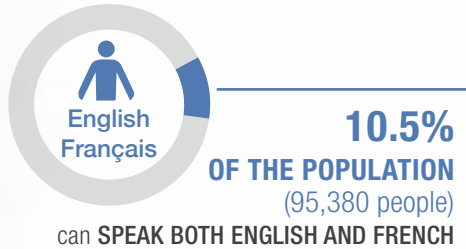
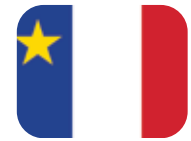




The French Presence in NOVA SCOTIA

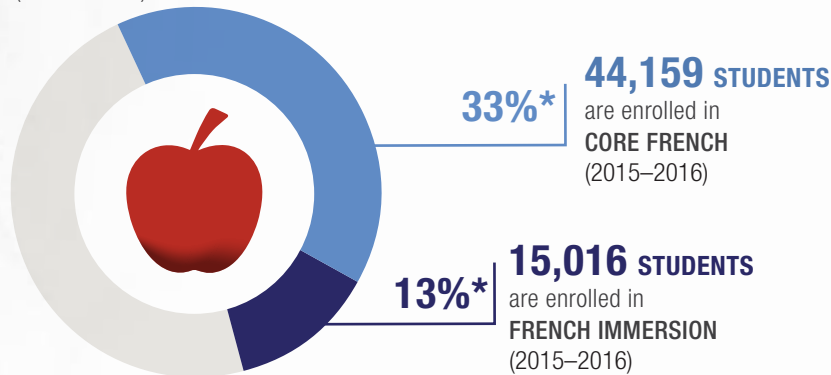


French is:

- the **MOTHER TONGUE** of **3.4% OF THE POPULATION** (31,370 people)
- the **FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE** of **3.2% OF THE POPULATION** (29,370 people)

5,477 STUDENTS

are enrolled in **22 PUBLIC FRENCH-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS** (2016–2017)



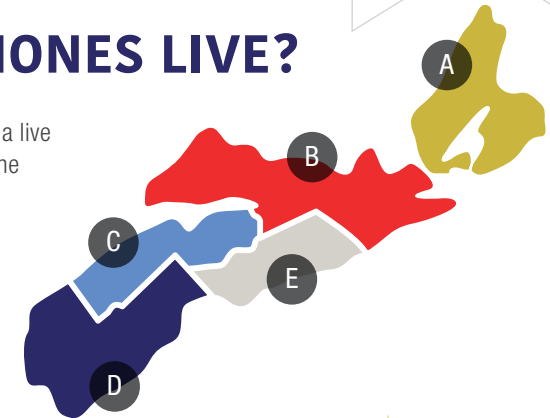
*of eligible enrolment

The **UNIVERSITÉ SAINTE-ANNE**

offers **POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FRENCH** at its main campus in Church Point and at four satellite campuses across Nova Scotia.

WHERE DO FRANCOPHONES LIVE?

Most Acadians in Nova Scotia live near the southern coast of the province, in Halifax and in Cape Breton.

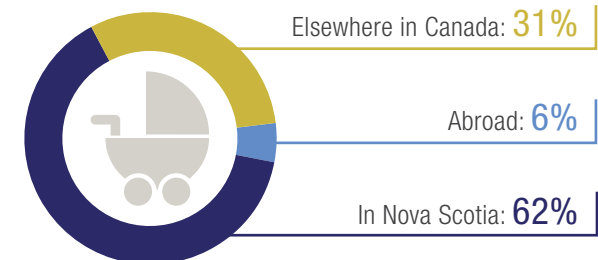


ECONOMIC REGIONS

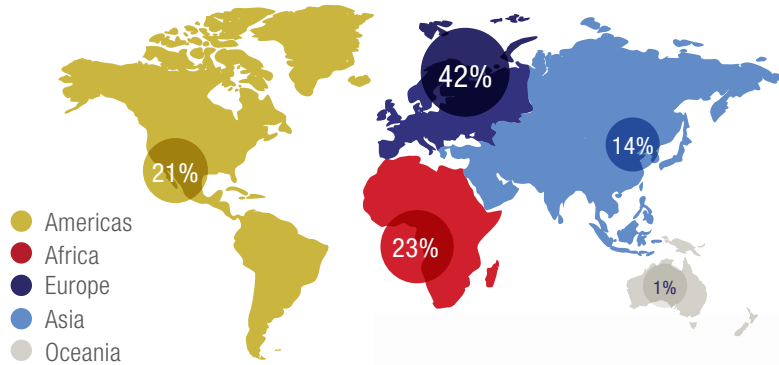
- A** Cape Breton: **16%**
- B** North Shore: **6%**
- C** Annapolis Valley: **7%**
- D** Southern: **36%**
- E** Halifax: **36%**

There are **4 EMERGING FRANCOPHONE COMMUNITIES** in Nova Scotia: Chezzetcook, Truro, Annapolis Valley and Rive-Sud. These communities have Francophone schools and other French-language organizations.

WHERE WERE THEY BORN?



WHERE WERE FRENCH-SPEAKING IMMIGRANTS BORN?



MEDIA



Le Courrier de la Nouvelle-Écosse



4 French-language radio stations, and Radio-Canada ICI Première and ICI Musique



ICI Radio-Canada Télé and Unis TV

CELEBRATE!



February-March

The **MID-LENT** festival has French origins dating back to the Middle Ages and is celebrated in the Chéticamp and St. Joseph du Moine region.

August

The world's oldest **ACADIAN FESTIVAL** is held each year in Clare, in the Baie Sainte-Marie region.

Fall

The **FESTIVAL DES CULTURES FRANCOPHONES** is the largest annual Francophone event held in Halifax.

HISTORY

- In 1604, the first French colonists settled in the area of Port Royal.
- From 1755 to 1763, the Acadians living in the Nova Scotian peninsula were deported.
- Starting in 1764, Acadians were given permission to return and settled along the coast, especially in the regions of Chéticamp, Isle Madame, Baie Sainte-Marie and Par-en-Bas.
- In 1890, the Collège Sainte-Anne was founded. Now called the Université Sainte-Anne, the institution contributes to the development of Nova Scotia's Acadian and Francophone community.
- The Acadian community spokesperson in Nova Scotia, the Fédération acadienne de la Nouvelle-Écosse, was founded in 1968.
- The Acadian community has made significant progress, especially in education. In 1981, the province adopted a new *Education Act* that gives Acadians the right to receive a French-language education.
- In 1996, the creation of the Conseil scolaire acadien provincial marked the end of a long battle for Acadians and French-speaking Nova Scotians who wanted to manage their own education system.
- The *French-language Services Act* was adopted in 2004 and the *Regulations* followed in 2006.
- In 2012, the elimination of protected constituencies mobilized Nova Scotia's Acadian and Francophone community. In 2017, the provincial Court of Appeal ruled that the elimination of these constituencies was unconstitutional.

Sources:

- Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
- Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey
- Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
- Profiles of the Francophone and Acadian Communities of Canada
- Canadian Parents for French
- Conseil scolaire acadien provincial (in French only)
- Government of Nova Scotia, Acadian Affairs and Francophonie : Education and Early Childhood Development