 on the promotion of official languages in Canadian society and the distribution to participants of an initial collection of good practices in this regard.

Canadian Heritage interdepartmental coordination in the regions was also fruitful, with the Forum on Official Languages held in Toronto on March 21 that brought together some 50 regional representatives for various federal institutions. Moreover, representatives from an unprecedented number of federal institutions attended the meeting hosted by Canadian Heritage in June on the OLA section 41 implementation, all of which attests to a dynamic and growing community of practice, but also confirms the importance of training.

The sections below shed light on some of the major achievements by federal institutions and their partners, starting with a presentation of what were the most extensive consultations on official languages ever conducted in the country by the Government of Canada.

Listening to Canadians

Between May and October 2012, the Government of Canada led extensive pan-Canadian consultations on official languages to gain a better understanding of the issues and priorities that lie ahead for OLMCs. Roundtable discussions involving over 400 Canadians were held in 22 Canadian cities across all regions of the country. An online questionnaire allowed nearly 2,200 Canadians to express their points of view on official languages.

A large number of Canadians indicated that the *Roadmap 2008-13* had led to notable improvements in priority sectors such as education, arts and culture, economic development and health. They also shared their recommendations for the new strategy to build on those accomplishments, for example, the importance of promoting the economic advantages of national languages and the role of occupational integration in the settlement of immigrants in OLMCs.

Announced in March 2013, the *Roadmap 2013-18* addresses the concerns expressed by Canadians during these consultations by building on the previous initiative, by pursuing investments in existing priority sectors

⁴ This year, 85 federal institutions were asked to report.

while advancing new initiatives and by improving the reporting process to allow Canadians across the country to better appreciate the benefits of linguistic duality.

The *Roadmap 2013-18* focuses on the social and economic benefits of our two national languages for Canadians with investments of \$1.1 billion over five years. It is based on three new pillars that were identified during the consultations as priority areas for action: education, immigration and communities. The *Roadmap 2013-18* is an initiative that will allow 14 federal institutions to pool their resources for the implementation of 28 different initiatives.

2.1 Close Relationships

Maintaining close relationships with OLMCs allows to discuss current issues, learn about their needs and identify priorities to target for all participants. Over the years, many federal institutions have developed permanent mechanisms of dialogue such as annual consultations that encourage ongoing discussions with OLMCs. In most cases, these mechanisms include participation from several federal and community partners, but some of them may also include provincial and territorial institutions. They cover all priority areas of intervention, namely, arts and culture, economic development and employability, immigration, justice and security and media.

Active participation

As part of developing the Building Canada Plan 2014-24, Infrastructure Canada encouraged the provincial and territorial governments to include OLMCs in their deliberations to identify infrastructure needs and priorities. These wider consultations led to a better understanding of the way in which community spaces, transportation and broadband telecommunications can contribute to the development of OLMCs. Consequently, Infrastructure Canada added these new fields to the eligible categories under the Gas Tax Fund, which is part of the new Plan. Funding related to this program will be available in 2014-15.

By including OLMC cultural representatives on peer-evaluation grant-awarding committees, the Canada Council for the Arts ensures that OLMC issues and practices are fully taken into account in all of its cultural programs. In 2012-13, the Council ensured equitable representation of OLMCs at its evaluation table so that the evaluations would be representative of a wide range of experiences and perspectives and so that issues related to OLMC practices would be well understood.

In 2012, the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 created a youth and Francophone public programming coordinator position. In so doing, the institution achieved two objectives:

- better understanding of the specific interests and needs of OLMCs and youth when developing and delivering museum programs and activities; and
- assurance that the role of OLMCs in the history of immigration is properly reflected in order to promote their culture, heritage and identity.

Through concerted planning, the Canadian Museum of History secured the active involvement of over 80 Francophone and 20 Anglophone OLMC organizations in the design of the new Canadian history hall, ensuring that OLMC contributions to Canada's development were well considered.

Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC), for its part, hosted a meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on Seniors dedicated exclusively to the issue of seniors living in OLMCs. This allowed representatives from the Fédération des aînées et des aînés francophones du Canada (FAAFC) and from Seniors Action Quebec (SAQ) to promote awareness among ten federal departments on the challenges faced by seniors living in OLMCs, particularly around issues such as elder abuse and services required to improve the quality of life in their communities. A key finding from a study published in November 2013 by the Commissioner of Official Languages indicates that there is a higher proportion of seniors in most OLMCs compared to the rest of the population.

Ongoing collaboration among the regional offices of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) and partner organizations allows their representatives to take part in joint working groups as well as organized sectoral forums. This enables ACOA to participate in numerous projects right from their onset, including a project with the Commission du tourisme acadien du Canada atlantique promoting the “Acadian experience” in five tourist regions of Atlantic Canada.

In 2013, Justice Canada participated in the General Assembly of the Association des juristes d'expression française du Manitoba (AJEFM) and in the Annual Meeting of Francophone stakeholders in the justice system of Ontario. Both events provided Justice Canada representatives an opportunity to familiarize itself with the needs and priorities of OLMC members regarding the justice system. This also provided the opportunity to renew collaboration around specific justice-related initiatives, such as the Franco-Ontarian Community Strategic Plan entitled *Evolution of French Language Services in Ontario's Justice Sector*.

Thanks to the regular attendance of the Northwest Territories regional office of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada to the meetings of the Fédération franco-ténoise, the members of this organization are now more familiar with the programs and services offered by the Government of Canada to Northwest Territories residents.

The ongoing relationship between Status of Women Canada and the Alliance des femmes de la francophonie canadienne gave rise to a project aimed at empowering young Francophone women studying in colleges or universities outside Quebec. In Quebec, Status of Women Canada also supported the Committee for Anglophone Social Action in an initiative aiming to break down barriers to active participation in community life for young women from five Gaspé communities.

Strong networks

Over the years, federal institutions such as Canadian Heritage, have also contributed to the establishment of strong networks, which, in turn, have fostered increasingly diverse linkages among federal institutions, OLMCs and national, regional and provincial organizations working within various fields. Today, OLMC organizations are considered full partners by federal institutions in their efforts to fulfill their mandates and comply with the OLA.

The representatives of the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada (FCFA) and the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), their counterparts from the national and provincial networks of the Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité (RDÉE) and the Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation (CEDEC), the Fédération culturelle canadienne-française (FCCF), Canadian Parents for French and the Consortium national de formation en santé (CNFS) have been longstanding and active partners of federal institutions.

The HRSDC Enabling Fund allowed the RDÉE to undertake a feasibility study towards the creation of an umbrella network of Francophone minority community business networks. The Memorandum of Understanding between RDÉE and the Canadian Tourism Commission that highlights the work they do in cooperation was also renewed in 2012. In parallel, Industry Canada, which committed to coordinating federal tourism initiatives within OLMCs, funded the mapping this year of tourism products available in English-speaking communities in Quebec. In follow-up to this project, CEDEC developed a tourism strategy aiming to showcase all that these communities have to offer.

Multiyear funding awarded by Justice Canada to the Toronto organization La Passerelle - Intégration et développement économique gave rise this year to several tangible initiatives. The inaugural Justice Sector Career Fair provided over 200 young Francophones—most of them from immigrant backgrounds—an opportunity to speak to representatives from 15 educational institutions, public institutions and law-enforcement agencies. While the young people had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with justice career options available to them and consider a future career path that would see an increased number of individuals from Francophone communities working in the justice field, professionals and stakeholders from the French-language justice community, in turn, were sensitized to the social and cultural issues particular to Francophone immigrant communities. This fair was made possible thanks to an expanded partnership that included the Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Ontario (AJEFO), the Fédération des associations de juristes d'expression française de Common Law (FAJEF) and the Réseau des femmes afro-canadiennes francophones (REFFAC).

With the longstanding support of Western Economic Diversification Canada, the Economic Development Council for Manitoba Bilingual Municipalities this year completed no fewer than 14 rural-diversification and green initiatives emphasizing sustainable economic development in OLMCs.

Key collaborations among various government stakeholders

Closer relationships among federal institutions and more numerous relations with provincial and municipal counterparts have led to greater collaboration. This in turn has made it possible for these players to undertake projects that they would not have been able to carry out individually.

Federal institutions have continued to work together for many years in order to optimize the impact of their actions. In the cultural sector, for instance, federal institutions holding a cultural mandate have collaborated with the FCCF since 1998 under the auspices of the Agreement for the Development of Francophone Arts and Culture in Canada. This agreement supports emerging talent and professional development, strengthened cultural and artistic structures as well as increased artistic visibility and influence.

Furthermore, the National Arts Centre (NAC) signed an agreement that makes it a partner of the *Révélation Radio-Canada* initiative. As such, the NAC commits to showcasing performers that Radio-Canada identifies as “Révélation” as part of its “NAC Presents” programming, devoted exclusively to Canadian contemporary music. In this way, the NAC helps to give increased visibility to the selected artists, contributes to launching their careers and provides tangible support for emerging talent, including artists from OLMCs like singer Lisa Leblanc.

Other institutions also established targeted partnerships around priority areas of action for both the Government of Canada and OLMCs, such as immigration and economic development.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) notably supported 13 Francophone immigration networks whose objective are to promote immigration to OLMCs in nine provinces and two territories. The aim is to holistically oversee Francophone immigration to OLMCs in a comprehensive way, and coordinate the measures taken by stakeholders at different levels, such as:

- the recruitment of immigrants
- the reception of newcomers
- the integration of newcomers into Canadian society (employment integration, social integration, participation in cultural life, etc.)

In 2012, 3,684 French-speaking permanent residents admitted into Canada settled in minority Francophone communities across the country.

In addition to government stakeholders at the federal, provincial, territorial and municipal levels, these networks brought together nearly 250 partner organizations active in all spheres of society. CIC also facilitated the sharing of best practices among the members of these networks. The result of this approach was increased engagement by the provinces and territories towards Francophone immigration and improved cooperation among all stakeholders at the regional and local levels.

Provincial and municipal governments also partnered with federal institutions that have a regional development mandate. For example, ACOA, an agency responsible for supporting regional development in the Atlantic provinces, was one of the principal federal funders of the Pan-Canadian Forum on Economic Development in the Canadian Francophonie. In late October 2012, this three-day event brought together representatives from provincial governments, OLMCs and the private sector in Gatineau, Quebec. The meeting produced an integrated action plan designed to strengthen, grow and promote the economic contribution of Francophone OLMCs in the country's collective efforts towards economic development.

The Public Health Agency of Canada is active on numerous committees and working groups in every province and territory. The Agency's regular interaction with its provincial counterparts and with OLMC representatives allow it to take action on files where it can address specific needs and have a significant impact. In 2012-13, PHAC focused its efforts on the community development initiative for HIV/AIDS, the Community Action Program for Children, the Canadian Prenatal Nutrition Program and the Canadian Diabetes Strategy. These community programs are intended to promote public health and offer necessary support to improve the health and

well-being of various population segments based on the specific needs of communities. The financial contribution of this federal institution to early childhood development in the Atlantic Region was particularly significant, as family resource centres are now able to expand their scope of action and support numerous OLMCs region-wide.

2.2 Concrete Steps

Once again this year, the new reporting regime brought to light the numerous and concrete initiatives implemented or supported by federal institutions in order to fulfill their OLA Part VII obligations. It is in this manner, that federal institutions contribute to implementing the Government of Canada's commitment, which aims to protect, celebrate and strengthen linguistic duality so that the two national languages of Canada be considered as an essential element of not only of the country's identity, but also of Canada's economic vitality, domestically as well as beyond our borders.

Importance of strong internal mechanisms

Federal institutions carry out their mandates and give visibility to issues related to the implementation of the OLA within their organizations through different methods. To support the efforts of all federal institutions, the TBS developed new instruments that set out for the first time the responsibilities of deputy heads with regard to the governance in matters of official languages within their federal institutions and spell out, among other things, the role of official languages champions. Official languages champions for each federal institution are responsible for promoting official languages and enhancing their vitality within the institution as well as making sure that the institution's senior management takes them into account in its decision making.

The Privy Council Office, for its part, adopted measures to ensure that all memoranda and other documents submitted to Cabinet contain an analysis of potential impacts on official languages. In key decision-making processes of federal institutions, it is in fact a requirement to systematically assess potential positive impacts on OLMC vitality and the promotion of linguistic duality and/or mitigate negative risks. This contributes to ensuring that Part VII of the OLA is considered in decisions made at the highest level of government.

In 2012, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) finalized the regulatory policy governing the use of its new Broadcasting Participation Fund. This Fund now enables public interest and consumer groups, including OLMCs, to increasingly participate in CRTC public proceedings that concern them. In this way, the CRTC can better take their needs and realities into consideration and gauge the impact of its decisions on OLMCs. The Fund is also intended to support the development of research and analyses advocating for the interests of minority language communities in the area of broadcasting.

With regard to the development and management of grants and contributions programs, Environment Canada has also taken measures to determine whether its policies and programs have an impact on the promotion of linguistic duality and the development of OLMCs. This is done by fully understanding the needs of OLMCs in different regions of the country, considering OLMCs in the target clientele of proposed projects, and taking positive measures to encourage groups to solicit, include or serve OLMCs in order to promote their participation or representation in Canadian society.

Transport Canada developed and distributed a *Guide to Official Languages in Transfer Payment Programs*. Managers have to ensure that all initiatives are analyzed to verify that Transport Canada is fulfilling its linguistic obligations, including the obligations related to Part VII of the OLA. This involves, for example, understanding the specific community realities of different OLMCs, such as an ageing population, and taking them into account during the development of programs concerning the Canadian transportation system.

For its part, Public Safety Canada decided to work closely with the Translation Bureau of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) and Defence Research and Development Canada to standardize the English and French terminology used in emergency management. The bilingual document entitled *Emergency Management Vocabulary/Vocabulaire de la gestion des urgences* was published in 2012-13.

Official-language minority communities visibility

Increased visibility of OLMCs and of Canada's bilingual nature constitute important objectives of many projects supported by federal institutions.

Dissemination by Statistics Canada of linguistic census data always provides an important opportunity for increased visibility with respect to OLMCs and with regard to the use of English and French throughout the country. On October 24, 2012, the Agency made public a vast array of new linguistic-data products taken from the 2011 Census. Among them:

- Highlights;
- Detailed profiles of provinces and territories;
- Topic-based tabulations;
- Geography-based analysis of key results;
- A census data navigator in map format.

The wide variety of statistical data released provided Canadians, including OLMC members, with very accurate, up-to-date profiles on a very fine scale. These detailed, reliable profiles also help governments and OLMCs plan their activities.

Public access to historical documents and, more specifically, to artefacts that provide concrete evidence of numerous facets of OLMC history, does more than give these communities greater visibility; indeed, it enriches Canadians' understanding of the history of Canada, a country proud of its linguistic duality. Documentary heritage constitutes, in that regard, a fundamental aspect of OLMC memory. In 2012-13, Library and Archives Canada, in cooperation with the Archives nationales du Québec, embarked on a project aimed at preserving and developing French-Canadian archives. Ultimately, Canadians will have greater access to governmental and non-governmental archive material via a collaborative portal.

In the 2011 Census, a little over 5,795,000 persons in Canada declared themselves able to carry on a conversation in both of Canada's official languages, approximately 350,000 more than in the 2006 Census. These bilingual respondents constituted 17.5 % of the population as a whole.

In arts and culture, VIA Rail Canada, CBC/Radio-Canada, the National Film Board (NFB) and the Historical Dominion Institute pooled their resources and enabled VIA Rail Canada to announce, in March 2013, the launch of an all-new on-board entertainment system showcasing audiovisual works produced by Canadians. Available on its trains within the Québec-Windsor corridor, the platform provides passengers with free access to news reports, TV shows and exclusively Canadian films and documentaries in English and French.

Another partnership, orchestrated by the NFB in collaboration with Telefilm Canada, gave international delegates from the Forum mondial de la langue française, held in Québec from July 2 to 6, 2012, the opportunity to discover short features by Francophone filmmakers from all regions of the country. The very well-attended evening event took place at the Musée de la civilisation, in Québec. The Société de développement culturel, the French Embassy in Canada, the Front des réalisateurs indépendants du Canada and the Alliance des producteurs francophones du Canada all contributed to the success of this initiative, highlighting the importance of collaborative work with partners.

The NFB also capitalized on its strong web presence to promote linguistic duality to young audiences. Created in partnership with the University of Moncton and with the collaboration of Canadian Heritage, the *Ta parole est en jeu* site gives young Canadians aged 13 to 17 a chance to test their knowledge of the French language while making discoveries about Francophone culture across the country.

In February 2013, CBC launched its multiplatform series *Living English*, which gives a detailed portrait of the English-speaking communities of Quebec. The microsite offers several interactive elements, including a 2011 Census map indicating the areas where Quebec Anglophones live. It attracted a total of nearly 19,000 unique visitors, and some 38,000 pages were consulted.

Increasing the visibility of OLMCs empowers them to help their regional economies grow. Aware of these issues, the Canadian Tourism Commission promotes five tourist experiences in the OLMCs of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Yukon, among the 163 Canadian Signature Experiences it offers tourists from all over the world.

In 2012, the CRTC, upon renewing the licenses of various broadcasters (Shaw Direct, Bell TV, TVA, Astral Média, Sirius Canada and XM Canada), confirmed a series of decisions to guarantee or expand OLMC access to radio and television programs in their language. OLMC experience will also be better reflected on the airwaves and on our screens. In the specific case of Sirius Canada and XM Canada, the CRTC made the license renewal conditional on their obligation to contribute financially to Musicaction and FACTOR, two organizations with mandates to develop and promote the Canadian music industry.

Finally, by being responsible for the selection of artists to take part in the Team Canada 2013 Jeux de la Francophonie held in Nice, France, the Canada Council for the Arts was able to contribute to the visibility of OLMCs and to the promotion of Canadian linguistic duality on the international scene. Indeed, three of the seven competing artists were from OLMCs:

- Hip-Hop/Breakdance group Supernaturalz (Ontario)
- Storyteller Stéphane Guertin (Ontario)
- Multidisciplinary artist Jacquelyn Hébert (Manitoba).

Unifying events

Celebrations provide significant opportunities for OLMCs to organize strong unifying events for all community members that enhance their vitality, and promote Canada's bilingual character.

In 2012-13, the National Arts Centre celebrated the "Year of the North" by organizing a tour by its Orchestra of the three Northern Territories. Musicians collaborated with local artists, took part in bilingual student matinees and met with students in the classrooms. Four Francophone and French immersion schools were sent kits to help the teachers prepare these activities in French. In Iqaluit, the orchestra members met the Francophone community as part of a café-concert.

In Saskatchewan, December 2012 marked the end of the Year of the Fransaskois. Under the coordination of the Canadian Heritage regional office in Regina, more than a dozen federal institutions organized activities with the Fransaskois community or joined with them to celebrate the "French factor" in the province. In addition to organizing a contest to encourage participation in the celebrations, CBC/Radio-Canada presented special multiplatform (radio, television and Internet) programming dedicated to this event.

In 2012, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took part in several community celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of Francophone presence in Saskatchewan.

The Grants for Literary Arts Promotion program of the Canada Council for the Arts supports OLMC groups that organize festivals and book fairs. It is a longstanding partner of events such as the bilingual Frye Festival in Moncton and Montreal's multilingual festival Blue Metropolis Bleu. These two festivals are considered leading cultural initiatives within their communities and are recognized as events that build bridges between linguistic communities.

In parallel to these high-profile events, other federal institutions were working collaboratively on the preparation of events hearkening back to the earliest French presence in North America. Such is the case for Parks Canada, which is preparing to celebrate Louisbourg300, a major celebration marking the 300th anniversary of the founding of Ile Royale (present-day Cape Breton, Nova Scotia). The National Capital Commission has also developed close ties with the Franco-Ontarian community as we approach the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in Canada.

As in previous years, numerous events such as Toronto's Franco-fête and the Coup de cœur francophone in Vancouver have been able to expand their programming and allow Canadian artists to gain recognition across the country as a result of Air Canada's corporate sponsorship program. In 2012, Air Canada also partnered with CBC/Radio-Canada by publishing the writings of the winners of the CBC Literary Awards/Prix littéraires Radio-

Canada, in the bilingual on-board magazine *enRoute*. In this way, works produced by emerging or established Canadian authors from both linguistic communities were showcased to the travelling public.

2.3 Tools Adapted to the Needs of Official-Language Minority Communities

As federal institutions gain an increasingly accurate idea of OLMC needs and priorities, they are able to bring their skills and abilities to bear in the most efficient and effective way in order to create tools that are useful not only to these communities, but to all stakeholders that deal with them as well.

Education and training

Across the country, education and training in the minority language remains a priority for OLMCs. Moreover, in an increasingly competitive marketplace, the availability of a bilingual labour force takes on an increasingly important role in Canada's economic development. A large percentage of Canadians (77.2%) believe that knowledge of both English and French increases their chances of gaining employment (Canadian Heritage/TNS, 2012).

In terms of academic learning, the NFB launched a new online resource called Campus. Created in close cooperation with educators from across the country, this new subscription-based platform gives access to high-quality content reflecting distinctively Canadian viewpoints, both in French and English. Over 500 films have been added to the approximately 2,000 works already offered by the institution on its website. New functionalities now allow teachers to search by subject and by age group, and leading-edge technological tools facilitate the use of the materials in class.

As early as the first months of 2012-13, the Ontario, Yukon and British Columbia ministries of education acquired licenses giving all of their Anglophone and Francophone educational institutions access to Campus. The platform enables the Manitoba Direction des ressources éducatives françaises to offer works in French to the province's Francophone educational institutions, while in Quebec, the LEARN Foundation acquired a license for its entire Anglophone educational community. Canadian Parents For French and Consortia Canada, a group of library consortia working together to license online resources, also subscribed soon after Campus was launched. Subscribing libraries get licenses granting them access to NFB films, including the right to screen them publicly to their patrons.

Other initiatives, while more modest, represent considerable progress nonetheless for the communities where they were created. For example, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has been offering for several years now an educational program in the schools of Quebec's Côte-Nord English-speaking communities. To overcome some of the obstacles caused by the remoteness of some of the institutions, a new videoconferencing system was put in place in close collaboration with the representatives of two schools and an adult education centre. Thus, in January 2013, 43 students from two of these institutions were able to take part, at the same time, in a presentation on biology, the habitat of local marine species, species at risk and the importance of protecting them. The support materials sent in advance to the teachers allowed them to help the students put the topics addressed in the presentation into a broader context.

A website called “Space School – École spatiale” was launched to generate interest among youth for space science and technology and to encourage them to pursue their educations in this field.

The Canadian Space Agency put special effort into organizing consultations with school boards across the country to ensure that the interactive education modules developed around the mission of Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield in the international space station (from December 19, 2012 to May 13, 2013) respected the specific needs of OLMCs. As a result, brand new educational materials that met the requirements of curricula everywhere in the country were made available to the schools.

There continue to be numerous partnerships between federal institutions and universities and colleges. This year, for example, the partnership between Correctional Service of Canada and the University of Moncton produced the first Criminology Minor Program ever offered in French in the Atlantic provinces. This program welcomed its first students in the fall 2013 session. The Canada School of Public Service, for its part, completed a pilot project enabling about ten Canadian universities to use its language learning products. Over 200 students from across the country are now better prepared to enter the workforce and, in some cases, are considering careers in the federal public service.

Following the initial contacts established in 2011-12 with institutions in the Sudbury area, Natural Resources Canada, in cooperation with Laurentian University and Collège Boréal, created a directory of all its scientists and professionals, highlighting not only their fields of expertise, but also their language competencies. This directory, created in response to a request from OLMCs, will soon be available on the scientific portal science.gc.ca and will facilitate the creation of new partnerships and sponsorship of student projects. NRC’s discussions with its partners from Laurentian University, which runs a graduate diploma program in Science Communication, and Science North, a science agency based in Sudbury offering science experiences in English and French to the residents of Northern Ontario, have also allowed the federal institution to lay the groundwork for a new project. Next year, Natural Resources Canada will produce a set of science outreach materials that will be made available to OLMC professionals and scientists to help them communicate the results of their work more effectively.

Justice Canada funding enabled the Association of French Speaking Jurists of Ontario (AJEFO) to pilot the creation of a new tool, Jurisource.ca, which went online in March 2013. This legal and linguistic portal is a virtual library combined with a search engine. Intended for all Francophone students and professionals in Canada working in the field of justice, it links users to thousands of legal resources, including:

- the statutes of Canada and of every Canadian province and territory;
- court judgments and administrative tribunal decisions;
- studies, research and specialized periodicals;
- glossaries, vocabularies, etc.

It also offers a platform for collaboration and idea-sharing making it possible to offer distance education and training. Created through the collaboration and commitment of over 40 organizations and professional associations from across the country, as well as dozens of experts (lawyers, linguists, law professors, etc.), Jurisource.ca is a direct service to professionals working in OLMCs. By consolidating access to disparate resources, this new portal created by AJEFO effectively overcomes many challenges faced by justice professionals and helps to build the capacity of Canada’s justice system to operate and offer services in English and French.

Economic development and employment

This quick overview of the efforts made by federal institutions to better equip OLMCs and promote the use of Canada’s two national languages would not be complete without a brief look at the results of some of the many projects specifically designed to foster economic development and employment.

At the request of Industry Canada and its RDÉE and CEDEC partners, the Conference Board of Canada conducted a study of the links between commerce and language. Published this year, the study, entitled *Canada, Bilingualism and Trade*, reveals that there are tangible economic benefits to being bilingual and that the volume of commercial trade in the bilingual regions studied is higher than that of less bilingual regions.

Supported by the statistics, the study concludes that linguistic duality constitutes a real value added for the economy.

Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, in partnership with Farm Credit Canada and the governments of Nova Scotia and Ontario, created AgPal, a search engine intended to help producers and others in the agriculture and agri-business sector identify the federal, provincial and territorial programs and services most likely to help them develop their operations. All of the information is available in both English and French, even if the programs themselves are offered in only one of the two languages. Agriculture and Agri-food Canada intends to improve this new resource by gradually adding programs offered by other provinces and territories, so that it becomes the fully bilingual reference portal of choice for all Canadian farm producers and agri-businesses.

PORTAGE, a leading-edge language technology system, placed first in the international evaluation of machine translation systems done by the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

For ten years or so, the National Research Council of Canada (NRC) has been making great strides in the field of language-processing technologies, with its efforts focused in particular on statistical machine translation and text-analysis technology. The NRC has successfully positioned Canada as a world leader in the field of statistical machine translation: its PORTAGE system is now considered the best in the world. It is used by CLS Lexi-tech, the largest private translation business in Canada, as well as by PWGSC's Translation Bureau, whose mandate is to deliver translation services to all federal institutions.

Status of Women Canada also established a new partnership with RDÉE, as they share a common objective, specifically, to improve the economic security and prosperity of women and girls, including those that live in OLMCs. In February 2013, SWC gave a presentation on the workings of the Women's Program to RDÉE Canada members to encourage funding applications for concrete projects conceived by groups of women living in OLMCs.

In Eastern Canada, support from ACOA enabled Le Conseil de développement économique de la Nouvelle-Écosse to offer a wide array of services that benefited 276 businesses. Dozens of them took part in one of five professional networking sessions held over the course of the year, while the representatives of 14 small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) took part in development workshops.

Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED) played a similar role in Quebec, by supporting the development and expansion of the Small Business Support Network (SBSN). Based on the SBSN results achieved in the Laurentides, Montérégie and Estrie, CED supported its deployment in seven other regions of Quebec. Over the course of 2012-13, the SBSN organized no fewer than 70 events and 3 webinars that reached approximately 1,100 participants in total. The impact of these initiatives is such that CED is planning a level of support that would allow the organization to extend its activities all over Quebec. Along the same lines, CED supported the Voice of English-speaking Quebec, which offers business mentorship in both English and French. The organization puts Anglophone job-seekers in contact with Québec-area companies seeking workers. The three events it organized in 2012-13 attracted several hundred employers, entrepreneurs, job-seekers and organizations.

In Ontario as well, RDÉE initiatives launched in 2011-12 with the support of the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev Ontario) quickly achieved positive results. The enthusiastic response to the availability of four specialists hired to provide professional advice and training to Francophone SMEs in Southern Ontario represents proof on its own that this was a sound investment. Over the year, 203 companies had the chance to increase their entrepreneurial capacities, and 60 of them obtained assistance and advice on seizing new business opportunities. Ten new companies were created, in fact; five others grew; and 25 SMEs were able to stay in business despite a constantly evolving economic environment. In total, the interventions of RDÉE Ontario led to 43 business partnerships being formed or maintained.

Conclusion

This *Official Languages Annual Report 2012-13* presents the actions taken by the Government of Canada in the promotion of English and French for the development of OLMCs and the promotion of official languages in Canadian society over the past year.

Beyond the diverse and sometimes complex interventions flowing not only from Canadian Heritage's dual mandate, but also from the active role played by federal institutions to respect their OLA obligations, it is possible to draw three major conclusions characterizing all of these federal government initiatives:

- The first relates to the crucial role of federal official languages interventions, whether they are direct or indirect. This is particularly evident when one looks at all of the initiatives successfully completed, this year again, through Canadian Heritage's official languages support programs. Whether we are talking about the agreements that bind the Department to the 13 provinces and territories in education and delivery of services in the language of the minority or the relationships it maintains with some 500 non-profits, the longstanding support offered by Canadian Heritage plays a vital role in the existence of strong structures on which members of OLMCs can rely in order to live fully in their official language of choice in their respective communities.
- The results presented also attest to the importance of working collaboratively. At its origin, this collaborative energy is often animated by Canadian Heritage, through its own programs, through the support it provides to other federal institutions, and then is maintained by all of the other federal institutions across the country. Whether they are national, regional or local in scope, these collaborations have a domino effect in terms of the ability of OLMCs to contribute with increasing effectiveness to the identification of their needs and actively take part in the implementation of initiatives. It also attests to the will of all stakeholders to pool their resources and undertake projects that contribute to the vitality and development of OLMCs as well as to full recognition of English and French in Canadian society.
- The third and final major conclusion that can be drawn relates to the high degree of complementarity that exists between all of the initiatives presented. This complementarity is often expressed in a variety of ways: for example, in the co-existence of long-term initiatives of varying scope and in various fields of intervention.

Finally, by hosting official languages consultations in 2012 on an unprecedented scale in the country's history and then announcing the *Roadmap 2013-18* in March 2013, the Government of Canada, once again, clearly reiterated the importance it places on the development and vitality of OLMCs and on the promotion of French and English in Canadian society. The *Roadmap 2013-18* provides the government the means to take concrete action in areas that are important to Canadians: education, immigration and community support. To quote the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Stephen Harper, "this Roadmap shows the way forward to an even stronger and more united Canada—a Canada where English and French, the languages of our national identity, are a greater source of pride for all Canadians than ever before."

Appendix 1 – Breakdown of Expenditures by Province and Territory 2012–13

Official Languages Support Programs (Canadian Heritage)										
Development of Official-Language Communities							Enhancement of Official Languages			TOTAL
Cooperation with the Community Sector	Community Life Component			Minority-Language Education Component	Sub-Total	Promotion of Linguistic Duality Component	Second-Language Learning Component	Sub-Total		
	Intergovernmental Cooperation on Services	Cultural Development Fund	Sub-Total							
Newfoundland and Labrador	988,500	525,000	66,500	1,580,000	1,301,551	2,881,551	136,710	2,684,295	2,821,005	5,702,556
Prince Edward Island	784,134	1,562,500	96,000	2,442,634	3,447,382	5,890,016	112,200	1,076,602	1,188,802	7,078,818
Nova Scotia	1,735,652	1,400,000	120,700	3,256,352	4,696,725	7,953,077	160,130	3,761,355	3,921,485	11,874,562
New Brunswick	3,507,866	2,000,000	305,400	5,813,266	17,651,444	23,464,710	147,065	5,503,248	5,650,313	29,115,023
Quebec	3,651,663	400,000	878,438	4,930,101	47,828,973	52,759,074	37,930	18,406,662	18,444,592	71,203,666
Ontario	5,008,145	1,475,000	514,900	6,998,045	60,263,678	67,261,723	294,450	24,090,634	24,385,084	91,646,807
Manitoba	2,802,813	1,400,000	134,000	4,336,813	9,020,749	13,357,562	219,330	5,540,451	5,759,781	19,117,343
Saskatchewan	2,414,090	820,000	393,830	3,627,920	3,363,018	6,990,938	149,330	4,369,526	4,518,856	11,509,794
Alberta	2,891,290	650,000	25,000	3,566,290	5,824,391	9,390,681	205,540	9,531,434	9,736,974	19,127,655
British Columbia	2,691,665	700,000	33,000	3,424,665	6,811,572	10,236,237	318,760	10,367,846	10,686,606	20,922,843
Northwest Territories	570,240	1,900,000	-	2,470,240	1,382,850	3,853,090	79,740	1,204,705	1,284,445	5,137,535
Yukon	581,560	1,750,000	81,200	2,412,760	1,260,800	3,673,560	-	1,049,100	1,049,100	4,722,660
Nunavut	-	1,450,000	75,000	1,525,000	947,885	2,472,885	-	474,746	474,746	2,947,631
National (including panCanadian and inter-regional projects)	5,937,783	184,500	576,902	6,699,185	150,000	6,849,185	2,408,674	-	2,408,674	9,257,859
Sub-Total	33,565,401	16,217,000	3,300,870	53,083,271	163,951,018	217,034,289	4,269,859	88,060,604	92,330,463	309,364,752
National Programs :										
- Complementary Support for Language Learning								15,687,736	15,687,736	15,687,736
○ Explore					825,671	825,671				825,671
○ Destination Clic					1,784,743	1,784,743		5,105,256	5,105,256	6,889,999
○ Odyssey								864,120	864,120	2,720,680
- Cooperation with the Non-Governmental Sector /Education					1,856,560	1,856,560				
- Young Canada Works				1,632,948		1,632,948		1,841,410	1,841,410	3,474,358
Sub-Total				1,632,948	4,466,974	6,099,922		23,498,522	23,498,522	29,598,444
Language Rights Support Component						1,179,760			320,240	1,500,000
				54,716,219	168,417,992	Total 224,313,971	4,269,859	111,559,126	Total 116,149,225	Grand total 340,463,196

Appendix 2 – Breakdown of Expenditures by Program Component 2012-13

Official Languages Support Programs (Canadian Heritage)			
Development of Official-Language Communities		Enhancement of Official Languages	
Community Life	Total	Promotion of Linguistic Duality	Total
Cooperation with the Community Sector	33,565,401	Appreciation and Rapprochement	3,668,175
Intergovernmental Cooperation on Minority-Language Services	16,217,000	Promotion of Bilingual Services	218,391
Cultural Development Fund	3,300,870	Support for Interpretation and Translation Events	278,737
		Translation	104,556
		Sub-Total	383,293
Young Canada Works	1,632,948		
Total – Community Life	54,716,219	Total - Promotion of Linguistic Duality	4,269,859
Minority-Language Education		Second-Language Learning	
Intergovernmental Cooperation for Minority-Language Education	163,951,018	Intergovernmental Cooperation for Second-Language Learning	88,060,604
Complementary Support for Language Learning (Destination Clic and Odyssey)	2,610,414	Complementary Support for Language Learning (Explore and Odyssey)	20,792,992
Cooperation with the Non-Governmental Sector	1,856,560	Cooperation with the Non-Governmental Sector	864,120
		Young Canada Works	1,841,410
Total – Minority-Language Education	168,417,992	Total – Second-Language Learning	111,559,126
Language Rights Support		Language Rights Support	
Alternative Dispute Resolution	179,751	Information and Promotion	320,240
Legal Remedies	1,000,009		
Total - Language Rights Support	1,179,760	Total - Language Rights Support	320,240
TOTAL – Development of Official-Language Communities	224,313,971	TOTAL – Enhancement of Official Languages	116,149,225

OVERALL TOTAL (Grants and contributions)	340,463,196
Program Administration Cost	7,648,550

Appendix 3 – Education Expenditures 2012-13

	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	33,184,501	19.7%	40,709,597	12,123,133	11.0%	11,826,433	45,307,634	16.3%	52,536,030
Provision of Programs	54,057,011	32.1%	70,624,147	43,684,351	39.8%	97,137,371	97,741,362	35.1%	167,761,518
Student Performance	8,635,096	5.1%	14,673,671	4,483,630	4.1%	6,260,543	13,118,726	4.7%	20,934,214
Enriched School Environment	21,240,577	12.6%	55,891,323	7,647,631	7.0%	8,464,492	28,888,208	10.4%	64,355,815
Access to Postsecondary Education	27,696,709	16.4%	32,300,214	7,459,919	6.8%	7,712,973	35,156,628	12.6%	40,013,187
Support for Educational Staff and Research	19,137,124	11.4%	21,320,530	12,661,940	11.5%	15,145,039	31,799,064	11.4%	36,465,569
Sub-Total	163,951,018	97.3%	235,519,482	88,060,604	80.3%	146,546,851	252,011,622	90.6%	382,066,333
National Programs									
Complementary Support for Language Learning :									
- Explore and Destination Clic (Bursaries)	825,671	0.5%		15,687,736	14.3%		16,513,407	5.9%	
- Odyssey (Language assistants)	1,784,743	1.1%		5,105,256	4.7%		6,889,999	2.5%	
Cooperation with the Non-Governmental Sector :									
- Support for Education	1,856,560	1.1%		864,120	0.8%		2,720,680	1.0%	
OVERALL TOTAL	168,417,992	100%	235,519,482	109,717,716	100%	146,546,851	278,135,708	100%	382,066,333

Appendix 4 – Enrolment Data

Enrolments in Second-Language Instruction Programs in the Majority-Language School Systems

Year	Total Majority-Language School Population	Second Language (including immersion)		French Immersion	
		Enrolment	Percentage (of total pop.)	Enrolment	Percentage (of total pop.)
Newfoundland and Labrador					
1983-1984	147,500	75,056	50.9%	970	0.7%
2009-2010	69,410	41,743	60.1%	8,408	12.1%
2010-2011	68,389	40,930	59.8%	8,698	12.7%
2011-2012	67,523	40,521	60.0%	9,003	13.3%
Prince Edward Island					
1983-1984	24,964	15,911	63.7%	1,833	7.3%
2009-2010	19,240	12,163	63.2%	4,197	21.8%
2010-2011	20,342	11,676	57.4%	4,426	21.8%
2011-2012	19,977	11,176	55.9%	4,366	21.9%
Nova Scotia					
1983-1984	172,770	95,201	55.1%	894	0.5%
2009-2010	125,789	66,811	53.1%	15,069	12.0%
2010-2011	123,497	64,893	52.5%	14,948	12.1%
2011-2012	120,769	63,297	52.4%	15,275	12.6%
New Brunswick					
1983-1984	98,284	70,289	71.5%	11,009	11.2%
2009-2010	75,974	46,911	61.7%	17,232	22.7%
2010-2011	74,579	46,379	62.2%	17,454	23.4%
2011-2012	73,124	45,895	62.8%	17,680	24.2%
Quebec					
1983-1984	937,725	591,918	63.1%	-	-
2009-2010	784,890	702,988	89.6%	-	-
2010-2011	777,011	692,313	89.1%	-	-
2011-2012	774,348	684,742	88.4%	-	-
Ontario					
1983-1984	1,682,302	909,290	54.1%	65,310	3.9%
2009-2010	1,968,414	980,214	49.8%	176,291	9.0%
2010-2011	1,957,016	978,464	50.0%	186,042	9.5%
2011-2012	1,946,437	975,935	50.1%	195,930	10.1%
Manitoba					
1983-1984	194,182	91,058	46.9%	9,090	4.7%
2009-2010	172,277	83,360	48.4%	19,103	11.1%
2010-2011	172,443	81,775	47.4%	19,734	11.4%
2011-2012	173,666	82,076	47.3%	20,490	11.8%

Appendix

Saskatchewan					
1983-1984	200,362	52,324	26.1%	4,018	2.0%
2009-2010	163,334	52,995	32.4%	9,976	6.1%
2010-2011	164,807	50,852	30.9%	10,308	6.3%
2011-2012	166,239	49,027	29.5%	11,058	6.7%
Alberta					
1983-1984	447,759	120,868	27.0%	14,523	3.2%
2009-2010	562,414	178,706	31.8%	33,205	5.9%
2010-2011	567,515	184,201	32.5%	33,979	6.0%
2011-2012	571,833	175,559	30.7%	35,138	6.1%
British Columbia					
1983-1984	496,149	177,338	35.7%	9,807	2.0%
2009-2010	545,069	237,341	43.5%	43,959	8.1%
2010-2011	539,257	232,160	43.1%	44,845	8.3%
2011-2012	533,289	229,074	43.0%	46,386	8.7%
Yukon					
1984-1985	4,667	2,221	47.6%	186	4.0%
2009-2010	4,845	2,420	49.9%	602	12.4%
2010-2011 ^e	4,904	2,621	49.9%	589	12.4%
2011-2012	4,828	2,589	53.4%	580	12.0%
Northwest Territories					
1990-1991	14,016	4,360	31.1%	404	2.9%
2009-2010	8,373	2,517	30.1%	674	8.0%
2010-2011	8,379	2,496	29.8%	671	8.0%
2011-2012	8,289	2,436	29.4%	674	8.1%
Nunavut					
2002-2003	8,861	-	n.d.	-	n.d.
2009-2010	8,987	-	n.d.	-	n.d.
2010-2011	8,797	-	n.d.	-	n.d.
2011-2012	8,819	-	n.d.	-	n.d.

Total – Canada

Year	Total Majority-Language School Population	Second Language (including immersion)		French Immersion	
		Enrolment	Percentage (of total pop.)	Enrolment	Percentage (of total pop.)
Students in majority-language school systems taking French as a second-language combined with students taking English as a second-language					
1983-1984	4,401,997	2,199,253	50.0%	117,454	2.7%
2009-2010	4,509,016	2,408,169	53.4%	328,716	7.3%
2010-2011	4,486,936	2,388,760	53.2%	341,694	7.6%
2011-2012	4,469,141	2,362,327	52.9%	356,580	8.0%
Students in English-language system taking French second-language courses (Canada, less Quebec)					
1983-1984	3,464,272	1,607,335	46.4%	117,454	3.4%
2009-2010	3,724,126	1,705,181	45.8%	328,716	8.8%
2010-2011	3,709,925	1,696,447	45.7%	341,694	9.2%
2011-2012	3,694,793	1,677,585	45.4%	356,580	9.7%

Appendix

Students in French-language system taking English second-language courses (Quebec)					
1983-1984	937,725	591,918	63.1%	n.d.	-
2009-2010	784,890	702,988	89.6%	n.d.	-
2010-2011	777,011	692,313	89.1%	n.d.	-
2011-2012	774,348	684,742	88.4%	n.d.	-

Enrolments in Minority-Language Education Programs

Year	Total School Enrolment	Enrolment in Minority-Language Schools	Classes	Minority-Language Share of Total School Enrolment
Newfoundland and Labrador				
1983-1984	147,603	103	K to 12	0.1%
2009-2010	69,665	255	K to 12	0.4%
2010-2011	68,655	266	K to 12	0.4%
2011-2012	67,829	306	K to 12	0.5%
Prince Edward Island				
1983-1984	25,480	516	K to 12	2.0%
2009-2010	19,955	715	1 to 12	3.6%
2010-2011	21,162	820	1 to 12	3.9%
2011-2012	20,831	854	1 to 12	4.1%
Nova Scotia				
1983-1984	177,240	4,470	K to 12	2.5%
2009-2010	130,235	4,446	P to 12	3.4%
2010-2011	128,131	4,634	P to 12	3.6%
2011-2012	125,540	4,771	P to 12	3.8%
New Brunswick				
1983-1984	146,045	47,761	K to 12	32.7%
2009-2010	106,394	30,420	K to 12	28.6%
2010-2011	104,421	29,842	K to 12	28.6%
2011-2012	102,579	29,455	K to 12	28.7%
Quebec				
1983-1984	1,066,133	128,408	K to 11	12.0%
2009-2010	879,861	94,971	K to 11	10.8%
2010-2011	869,181	92,170	K to 11	10.6%
2011-2012	864,568	90,220	K to 11	10.4%
Ontario				
1983-1984	1,773,478	91,176	K to 12	5.1%
2009-2010	2,061,390	92,976	K to 13	4.5%
2010-2011	2,051,865	94,849	K to 13	4.6%
2011-2012	2,043,117	96,680	K to 13	4.7%
Manitoba				
1983-1984	199,743	5,561	K to 12	2.8%
2009-2010	177,500	5,223	K to 12	2.9%
2010-2011	177,679	5,236	K to 12	2.9%
2011-2012	178,919	5,253	K to 12	2.9%

Appendix

Saskatchewan				
1983-1984	201,130	768	K to 12	0.4%
2009-2010	164,672	1,338	K to 12	0.8%
2010-2011	166,295	1,488	K to 12	0.9%
2011-2012	167,805	1,566	K to 12	0.9%
Alberta				
1983-1984	448,835	1,076	K to 12	0.2%
2009-2010	567,979	5,565	K to 12	1.0%
2010-2011	573,198	5,683	K to 12	1.0%
2011-2012	577,759	5,926	K to 12	1.0%
British Columbia				
1983-1984	497,312	1,163	K to 12	0.1%
2009-2010	549,437	4,368	K to 12	0.8%
2010-2011	543,722	4,465	K to 12	0.8%
2011-2012	537,888	4,599	K to 12	0.9%
Yukon				
1984-1985	4,697	30	K to 8	0.6%
2009-2010	5,010	165	K to 12	3.3%
2010-2011 ^e	5,086	182	K to 12	3.3%
2011-2012	5,037	209	K to 12	3.6%
Northwest Territories				
1990-1991	14,079	63	K to 11	0.4%
2009-2010	8,564	191	K to 11	2.2%
2010-2011	8,576	197	K to 11	2.3%
2011-2012	8,512	223	K to 11	2.6%
Nunavut				
2002-2003	8,901	40	K to 12	0.4%
2009-2010	9,038	51	K to 12	0.6%
2010-2011	8,855	58	K to 12	0.7%
2011-2012	8,902	83	K to 12	0.9%

Year	Total School Enrolment	Enrolment in Minority-Language Schools	Classes	Minority-Language Share of Total School Enrolment
Total - Canada				
1983-1984	4,682,999	281,002	-	6.0%
2009-2010	4,749,700	240,684	-	5.1%
2010-2011	4,726,826	239,890	-	5.1%
2011-2012	4,709,286	240,145	-	5.1%
Total – French Minority-Language Schools				
1983-1984	3,634,315	152,594	-	4.2%
2009-2010	3,869,839	145,713	-	3.8%
2010-2011	3,857,645	147,720	-	3.8%
2011-2012	3,844,718	149,925	-	3.9%

Appendix

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, for which 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 reference 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, the French immersion enrolments are included and are given separately as well. Students in French immersion in Quebec's English-language schools are not included in the second-language totals.

3. Second-language totals for 1983-84 do not include Yukon or Northwest Territories, for which no data was available.

4. The base year has been changed from 1975-76 to 1983-84 to ensure more complete coverage.

5. The enrolment data for second-language instruction and minority-language education does not include data from private schools and/or home schooling.

Source: Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada