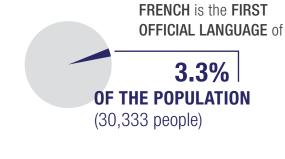
The French Presence in

NOVA SCOTIA





In 2015-2016,

OF THE POPULATION (93,435 people) CAN SPEAK BOTH ENGLISH AND FRENCH

were enrolled in 22 PUBLIC FRENCH-LANGUAGE SCHOOLS.

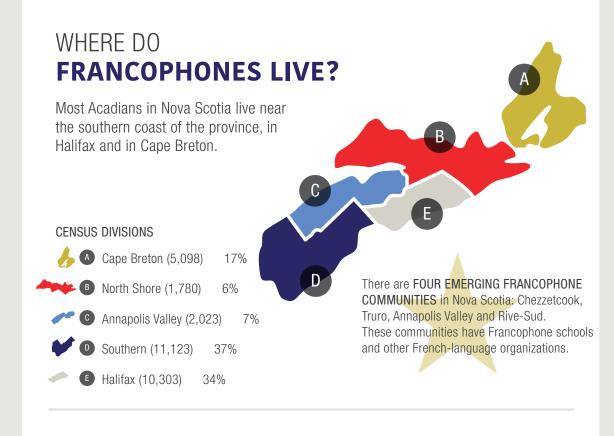


*of eligible enrollment

offers POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FRENCH at its main campus in

UNIVERSITÉ SAINTE-ANNE

Church Point and at four satellite campuses across Nova Scotia.



Nearly two thirds of Francophones living in Nova Scotia were born in the province.

WHERE WERE THEY

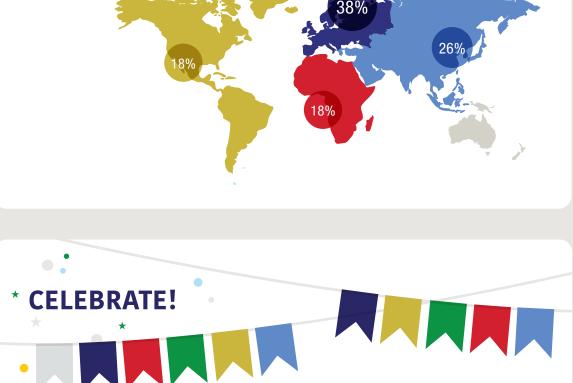
BORN?

WHERE WERE FRENCH-SPEAKING



Elsewhere in Canada: 31%

Abroad: 5%



THE MID-LENT has French origins dating back to the Middle Ages February/March and is celebrated in the Chéticamp and St. Joseph du Moine region. The world's oldest **ACADIAN FESTIVAL** is held each year in Clare, August

in the Baie Sainte-Marie region.

annual Francophone event held in Halifax.

THE FESTIVAL DES CULTURES FRANCOPHONES is the largest

HISTORY

Fall

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. The Acadian community spokesgroup in Nova Scotia, the Fédération acadienne de la

Nouvelle-Écosse, was founded in 1968. The Acadian community has made significant progress, especially in education. The French-language Services Act was adopted in 2004 and the *Regulations* followed in 2006.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 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



