

Comparison of Language Systems

	Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB)	European Common Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)
Proficiency Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial (1-4) Intermediate (5-8) Advanced (9-12) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic User - A (A1, A2); Independent User - B (B1, B2); Proficient User - C (C1, C2)
Uses	<p>The focus is primarily on practical language skills needed for everyday life, work, and social communication in Canada.</p> <p>It is used for immigration purposes and by various educational institutions and workplaces to assess language proficiency.</p>	<p>The CEFR is used across Europe and in other parts of the world for various purposes including education, immigration, and employment.</p> <p>It focuses on communicative language competence in speaking, writing, listening, and reading.</p>
Similarities	<p>Both systems provide a framework for assessing language proficiency.</p> <p>They are used for similar purposes like immigration, education, and employment.</p> <p>Each system includes multiple levels to describe a range of abilities from basic to advanced proficiency.</p>	
Differences	<p>The scale: CLB uses a 1-12 scale, while CEFR uses the A1-C2 scale.</p> <p>The focus of CLB is more on practical, everyday language use in the Canadian context, while the CEFR has a broader, more academic-oriented focus.</p> <p>CLB is specific to Canada and is primarily used for English and French, while CEFR is internationally recognized and used for various languages.</p> <p>The detailed descriptors of each level can vary, with the CEFR being more detailed in its categorization of language skills.</p>	