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This national profile of francophone and Acadian communities in Canada is a compendium of up-to-date information on francophones and Acadians in all areas of the country, including the provinces, the territories and twenty-two distinct regions. It is part of the collection of francophone and Acadian profiles in Canada developed in 2000 by the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada (FCFA) as part of the Dialogue project. There are also provincial and territorial profiles which describe the current state of francophone affairs in each province and territory, and define the distinctive traits of their francophone groups.

This updated edition takes into account the data made available following the 2001 census. It also contains a section on francophone diversity.

Following a general historical and geographic introduction, this profile is divided into two distinct sections:

- The first is a statistical portrait of the communities whose native language is French from the perspective of language, the economy and demographics.
- The second is a community report which provides information on the most important national organizations and a general view of government services and statutes.

Table of Contents

- History .................................................. 1
- Geography .............................................. 3
- Demographic Vitality ............................... 4
- Linguistic Vitality ..................................... 8
- Economic Vitality .................................... 9
- Francophone Diversity ............................ 14
- Community Vitality .................................. 16
- Sources ............................................... 24
- Annex .................................................. 25
History

Acadia

The first French colony on North American soil was founded at Port Royal on the shores of the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia in 1604. According to the 1671 census the colony had 320 people. By 1714, the population had risen to 2,500 and by 1755 to 16,000. After the deportation of 1755, Acadians were widely scattered; they settled almost everywhere on the continent, particularly in the English speaking colonies of the east coast of the United States, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

It is estimated that there were 8,400 Acadians in the Atlantic provinces at the turn of the 19th century. They formed many communities along the coast where they lived more or less on the fringes of the existing dominant society. While there is little doubt that because of their isolation they could not profit fully from a developing market economy, they nonetheless were able to develop their own culture. With the help of the clergy, an Acadian elite evolved and contributed to the development of colleges, convents, hospitals and charitable organizations.

From this contextual background emerged the stirrings of Acadian nationalism in the last decades of the 19th century. This was particularly so in New Brunswick, principal centre of Acadian life in the Atlantic provinces, where Acadians were 28 percent of the population by 1911. At first of a cultural nature, their demands soon turned to economic claims with elite Acadians striving to find solutions to problems of poverty, social inequality and lower educational attainment among francophones.

With the 400th anniversary of the French presence in North America, the Acadians are inviting the world to a celebration of their eventful and rich history.

Francophone Ontario

Francophones settled in Ontario, particularly in the Detroit area and on the shores of Georgian Bay from the beginning of the 18th century. However, the rapid expansion of franco-Ontarian colonization did not begin until after 1850 when French Canadians from the valley of the St. Lawrence River moved westward. They settled in the Ottawa Valley all the way to Ottawa, in the Niagara Peninsula, in the Midland and Penetanguishene region, the Lake Nipissing region; and, at the beginning of the 20th century in regions more to the north where they now make up a large part of the population. Organized as they were around parishes, they developed a basically rural economy. While they joined in the growing capitalist economy in certain regions, few of them occupied management positions.

The franco-Ontarian community organized itself principally around the family and the Church. French language parishes proliferated, many schools were created, and a cultural life developed first in Ottawa then in other parts of the province. Such gains soon caused reactions in the British and Protestant majority which perceived them to be a threat. Tensions were exacerbated by increasing European immigration. In 1912, the teaching of French in Ontario was forbidden, capping a series of repressive measures taken against French as a language of instruction. The francophone community reacted with vigour. Women teachers organized clandestine classes in their homes, without pay. Dozens of trials were held. Not until 1927 were bilingual schools able to resume their activities.

It is against this backdrop of struggle for French schools in Ontario that franco-Ontarian demands gained impetus. The struggle led to the development of a solid close-knit network which was responsible for the recent gains made by franco-Ontarians, leading to the January 1, 1998 establishment of twelve francophone school boards to serve the 100,000 francophone students in the province.

Recently, the franco-Ontarian community rallied around Ottawa’s Montfort Hospital after the Ontario government announced it would be closed down, in August 1997. This legal and political struggle ended early in 2001, when the government chose not to appeal a decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal stating the order to close the hospital was illegal.

The French fact in the West

Motivated by the desire to explore the continent and drawn by the fur trade, many francophones came to the Prairies at the beginning of the 17th century. However, the real colonization only began with the arrival of the clergy in the 1820s. Father Provencher and Father Dumoulin, followed by the Oblates and the Grey Nuns towards the middle of the century, helped to create many francophone enclaves in what eventually became Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
In British Columbia, French Canadians who, in 1838, were approximately 60 percent of the population of European origin, played an important role in provincial colonization. Their importance increased even more with the arrival of religious missions in 1840. A number of colonies were established, including the Red River colony which quickly became the centre of French life west of Ontario. The first French school was set up in 1819. As well, other institutions sufficient in number to allow the community to grow were established.

Francophone Metis along the shores of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers in Manitoba were the first francophones present in the Canadian Prairies during the first half of the 19th century. The Metis gained self-affirmation by their resistance to the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly and resistance to the Government of Canada when Manitoba was created in 1870, and again later in 1885. Their relative importance to francophone life in the West diminished gradually following these events and the accompanying repression to which they were subjected.

Francophone communities in the West grew with francophone migration from Quebec. This began as an agricultural migration towards the Prairies in the middle of the 19th century, accelerated from 1880 to 1890 and ended during the first fifteen years of the twentieth century. The clergy played a central role; colonization was often the result of Catholic missionary initiatives. The deliberate policy of ensuring that francophones settled all parts of the Canadian West led to the establishment of francophone centres in many different areas. Francophone communities grew, particularly in Saskatchewan but also in Alberta where many French Canadian parishes were established. In the mountain regions of British Columbia and the Yukon, conditions allowed for little or no agriculture. Immigrants to those areas toward the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries were attracted mostly by the potential for forestry and mining.

The desire for self-affirmation on the part of French speaking people in the West took different forms and the struggle was fiercest in matters involving schooling and language. Western francophones were also very active in ensuring the development of French language radio. By the end of the 1950s they had already established four private French language radio stations entirely financed by their communities.

**The French fact in the North**

Before Confederation, the Hudson's Bay Company was a dominant factor in the everyday life of people in the North. Francophones were active explorers of the northern territories and contributed to the development of the lucrative fur trade routes. Beginning in 1870, the discovery of gold deposits attracted thousands of prospectors including many French Canadians.

In 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company ceded its territories to the new government. A large part of Quebec and Ontario, and all of the western region of the country became known as the Northwest Territories. As time went by, these territories lost more and more land to the new provinces and their subsequent expansion, to the Yukon Territory in 1898 and to Nunavut in 1999.

Canada's decision to extend its borders out West forever changed the socio-political face of the region and the dominant culture became British. In 1892, the Northwest Territories formally adopted English as its only official language. In 1901, English became compulsory as the only teaching language. It was not until 1984 that the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly reestablished French as an official language.

In the Yukon, French language instruction was finally allowed in 1984. In 1990 francophones in the Yukon created the first French language school and began to manage their own school system.
In 2001, francophone communities included 1,020,545 people having French as their mother tongue, accounting for 4.5 percent of the total population of Canada.

The Acadian and francophone communities in Canada are spread over an immense territory. They share a common heritage of language and culture and their socio-economic level is largely the same. Yet, there are little or no apparent links between communities. They live in many different environments, some of which are relatively homogeneous. Their relative numbers are high, there are many French institutions and every day is lived in French. Located principally in New Brunswick, Ontario and in the southwestern part of Nova Scotia, francophones are also found in several other areas of the country. This founding culture often lives in rural areas, though some cities such as Saint Boniface and Vanier have long been at the centre of francophone life. Other francophones live in circumstances that do not provide them with a true grounding in French, though they may enjoy advantages such as access to schools, cultural centres, churches, a few community organizations, and, less frequently, radio and newspapers. This is largely characteristic of life in the cities and large metropolitan areas, where they are in a minority.

Close to 60 percent of francophones in Canada live in areas where they are more than 20 percent of the population. They maintain their language and culture relatively easily. However, they are confronted with structural economic problems that have been heightened by the global reorganization of the 1980s. Francophones living in other regions are well integrated economically and are masters of their own personal advancement. Their challenge is to be able to retain French in their day-to-day life in areas where French is distinctly in the minority. This profile, whose purpose is to measure the strength of the francophone and Acadian communities around the country, aims to demonstrate this fact.

Knowing what distinguishes one type of French life from another is key to an understanding of the vitality of the French fact in Canada. Despite these distinctions, the links that exist among francophones of the various regions, beyond distance and provincial boundaries, are many and strong. These links have an important role to play in defining French life; and are augmented by the ever increasing availability of new information and communications technologies.

In the last few decades, attention has focused on specific francophone and Acadian communities in the provinces and territories. Their distinctive traits have been highlighted by emphasizing what makes them unique. The time has come to talk about these communities as constituting a unique system in Canada, resulting from family linkages and migration, the flow of information, cultural exchanges, the sharing of educational resources, the cooperative movement and a solid and wide-ranging community life. As a legacy from the past, relations that bind Acadians and francophones throughout Canada play a central role in daily community life as well as providing the means for their future development.
The French language in Canada, less Quebec

The number of Canadians outside of Quebec in 2001 who said French was their native language was 1,020,545. Thus, 14.87 percent of francophones in Canada live outside Quebec where they are 4.5 percent of the total population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>1,020,545</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>17,000,085</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-official</td>
<td>4,776,620</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Canada less Quebec</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,513,455</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from: Statistic Canada

Some people declared having more than one mother tongue. That is why the addition of those numbers exceeds total population.

Provincial and territorial distribution

The francophone population varies enormously from one end of Canada to the other. Ontario has the largest number, followed by New Brunswick. More than three-quarters (76 percent) of francophones found outside of Quebec live in these two provinces. Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia have approximately 50,000 francophones each while Saskatchewan has fewer than 20,000. There are 35,000 francophones in Nova Scotia. The areas with the smallest population are Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador and the three territories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Territory</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>6,110</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>36,745</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>242,060</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>533,965</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>47,560</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>19,515</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>65,995</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>63,625</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada less Quebec</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,020,545</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from: Statistics Canada
Francophone population varies according to the region

Francophones are less than 5 percent of the total population in the provinces and territories, except in New Brunswick where they are a third. In several regions of the country, however, their numbers are substantial. Francophones in northern New Brunswick are two thirds of the francophone population in the province. More than a quarter of the population of southwestern Nova Scotia is francophone. In Ontario, the francophone population in the northeast and southeast is more than 20 percent of the total. In the so-called Evangeline area of Prince Edward Island, where almost three-quarters of P.E.I. francophones are concentrated, one in ten claim French as their native language. In Canada, 60 percent of francophones live in areas of so-called original stock where they are more than 20 percent of the population.

Even though the rate of growth of the francophone population varies greatly from one area to another, most have seen their numbers increase. Some have had a much greater increase in population than others, following the progressive migration of people from rural areas to urban centres.

Ontario certainly had the most impressive increase over the last 10 years: more than 50,000 in the regions where they are most numerous, that being the southeast, the Niagara Peninsula and the northeast. British Columbia, as well as Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta, also enjoyed notable gains.

Urban areas, including southeastern Ontario fueled by Ottawa, all had growth rates in excess of 10%.

### Francophone population by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>2,530</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangeline region</td>
<td>4,115</td>
<td>67.40</td>
<td>9.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of P.E.I.</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>33.60</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total P.E.I.</td>
<td>6,105</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Nova Scotia</td>
<td>12,960</td>
<td>35.27</td>
<td>28.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Breton Island</td>
<td>7,150</td>
<td>19.46</td>
<td>5.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax-Dartmouth</td>
<td>11,320</td>
<td>30.81</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Nova Scotia</td>
<td>5,315</td>
<td>14.46</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Nova Scotia</td>
<td>36,745</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Counties where French speakers are the majority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counties with substantial French speaking population</td>
<td>75,480</td>
<td>31.18</td>
<td>39.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of New Brunswick</td>
<td>18,010</td>
<td>7.44</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total New Brunswick</td>
<td>242,060</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>33.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northeast Ontario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Ontario</td>
<td>120,875</td>
<td>22.64</td>
<td>21.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Ontario</td>
<td>206,765</td>
<td>38.72</td>
<td>19.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario Peninsula</td>
<td>152,365</td>
<td>28.53</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Ontario</td>
<td>53,960</td>
<td>10.11</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ontario</td>
<td>533,965</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Winnipeg/Saint Boniface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg/Saint Boniface</td>
<td>27,280</td>
<td>57.36</td>
<td>4.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Manitoba</td>
<td>20,280</td>
<td>42.64</td>
<td>9.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Manitoba</td>
<td>47,560</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Saskatchewan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Saskatchewan</td>
<td>19,515</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary/Edmonton</td>
<td>42,280</td>
<td>64.07</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Alberta</td>
<td>23,715</td>
<td>35.93</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alberta</td>
<td>65,995</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vancouver/Victoria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver/Victoria</td>
<td>36,090</td>
<td>54.57</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of B.C.</td>
<td>27,535</td>
<td>43.28</td>
<td>1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total B.C.</td>
<td>63,625</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada less Quebec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of francophones</th>
<th>% of regional pop.</th>
<th>Distribution of francophones by sub region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada less Quebec</td>
<td>1,020,545</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from: Statistics Canada
A population increase...

Francophone numbers outside Quebec have greatly increased since 1951, from 721,820 to 1,020,545. This increase was highest between 1951 and 1971 when francophone birth rates were high. Since 1991, however, the numbers have stabilized.

French mother tongue, 2001, Canada less Quebec

Data from: Marmen and Corbeil, 1999, Statistics Canada

... and a gradual stabilization in percentages

While the number of Canadians whose native language is French have continued to increase over the last 45 years, the stabilization of their proportion in Canadian society is very recent. Over the last 50 years, this proportion went from 7.3% to 4.5%, mostly because immigration from abroad increased the proportion of people whose mother tongue is neither French or English.
A skewed age distribution

The number of young francophone Canadians is relatively small. The under 20s represent only 18.8 percent of the population, while this proportion reaches 29.5% in the anglophone population. This low proportion of younger people explain why the median age for francophones in Canada is 39 years, a full four years greater than anglophones.

The demographic structure of the francophone population in Canada differs enormously from region to region. The number of young people is higher in regions where the substantial francophone population is less affected by linguistic shifts. The number of people of age 55 or more increases in rural regions while young families leave in great numbers. For instance, 53.4% of francophones in Saskatchewan are 50 years or older.

For their part, adults in general are over-represented in metropolitan areas or in heavily urbanized centres where thousands of young adult francophones have congregated in order to find employment. The best examples of this are Halifax-Dartmouth, Vancouver/Victoria and Calgary/Edmonton. Young adult francophones are now more numerous in such areas as the rest of New Brunswick and of Nova Scotia, and others. That is, outside the areas where they were born. Their numbers are now highest in the territories (Yukon, N.W.T, Nunavut) where their job prospects are best.

![Age distribution of the francophone population, 2001, by Province and territory](chart.png)

Data from: Statistics Canada
But knowledge of the language more and more widespread

The number of French speakers (unilingual or who also speak English) almost doubled between 1951 and 2001. More than 2,439,040 people in Canada, excluding Quebec, are now said to speak French. This represents 10.8 percent of the population. Since 1988, the number of persons speaking French increased by half a million. Including Quebec, some 9 million people speak French in Canada, a tribute to the vitality of the language.

Use of French at home a continuing challenge...

In 2001, 612,985 people living outside Quebec said that they spoke French at home; 675,925 said so in 1971.

Thanks to a new question Statistics Canada included in the 2001 census, we now know that 336,500 persons regularly use French at home, even though it isn’t their most common language. Of this number, 30,000 speak only French and a non-official language at home.
Education: a continuing challenge

Even though francophones now enjoy better access to higher education in their own language in many regions, education levels are still below the national average. The proportion of francophones who went to university (19.6%) is going up and could soon reach the national average of 22.3%, but the gap is still significant.

There are significant differences in this regard between regions. In the Evangeline region, 58 percent of the adult population did not finish high school. This situation is hardly better in southwest Nova Scotia, in Cape Breton Island, in counties with a substantial French population or the majority areas in New Brunswick, in northeast Ontario, in rural Manitoba and in Saskatchewan. Francophones in these areas are generally employed in industries requiring less skilled labour.

Francophones in the metropolitan areas are better educated. In terms of university graduation, their numbers are as good or better than the anglophone population, which contributes largely to maintaining their vitality.

Educational levels of francophones, 2001, Provinces and territories

Data from: Statistics Canada
Regional differences in participation in the labor market

Rates of participation in the labor market vary a great deal between regions. Francophones are more active economically in regions with a diversified economic base and, as a result, less subject to unemployment, under-employment and seasonal shifts. There are fewer people in the labor market in regions where emphasis is on the development of natural resources, there is a moratorium on fishing or where there are reforms currently underway in the mining and pulp and paper industries.

The Atlantic provinces are the most seriously affected by this under-representation in the labor market. Rates of labor participation are low in northeastern Ontario and British Columbia outside metropolitan Vancouver/Victoria. Because there is a large proportion of francophones in most of the regions where there are fewer employment opportunities, the average rate of participation in the labor market of francophones (64%) is somewhat lower than the national average for anglophones (69%). In the three territories, participation levels for francophones are higher than the one for the population in general.

Labour market participation of francophones, 2001, Provinces and territories

Data from: Statistics Canada
Profile of francophone employment

The employment of francophones is heavily influenced by geography. In the rural regions of the Atlantic provinces, northeastern Ontario and the West, goods producing industries (primary industries, manufacturers and construction) are of special importance for francophones. Overall, this type of industry provides 25.1 percent of the jobs held by francophones in Canada outside Quebec but in the above areas it provides more than 30 percent of francophone employment.

The public sector (education, health and government service) is also very important for francophones. Three out of ten francophones in Canada work for government. In metropolitan areas such as Halifax-Dartmouth, the percentage is higher.

High numbers of francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador and in the three territories are also employed in the public sector.

The more dynamic industries (transportation and communications, financial and insurance services, wholesale dealers and customer services) represent a strategic link in economic development. These services are significantly lacking in regions without the urban infrastructure needed to accommodate the headquarters of large enterprises. They are concentrated in the metropolitan areas which explains why they are so few in francophone regions.

Employment structure in the francophone population, 2001, Provinces and territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Canada less Quebec</th>
<th>Newfoundland and Labrador</th>
<th>Prince Edward Island</th>
<th>Nova Scotia</th>
<th>New Brunswick</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Manitoba</th>
<th>Saskatchewan</th>
<th>Alberta</th>
<th>British Columbia</th>
<th>Yukon</th>
<th>North West Territories</th>
<th>Nunavut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>10.4</td>
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<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
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<td>21.5</td>
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</table>

Data from: Statistics Canada

Agriculture: Includes forestry, fishing and hunting
Mining: Includes oil and gas extraction
Information Industry: Includes cultural industry
Professional Services: Includes scientific and technical services
Administrative Services: Includes support, waste management and remediation services
Arts: Includes entertainment and recreation
Accommodation: Includes food services
Transportation: Includes warehousing
A relatively high percentage of entrepreneurs

The number of people who are self-employed in the general population helps to determine the level of entrepreneurship in a society. The entrepreneur is master of his own development and is part of today’s trend of relying on one’s own resources.

Self-employed francophones are about 11 percent of the francophone population, just a little less than the 11.9 percent among anglophones. Self-employment is especially widespread in the western provinces. The percentage of the self-employed in the Prairies is between 20 and 25 percent and is high in British Columbia and the territories. In Ontario, self-employment is about the same as the national average.

The francophone regions of the Atlantic provinces have a lower percentage of entrepreneurs. However, entrepreneurs are fairly numerous in the Evangeline region where several francophone agricultural and fisheries enterprises have developed. Their contribution to the regional economy is noteworthy as many provide employment for francophones and others.

Data from: Statistics Canada
**Income obtained mostly from employment**

The source of income is an excellent indicator of the economic vitality of a population. Income generally comes from employment, government transfers (employment insurance, family allowances, etc.) and investments.

In most regions, francophones call on government transfers in similar proportion than their anglophone counterparts.

**Strong regional variations**

The average personal income from employment in Canada for francophones is $29,769, compared to $31,660 for anglophones. It is highest in the territories: on average, francophones there earn $31,541 to $47,534, which is well above the average for the non-francophones in the area.

**Average personal income from employment for francophones, 2001, Provinces and Territories**

Data from: Statistics Canada
Canada, a proud participant in the Francophonie

In a strong alliance with 56 countries and governments that share a dedication to promoting the French language, Canada shares a tangible commitment to the French fact on the international stage. This country’s pluralism and openness to the world make a major contribution to the Francophonie and Canada’s participation is viewed as a unique opportunity to recognize the presence of French in North America.

In this same vein, Canada also defends globalization that is respectful of culture beyond its borders. Canada’s position, stated at the Conférence ministérielle sur la culture in Cotonou in June 2001 or at the Sommet de la Francophonie in Beirut in 2002, reflects significant support in the current international debate over our collective ability to encourage dialogue between cultures, while protecting the specific cultural characteristics unique to each civilization.

These efforts within the Francophonie are primarily the responsibility of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade as well as the Minister responsible for the Francophonie in Canada. However, many federal departments and agencies have relations with French-speaking countries, especially the Canadian International Development Agency, the Department of Canadian Heritage, Industry Canada, Justice Canada and Environment Canada.

In conjunction with these federal government initiatives, many Francophone communities in Canada also have direct relations with Francophones in other countries of the Francophonie, through twinning of municipalities, educational cooperation or cultural exchanges. The Acadian community also maintains ongoing international contacts through the Société nationale de l’Acadie and the Congrès mondial acadien.

Many domestic activities, such as the Rendez-vous de la Francophonie or the Dictée Paul Gérin-Lajoie, reaffirm the importance placed on the Francophonie. These annual activities are augmented by larger celebrations of Canada’s membership in the Francophonie. In particular, Canada has twice hosted the Sommet de la Francophonie, in Quebec City in 1987 and in Moncton in 1999. It also staged the Jeux de la Francophonie in the Ottawa-Hull area in 2001.

Canada’s presence within the Francophonie will continue to grow with the celebrations to mark the 400th anniversary of the French presence in North America, featuring events on both sides of the Atlantic.

Canada therefore is an important source of vitality within the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), which now includes separate representatives from Quebec and New Brunswick. On this point, OIF Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali commented at the Jeux de la francophonie in 2001: “Canada has already done a great deal for the Francophonie. But your country has the means and awareness necessary to make a special effort to encourage the international community to show a greater interest in the problems of the South.” Much remains to be done, since Canada has the requisite potential to assist certain countries. This is a challenge that Canada’s Francophone and Acadian communities are determined to meet.
**A more diverse francophonie**

More than 120,000 newcomers chose to live in francophone and acadian communities outside Quebec. Their presence in ever-important numbers adds to the culture and the vitality of the Canadian francophonie and constitute an important link with the international francophonie.

Ontario, and especially the Toronto area, attract a large number of immigrants. This destination is the choice of 71 percent of the new arrivals declaring French as their first official language, the Caribbeans and Africa being well represented. British Columbia attracts large numbers of people from Asia and Europe.

Newcomers from Europe come from Western and Eastern Europe in similar proportions.

Among all newcomers coming from elsewhere on the American continent, half come from the United States, where there are French-speaking population, notably in Louisiana and New England.

---

**Number of francophone immigrants, 2001, Provinces and territories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Americas</th>
<th>Caribbean</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>Others</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada less Quebec</strong></td>
<td>122395</td>
<td>10170</td>
<td>4350</td>
<td>52960</td>
<td>20995</td>
<td>33335</td>
<td>585</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>215</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>36345</td>
<td>16880</td>
<td>24475</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>1395</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>140</td>
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Data: Statistics Canada

Note: Those are people who have been granted immigrant status in Canada and who have declared French as their first official language.
National organizations
During the past thirty years, francophone and Acadian communities have established lobby groups and sectorial organizations at the local, regional, provincial and territorial levels. This trend continues at the national level. There are now more than twenty national organizations. The following is a list of the principal organizations:

Alliance canadienne des responsables et des enseignants et enseignantes en français langue maternelle (ACREF)
Founded in 1989, the Alliance canadienne des responsables et des enseignants et enseignantes en français langue maternelle (ACREF) aims to assist teachers in helping students develop their full potential in French language and culture: to be self-reliant, to develop a critical intellect and to communicate effectively.

Alliance des producteurs francophones du Canada (APFC)
Established in May 1999, this organization acts as a voice for francophone producers and develops a platform for activities of joint interest to francophone producers working within the francophone and Acadian communities of Canada. These activities include politics, public relations, distribution, broadcasting, market development and education.

Alliance des radios communautaires du Canada (ARC)
Created in 1991, the Alliance des radios communautaires du Canada (ARC) originated from the desire of francophone and Acadian community radio stations to assume responsibility for their own future and to guarantee their independence. ARC wishes to contribute to the development of French Canadians by the creation, development and maintenance of good quality community radio stations. It assumes general responsibility for radio broadcasting in francophone and Acadian communities in Canada.

Assemblée des aînées et aînés francophones du Canada (AAAFC)
Founded in 1992, the Assemblée des aînées et aînés francophones du Canada (AAAFC) are to:
- bring retired and semi-retired francophones from one end of the country to the other together;
- promote the exchange of ideas between seniors in the ten provinces and the three territories;
- prepare studies and surveys in order to promote an improved quality of life;
- distribute information and tools to help our membership;
- offer suggestions to help improve our senior members’ lives;
- improve the standing of our affiliates and their membership.

Alliance canadienne des responsables et des enseignants et enseignantes en français langue maternelle (ACREF)
Phone: (613) 744-3192
Facsimile: (613) 744-0154
e-mail: acref@franco.ca
Internet: http://www.franco.ca/acref

Alliance des producteurs francophones du Canada (APFC)
Phone: (506) 857-9941
Fax: (613) 857-1806
E-mail: phareest@nbnet.nb.ca
Web site: http://francoculture.ca/apfc/

Alliance des radios communautaires du Canada (ARC)
Phone: (613) 562-0000
Fax: (613) 562-2182
E-mail: arc@franco.ca
Web site: http://www.radiorfa.com

Assemblée des aînées et aînés francophones du Canada (AAAFC)
Telephone: (902) 837-1081
Facsimile: (902) 837-1082
e-mail: aafc@istar.ca
Internet: http://www.franco.ca/aafc/
Association canadienne d’éducation de langue française (ACELF)
Established in 1947, the Association canadienne d’éducation de langue française (ACELF) is a pan-Canadian francophone organization which, through studies, research, dialogue and intervention, aims to inspire and support francophone community action so that the educational attainments of the community will help to protect and promote French language and culture in Canada. Its activities are of interest to teachers at all levels, to individuals wishing to participate in educational matters and to the provinces and territories of Canada.

Association canadienne d’éducation de langue française
Telephone: (418) 681-4661
Facsimile: (418) 681-3389
e-mail: informat@acelf.ca
Internet: http://www.acelf.ca

Association de la presse francophone (APF)
Created in 1976, the Association de la presse francophone brings together 24 newspapers in nine provinces and two territories. Its objectives as of 1992 have been to:
- promote the existence of the most dynamic and widespread francophone community press possible in French Canada outside Quebec;
- contribute to the improvement of French outside Quebec;
- contribute to improving its quality and influence; and
- vigorously defend the principles of the press including that of freedom of speech.

Association de la presse francophone
Phone: (613) 241-1017
Fax: (613) 241-6313
E-mail: communications@apf.ca
Web site: http://www.apf.ca

Association des groupes en arts visuels francophones (AGAVF)
This association was founded in 1995 to bring together galleries, art centres and visual arts associations in French Canada for the purpose of organizing concerted action related to the setting of policies in the visual arts at the national level and in promoting and distributing French Canadian works.

Association des groupes en arts visuels francophones
Telephone: (613) 241-8770
Facsimile: (613) 241-6064
e-mail: lfitz@interlog.com

Association des Scouts du Canada
The Association des Scouts du Canada brings together 40,000 French language scouts in nine provinces in Canada. It is divided into four large regions: West, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic and provides stimulating programs adapted to five age groups.

Association des Scouts du Canada
Phone: (514) 374-9551
Fax: (514) 374-9553
E-mail: scout@asc.ca
Web site: http://www.asc.ca

Association des théâtres francophones du Canada (ATFC)
Founded in 1984, the association’s objective is to promote and develop its member theatrical companies, to develop links with francophone groups in Canada and to develop and maintain mechanisms for concerted action. Its joint efforts target the development of national policies. It also engages in public relations and broadcasting, professional development and audience development.

Association des théâtres francophones du Canada
Telephone: (613) 612-3932
e-mail: atfc@atfc.net
Internet: http://atfc.net

Commission nationale des parents francophones (CNPF)
Created in 1996, the Commission nationale des parents francophones brings together provincial and territorial parental organizations in order to promote the creation of a milieu (family, education and community oriented), which encourages the growth of francophone, Acadian and Metis families in Canada.

Commission nationale des parents francophones
Phone: (613) 288-0958 or 1-800-665-5148
Fax: (613) 562-3995
E-mail: cnpf@cnpf.ca
Web site: http://www.cnpf.ca
Fédération canadienne pour l’alphabétisation en français (FCAF)
Established in 1991, this federation is a non-profit pan-Canadian organization. Its main goal is the elimination of illiteracy, and it brings together provincial and territorial associations working in this field. A further goal is to establish links between the groups involved in this endeavour.

Fédération canadienne pour l’alphabétisation en français
Phone: (613) 749-5333 or 1-888-906-5666
Fax: (613) 749-2252
E-mail: info@fcaf.net
Web site: www.fcaf.net

Fédération culturelle canadienne-française (FCCF)
Created in 1977, this organization’s mission is to ensure the continuing cultural and artistic development of francophone communities in minority situations. It fulfills this task by encouraging a climate conducive to cultural development and by providing a point of reference for exchanges that stimulate the imagination and creativity of francophone communities in minority situations.

Fédération culturelle canadienne-française
Phone: (613) 241-8770 or 1-800-267-2005
Fax: (613) 241-6064
E-mail: fccf@zof.ca
Web site: http://francoculture.ca/fccf/

Fédération de la jeunesse canadienne-française (FJCF)
This federation has been responding to the aspirations of young francophones since 1975. It helps them define their needs and ensures their development and growth in terms of French language and culture. For the foreseeable future the federation’s task is to respond to the needs of its associate members and of young French Canadians as they relate to the economy, education and professional training, sports and leisure activities, arts and communication and health and the environment.

Fédération de la jeunesse canadienne-française
Telephone: (613) 562-4624
Facsimile: (613) 562-3995
e-mail: fjcf@fjcf.ca
Internet: http://www.fjcf.ca

Conseil canadien de la coopération (CCC)
Established in 1946, this organization’s mission is to promote the interests of francophone cooperators in Canada. To encourage the cooperative movement in order to promote the socio-economic development of the francophone community in Canada, the organization:
- supports the cooperative movement as an ideology;
- supports development initiatives taken by provincial councils;
- coordinates development activities that involve more than one province;
- represents francophone cooperative interests.

With its nine provincial councils as members and its affiliated cooperatives, CCC represents approximately seven million individuals and has the largest number of francophone members of any association in Canada.

Conseil canadien de la coopération
Phone: (613) 789-5492
Fax: (613) 789-0743
E-mail: info@ccc.coop
Web site: www.ccc.coop

Conseil de la vie française en Amérique (CVFA)
The Conseil de la vie française en Amérique was set up in June 27, 1937 under the name Comité permanent de la survivance française. Its objective is to support and defend the interests of all francophones in North America and to maintain French traditions on the continent. To that end, it is charged with promoting the development and growth of French language communities in North America.

Conseil de la vie française en Amérique
Telephone: (418) 646-9117
Facsimile: (418) 644-7670
e-mail: cvfa@cvfa.ca
Internet: http://www.cvfa.ca

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Conseil de la vie française en Amérique
Telephone: (418) 646-9117
Facsimile: (418) 644-7670
e-mail: cvfa@cvfa.ca
Internet: http://www.cvfa.ca
Fédération des associations de juristes d’expression française de common law (FAJEFCL)
Established in 1992, this group’s objectives include:
- acting as spokespersons in national matters relating to the administration of justice in the minority language;
- promoting the use of French in legal and judicial matters in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta;
- encouraging and supporting member initiatives in order to ensure the development of common law in French in the respective members provinces.

Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada (FCFA)
Founded in 1975, the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada combines various French language groups: nine provincial associations, three territorial associations and seven sectorial national associations. Together, they promote the development and the growth of the francophone and Acadian communities of Canada. The federation fulfills its mission by promoting partnerships and joint efforts, by acting as community representative nationally and internationally and by providing its members with support services. The federation also maintains strong ties with the federal and Quebec governments as well as with several national and international organizations interested in francophone affairs.

Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
Phone: (613) 241-7600
Fax: (613) 241-6046
E-mail: fcfa@fcfa.franco.ca
Web site: www.fcfa.ca

Fédération nationale des conseillères et conseillers scolaires francophones (FNCSF)
Created in 1990, the Fédération nationale des conseillères et conseillers scolaires francophones aims to:
- obtain equitable financing to assure high quality and continually improving French language education;
- promote French language education in order to help in the quest for equal rights and to counter the effects of linguistic transfer;
- support the education of its members;
- support the demands of its members nationally and provincially;
- provide its members with a forum for the exchange of ideas and for joint efforts;
- provide information to the general public and to the educational community and to influential educators in Canada.

Fédération nationale des femmes canadiennes-françaises (FNFCF)
Founded in 1914, the Fédération nationale des femmes canadiennes-françaises is a non-profit organization working in conjunction with French language women in minority settings to bring about change leading to the creation of an equitable society.

Community Vitality
Festival international de la chanson de Granby (FIGC)
Created in 1969, the Festival’s objective is to help new performers and writers, composers, and performers of French language songs receive recognition as artists and continually improve their talents. It also aims to make known and to promote non-professional writers, composers and performers of French language songs to the Canadian and international record and show business industries. A further aim is to conceive, develop and offer learning and professional development tools to encourage singers and composers to develop their skills.

The Festival also wishes to conceptualize and present various projects and activities which aim to improve the quality of education and to make it more accessible to French language communities living in minority situations in Canada.

Festival international de la chanson de Granby
Phone: (450) 375-7555 or 1-888-375-3424
Fax: (450) 375-1359
E-mail: chanson@figc.qc.ca
Web site: http://www.figc.qc.ca

Guides franco-canadiennes
Established in 1995, this organization’s mission is to help young girls develop their character, to become active and responsible citizens of their country and of the world, and to experience the joy of rendering services to others. The Guides franco-canadiennes hope to attain these goals by direct action, working as teams, living outdoors, acquiring various skills and with the help of committed adults.

Guides franco-canadiennes
Phone: (613) 748-9700 or 1-800-725-6007
Fax: (613) 748-0388
E-mail: guides.national@magma.ca
Web site
www.franco.ca/guidesfranco-canadiennes/home.html

RDÉE Canada
The Réseau de développement économique et d’employabilité (RDÉE) optimizes the potential economic of the communities francophones and acadiennes. It is present by the intermediary of provincial and territorial organizations in all regions of the country. It has the mandate to offer various services to communities in order to create businesses and jobs.

RDÉE Canada
Phone: (613) 244-7308
Fax: (613) 244-3934
Web site: www.rdee.ca

Regroupement des éditeurs canadiens-français (RÉCF)
Founded in 1989, their objectives are to:
- create a platform and a common front in order to be able to conduct joint activities that are relevant to the interests of French language editors in matters concerning policy development, public relations and market development;
- provide representation vis-à-vis governments;
- respond to the specific educational needs of editors;
- provide permanent linkages at the national level through which experience concerns may be shared and to develop projects for joint action; and
- develop specific platforms aiming at providing direction and conducting common activities.

Regroupement des éditeurs canadiens-français
Phone: (613) 562-4507 or 1-888-320-8070
Fax: (613) 241-6064
E-mail: rcf@franco.ca
Web site: www.rcf.info.ca

Regroupement des universités de la francophonie hors Québec (RUFHQ)
Founded in 1990, the Regroupement des universités de la francophonie hors Québec aims to help French language universities outside Quebec to discharge their respective mandates. The organization’s work assists in the growth and development of these institutions and promotes French language education.

Regroupement des universités de la francophonie hors Québec
Internet: http://www.rufhq.ca
Regroupement national des intervenants et intervenantes francophones en santé et services sociaux (RéseauNat)
Established in 1998, the Regroupement national des intervenants et intervenantes francophones en santé et services sociaux, more familiarly known as RéseauNat, aims to establish linkages between members in order to promote and improve access to the delivery of health and social services in French in Canada. Its mandate is to:
- promote the exchange of experience, information and French language resources among members;
- promote the use of French in practicing these professions; and,
- provide a single voice to represent the interests of the group vis-à-vis various organizations and government authorities and improve access to French language services and training.

RéseauNat
Phone: (613) 525-1308
Fax: (613) 525-0752
E-mail: grenault@ican.net

Regroupement national des professionnel.le.s de la chanson et de la musique (RNPCM)
Founded in 1991, this group aims to:
- create links between professionals involved in music and song;
- develop communications and information tools and protocols;
- provide representation vis-à-vis government and other organizations;
- develop a national three-year plan based on member associations planning for the development of the sound recording industry;
- cooperate with, and make common front with organizations involved in cultural development; and
- ensure that the organization’s funds are well managed.

RNPCM
Phone: (613) 241-8770 or 1-800-267-2005
Fax: (613) 241-6064
Web site: www.uni.ca/francoculture.html

Réseau d’enseignement francophone à distance du Canada (REFAD)
Founded in 1988, the Réseau d’enseignement francophone à distance du Canada brings together people and organizations interested in the development and promotion of French language education through distance learning. It provides information to its members in Canada, ensures a visible presence on the educational scene and acts as a contact point for its members. Schools, colleges, CEGEPS, universities, associations, ministries, businesses and television networks interested or working in distance learning are all eligible for membership.

Réseau d’enseignement francophone à distance du Canada
Telephone: (514) 284-9109
Facsimile: (514) 284-9363
e-mail: refad@sympatico.ca
Internet: http://www.refad.ca

Réseau des cégeps et des collèges francophones du Canada (RCCFC)
Created in 1995, the Réseau des cégeps et des collèges francophones du Canada aims to create a true partnership between francophone collegiate educational institutions in Canada. The organization provides a network for mutual aid, publicity and exchanges linked to the development of collegiate teaching in French in Canada while encouraging the use of information and communications technologies.

Réseau des cégeps et des collèges francophones du Canada
Phone: (613) 241-0430
Fax: (613) 241-0457
E-mail: renseignements@rccfc.ca
Web site: http://www.rccfc.ca

Réseau national d’action éducation femmes (RNAEF)
Created in 1983, the Réseau national d’action éducation femmes works to bring about social and economic changes that will result in a more equitable and egalitarian society by promoting the use of all forms of French language education to francophone women in order to improve their living conditions.

Réseau national d’action éducation femmes
Phone: (613) 741-9978
Fax: (613) 741-3805
E-mail: rnaef@bellnet.ca
Web site: http://www.rnaef.ca

Following the adoption in 1994 of Article 41 of the Official Languages Act, which commits the federal government to foster the growth and support the development of minority official language communities, joint committees are gradually being set up.

Société Santé en français
The Société Santé en français coordinates the activities of the regional networks dedicated to improving access to French-language health services, in every area of the country.

Société Santé en français
Phone: (613) 244-1889
Fax: (613) 244-0283
E-mail: info@forumsante.ca
Web site: forumsante.ca
Organismes porte-parole provinciaux et territoriaux

Association canadienne-francaise de l’Alberta
Phone : (780) 466-1680
Fax : (780) 465-6773
E-mail : acfaprov@francaulta.ab.ca
Web site : www.franculta.ab.ca/acfa/provincial/

Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise
Phone: (306) 569-1912
Fax : (306) 781-7916
E-mail : acf@sasktel.net
Web site : www.fransaskois.sk.ca

Association canadienne-francaise de l’Ontario
Phone : (416) 595-5585
Fax : (416) 595-0202
E-mail : acfoprov@acfo.ca
Web site : www.acfo.ca

Association des francophones du Nunavut
Phone : (867) 979-4606
Fax : (867) 979-0800
E-mail : cuerrier@nunafranc.ca
Web site : www.nunafranc.ca

Association franco-yukonnaise
Phone: (867) 668-2663
Fax : (867) 668-3511
E-mail : francoyk@yknet.yk.ca
Web site : www.afy.yk.ca

Fédération acadienne de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Phone : (902) 433-0065
Fax : (902) 433-0066
E-mail : fane@fane.ns.ca
Web site : www.fane.ns.ca

Fédération des francophones de la Colombie-Britannique
Phone : (604) 732-1420
Fax : (604) 732-3236
E-mail : ffcb@ffcb.bc.ca
Web site : www.ffcb.bc.ca

Fédération franco-ténoise
Phone: (867) 920-2919
Fax : (867) 873-2158
E-mail : fft@franco-nord.com
Web site : www.franco-nord.com

Fédération des francophones de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador
Phone : (709) 722-0627
Fax : (709) 722-9904
E-mail : info@francophonie.nfld.net
Web site : www.francophonie.nfld.net

Société des Acadiens et Acadiennes du Nouveau-Brunswick
Phone : (506) 783-4205
Fax : (506) 783-0629
E-mail : saanb@nbnet.nb.ca
Web site : www.saanb.org

Société franco-manitobaine
Phone: (204) 233-4915
Fax : (204) 233-1017
E-mail : sfm@sfm-mb.ca
Web site : www.sfm-mb.ca

Société Saint-Thomas-d’Aquin
Phone : (902) 436-4881
Fax : (902) 436-6936
E-mail : info@ssta.org
Web site : www.ssta.org
Government legislation and services

Since the Constitution Act of 1867, which formally established Canada as a country, the Parliament of Canada has adopted a series of acts and has established services so Canadians can develop and flourish in a democratic environment. The following is an update to the measures adopted since 1969 that encourage the development of the francophone and Acadian communities in Canada.

Constitutional measures

- The provinces as well as the federal government have jurisdiction in language matters: both may establish laws governing language. In addition, the Constitution provides for certain specific language rights, at the federal and provincial levels, but notably where Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba are concerned.

- Section 16 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms stipulates that English and French are the official languages of Canada and enjoy equal status, rights and privileges in respect of their use in institutions of Parliament and the federal government. In 1993, the Charter acknowledged for the first time, in Section 16.1, the equality of the French-language and English-language communities in New Brunswick.

- Section 17 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms stipulates that English and French may be used in all debates and work of Parliament and in the New Brunswick Legislature.

- Section 18 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms provides that the legislation, reports, archives and proceedings of Parliament and the New Brunswick Legislature must be printed and published in English and in French.

- Section 19 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms provides that English and French may be used before courts established by Parliament and the New Brunswick Legislature.

- Section 20 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms stipulates the right to communicate and receive services in the official language of one’s choice with the head office or national office of institutions of Parliament and the federal government or of the New Brunswick Legislature. In addition, there is also a right to communicate and receive services in the official language of one’s choice with offices that are not part of the national office of the aforementioned institutions, provided there is significant demand or provided this is justified by the office’s role.

- Section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms establishes the right to education in the minority language, as well as the right to control and manage public educational institutions (school management), as indicated by the Supreme Court of Canada, particularly in the Mahé (1990) andArsenault-Cameron (2000) rulings.

- Under section 133 of the Constitution Act, 1867, Quebec has constitutional obligations very similar to the constitutional obligations stipulated in sections 17, 18 and 19 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, in terms of legislative and judicial bilingualism.

- Finally, it is important to point out that Manitoba also has linguistic constitutional obligations very similar if not identical to those of Quebec, under section 23 of the Manitoba Act, 1870.

Federal measures

- The Official Languages Act took effect in 1969 and was subsequently modified by the addition of Part VII in 1988. With the exception of Part VII, the act has quasi-constitutional status, which places it above all other federal acts.

- In Part VII of the Official Languages Act the Federal Government and its institutions undertake to foster the development and growth of minority official language communities.

- Part XVII of the Criminal Code stipulates that everywhere in Canada an accused may be tried in French if desired. The Supreme Court of Canada’s decision of May 20, 1999 concerning the Beaulac case has confirmed this and all doubts and administrative impediments that may have arisen have been eliminated.

- The new Contraventions Act stipulates that henceforth, the administration of federal acts will no longer be based on the procedures outlined in Article 530 and subsequent articles of the Criminal Code, but on the basis of procedures established by the provinces. The Act, which has placed francophones in Canada at a disadvantage, is presently being contested before the Federal Court in the province of Ontario by the Commissioner of Official Languages and by the Association des juristes d’expression française de l’Ontario (AJEFO).

- The Reference re Secession of Quebec is a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada of August 20, 1998. It stated that the Canadian Constitution is much more than a simple text. It is the sum of all the rules and principles that reflect our understanding of the text of the Constitution, of our history and of the various interpretations the courts have rendered on constitutional matters. The Supreme Court has developed four basic
guiding principles that politicians and jurists should take into account whenever fundamental changes to the Canadian Constitution are raised. They relate to federalism, democracy, constitutionalism and the rule of law and respect for minorities. In elaborating these principles, the Supreme Court has reaffirmed the importance it attaches to respect for minorities.

- On Thursday, January 13, 2000, in the Arsenault-Cameron decision, the Supreme Court ruled on language rights as outlined in Article 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The interpretation based on the subject of the rights outlined in Article 23 is based on the ultimate purpose of the Article, which is to remedy past injustices and to guarantee minority official language groups equal access to high quality instruction in their own language under conditions favourable to community development. The Supreme Court reaffirmed principles that it had formulated in rendering other decisions, notably in the Mahé and Beaulac cases.

- In March 2001, the Federal Court ruled in favour of the Association des juristes d’expression française de l’Ontario (AJEFO) in Commissioner of Official Languages v. Her Majesty the Queen (Department of Justice of Canada). The judge repeated the constitutional principle that the government may not escape its constitutional obligations by delegating its responsibilities. He found that the Attorney General of Canada has an obligation to provide administrative services linked to proceedings against federal offences in both official languages, under Part IV of the Official Languages Act, and under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

- In the Charlebois case, the plaintiffs contested the constitutional validity of an order issued in English only by a building inspector with the City of Moncton and the municipal by-law under which the order had been issued, since the by-law had not been passed in both the official languages of New Brunswick. In December 2001, the New Brunswick Court of Appeal found for Mr. Charlebois and ruled that the expression “laws of the Legislature” used in subsection 18(2) of the Canadian Charter includes municipal by-laws and requires that municipal by-laws and regulations be passed in both official languages.

- In the Montfort case, the plaintiffs contested the decision by the Government of Ontario to close Montfort Hospital, the only hospital in Ontario in which French is the language of work and in which French-language services are available at all times. This institution also played a unique role in educating and training Francophone healthcare professionals in Ontario. The Ontario Court of Appeal ruled in December 2001 that under the unwritten principle of protection of minorities set out in the Reference on the Secession of Quebec, government authorities could not close an institution so important to the Franco-Ontarian community.

- In the Boudreau-Doucet case, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in October 2003 that a lower court judge, in this instance, Justice LeBlanc, could retain jurisdiction and exercise a right of review to ensure compliance with orders issued. In that case, the order involved section 23 of the Canadian Charter.

- There are many other federal statutes that affirm the official languages policy, such as the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, the Trademarks Act and the Broadcasting Act that led to the creation of Radio Canada and the CRTC.
For the first edition of this document, the brief historical notes on the francophone and Acadian communities of Canada are mostly taken from historical recollections of francophone experience in the provinces and territories compiled by the National Committee for Canadian Francophonie Human Resources Development. They are posted on the Committee's Web site. Philippe Falardeau's review, entitled Hier la francophonie, published by the FCFA du Canada as part of its Dessein 2000 Project, and Yves Frenette's La brève histoire des Canadiens français recently published by the Éditions Boréal, were also sources of inspiration. Finally, several texts compiled by Joseph Yvon Thériault in Francophonies minoritaires au Canada. L'État des lieux, published by the Éditions de l'Acadie, were also useful, as was the study by René Guindon, and Pierre Poulin entitled Les liens dans la francophonie canadienne, which appeared in the 1984 series, Nouvelles perspectives canadiennes. Few changes were made in this section.

The report on geography comes in part from the above study of Guindon and Poulin. Its concepts on the duality of French Canadian experience were adapted from Maurice Beaudin and René Boudreau's study État de la francophonie en 1991, published in 1994 for the National Committee for Canadian Francophonie Human Resources Development.

All of the statistics used in the preparation of this national profile are those of Statistics Canada. Three sources were used:


2. The data on the economic and demographic vitality of the French speaking population of Canada were taken from two documents prepared by Maurice Beaudin of the Canadian Institute for Research on Regional Development (CIRRD) on behalf of the National Committee for Canadian Francophonie Human Resources Development.

The first document, entitled Les groupes et les régions francophones au Canada: État de la situation en 1996, presents a detailed portrait of French Canadians from a demographic and socio-economic point of view in 22 regions of the country in 1996 (See the annex for a description of the 22 regions.), including comparisons with 1991 (Beaudin, 1999).

Sources

The second, entitled État de la francophonie en 1991, and prepared in conjunction with René Boudreau presents similar data for 1991. (CIRRD, 1994) The regional statistics are taken from these two documents, which have also strongly influenced our interpretation as to the environmental effects.

3. To update the statistics with data from the 2001 sensus, the FCFA du Canada used a CD produced by Statistics Canada, Portrait of Official Languaga Communities in Canada, stock number 94F0040XCB.

Depending on whether we use one or the other of these source documents, the target population varies somewhat. Whether or not we include francophones who have also declared English as a mother tongue is the factor that is mainly responsible for the variation. Both Marmen and Corbeil apportion multiple answers among the declared languages. In most cases, the 2001 data include everyone declaring French as their mother language, even if other languages are mentioned.

The populations shown on the provincial and territorial charts are as a result slightly higher than those shown by Marmen and Corbeil, for those with French, or both English and French as mother tongue. The charts have been produced by André Langlois. They are drawn from the Atlas du développement des communautés francophones et acadiennes du Canada.

Information on community life was compiled by the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA) du Canada and its member associations.
The 22 Regions

1. **Newfoundland and Labrador**
   The 10 census divisions of Newfoundland and Labrador

2. **The Evangeline region of Prince Edward Island**
   Prince County (division 03)

3. **The rest of Prince Edward Island**
   The two other census divisions of Prince Edward Island.

4. **Southeastern region of Nova Scotia**
   Yarmouth (02); Digby (03)

5. **Cape Breton region of Nova Scotia**
   Inverness (15); Richmond (16); Cape Breton (17)

6. **Halifax/Dartmouth region of Nova Scotia**
   Halifax (09)

7. **The rest of Nova Scotia**
   The 12 other census divisions of Nova Scotia

8. **Majority francophone counties in New Brunswick**
   Madawaska (13); Restigouche (14); Gloucester (15); Kent (08)

9. **Counties of New Brunswick with substantial francophone population**
   Victoria (12); Northumberland (14); Westmorland (07)

10. **The rest of New Brunswick**
    The other census divisions of New Brunswick

11. **Northeastern Ontario**
    Sudbury region (53) Sudbury district (52) Cochrane (56); Nipissing (48); Temiskaming (54); Algoma (57); Thunder Bay (58)

12. **Southeastern Ontario**
    Ottawa (06); Prescott-Russell (02); Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry (01); Renfrew (47)

13. **Ontario Peninsula**
    Durham (18); York (19); Toronto (20); Peel (21); Halton (24); Hamilton (25); Niagara (26); Waterloo (30); Kent (36); Essex (37); Lambton (38); Middlesex (39); Simcoe (43)

14. **The rest of Ontario**
    The 25 other census divisions of Ontario

15. **Winnipeg/St. Boniface region of Manitoba**
    Division 11

16. **The rest of Manitoba**
    The 22 other census divisions of Manitoba

17. **Saskatchewan**
    The 18 census divisions of Saskatchewan

18. **Calgary/Edmonton regions of Alberta**
    Calgary (06); Edmonton (11)

19. **The rest of Alberta**
    The 17 other census divisions of Alberta

20. **Vancouver/Victoria regions of British Columbia**
    Vancouver (15); Victoria (17)

21. **The rest of British Columbia**
    The 28 other census divisions of British Columbia

22. **Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut**
    The six census divisions of the territories.