



Canadian
Heritage

Patrimoine
canadien

Canada

Official Languages Annual Report

2015-16

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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER



Throughout our country, Canada's two official languages are at the heart of who we are as a country and help make our society one of the most welcoming, open and innovative in the world. The works and ideas of Canadians, whether expressed in English or French, enrich our lives and allow Canada to shine on the national and international stage.

That is why the Government of Canada is proud to promote both official languages and ensure the vitality of all official language minority communities.

As we celebrate the 150th anniversary of Confederation in 2017, we want to reflect on the important role that English, French and Aboriginal peoples played in the building of our country, while highlighting the achievements and future projects of Canada's diverse communities.

In addition, we want our support for Official Languages to be aligned with the current realities and aspirations of Canadians. In 2015–16, we therefore planned to hold cross-Canada consultations to develop the next multi-year action plan for official languages. I am delighted that these consultations attracted a great deal of interest, and I thank everyone who took part. I look forward to continuing this important project with all our government's partners.

As Minister of Canadian Heritage, I invite you to read the *Official Languages Annual Report 2015–16*. This report provides an overview of what the Department of Canadian Heritage accomplished through its Official Languages Support Programs. It also describes the results achieved by some 170 federal institutions in promoting the vitality of English and French in all regions of Canada.

The Honourable Mélanie Joly

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2015-16
Highlights

4.9M

page views for the Language Portal of Canada

44,607

economic immigrants enrolled in a language course

96%

of the 2015-16 budget allocation for the Roadmap 2013-18 was disbursed

\$6.45M

in funding granted in 2015-16 under the Economic Development Initiative of the Road map 2013-18

\$220.8M

of actual expenditures in 2015-16 under the Road map 2013-18

787

students graduated from

100

French-language health training programs, funded by Health Canada, in 11 colleges and universities outside Quebec

409,899

students enrolled in French immersion programs outside side Quebec

240,000

young Canadians in minority communities studied in their language

\$5M

invested by Canadian Heritage to support celebrations highlighting 400 years of French presence in Ontario

392

artists from OLMCs appeared in more than

OLMCs: official language minority communities

626

justice professionals received language training through 14 projects supported by Justice Canada

865

music showcases presented at regional, national and international events, in addition to participating in several tours

350

community organizations supported by Canadian Heritage at the national, provincial and local levels that work directly to ensure the development and vitality of OLMCs

75

health and social services employees in Quebec completed language training funded by Health Canada to better serve Quebec's English-speaking communities

\$11M

granted by the Canada Media Fund to 29 French-language productions in minority communities



Introduction

Canada is a country that values diversity and where more than 36 million people from diverse backgrounds live together in harmony.

The presence of English and French across Canada strengthens this diversity. Our country's official languages enable its residents to communicate, understand each other, integrate into their province or territory and work together to build a better society. English and French language minority communities enrich the regions where they are located.

Promoting bilingualism and the development of official language minority communities in Canada are key elements of our success.

This report presents several of the actions taken by the Government of Canada, through its federal institutions in 2015–16 to achieve these goals.

The first section of this report highlights the actions taken to promote dialogue between English- and French-speaking Canadians and to value their contribution to our society. The second section presents initiatives that help young Canadians become bilingual and that support students from minority communities in improving their proficiency in their first official language. The third describes actions taken to enhance the vitality of English and French language minority communities and to strengthen their identity. The fourth section shows how the Government of Canada is working with its partners to increase the availability of services in both languages across the country. The fifth section discusses some of the actions taken in 2015–16 to promote the economic development of minority communities.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT

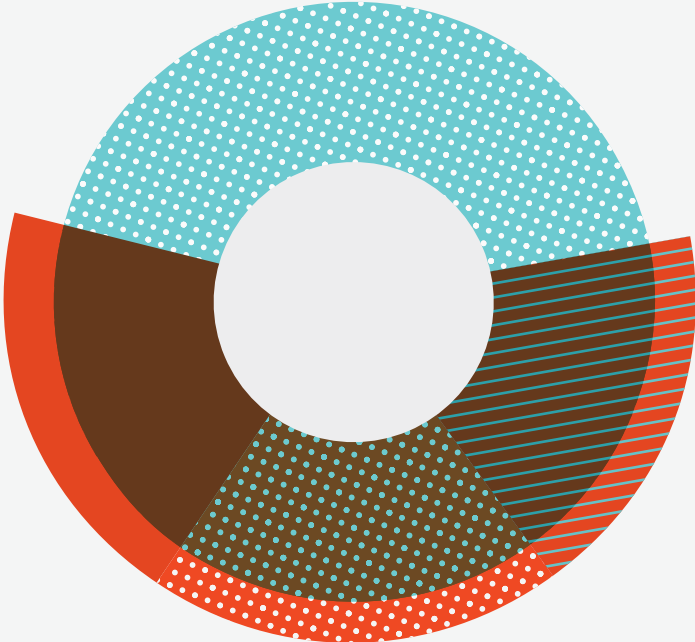
The Government of Canada and its federal institutions are responsible for implementing the *Official Languages Act*. Section 41 of the Act stipulates that federal institutions must take “positive measures” to implement the Government’s commitment to promote both English and French in Canada.

Section 42 states that the “Minister of Canadian Heritage, in consultation with other Ministers of the Crown, shall encourage and promote a coordinated approach to the implementation by federal institutions of the commitments set out in Section 41.”

**Actual Expenditures Within
the Roadmap 2013-18 Horizontal
Initiative**

1,124,037,385

Total allocation over five years



201,075,806

2013-14

217,871,504

2014-15

220,079,744

2015-16

REPORT ON THE THIRD YEAR OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROADMAP FOR CANADA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGES 2013-18.

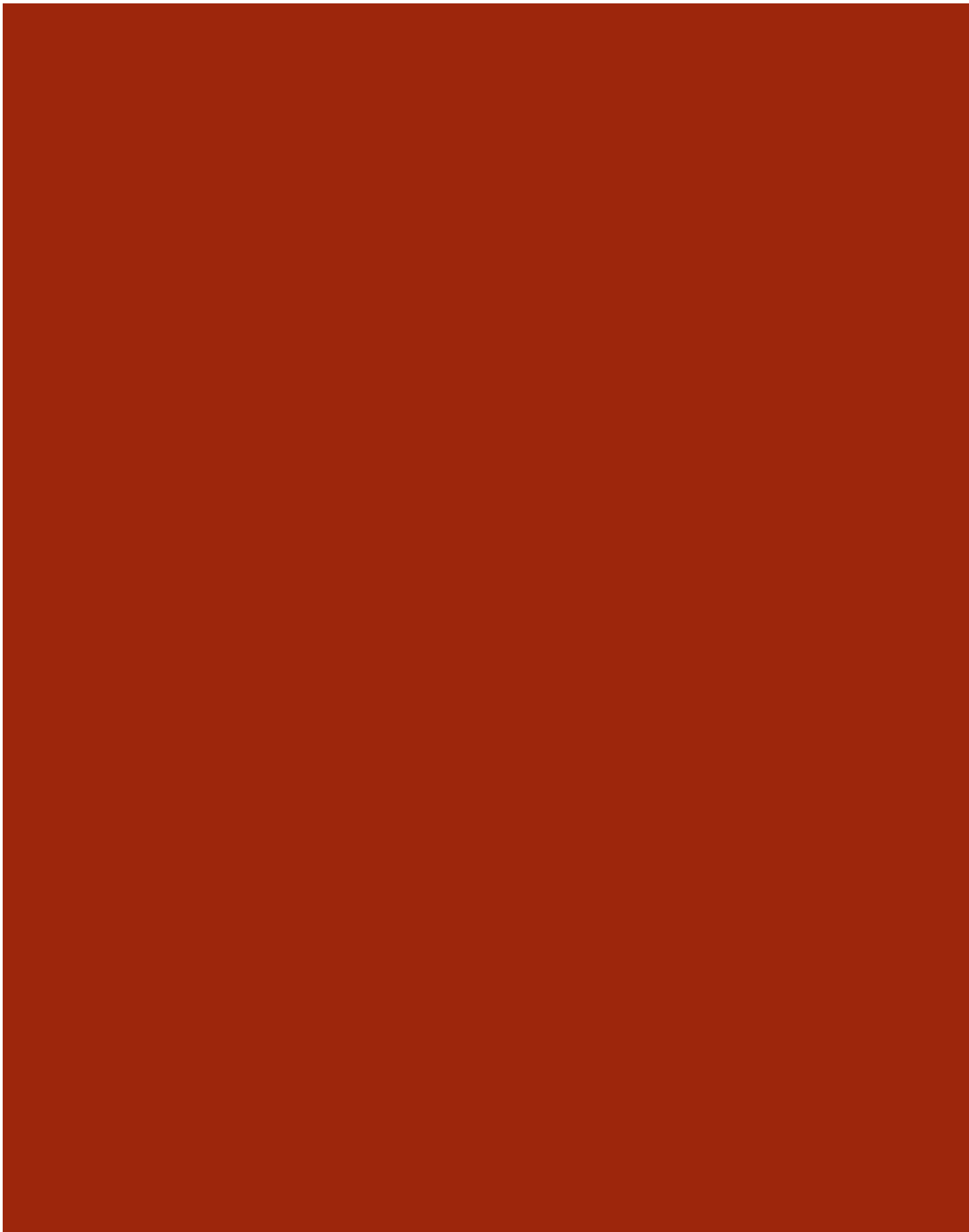
The Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-18: Education, Immigration and Communities (Roadmap 2013-18) is the third five-year plan that the Government of Canada has adopted to strengthen the place of English and French in Canada. It includes 28 initiatives and involves 14 federal institutions, including, first and foremost, the Department of Canadian Heritage, which coordinates the Roadmap's implementation (see Appendix 1 for *Roadmap 2013-18* financial data for 2015-16).

Canadian Heritage also manages a portion of the funding for *Roadmap 2013-18* initiatives through its own Official Languages Support

Programs (see Appendices 2, 3, 4 and 5 for detailed information on the Canadian Heritage Official Languages Support Programs).

Roadmap 2013-18 is just one of the mechanisms which the Government of Canada uses to strengthen Canada's official languages. The *Official Languages Act* obliges all federal institutions to take positive steps to promote English and French in society and to support the development of minority communities.

Since its implementation in 2013, over \$639 million has been spent, which is 56.8% of the planned funding over the five-year period.



Strengthening Official Languages as a Pillar of our Social Contract



The ties between Canada's two major language groups have become stronger over time. To keep our country running smoothly, however, we must continue to promote the idea that the presence of both English and French, two strong official languages, is a great asset for all Canadians.

This section presents some examples of initiatives that the Government of Canada, through its federal institutions, undertook in 2015–16 to celebrate our official languages and help English- and French-speaking Canadians become better acquainted.



DIALOGUE BETWEEN ENGLISH- AND FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIANS

The contribution of English- and French-speaking Canadians to the various regions of our country is sometimes overlooked. The Government of Canada worked to address this shortcoming in 2015–16.

For example, in 2015–16, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions supported a project to enable the operators of the Gaspesian British Heritage Village to develop a strategic plan and explore new development opportunities. This initiative, in which the leaders of Gaspé’s English-speaking community are actively involved, seeks to strengthen a tourism business that has attracted thousands of visitors to New Richmond since the 1980s by highlighting the history and culture of British-born Gaspesians and contributing to the mutual understanding of people of French, English and Aboriginal descent.

Canadian Heritage, the Canada Council for the Arts and the National Arts Centre renewed the funding granted to Zones théâtrales, the biennial meeting of theatre professionals from Quebec and from Canada’s Francophone minority communities, until 2020. The sixth edition of this event, which ended in September 2015, brought together 300 artists and 50 presenters in Ottawa. It gave these professionals a unique opportunity to build relationships and share knowledge and know-how. Also, English- and French-speaking visitors were able to attend theatre, puppetry, dance and circus shows that highlighted the wide range of talent of Canada’s French-speaking artists.

1.2

CELEBRATING AND RAISING AWARENESS OF OUR OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

A large majority of Canadians are proud that the country's official languages are English and French. They believe that bilingualism makes a positive contribution to Canada's image abroad. It is important that the Canadian government and its federal institutions take advantage of opportunities to celebrate this Canadian value.

One of the highlights of 2015–16 in terms of promoting official languages was certainly the excellent visibility given to English and French during the FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) Women's World Cup and during the Pan American and Parapan American Games.

During the Women's World Cup soccer games in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Ottawa, Montreal and Moncton, English and French received equal billing on bulletin boards, programs and promotional items delivered or sold to spectators. Both were featured during the ceremonies, especially the tournament's opening ceremonies. Also, they were highlighted by the organizers on the Internet and in social media. The close collaboration that Sport Canada, the Canadian Soccer Association and the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages established well ahead of the Women's Soccer World Cup was definitely a factor in the successful showcasing of Canada's linguistic duality during this major event.

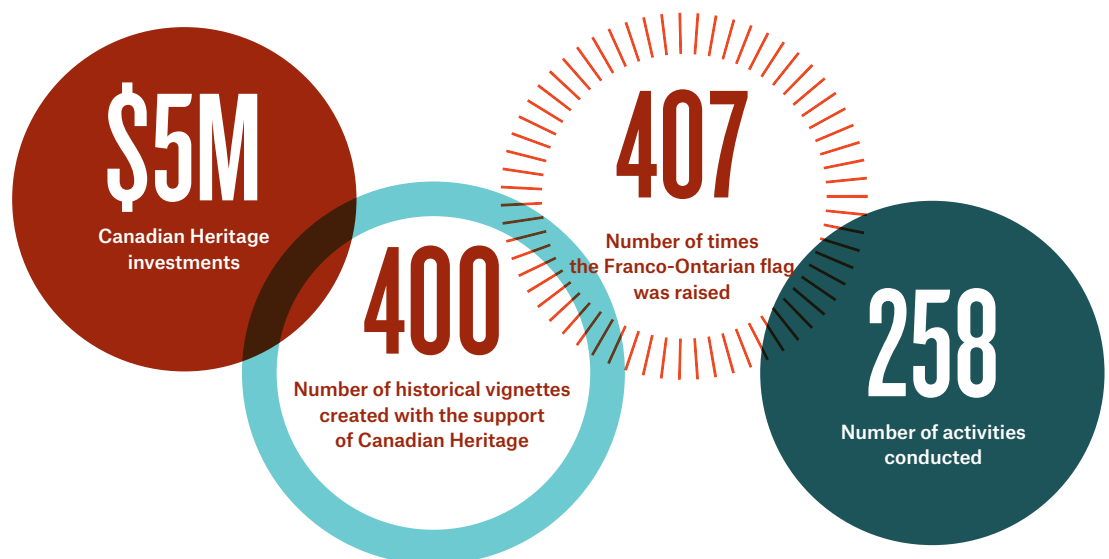
The organizers of the Pan American and Parapan American Games, which took place in Toronto in July and August 2015, ensured compliance with the *Official Languages Act* and showed the 10,000 participants, and the millions of visitors or viewers watching them, that promoting English and French is an important Canadian value. It is worth mentioning that 23,000 volunteers contributed to the successful organization of this event, and 40% of them spoke French.

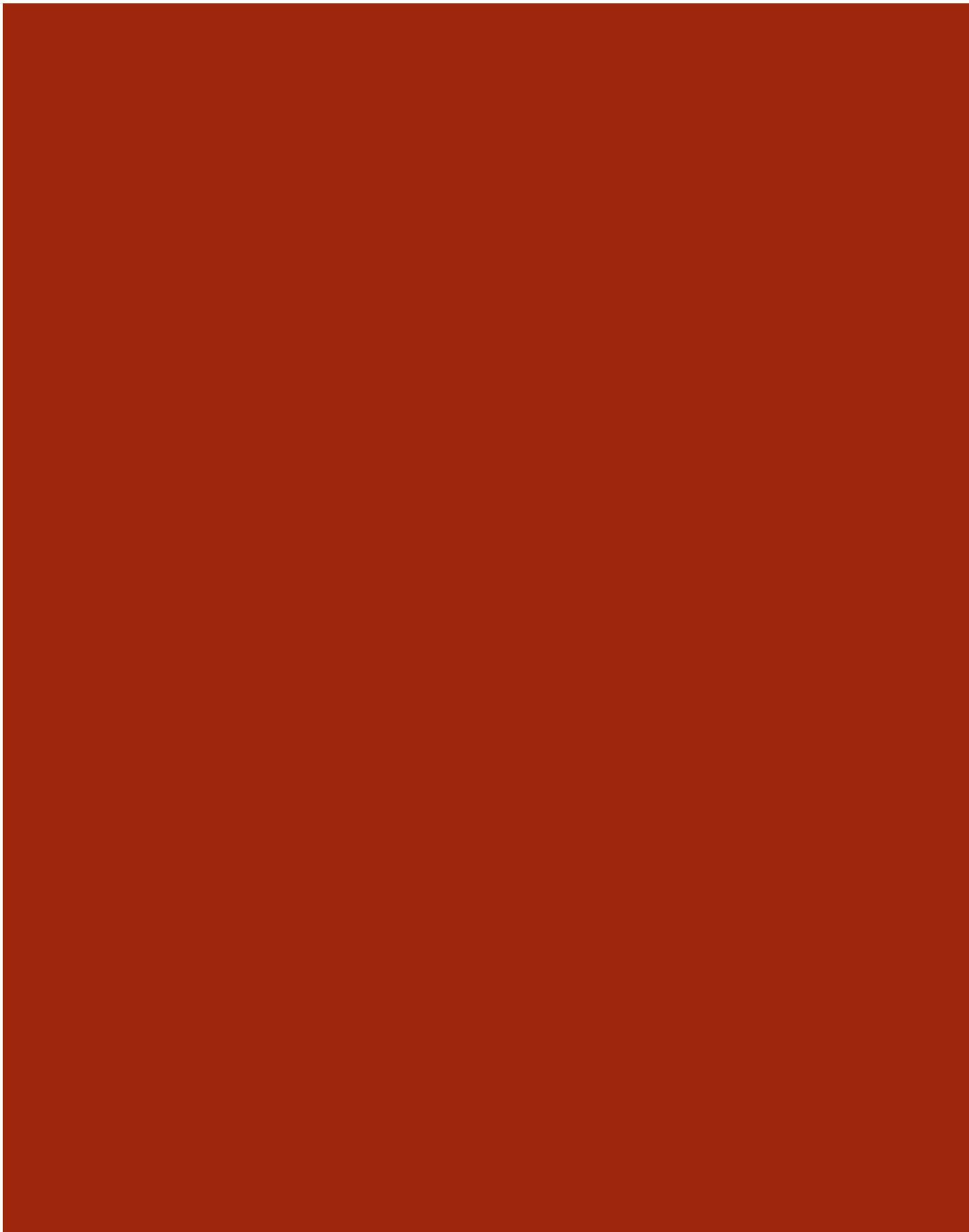
In 2015–16, we also celebrated the 400th anniversary of the French presence in Ontario. Canadian Heritage invested \$5 million to help organize the celebrations. These ended in October 2015 with the annual general meeting of the Assemblée de la francophonie de l'Ontario and with a show, including Franco-Ontarian singer Céleste Lévis, presented at the Sony Centre for the Performing Arts in Toronto.

More than 250 community events were held to celebrate Champlain’s arrival in the region that was to become the province of Ontario. Canadian Heritage joined a number of partners to support, as part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*, a special edition of the Franco-Fête de Toronto. The 2015 Franco-Fête lasted 15 days, rather than the usual three, to mark the 400th anniversary of the French presence in Ontario and to provide a strong cultural component to the Pan American and Parapan American Games. In all, more than 300 artists gave performances related to the historical development of the Canadian Francophonie and its ties with Canada’s Aboriginal peoples. Approximately 100,000 people attended.

Other federal institutions also helped celebrate 400 years of French presence in Ontario. In October 2015, VIA Rail supported the organization of “24 heures du roman” by Écriture en mouvement, a non-profit organization that promotes French-language literature. This activity brought together two dozen French, Belgian, Acadian, Quebec and Ontario writers who boarded VIA Rail’s Ocean train in Halifax. During the trip from the capital of Nova Scotia to Toronto, they co-wrote a novel about Champlain’s adventures in America. The book, *Sur les traces de Champlain, un destin extraordinaire en 24 tableaux*, was presented to the participants at the Salon du livre express de Toronto. It is available at many bookstores across Canada.

400th ANNIVERSARY OF FRENCH PRESENCE IN ONTARIO





Investing in Youth



It is important that Canada invest in developing the next generation and helping them acquire the essential knowledge and skills they need to fully contribute to our country's development.

The Government of Canada is therefore committing considerable sums to provide French-speaking communities outside Quebec and the English-speaking community in Quebec with the quality education they are constitutionally entitled to receive in their own language. It also celebrates Canadian identity by providing financial support every year to help hundreds of thousands of young Canadians learn English or French as a second language.

By mastering their first official language and becoming bilingual, Canadian students and young workers are better equipped to join the middle class, broaden their cultural horizons and make a significant contribution to civic life. They also develop their sense of belonging to Canada and their communities.

2.1

SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNING

The Government of Canada supports the considerable efforts of Canadian provinces and territories in a variety of ways to enable young people of all ages to learn English or French as a second language (see Appendix 5 on the breakdown of school enrolment data). For example, the assistance it has provided has, since the adoption of the first official languages five-year plan in 2003, contributed to the steady increase in the number of English-speaking individuals enrolled in French immersion programs outside Quebec (see graph on page 24).

More specifically, in 2015–16, the Canadian Heritage Odyssey Program enabled 301 young people with strong English or French language skills to work in educational institutions to plan and conduct activities that encourage students to become more proficient in their target official language, or their knowledge of Anglophone or Francophone culture. For its part, the Explore Program provided bursaries for 7,057 young Canadians to attend a summer immersion course and improve their second language.

2015–16 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL FOR AGREEMENTS FOR MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION AND SECOND-LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION 2013–14 TO 2017–18

The Protocol for Agreements for Minority-Language Education and Second-Language Instruction 2013–14 to 2017–18 is the main instrument used by the Government of Canada to support Canadians in learning English or French as their first or second official language. After the Protocol was signed in 2013, Canadian Heritage entered into 13 bilateral agreements, one with each province and territory. Each agreement defines the action plan that a province or a

territory agrees to implement in order to strengthen minority-language education and second official language instruction in schools. In 2015–16, the Government of Canada allocated \$89.8 million under the Protocol to help Canadians learn English or French as a second language in the 10 provinces and three territories. It also injected \$162.6 million for members of minority communities to access quality instruction in their language.

Implementation of the Protocol Since 2013 (millions of dollars)

SECOND LANGUAGE

267.2

Total since 2013



89.8

2015-16

MINORITY-LANGUAGE

486.4

Total since 2013



162.6

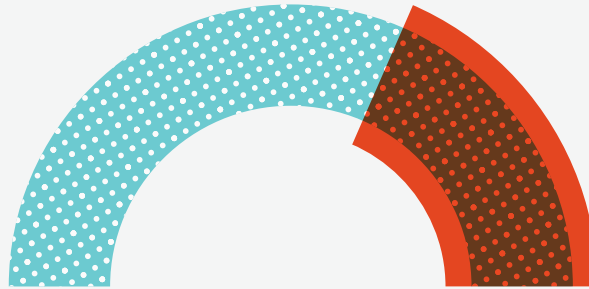
2015-16

Level of Participation in the Odyssey, Explore and Exchanges Canada Programs Since 2013

ODYSSEY

902

Total since 2013



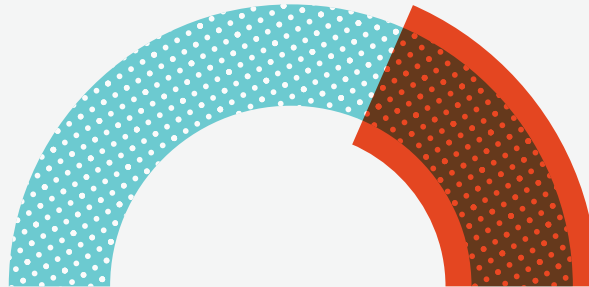
301

2015-16

EXPLORE

37,100

Total since 2013



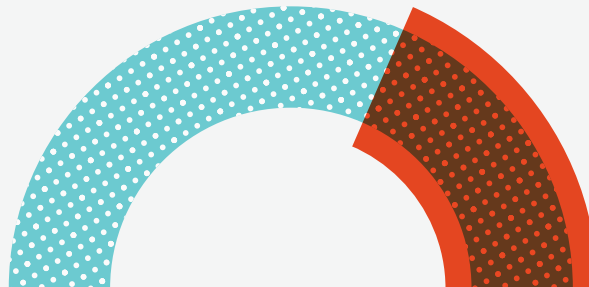
12,600

2015-16

EXCHANGES CANADA

21,171

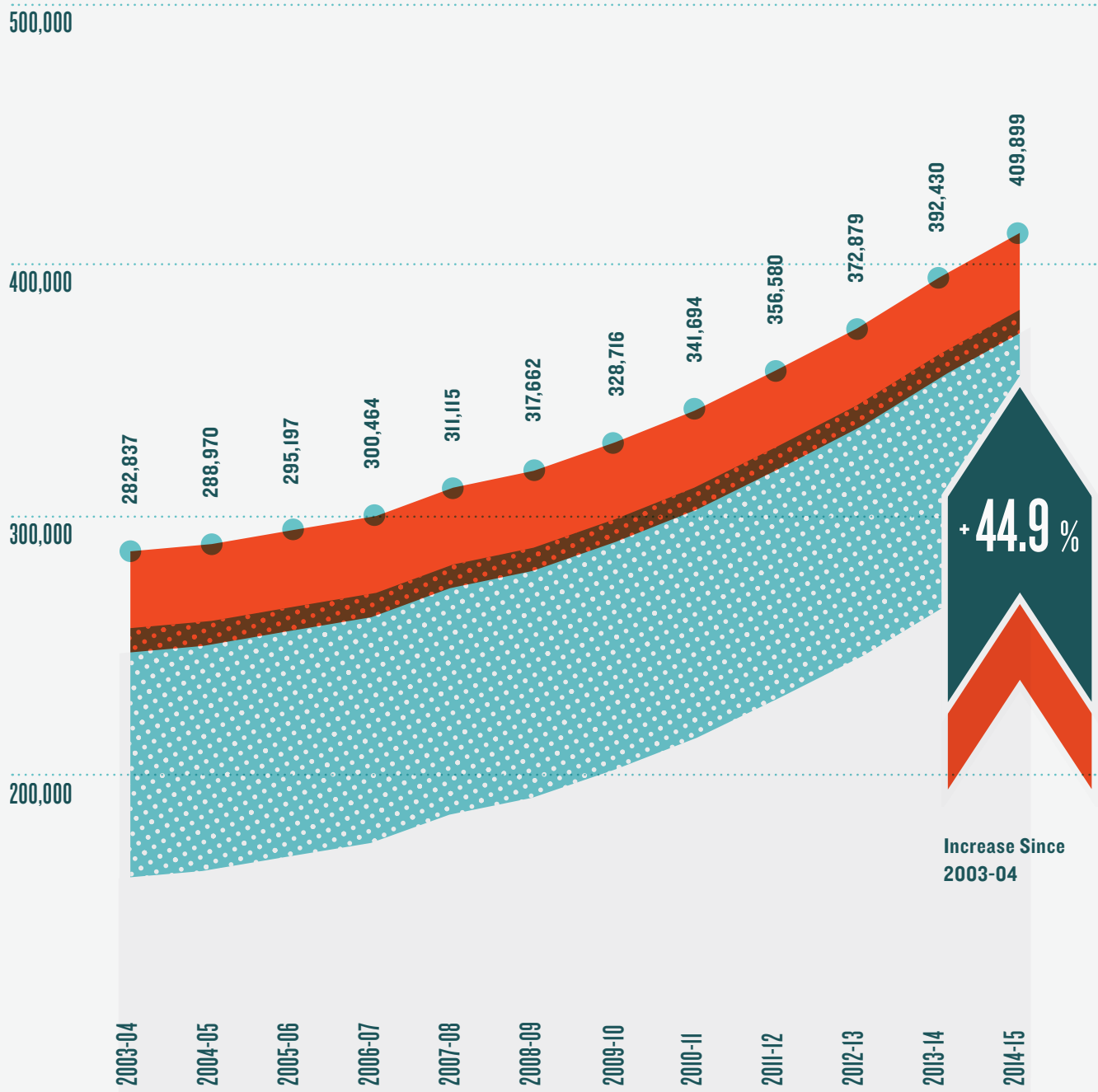
Total since 2013



7,057

2015-16

**Increase in the Number of Enrollments
in French Immersion Programs
Offered Outside Québec Since 2003
(millions of dollars)**



Canadian Heritage also supports teachers of English or French as a second language to young Canadians. For example, with its support, the Canadian Association of Immersion Teachers started developing modules to train professionals in this field. In 2015–16, participants in the Edmonton workshops discussed ways to improve the sustainability of an immersion program and recognize the work of students who exceeded expectations.

As part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*, the Exchanges Canada Program gives young Canadians the opportunity to take part, individually or in groups, in forums and exchanges where they often have the opportunity to practise their second official language. For example, French-speaking students in Quebec spend time with the family of an English-speaking student in Ontario, and then they host their “twin” in their own home town. The Exchanges Canada Program also allows youth from across Canada to travel to Ottawa to learn about Canadian institutions, meet famous Canadians and perfect their second official language. Last year, more than 12,600 people participated in the Exchanges Canada Program.

Through its participation in the TV5 partnership, Canadian Heritage also helped maintain the rate of bilingualism among young Canadians. TV5 Québec Canada continued to offer Internet users tools for learning French. The broadcaster launched La Francomobile, an iPad app featuring interactive games for young people aged 7 to 12.

In Western Canada, Parks Canada helped organize the Foule RAffaire event with the Conseil jeunesse provincial du Manitoba. The annual Foule RAffaire gives core French or French immersion students the opportunity to meet people and practise their French outside of school during sports or artistic activities. In 2015, some 130 young Manitobans from Grades 9 to 12 participated in the 30th edition of this unique event.

MILITARY SPOUSES LEARN FRENCH

The Government of Canada also invests resources to encourage adults to learn English or French as a second language. For example, in Quebec, the Military Family Resource Centre of Canadian Forces Base Bagotville reached an agreement with the Chambre de commerce et d’industrie Saguenay–Le-Fjord so that its clients,

including the spouses of English-speaking soldiers and officers, would have access to French courses and entrepreneurship courses. These courses facilitate the integration of military families into the Saguenay community and help them contribute to the regional economy.

In 2015–16, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) raised the awareness of young people in central Canada and the Arctic region about the importance of learning French as a second official language. DFO staff participated in information sessions organized by a Southern Ontario school board on career opportunities for graduates. The sessions were very successful. After the sessions, students and teachers requested that plans be made to create a cooperative placement program to allow young people to use and improve their knowledge of their second official language.

Similarly, Natural Resources Canada provided financial support for open house events, contests and the creation of workshops to encourage Canadian students to pursue their science studies in French.

2.2

MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION

In 2015–16, Canadian Heritage contributed \$167 million to improve the availability of provincial and territorial programs and activities supporting minority-language education. This funding, provided by the Department under the Support for Minority Language Education program, helped 240,000 minority young people study in their language. It was also used to support the work performed by 40 school boards and 39 minority language post-secondary institutions across Canada.

Other federal institutions have also helped young people in minority communities learn in their own language. In 2015–16, Environment and Climate Change Canada produced an inventory of bilingual educational resources for use in geography, science or second language courses by minority community schools as well as in immersion classes. Posted online in 2015–16, these bilingual resources included educational kits or interactive maps on topics such as biodiversity, global warming, air quality and migratory birds.

INTERGENERATIONAL DIALOGUE

In 2015–16, Canadian Heritage and other players, including Employment and Social Development Canada, supported *Orientation de carrières en français chez les jeunes au secondaire*, an initiative of the *Fédération des aînées et des aînés francophones du Canada*.

This project, in which retirees and workers participate in discussion workshops organized

during class hours, aims to help young people in French-language schools or French immersion classes understand that it is worthwhile for them to learn French and thereby pursue a promising career in French.

Library and Archives Canada supported a program by the Toronto Public Library and the TD Bank Group which encourages Canadian children to read during the summer. When the federal institution joined this initiative, the materials offered by the TD Summer Reading Club in Canada's public libraries were produced in English and translated into French. Library and Archives of Canada decided to create original French content that is more appropriate for young people from French-speaking communities. The institution also ensured that libraries outside Quebec were aware that the Club's materials were available in French and also encouraged more English-speaking young people in Quebec to participate.

Western Economic Diversification Canada supported the Consortium des établissements universitaires de l'Ouest canadien to have specialists develop eight online e-courses on the topic of inclusive education. Virtual training offered by the Université de Saint-Boniface in Manitoba, Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, the University of Alberta's Campus Saint-Jean, and the University of Regina's Institut français in Saskatchewan will allow teachers in French-language schools to better take into account the special cultural, linguistic and other needs of immigrant students in their classes.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

In 2015-16, Canadian Heritage supported the following community infrastructure projects:

British Columbia:

Community spaces at the École des Pionniers in Maillardville.....\$367,139

Prince Edward Island:

Capital project in the King-East Area.....\$700,000

Manitoba:

Expansion of the École La Voie du Nord.....\$1,150,000

Expansion of the École Noël-Ritchot.....\$300,000

Building a collaborative learning space
for students of the Université de Saint-Boniface.....\$249,000

New Brunswick:

Capital project in Oromocto.....\$100,000

Ontario:

Construction of a 120 seat "black box"
room at the University of Ottawa.....\$650,000

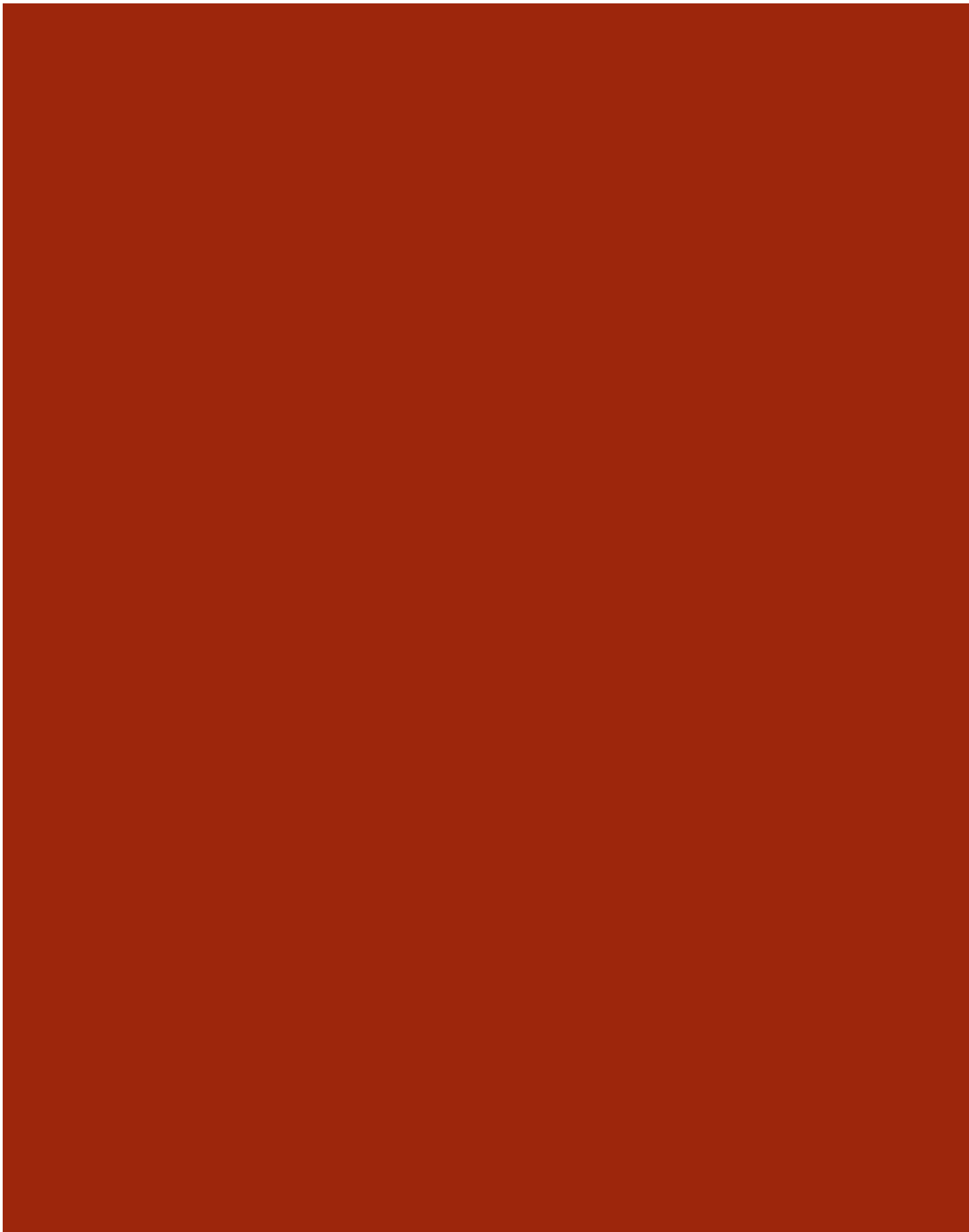
Flipped classroom in the digital age project.....\$150,000

Capital project at the Centre scolaire et communautaire
l'Alliance d'Iroquois Falls.....\$144,636

Quebec:

Construction of a classroom at St-Lawrence College.....\$1,900,000

Major renovation project at Bishop's University.....\$1,800,000



Supporting Community Identity



The presence of minority communities across Canada contributes to the social and cultural enrichment of our country. Although English and French language minority communities have made significant gains in recent decades, they need the support of the Government of Canada and its federal institutions to occupy their rightful place in the public sphere, strengthen the identity of their members and ensure their language and culture are passed on to future generations.

3.1

PROMOTING CULTURE

In 2015–16, Government of Canada institutions continued to support the increasing growth of arts and culture community groups by helping English and French-speaking minority artists and organizations with the creation and marketing of new works.

In 2015–16, funding provided by Canadian Heritage to French-speaking artists, for example, helped the Acadian group Les Hôtesses d’Hilaire promote itself throughout Canada and abroad. The rock band, which won several New Brunswick Music Awards in 2014, performed on an outdoor stage at Les FrancoFolies de Montréal in June 2015, before touring Quebec, including Chicoutimi, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières.

Canadian Heritage’s support also enabled organizers of Francofête en Acadie (an annual theatre arts event), Contact ontariois (the French Ontario entertainment fair) and Contact Ouest (the only Francophone performing arts market in Western and Northern Canada) to welcome foreign professionals from the cultural industry and to build bridges between artists from here and elsewhere. In the case of Contact Ouest and Contact ontariois, this was a first.

Canadian Heritage also supported Kap Nord’s (CKGN FM) equipment renewal project. This Kapuskasing community radio station serves Francophones and Francophiles from Opasatika to Smooth Rock Falls in Northern Ontario. The initiative will enable more than 10,000 Francophones and Francophiles to keep listening to French-language radio programs dealing with their communities and interests.

In Quebec, Canadian Heritage supported the creation of a cultural circuit by the English Language Arts Network (ELAN), linking six communities representing 80% of Quebec’s English-speaking community outside Montreal. This circuit enabled several thousands of Quebecers to attend English-language cultural and artistic performances, such as Durham County Poets, Young Novelists or Ben Wilkins concerts, in places where such shows are seldom presented. Ultimately, the Community Initiative to Reinvigorate Cultural Unity, Identity and Talent (CIRCUIT) project helped bring Anglophones and Francophones closer together.

Funding from Canadian Heritage for Organizing Music Showcases Promoting Market Access for Artists and Arts Organizations from Minority Communities

\$3,450,000

Total since 2013



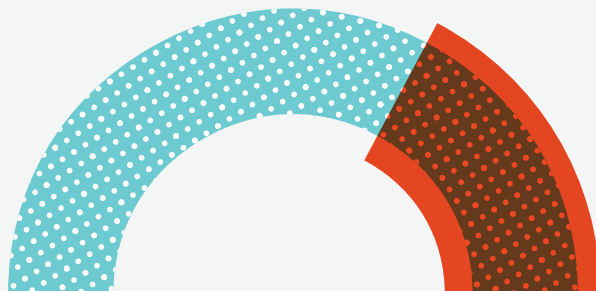
\$1,150,000

2015-16

NUMBER OF OLMC MUSIC SHOWCASES ORGANIZED

2,551

Total since 2013



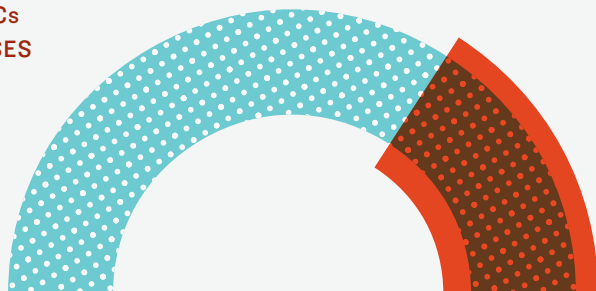
865

2015-16

NUMBER OF ARTISTS OR ARTISTIC ORGANIZATIONS FROM OLMCs PARTICIPATING IN SHOWCASES

1,151

Total since 2013



392

2015-16

Breakdown of Canada Council for the Arts Financial Support of Artists from Minority Communities

\$248,820

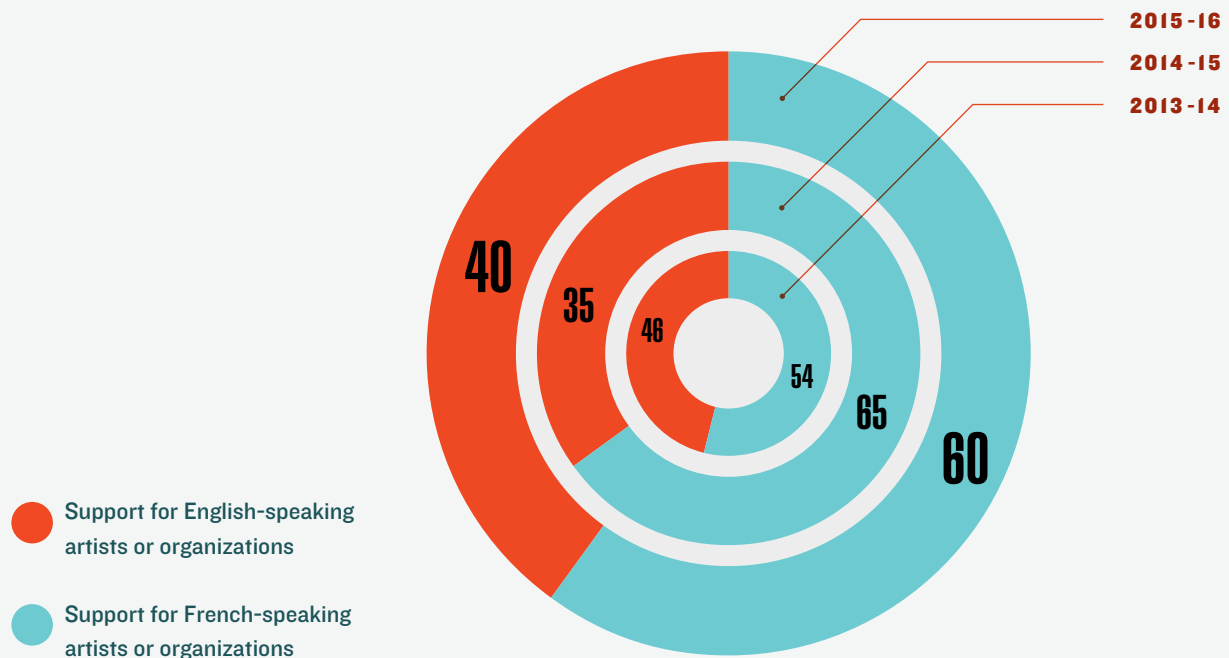
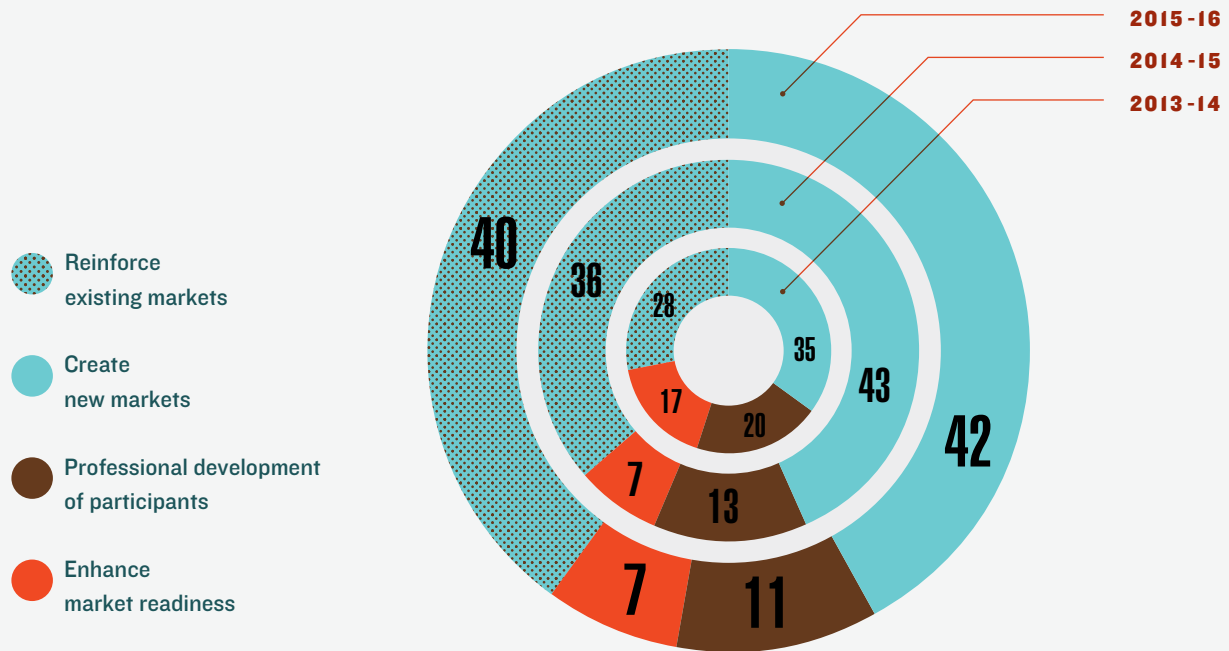
2013-14

\$501,060

2014-15

\$498,745

2015-16



The Canadian Heritage Young Canada Works program, which helps young Canadians from communities to find jobs and small business in the culture industry to recruit the employees they need, continued to produce positive results in 2015–16. For example, it enabled the Société historique de Saint-Boniface, the main documentation centre on the French presence and Métis heritage in Western Canada, to hire a technician to process its archival collection. It also provided funds for the Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre to hire a cataloguing officer, two communications assistants and a survey officer.

Other federal players also undertook to strengthen the vitality of minority communities. The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) announced in its Broadcasting Regulatory Policy, initiated by the Let's Talk TVs consultations, its intention to continue to require that all distributors with more than 2,000 subscribers distribute television services that have a positive impact on official language minority communities and their development. In French-language markets, distributors will be required to provide their customers with access to the CBC News Network, a live stream news service. In English-language markets, they will need to provide minority Francophones with access to TVA (a general-interest channel), ICI RDI (the French-language counterpart of CBC News) or ICI ARTV (a cultural channel). In addition, all Canadians who deal with a distributor must have access to certain channels, in particular TV5, which reflects the international Francophonie, and the UNIS channel, the television showcase for the Canadian Francophonie.

Also in the world of television, la Société Radio-Canada strengthened its presence in French-speaking communities by opening three new stations in Moncton, Sudbury and Windsor. These new stations, which are public spaces for the Acadian and Franco-Ontarian communities, will offer their craftspeople a collaborative work environment focused on creativity.

PROMOTING CANADIAN BILINGUALISM ABROAD

It is important that Canada promote the culture of its two major language groups outside the country. In 2015–16, this concern led the Canadian Embassy in Vietnam to organize a cultural event, *Le français, j'adore!* in which Quebec slam poet and hip-hop artist DTrack presented a show at the University of Hanoi.

Other institutions representing Canada abroad, from the Canadian High Commission in South Africa to the Canadian Consulate General in Chicago, celebrated International Francophonie Day by screening Quebec films such as *Incendies*, by Denis Villeneuve, or *Félix et Meira*, by Maxime Giroux.

3.2

PRESERVING AND PROMOTING THE HERITAGE OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Year after year, the Government of Canada and its federal institutions help official language minority communities protect and promote the rich heritage that their members have built throughout the country.

In 2015–16, Canadian Heritage funded the creation of *Once Upon a Memory*, a project of Voice of English-speaking Quebec, in which 300 English-speaking youth from Quebec learned interview and data collection skills in order to create a history book focussing on their community based on the participation of 50 seniors.

The National Film Board, for its part, co-produced a documentary series, *Droit comme un F*, on the struggles of French-speaking communities in Canada so that their children could have access to quality French-language education. The three-episode series, produced by Anne-Marie Rocher, presents the main legal cases and the accounts of very committed parents, children and legal professionals. There is an Internet counterpart to this series: droitcommeunf.com, which was supported by the Canada Media Fund.

In 2015–16, the Canada Media Fund provided \$11 million to 29 convergent projects under the Francophone Minority Program. The program is designed to encourage projects that reflect the realities of living in French-speaking communities outside Quebec.

This year, Library and Archives Canada demonstrated that federal institutions could deliver content on social media, a service that goes beyond their public service obligations. Library and Archives Canada endeavours to develop attractive content on Facebook and Twitter that takes into account the specific cultural characteristics and interests of official language communities. This federal institution is using social media to increase its online visibility and create community spirit.

3.3

INCREASINGLY INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

Canada has a reputation for being open to immigrants and welcoming refugees. Like the country's language majorities, official language minority communities help strengthen Canada's image in this regard. Communities are receiving growing numbers of immigrants, who are finding more and more opportunities to thrive within them.

However, communities need the support of the Government of Canada and federal institutions to meet their immigration targets.

As part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada also provided financial support to four French-language minority organizations to provide in-person and online services to French-speaking immigrants before they arrive in Canada. Since April 2015, the adoption of an approach based on providing pre-arrival orientation services “by and for Francophones” helps newcomers integrate and develop relationships with members of their host communities.

In 2015–16, the ability of French language minority communities to welcome immigrants was strengthened. In Western Canada, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada signed seven agreements with communities to improve newcomer integration and retention. Under these agreements, for example, newcomers were introduced to rural French-speaking communities in Southern Saskatchewan, the Espace Emploi event in Winnipeg promoted the hiring of French-speaking immigrants, and research was conducted on the factors encouraging French-speaking students in Alberta to stay after completing their studies.

In Quebec, Statistics Canada released the results of a study entitled “English-speaking immigrants in Quebec: Overqualification among university graduates.” The study was part of a broader project that aims to define the social, economic, demographic and demolinguistic characteristics of the English-speaking population that immigrates to Quebec. This type of research enables better decisions to be made and bridging programs to be tailored to the needs of English-speaking immigrants.

As part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) supported the development of EduNB in New Brunswick, a network of nine schools and universities (including three French language minority institutions) that seeks to attract international students to the province. In 2015–16, the members of this new partnership participated in a conference involving international agencies specialized in foreign student placement. They also organized a visit which provided 11 such agencies with an overview of New Brunswick’s education system. This is a promising initiative, since young people attending the province’s schools and universities generate major economic spin-offs. In addition, young people who come to New Brunswick to study are likely to be among the cohorts of immigrants who will enrich the province’s English-speaking majority or its French-speaking minority community in the future.

To promote the integration of French-speaking immigrants settling in the municipalities of Bathurst and Edmundston, ACOA also worked with the Government of New Brunswick to fund the start-up and operation of the Hive, a business incubator. The Bathurst and Edmundston Hives provide newcomers with the training and infrastructure they need to get into business. The Greater Bathurst Chamber of Commerce and the Edmundston Chamber of Commerce, which manage this five-year project, also connect immigrants with mentors who can support them while they start up their business.



Improving the Offer of English- and French-Language Services



It is important for Canadians to feel comfortable wherever they are, and one way to make every province or territory more inclusive is by increasing the availability of English- and French-language services. The Government of Canada and its federal institutions are therefore supporting provincial, territorial and municipal governments and various organizations to ensure that Canadians have access to more services in the official language of their choice, especially in critical areas.

4.1

INCREASING THE OFFER OF ENGLISH- AND FRENCH-LANGUAGE HEALTH CARE SERVICES

As the French Language Health Services Network of Eastern Ontario clearly explains, language plays a key role in maintaining and restoring the health of Canadians. “Communicating in their own language makes it easier for clients to ask for help, explain their experiences and conditions, express their needs and preferences [and] take charge of their own health.”

To ensure that members of linguistic minority communities have access to quality care, Health Canada implemented the Official Languages Health Contribution Program as part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*. The program supports a variety of initiatives.

The Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada received assistance from Health Canada in 2015–16 to implement a project to integrate Francophone or Francophile medical graduates into institutions serving French-language minority communities. This project helped 332 medical students learn about the benefits of working with this client group. As a result, 16 decided to complete an internship in a French-speaking community.

IMPROVING BILINGUAL SERVICE DELIVERY IN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS OR AT TOURIST EVENTS

In 2015–16, the National Capital Commission helped to improve bilingual service delivery in the Ottawa-Gatineau area by adding language clauses to the leases it signed with third parties. Under these agreements, the tenants of Strutt House, a building designed in the 1950s by James Strutt, a rising star in Canadian architecture will be required to deliver English- and French-language services to members of the public visiting the exhibitions organized as part of Canada’s 150th anniversary celebrations of Confederation. Similarly, the Centre d’écologie et d’agriculture

urbaine de Gatineau must use both official languages when welcoming the general public to Moore Farm, an 88-acre site featuring a wide range of educational activities promoting the discovery of nature.

At the request of the organizing committee of the Jeux de l’Acadie, held in June 2015 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Veterans Affairs Canada improved its bilingual service delivery by printing and distributing badges that volunteers could wear informing visitors that they could be served in both official languages.

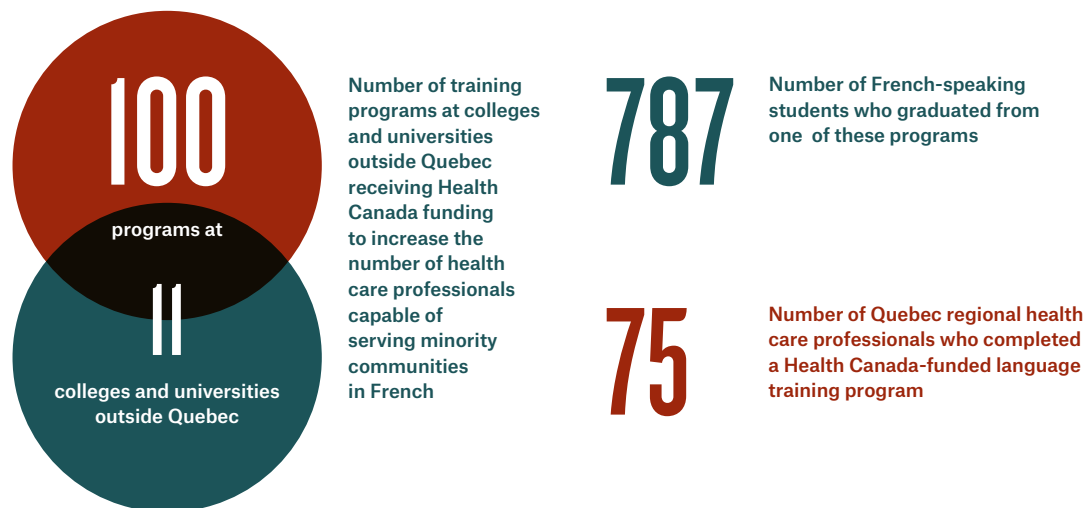
Health Canada also supported pilot projects to determine whether it was worthwhile to use specialized interpreters to address the shortage of bilingual health care professionals in northern Ontario, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. This approach gives Francophones access, in their own language, to health and social services provided in their region, through an interpreter who is responsible for helping them communicate with the health care professionals.

Health Canada also assisted Montréal's East Island Network for English Language Services to produce and distribute the 2015 Health and Social Services Directory for the English-speaking community in this part of Quebec's largest city. The tool helps members of Quebec's English-speaking community access health care professionals who can treat them in the official language of their choice.

Again this year, the Public Health Agency of Canada worked closely with official language communities through the Community Action Program for Children and the Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program. It supported the Société de la petite enfance et de la famille du sud de l'Alberta to improve health care delivery at this location. It also supported EssentiElles to enable this organization, which represents the interests of French-speaking women in the Yukon, to publish a new issue of *NombriL*, a magazine on perinatal and early childhood health.

The Public Health Agency of Canada also helped the Centre de ressources familiales de la Péninsule acadienne identify the specific needs of vulnerable French-speaking families in New Brunswick. It supported the actions taken by the Community Action Committee for Southwestern Newfoundland to improve the health and well-being of Franco-Newfoundlander parents and children. It also increased funding for La Pirouette, an organization that provides maternal and child health services to French-speaking Nova Scotians.

HEALTH CANADA OUTCOMES IN 2015 - 16



4.2

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL

Canadians find it difficult to deal with the justice system, but things become even more complicated when they have to use an official language in which they are not proficient. It is therefore important that English- and French-speaking Canadians throughout the country have access to legal professionals who can guide them or serve them in their own language.

The Government of Canada and its federal institutions strive year after year to improve the availability of legal services in French.

As part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*, Justice Canada supported 14 training projects to improve the ability of legal professionals to master legal terminology in both English and French: over 625 provincial judges, prosecutors, probation officers, clerks and other stakeholders participated. The Department also supported the implementation of three curriculum development projects for bilingual students wishing to pursue a career in law. Justice Canada also supported the operation of the *Cliquezjustice.ca* and *Éducaloi.qc.ca* websites, which provide specialized information to Canadians from linguistic minority communities, as well as *Jurisource.ca*, a site that gives professionals working with these communities access to legal terminology tools.

AMENDMENT OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT

The year 2015 marked the 10th anniversary of the strengthening of the part of the *Official Languages Act* regarding the promotion of bilingualism in Canada and the strengthening of official language communities.

In concrete terms, this means that federal institutions are required to take positive steps to

advance the equality of status and use of English and French in Canadian society and to enhance the vitality of English and French language minority communities. Institutions that fail to comply with their obligations may have to face formal complaints and legal proceedings.

In conjunction with Justice Canada, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is conducting a study on how the provinces and territories can meet their obligation to train bilingual jurors participating in certain criminal trials. This is an important issue because it is often difficult to recruit jurors outside Quebec who are proficient in French, while finding jurors in Quebec who speak English can sometimes be a challenge. A review of the situation experienced by provincial and territorial judicial administrations in 2015–16 produced some preliminary findings, and also indicated that the provinces and territories were willing to correct the deficiencies identified.

Justice Canada provided funding to the Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and the Fédération des francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador to create workshops and easy-to-understand legal information on child custody, visitation rights, child support and child protection.

4.3

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS ARE IN CLOSE COLLABORATION

Under section 42 of the *Official Languages Act*, Canadian Heritage coordinates the implementation by federal institutions of the Government of Canada's commitment to assist in the development of linguistic minority communities and the advancement of both English and French in Canadian society.

In 2015–16, Canadian Heritage and the Treasury Board Secretariat continued to implement a common data collection approach among federal institutions to better report on steps taken to comply with the various parts of the *Official Languages Act*. In 2015–16, 83 federal institutions submitted an official languages report highlighting the actions they took to promote English and French in Canadian society and to enhance the vitality of official language minority communities.

In 2015–16, Canadian Heritage also finalized an important new tool, the Guide to Preparing Official Languages Clauses in Contribution Agreements at Canadian Heritage. This innovative tool is used to factor English and French into the administration of transfer payment programs. Produced as a result of discussions with the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, the Guide was shared with a number of federal institutions.

Several federal institutions have also taken effective steps to improve the quality of their official languages interventions. The Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) organized focus groups in official language minority communities to better identify their needs.

The Canada Border Services Agency and the Pacific Federal Council participated in the Rendez-vous des présidents et présidentes in Richmond, BC, to meet with representatives of French-speaking communities in the province and the Yukon and to hear their concerns. Statistics Canada has initiated a formal consultation process with official language minority communities to identify their needs and their use of the federal institution's products and services.

For its part, the Canada Revenue Agency demonstrated the importance of always being attentive. It took into account and applied the recommendations made by official language communities during consultations held after a pilot project to test a new approach to providing tax advice.

It is also important that federal institutions collaborate with each other on official languages. In 2015–16, the RCMP, National Defence and other institutions continued to serve on the Network of Stakeholders Working in the Field of Justice and Security, a group created under the leadership of Canadian Heritage. In particular, the Network's stakeholders share information on practices that foster the vitality and development of official language minority communities and promote the use of English and French. They also seek to create tools or ways of working together to consult and engage with minority communities. The internal communication and exchange platform used by the Network includes documents that are likely to encourage increased cooperation among the members.



Supporting the Economies of Minority Language Communities



Official language minority communities are an economic asset for the provinces and territories to which they belong. For example, workers and businesses from French-speaking communities can help organizations outside Quebec open doors to dozens of countries in Africa, Europe, Asia and America. Quebec's English-speaking community, on the other hand, can play a key role in increasing Quebec's exports to countries such as the United States.

However, official language communities face significant challenges and need support to achieve their full economic potential. The following are some examples of how the Government of Canada and its federal institutions supported some communities and helped them develop economically in 2015–16.

5.1

IMPLEMENTING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

As the following examples demonstrate, the Government of Canada and its federal institutions help minority language communities throughout the country address their unique challenges and increase their economic vitality on an inclusive basis.

As part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*, the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor), in partnership with the Conseil de développement économique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest and Carrefour Nunavut, supported a project of the Association franco-yukonnaise to attract bilingual French-speaking workers to Northern Canada. This initiative will address skilled labour shortages experienced by businesses in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Also, as part of the *Roadmap 2013–18*, the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev) continued to provide the College de la Cité with funding to create coffres.ca, a “tool kit” for French-speaking entrepreneurs in the region. By the end of 2015–16, the website featured more than 70 training videos on topics such as starting a business, marketing, information technology and financial management.

For its part, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED) supported the start-up of Coop de Solidarité les Bioproduits de la Basse-Côte-Nord, a food processing company operating in a regional county municipality where members of the English-speaking community of Quebec represents 85 per cent of the population. The assistance provided by the regional development agency is expected to create 30 seasonal jobs for northern berry pickers along with five factory jobs in an official language minority community that is dealing with the steady decline of the traditional fishing industry.

With the support of Employment and Social Development Canada and Status of Women Canada, the Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation (CEDEC) implemented a project to increase the economic opportunities for English-speaking women in the Magdalen Islands. Some 45 women took part in this project, which identified the main obstacles preventing English-speaking Magdalen Island women from achieving economic success and identified solutions.

In Atlantic Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) worked with the Municipality of Clare and the Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness to create a popular cycling event, the Gran Fondo Baie Sainte-Marie. More than 400 people travelled to this part of western Nova Scotia to participate in cycling races and learn about the charms of Acadian culture, cuisine and art. The event, which is becoming more popular every year, helps Clare's French-speaking community diversify its economic activities.

ACOA also supported the efforts of Prince Edward Island's Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité (RDÉE) to organize a sales mission to Montreal and Quebec City in which six PEI business participated. During the mission, Island entrepreneurs held 39 meetings, established close relationships with companies and, in some cases, made sales.

5.2

DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES PREPARATION

Access to quality data and knowledge are required for informed decisions. The Government of Canada and its federal institutions therefore try to collect quality information on a yearly basis on official language communities, their needs, their capacities and the economic markets they should target.

Through the *Roadmap 2013-18*, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada is funding the implementation of a Tourism Intelligence Network that enables official language communities to access strategic information on tourism industry trends to be monitored and practices to be emulated. In 2015-16, the Tourism Intelligence Network, supported by the federal institution, produced four newsletters on topics such as the development of new tourism products by communities, product marketing, partnerships and project funding. The Network also conducted two studies on factors that account for the success of tourism routes and marketing approaches focusing on authenticity, such as participation by the local population in an advertising campaign. Finally, it conducted an extensive study that presented examples of community participation in the development of authentic tourism products.

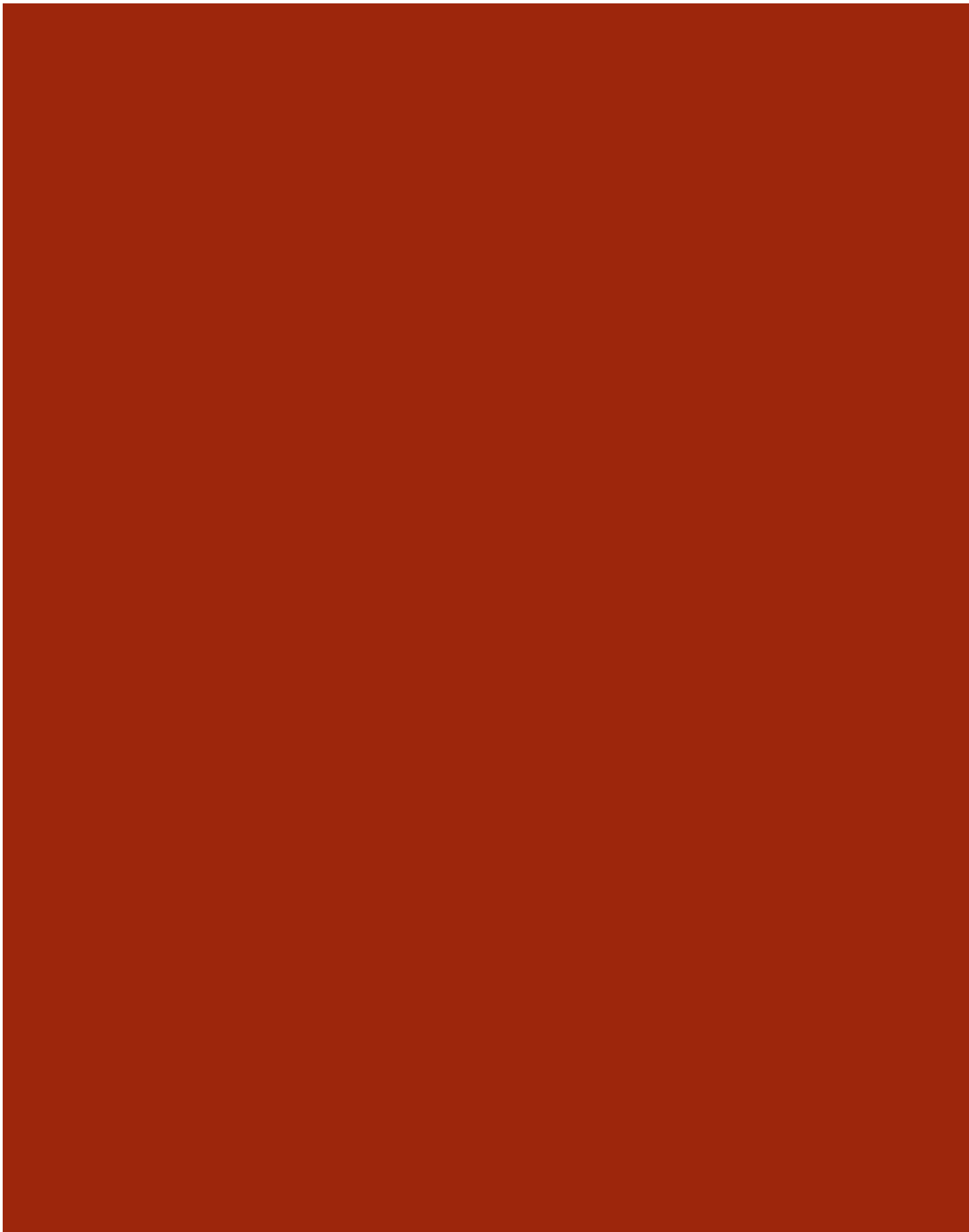
Employment and Social Development Canada, for its part, supported RDÉE Canada's publication of the white paper entitled *The Economic Prosperity of Francophones and Acadians*. This paper assessed the economic status of the French-speaking community, taking into account the demographic situation of French-speaking minority communities, the importance of bilingualism in the business world and the contribution of bilingual Francophone and Francophile immigrants. It will seek to enhance their economic potential and will be used to guide the actions of French-speaking communities over the next five years.

The Canada Council for the Arts, Canadian Heritage and other partners provided the Fédération culturelle canadienne-française with funding to implement a project entitled *Les pôles culturels de la francophonie canadienne*. Conducted in communities such as Whitehorse, Hearst, Penetanguishene and Kelowna, the research project will study the drivers of cultural and artistic vitality of French language minority communities. In particular, it will help members of the arts and cultural industries to better target actions taken to support French-speaking communities. The first phase of this project, ended in March 2016, produced a literature review, identified resources, collected key data and prepared a first model of French minority cultural centres.

“PREPARING” ALSO MEANS “TRAINING”

Because “preparing” also means “training,” the Government of Canada its federal institutions also supports the training of Canada's future economic actors. For example, the funding that CEDEC received from Employment and Social Development Canada in 2015-16 led to the creation of Youth Start-Up Workshops

in conjunction with Marianopolis College and Dawson College, two Montreal post-secondary institutions. These sessions enabled young people from Quebec's English-speaking community to develop their business leadership skills as well as their problem solving, planning or communication skills.



Conclusion



As this annual report shows, the Government of Canada and its federal institutions invested considerable resources in 2015–16 to promote the equal status and use of English and French in Canadian society. Bilingualism is a core Canadian value, and the initiatives launched or completed this year have or will strengthen the place of English and French across the country and enhance the vitality of English and French language minority communities.

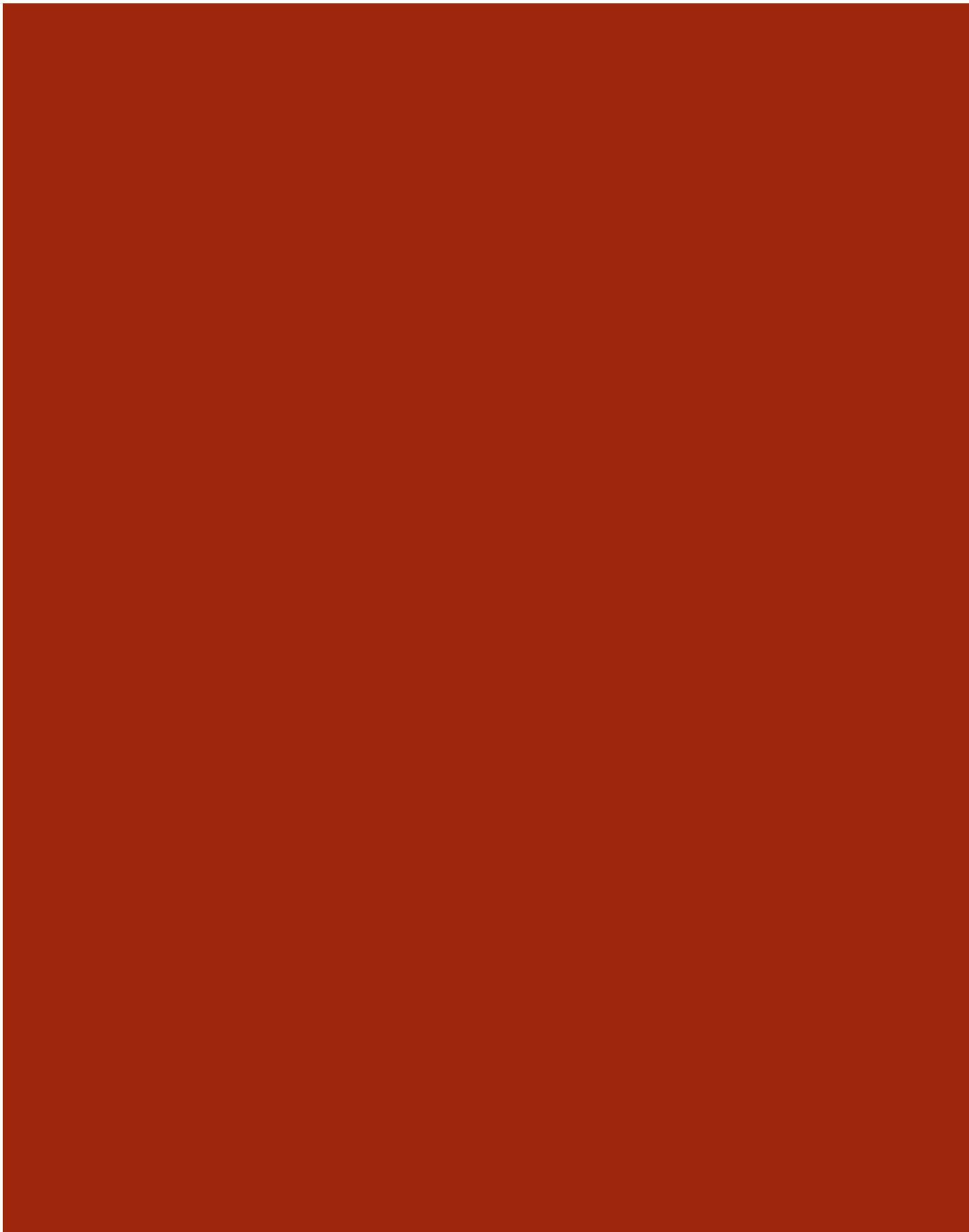
A great deal was accomplished in 2015–16; it was also a pivotal year during which Canadian Heritage planned broad public consultations which were then launched by the Government of Canada in June 2016.

Official languages are powerful development tools. They foster mutual understanding among the many communities throughout Canada and help create bonds between all Canadians, regardless of their ancestry.

In the years to come, the Government of Canada will continue to stand with Canadians to ensure their official language is visible and helps them thrive. By continuing to promote English and French, it will help achieve a goal we all share: building a fairer, more inclusive and prosperous society for all Canadians, whether they speak English, French or both.



Appendices



APPENDIX I

Actual Spending on the Initiatives of the Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-18 for 2015-16

ACTUAL SPENDING ON THE INITIATIVES FOR 2015-16					
FEDERAL PARTNERS	TOTAL ALLOCATED 2013-18 (IN DOLLARS)	PLANNED SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2015-16 (IN DOLLARS)	ACTUAL SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2015-16 (IN DOLLARS)	2015-16 PLANNED SPENDING (IN DOLLARS)	2015-16 ACTUAL SPENDING (IN DOLLARS)
PILLAR 1: EDUCATION					
CANADIAN HERITAGE					
SUPPORT FOR MINORITY LANGUAGE EDUCATION	265,024,040	159,014,427	159,014,425	53,004,809	53,004,808
SUPPORT FOR SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNING	175,024,040	105,014,427	105,014,425	35,004,809	35,004,808
SUMMER LANGUAGE BURSARIES	36,604,830	21,962,898	21,962,898	7,320,966	7,320,966
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MONITORS	18,604,825	11,162,898	11,162,896	3,720,966	3,720,965
EXCHANGES CANADA PROGRAM	11,250,000	6,750,000	6,750,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
HEALTH CANADA					
TRAINING NETWORKS AND ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES (EDUCATION COMPONENT)	106,500,000	64,333,333	61,918,757	21,733,333	21,733,333
JUSTICE CANADA					
TRAINING NETWORKS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE SERVICES (EDUCATION COMPONENT INCLUDING INTERNAL SERVICES)	19,000,000	11,382,600	10,334,974	3,782,600	3,777,093
PUBLIC SERVICES AND PROCUREMENT CANADA					
LANGUAGE PORTAL OF CANADA	16,000,000	9,500,000	9,072,109	3,200,000	2,915,673
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL CANADA					
STRENGTHENING THE LANGUAGE INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGIES	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
PILLAR 1 SUBTOTAL: EDUCATION	658,007,735	395,120,583	391,230,484	132,017,483	131,727,646

ACTUAL SPENDING ON THE INITIATIVES FOR 2015-16					
FEDERAL PARTNERS	TOTAL ALLOCATED 2013-18 (IN DOLLARS)	PLANNED SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2015-16 (IN DOLLARS)	ACTUAL SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2015-16 (IN DOLLARS)	2015-16 PLANNED SPENDING (IN DOLLARS)	2015-16 ACTUAL SPENDING (IN DOLLARS)
PILLAR 2: IMMIGRATION					
IMMIGRATION REFUGEES AND CITIZENSHIP CANADA *					
LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS	120,000,000	72,000,000	72,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
IMMIGRATION TO OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES (INCLUDING SUPPORT FOR FRANCOPHONE IMMIGRATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK)	29,398,470	17,387,468	17,427,726	6,000,000	6,037,726
PILLAR 2 SUBTOTAL: IMMIGRATION	149,398,470	89,387,468	89,427,726	30,000,000	30,037,726
PILLAR 3: COMMUNITIES					
CANADIAN HERITAGE					
SUPPORT FOR OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES	22,262,275	13,357,365	13,357,365	4,452,455	4,452,455
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION	22,262,275	13,357,365	13,357,365	4,452,455	4,452,455
COMMUNITY CULTURAL ACTION FUND	10,000,000	5,500,000	4,673,726	2,750,000	2,750,000
MUSIC SHOWCASE PROGRAM FOR ARTISTS FROM OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES	5,750,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
NATIONAL TRANSLATION PROGRAM FOR BOOK PUBLISHING	4,000,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	800,000	800,000
CANADA COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS					
MARKET ACCESS STRATEGY FOR ARTISTS FROM OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES	2,750,000	1,250,000	1,248,625	500,000	498,745
HEALTH CANADA					
TRAINING NETWORKS AND ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES (COMMUNITY COMPONENT)	67,800,000	44,114,167	37,167,869	15,336,667	15,336,667
JUSTICE CANADA					
<i>CONTRAVENTIONS ACT</i> FUND (INCLUDING INTERNAL SERVICES)	49,611,630	29,720,612	14,327,346	9,875,960	4,016,284
TRAINING NETWORKS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE SERVICES (COMMUNITY COMPONENT INCLUDING INTERNAL SERVICES)	21,195,000	12,649,945	10,284,770	4,171,945	3,770,680

ACTUAL SPENDING ON THE INITIATIVES FOR 2015-16					
FEDERAL PARTNERS	TOTAL ALLOCATED 2013-18 (IN DOLLARS)	PLANNED SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2015-16 (IN DOLLARS)	ACTUAL SPENDING 2013-14 TO 2015-16 (IN DOLLARS)	2015-16 PLANNED SPENDING (IN DOLLARS)	2015-16 ACTUAL SPENDING (IN DOLLARS)
EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CANADA					
ENABLING FUND FOR OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES	69,000,000	41,200,000	40,603,946	13,800,000	13,203,946
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES LITERACY AND ESSENTIAL SKILLS INITIATIVE	7,500,000	4,500,000	3,829,600	1,500,000	1,052,434
SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE IN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY COMMUNITIES	4,000,000	1,860,000	0	260,000	0
INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CANADA					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE FOR REGIONAL OPERATIONS	1,600,000	840,000	802,429	380,000	375,833
FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO (FEDNOR)					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	4,450,000	2,345,000	1,925,338	1,065,000	1,403,069
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF CANADA FOR THE REGIONS OF QUEBEC (CED)					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	10,200,000	5,460,000	5,072,559	2,360,000	1,942,788
ATLANTIC CANADA OPPORTUNITIES AGENCY (ACOA)					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	6,200,000	3,140,000	2,118,973	1,340,000	1,227,733
FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO (FEDDEV)					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	4,450,000	2,268,100	2,250,743	1,074,050	1,090,818
WESTERN ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION CANADA (WED)					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	3,200,000	1,720,000	1,344,055	740,000	710,465
CANADIAN NORTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CANNOR)					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	400,000	240,000	154,135	80,000	80,000
PILLAR 3 SUBTOTAL: COMMUNITY SUPPORT	316,631,180	189,372,554	158,368,844	66,088,532	58,314,372
GRAND TOTAL	1,124,037,385	673,880,605	639,027,054	228,106,015	220,079,744

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

Breakdown of Expenditures by Province and Territory 2015–16

APPENDIX 2

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES SUPPORT PROGRAMS (CANADIAN HERITAGE)									
	DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMUNITIES				ENHANCEMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES			TOTAL	
	COMMUNITY LIFE COMPONENT		MINORITY EDUCATION COMPONENT	SUBTOTAL	PROMOTION OF LINGUISTIC DUALITY COMPONENT	SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNING COMPONENT	SUBTOTAL		TOTAL
	COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNITY SECTOR	INTER- GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ON SERVICES							
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	1,276,200	350,000	1,626,200	1,301,551	2,927,751	145,440	2,639,295	2,784,735	5,712,486
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1,308,617	1,237,500	2,546,117	2,672,732	5,218,849	124,300	1,504,102	1,628,402	6,847,251
NOVA SCOTIA	2,027,901	1,301,000	3,328,901	5,141,725	8,470,626	147,630	4,001,355	4,148,985	12,619,611
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,920,306	1,800,000	4,720,306	17,461,408	22,181,714	197,065	5,043,334	5,240,399	27,422,113
QUEBEC	4,368,390	400,000	4,768,390	51,183,419	55,951,809	175,410	18,608,662	18,784,072	74,735,881
ONTARIO	6,014,950	1,770,000	7,784,950	56,586,714	64,371,664	402,300	24,740,634	25,142,934	89,514,598
MANITOBA	2,911,920	1,400,000	4,311,920	8,349,249	12,661,169	149,330	5,664,951	5,814,281	18,475,450
SASKATCHEWAN	2,501,290	760,000	3,261,290	3,426,522	6,687,812	149,330	4,763,895	4,913,225	11,601,037
ALBERTA	2,826,971	650,000	3,476,971	5,768,216	9,245,187	189,290	9,372,609	9,561,899	18,807,086
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,627,925	700,000	3,327,925	7,315,711	10,643,636	460,610	10,457,846	10,918,456	21,562,092
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	630,240	4,400,000	5,030,240	1,382,850	6,413,090	73,040	1,333,405	1,406,445	7,819,535
YUKON	573,560	1,900,000	2,473,560	1,235,800	3,709,360	60,000	977,100	1,037,100	4,746,460
NUNAVUT	366,280	1,625,000	1,991,280	772,885	2,764,165		649,746	649,746	3,413,911
NATIONAL (INCLUDES PAN-CANADIAN AND INTER-REGIONAL PROJECTS)	6,221,545	187,000	6,408,545		6,408,545	2,062,519		2,062,519	8,471,064
SUBTOTAL	36,576,095	18,480,500	55,056,595	162,598,782	217,655,377	4,336,264	89,756,934	94,093,198	311,748,575

**Breakdown of Expenditures
by Province and Territory 2015–16
(Con't.)**

APPENDIX 2

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES SUPPORT PROGRAMS (CANADIAN HERITAGE)									
	DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMUNITIES				ENHANCEMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES			TOTAL	
	COMMUNITY LIFE COMPONENT		MINORITY EDUCATION COMPONENT	SUBTOTAL	PROMOTION OF LINGUISTIC DUALITY COMPONENT	SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNING COMPONENT	SUBTOTAL		
	COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNITY SECTOR	INTER- GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ON SERVICES							
NATIONAL PROGRAMS:									
COMPLEMENTARY SUPPORT FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING									
• EXPLORE AND DESTINATION CLIC			839,369	839,369		15,947,997	15,947,997		16,787,366
• ODYSSEY			1,846,733	1,846,733		5,256,089	5,256,089		7,102,822
COOPERATION WITH NON- GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR / EDUCATION			1,785,500	1,785,500		909,500	909,500		2,695,000
YOUNG CANADA WORKS	1,745,121			1,745,121		1,967,902	1,967,902		3,713,023
SUBTOTAL	1,745,121		4,471,602	6,216,723		24,081,488	24,081,488		30,298,211
LANGUAGE RIGHTS SUPPORT	1,201,390			1,201,390	298,610		298,610		1,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	39,522,606	18,480,500	167,070,384	225,073,490	4,634,874	113,838,422	118,473,296		343,546,786

APPENDIX 3

Breakdown of Expenditures by Program Component 2015–16 (Canadian Heritage)

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	32,463,851	APPRECIATION AND RAPPROCHEMENT	3,656,245
STRATEGIC FUND	1,512,864	PROMOTION OF BILINGUAL SERVICES	199,604
COMMUNITY CULTURAL ACTION FUND	2,599,380	SUPPORT FOR INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION	480,415
MINORITY-LANGUAGE SERVICES	18,480,500		
YOUNG CANADA WORKS	1,745,121		
TOTAL — COMMUNITY LIFE	56,801,716	TOTAL — PROMOTION OF LINGUISTIC DUALITY	4,336,264
MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION		SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNING	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ON MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION	162,598,782	INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ON SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING	89,756,934
COMPLEMENTARY SUPPORT FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING	2,686,102	COMPLEMENTARY SUPPORT FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING	21,204,086
COOPERATION WITH THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR	1,785,500	COOPERATION WITH THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR	909,500
		YOUNG CANADA WORKS IN BOTH OFFICIAL LANGUAGES	1,967,902
TOTAL — MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION	167,070,384	TOTAL — SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNING	113,838,422
LANGUAGE RIGHTS SUPPORT		LANGUAGE RIGHTS SUPPORT	
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION	383,623	INFORMATION AND PROMOTION	298,610
LEGAL REMEDIES	817,767		
TOTAL — LANGUAGE RIGHTS SUPPORT	1,201,390	TOTAL — LANGUAGE RIGHTS SUPPORT	298,610
TOTAL — DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMUNITIES	225,073,490	TOTAL — ENHANCEMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES	118,473,296

Breakdown of Education Expenditures 2015-16 (Canadian Heritage)

APPENDIX 4

	MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION			SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNING			TOTAL		
	FEDERAL FUNDS	SHARE OF TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	PROVINCIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	SHARE OF TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	PROVINCIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	SHARE OF TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	PROVINCIAL FUNDS
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION									
STUDENT PARTICIPATION	28,599,105	17.12%	35,019,839	9,541,495	8.38%	9,803,646	38,140,600	13.58%	44,823,485
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	60,345,233	36.12%	74,341,883	45,835,126	40.26%	103,757,634	106,180,359	37.80%	178,099,517
STUDENT PERFORMANCE	7,488,875	4.48%	12,909,450	5,442,168	4.78%	6,217,969	12,931,043	4.60%	19,127,419
ENRICHED SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	13,362,913	8.00%	13,047,968	8,971,916	7.88%	9,105,343	22,334,829	7.95%	22,153,311
ACCESS TO POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION	28,812,454	17.25%	28,429,057	7,173,347	6.30%	7,497,610	35,985,801	12.81%	35,926,667
SUPPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL STAFF AND RESEARCH	10,519,777	6.30%	11,464,811	9,428,063	8.28%	12,267,687	19,947,840	7.10%	23,732,498
COMPLEMENTARY FUNDS — PROJECTS	13,470,425	8.06%	11,577,065	3,364,819	2.96%	3,096,694	16,835,244	5.99%	14,673,759
SUBTOTAL	162,598,782	97.32%	186,790,073	89,756,934	78.85%	151,746,583	252,355,716	89.84%	338,536,656
NATIONAL PROGRAMS									
COMPLEMENTARY SUPPORT FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING:									
• EXPLORE AND DESTINATION CLIC (BURSARIES)	839,369	0.50%	0	15,947,997	14.01%	0	16,787,366	5.98%	0
• ODYSSEY (MONITORS)	1,846,733	1.11%	0	5,256,089	4.62%	0	7,102,822	2.53%	0
COOPERATION WITH THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR									
• SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION	1,785,500	1.07%	0	909,500	0.80%	0	2,695,000	0.96%	0
YOUNG CANADA WORKS				1,967,902	1.73%		1,967,902	0.70%	
GRAND TOTAL	167,070,384	100%	186,790,073	113,838,422	100%	151,746,583	280,908,806	100%	338,536,656

APPENDIX 5

Breakdown of school enrolment data

ENROLMENTS IN SECOND-LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS IN MAJORITY-LANGUAGE SCHOOL SYSTEMS					
YEAR	TOTAL ENROLMENT IN MAJORITY SCHOOLS	SECOND LANGUAGE (INCLUDING IMMERSION)		FRENCH IMMERSION	
		ENROLMENT	PERCENTAGE (OF TOTAL POP.)	ENROLMENT	PERCENTAGE (OF TOTAL POP.)
TOTAL — STUDENTS IN MAJORITY-LANGUAGE SCHOOL SYSTEMS TAKING FRENCH AS A SECOND-LANGUAGE COMBINED WITH STUDENTS TAKING ENGLISH AS A SECOND-LANGUAGE					
1983-84	4,401,997	2,199,253	50.0%	117,454	2.7%
2014-15	4,494,783	2,367,609	52.7%	409,899	9.1%
TOTAL — ENGLISH-LANGUAGE STUDENTS IN MAJORITY SYSTEMS LEARNING FRENCH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (CANADA MINUS QUEBEC)					
1983-84	3,464,272	1,607,335	46.4%	117,454	3.4%
2014-15	3,700,257	1,674,054	45.2%	409,899	11.1%
TOTAL — STUDENTS IN THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE EDUCATION SYSTEM LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE IN QUEBEC					
1983-84	937,725	591,918	63.1%	N.A.	N.A.
2014-15	794,526	693,555	87.3%	N.A.	N.A.

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLMENT IN MAJORITY SCHOOLS	SECOND LANGUAGE (INCLUDING IMMERSION)		FRENCH IMMERSION	
		ENROLMENT	PERCENTAGE (OF TOTAL POP.)	ENROLMENT	PERCENTAGE (OF TOTAL POP.)
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR					
1983-84	147,500	75,056	50.9%	970	0.7%
2014-15	66,810	39,477	59.1%	10,191	15.3%
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND					
1983-84	24,964	15,911	63.7%	1,833	7.3%
2014-15	19,113	11,160	58.4%	4,638	24.3%
NOVA SCOTIA					
1983-84	172,770	95,201	55.1%	894	0.5%
2014-15	114,141	60,111	52.7%	15,249	13.4%
NEW BRUNSWICK					
1983-84	98,284	70,289	71.5%	11,009	11.2%
2014-15	69,975	43,137	61.1%	19,065	27.2%

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLMENT IN MAJORITY SCHOOLS	SECOND LANGUAGE (INCLUDING IMMERSION)		FRENCH IMMERSION	
		ENROLMENT	PERCENTAGE (OF TOTAL POP.)	ENROLMENT	PERCENTAGE (OF TOTAL POP.)
QUEBEC					
1983-84	937,725	591,918	63.1%	-	-
2014-15	794,526	693,555	87.3%	-	-
ONTARIO					
1983-84	1,682,302	909,290	54.1%	65,310	3.9%
2014-15	1,901,400	978,093	51.4%	232,845	12.2%
MANITOBA					
1983-84	194,182	91,058	46.9%	9,090	4.7%
2014-15	174,204	80,727	46.3%	22,725	13.0%
SASKATCHEWAN					
1983-84	200,362	52,324	26.1%	4,018	2.0%
2014-15	171,795	49,290	28.7%	13,005	7.6%
ALBERTA					
1983-84	447,759	120,868	27.0%	14,523	3.2%
2014-15	622,245	185,256	29.8%	40,464	6.5%
BRITISH COLUMBIA					
1983-84	496,149	177,338	35.7%	9,807	2.0%
2014-15	537,723	222,051	41.3%	50,301	9.4%
YUKON					
1983-84	4,667	2,221	47.6%	186	4.0%
2014-15	4,956	2,241	45.2%	633	12.8%
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES					
1983-84	14,016	4,360	31.1%	404	2.9%
2014-15	8,094	2,511	31.0%	783	9.7%
NUNAVUT					
1983-84	8,861	-	N.A.	-	N.A.
2014-15	9,888	-	N.A.	-	N.A.

ENROLMENTS IN MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAMS				
YEAR	TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT IN MINORITY-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS	CLASSES	MINORITY-LANGUAGE SHARE OF TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT
TOTAL — CANADA				
1983-84	4,682,999	281,002	-	6.0%
2014-15	4,737,162	242,292	-	5.1%
TOTAL — FRENCH MINORITY-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS				
1983-84	3,634,315	152,594	-	4.2%
2014-15	3,858,114	157,770	-	4.1%

YEAR	TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT IN MINORITY-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS	CLASSES	MINORITY-LANGUAGE SHARE OF TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR				
1983-84	147,603	103	K TO 12	0.1%
2014-15	67,167	357	K TO 12	0.5%
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND				
1983-84	25,480	516	K TO 12	2.0%
2014-15	19,938	825	1 TO 12	4.1%
NOVA SCOTIA				
1983-84	177,240	4,470	K TO 12	2.5%
2014-15	119,382	5,241	P TO 12	4.4%
NEW BRUNSWICK				
1983-84	146,045	47,761	K TO 12	32.7%
2014-15	98,907	28,932	K TO 12	29.3%
QUEBEC				
1983-84	1,066,133	128,408	K TO 11	12.0%
2014-15	879,048	84,522	K TO 11	9.6%
ONTARIO				
1983-84	1,773,478	91,176	K TO 12	5.1%
2014-15	2,003,238	101,838	K TO 13	5.1%

ENROLMENT IN MINORITY-LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAMS				
YEAR	TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT IN MINORITY-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS	CLASSES	MINORITY-LANGUAGE SHARE OF TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT
MANITOBA				
1983-84	199,743	5,561	K TO 12	2.8%
2014-15	179,733	5,529	K TO 12	3.1%
SASKATCHEWAN				
1983-84	201,130	768	K TO 12	0.4%
2014-15	173,664	1,869	K TO 12	1.1%
ALBERTA				
1983-84	448,835	1,076	K TO 12	0.2%
2014-15	629,592	7,347	K TO 12	1.2%
BRITISH COLUMBIA				
1983-84	497,312	1,163	K TO 12	0.1%
2014-15	543,105	5,382	K TO 12	1.0%
YUKON				
1983-84	4,697	30	K TO 8	0.6%
2014-15	5,184	228	K TO 12	4.2%
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
1983-84	14,079	63	K TO 11	0.4%
2014-15	8,316	222	K TO 11	2.7%
NUNAVUT				
1983-84	8,901	40	K TO 12	0.4%
2014-15	9,888	87	K TO 12	0.9%

LEGEND

KEY TO SYMBOLS

K = Kindergarten

P = Primary

N.A. = Data not available

e = Estimate (Estimated data has been provided for the missing figures in 2010–11 for the Yukon Territory. These figures are drawn from the 2009–10 release.)

NOTES

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

Source: Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada

6. There is a decline in the proportion of individuals enrolled in second language programs (outside Quebec) but, in reality, we see an increase in the absolute numbers of enrollment in second language programs. The decline in the proportion is explained by a greater increase of the total majority enrollment figures. Several factors, in different parts of the country, explain this situation. For example, in some cases, newcomers tend to enroll more in the schools of the majority.