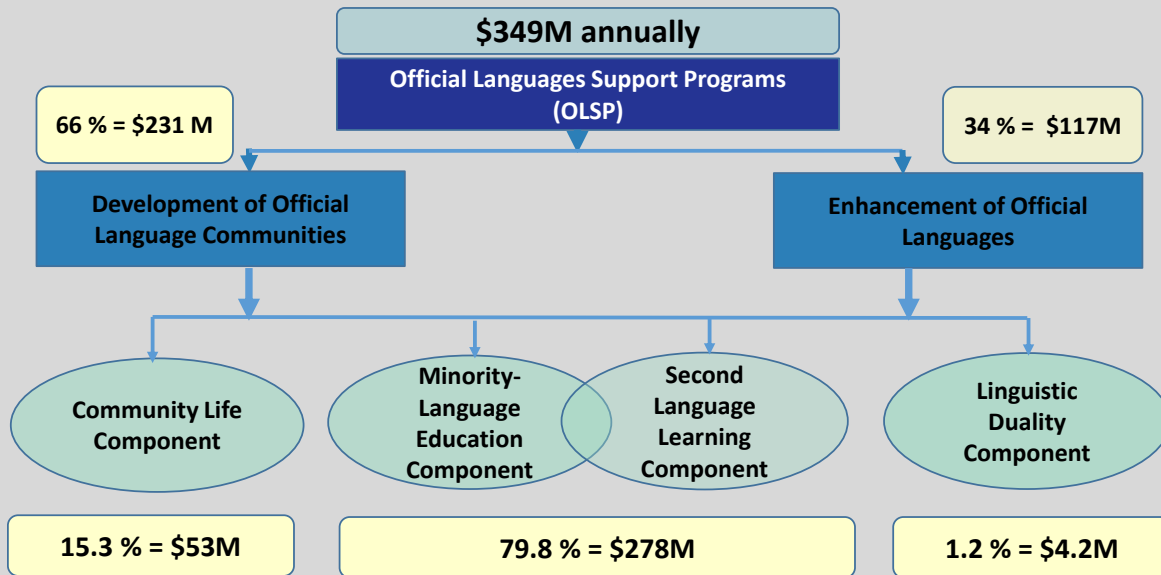


Summary of Evaluation of the Official Languages Support Programs (OLSP) – 2013-2014 to 2016-2017

The OLSPs represent the most important federal initiative in official languages



The department of Canadian Heritage administers the different components of the OLSPs whereby all the provinces and territories participate as well as a panoply of community and non-profit organizations.

Relevance



Aligned with government priorities

The activities of the OLSPs are aligned with federal priorities and PCH strategic outcomes.



Aligned with federal roles & responsibilities

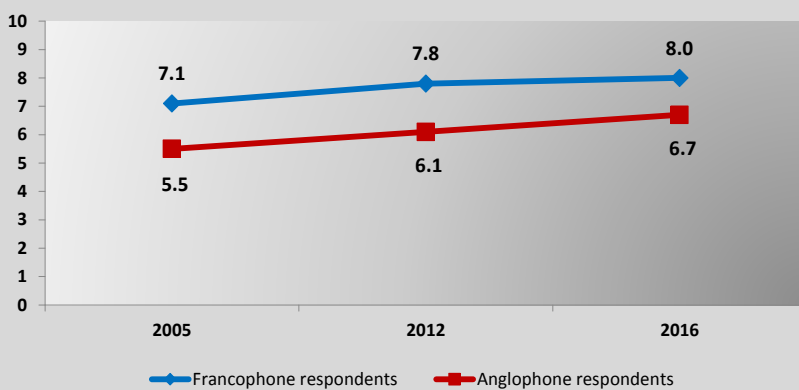
The OLSPs reflect Canada's obligation with respect to Part VII of Article 41 in the Official Languages Act.



Continues to be responsive to needs

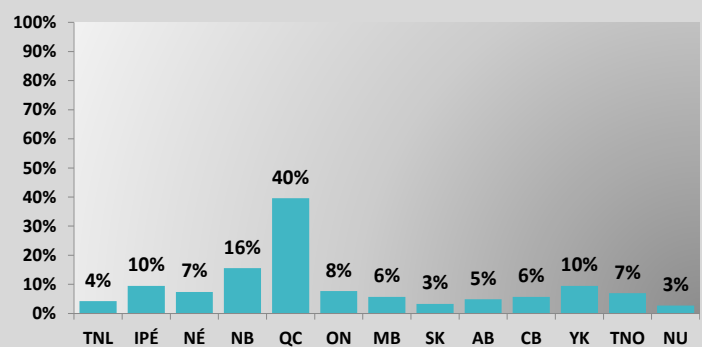
Canadians have a generally favorable perception of linguistic duality and this has grown over the last decade, even if the level of bilingualism within the general population has remained low.

OLs constitute an important part of Canadian identity
(Level of agreement on a scale from 0 to 10)



Source : Canadian Heritage. (2016). *Comparative analysis of trends in Canadian public opinion on Official Languages*. Gatineau, p. 9

Ability to hold a conversation in the two official languages within the linguistic majority



Challenges for English-speaking communities of Quebec

5.1%
Decrease in
the number of
primary and
secondary
school English-
speaking
students



In comparison with Francophone communities in a minority situation, Quebec's English-speaking communities possess a relatively less developed community network.



Take appropriate measures to maximize the OLSP's contribution to support the vitality and development of Quebec's English-speaking communities.

Effectiveness

Development of Official-Language Communities

“Minority-Language Education” Component

- This component supports the provision of programs and activities of the provinces and territories allowing OLMCs access to their respective scholastic network, an important pillar upon which their continued existence rests.
- The Francophone and Anglophone OLMCS are faced with different challenges and have different needs:
 - English-speaking OLMCs: challenges in terms of decreasing numbers (- 5.1 % in the number of students; - 1.3% overall)
 - Francophone OLMCs: challenges in terms of growth (+ 3.8% In the number of students; - 0.3 % overall)

“Community Life” Component

- This component allows partners to work together (government and community organizations) in order to contribute to the provision to OLMCs access to services and community infrastructure that they need to develop and to be vital, but cannot accommodate all needs.
- Many organizations are greatly dependent upon OLSPs in order to operate, the funds allocated to organizations has remained stable since 2014.
- The system of allocation tends to support existing organizations, and yet it is difficult for a new organization to add itself to the institutional network if it depends on OLSPs to get there.



Take the necessary steps to maximize the contribution of funding offered under the Cooperation with the Community Sector sub-component along with the community sector for the development and vitality of OLMCs (while taking into account other sources of funding as well as the priorities of the OLMCs).

Enhancement of Official Languages

“Second-Language Learning” Component

- The activities funded by this component allow the provinces and territoires to implement their plan for second-language learning.
- On the French immersion side, the number of registered students has increased more than 10%, the demand is greater than the existing capacity.
- The number of Anglophone students outside of Quebec registered in a second-language program has decreased by 4%.

“Promotion of Linguistic Duality” Component

- The relevance and performance of this component is mitigated:
- This component allows organizations to undertake activities to encourage youth to become familiar with and to improve their second language skills in a very specific way by reducing the associated costs of interpretation or translation.
 - The sub-component of Promotion of Bilingual Services, is not contributing in a conclusive way to the outcomes associated with this component; its restricted annual budget, a small number of funded projects, as well as the extent to which these projects contribute to the promotion of bilingual services remains tenuous.



Clarify the anticipated outcomes of the Promotion of Linguistic Duality component so that the specific impact of this component may be demonstrated.

Effectiveness - Long Term Impacts of OLSPs

OLSP – Ultimate Results

- The viability of OLMCs in Canada
- Canadians share, express and value their Canadian identity
- A diversified society that encourages linguistic duality and social inclusion

Limited use of the Performance Measurement Strategy (PMS)

Challenges in measuring these results

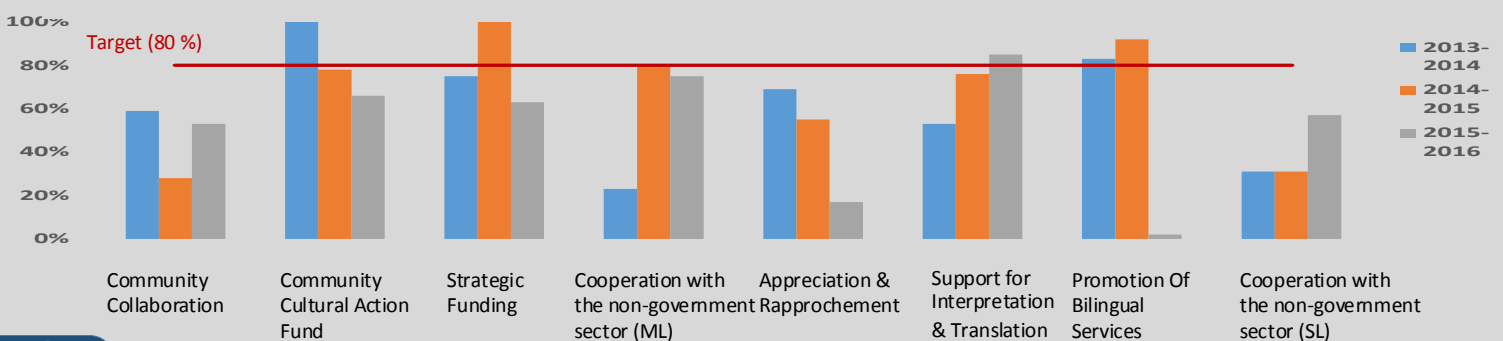


a) Revise and support the implementation of the PMS

b) Undertake a targeted impact study of the OLSPs

Efficiency

Challenges in meeting the Departmental service standards with respect to notification of decision



Put the necessary measures in place to achieve the Department’s service standard objectives and to improve services provided to recipients.