QUESCREN

**Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network
Events Archive**

2009 to 2016

For recent events, **see our website**

QUESCREN has been involved in the co-organization of 30 events from its foundation in 2009 until the end of 2013. A summary of these events is listed below:

November 16, 2016

Screening + Debate: Anglophone Quebec and its Discontents

Location:
Concordia University, De Seve Cinema, J.W. McConnell Building (1400 De Maisonneuve W.),
Sir George William Campus

Description:
Since the Quiet Revolution, countless anglo-Quebecers have left the province, often reluctantly. The malaise of those who have stayed is often palpable. This sensitive topic, seldom discussed in French-language media, is confronted head-on by John Walker in *Quebec My Country Mon Pays*. Several panellists including Dr. Lorraine O'Donnell, QUESCREN Coordinator-Researcher at the School of Community and Public Affairs, will discuss the issues raised by the film.

For more information, including how to purchase tickets to the screening, please **view the event website**.

May 19, 2016

English-speaking Quebec community leaders and the uses of history
Knowledge Mobilization Symposium

Location:
McGill University, Jack Cram Auditorium (EDUC-129)

Organizers:
McGill University Department of Integrated Studies in Education (DISE), Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN), Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN)

Description:
The event highlighted the findings from a research project entitled *Historical Consciousness and Community Education: How English-Speaking Community Leaders in Quebec Make Sense of the Past for Fostering Community Vitality and Civic Engagement* led by Dr. Paul Zanazanian, Assistant Professor and Principal Investigator. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada funded the study.

The aim of this one-day symposium was to reflect, exchange ideas, and initiate debate among academic researchers, community organizers and other concerned stakeholders working on maintaining the vitality of Quebec's English-speaking community. The gathering focused on the two main research objectives: How do community leaders mobilize notions of history for fulfilling their public role as educators in vitalizing English-speaking Quebec, and to what ends? What do they know of the history of English-speaking Quebec, and of the potential for enhancing civic engagement by its teaching to the community?

Link to the **program and registration information**.

May 12, 2016
Connect and Disconnect: Anglophones, the English language and Montreal's creative economy
Conference 613 at the 84th annual Acfas congress

Calypso singer Lord Caresser at the Rockhead's nightclub, Montreal, 1951.
Lord Caresser, chanteur de calypso, à la boîte de nuit « Rockhead's », Montréal, 1951.
Louis Jaques / Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada / MIKAN 3615426

LES ANGLOPHONES, L'ANGLAIS ET L'ÉCONOMIE CRÉATIVE DE MONTRÉAL

ASSOCIATIONS ET DISSOCIATIONS

12-13 mai, 2016

Colloque 613 au 84ᵉ Congrès de l'Acfas et évènements « hors-Acfas »

quescren.ca/fr/acfas2016

CONNECT AND DISCONNECT

ANGLOPHONES, THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND MONTREAL'S CREATIVE ECONOMY

May 12-13, 2016

Conference 613 at the 84ᵗʰ annual Acfas congress and "off-Acfas" events

quescren.ca/en/acfas2016

Location:
Université du Québec à Montréal, and other locations

Description:

The city's current economic development strategy puts creativity and culture at the forefront, saying that Montreal "prospers by combining talent and creativity, collaboration and innovation, a vibrant cultural scene and easy access to everything." Richard Florida, a leading scholar of the creative economy, also identifies Montreal as a model known for its "super creative core," and considers the interplay of languages to play a key role in this. Nonetheless, few studies have looked at the creative economy from the perspective of language and the role of Quebec's English-speaking communities (ESCQ). It is difficult to deny the contribution of ESCQ given the size of its creative community, the weight of its universities, and the proportion of English-speakers in some of the more creative neighborhoods of Montreal. However, the place of English language cultural expression in Francophone-majority Quebec is regularly questioned. Moreover, parts of the English-speaking community face barriers including funding issues, challenges faced by artists of non-European backgrounds and obstacles related to language and culture practices. This multidisciplinary conference will examine the question of anglophones, the English language and their place in Montreal's creative economy.

Abstracts of papers (alphabetical):

For further information or Power Point presentations linked to these papers, please contact patrick.donovan1@concordia.ca

Jason CAMLOT (Concordia University)
CEGEP as Anglo-Québec Poetry Medium

> The opening note of Michael Harris's 1975 anthology, Poets Reading: 10 Montreal Poets at the CEGEPs proclaims his publication to be "the first representative anthology to come out of Montreal in the last twenty years." The absence of an anthology of Anglo-Montreal poetry since the mid-fifties, Harris continues, is due to the recent Montreal tradition "in the local colleges and universities…to bring into the city poets from elsewhere in Canada and America", as opposed to promoting local talent. Poets Reading would function as a handbook to a reading tour consisting of about fifty readings scheduled to correct this underexposure of Montreal poets within their own city. And, as the subtitle of the anthology makes clear, Montreal poetry, at least Anglo-Montreal poetry, was understood to be largely situated within the CEGEPs.

> The paper I propose will consider the emergence of English-language institutions of higher education, and English-language CEGEPs, in particular, as a significant medium (in the sense of both sustaining environment and platform for preservation and dissemination) of Anglo-Québec since the 1970s. Canadian poetry since the 1940s has been generated, in great part, from academic venues. Louis Dudek commented upon this phenomenon in the mid-1940s, remarking that "a considerable part of our [Canadian] literature is being written in the universities, by professors and teachers," and noting that the same "does not hold true for the Major writers in English or American literature." A reason for this, Dudek argues, is the "essentially commercial" nature of Canada: "it is a conventional, narrow, and materialistic country; and in such a country, where there is no public, there can be no people's poets or artists." The quiet revolution, and its renovation of Quebec's system of higher education to include (since 1967; 1969 for study in English) two years of CEGEP (Collège d'enseignement general et professionnel) education, created a new employment venue for Anglo-Quebec poets, and supplied a new kind of academic public for poetry. Where McGill University continued to be the primary campus of English Quebec Poets into the mid 1960s, with the likes of F.R. Scott and, especially, Louis Dudek on the McGill faculty, many of the McGill students who studied with Dudek would go on to have teaching careers in the CEGEPs. Further, given that most CEGEP instructors teaching in the humanities were not required to have doctorates, and thus have not been trained to define themselves as academic scholars subject to the institutional prescriptions of refereed journals and research societies, the CEGEP became a space that encouraged the cultivation of a more proactive, self-defining (as opposed to institutionally defined) idea of the poet/critic, modeled upon a variety of conceptions of the public intellectual, some of them more in tune with the realities of their immediate cultural forum, than others. The degree to which these educational institutions function as a primary locus of Anglo-Québec poetry activity may indicate, to some extent, the limitation of other institutions and venues through which English-language poetry might be disseminated in Québec.

> Through a survey of the politics surrounding the establishment of English-Language CEGEPs in Quebec (as explored in the work of Reginald Edwards and others), the curricular and demographic formations to emerge in these CEGEPs, and the activities and published work of the dozens of English language poets who established themselves within the

Anglophone community, if not beyond, with significant assistance from this institutional platform, my paper will demonstrate the important role that CEGEPs have played for literary production from the 1970s to the present, and will hypothesize about the emergence of a particular range of "Anglo-CEGEP poetics" as a result of Quebec's unique educational structures.

Claudine GÉLINAS-FAUCHER (Champlain College, Saint-Lambert)
Sociability and the Creative Economy of Montreal: What the Pen and Pencil Club of Montreal can teach us

The last decades of the 19th century and the years leading up to the First World War witnessed a rising phenomenon of clubs and societies in Montreal. Of all these voluntary associations, the most interesting is doubtless the Pen and Pencil Club of Montreal (1890-1914), whose members were both Francophone and Anglophone, whose artistic vocation included painting, literature, architecture, and sculpture, and whose creations now make up Montreal's artistic and architectural landscape. Based on extensive research conducted on the archives of the Pen and Pencil Club of Montreal, my paper argues that the participation of the English-speaking community of Montreal in the city's creative economy is contingent on social exchange. Using the Club as a case study, I will demonstrate that the creative output of artists today, as in the decades leading up to WWI, is not only encouraged but also, and perhaps more importantly, stimulated by intercultural and interdisciplinary contact. The social component of the Club fostered cooperation and creativity in its members, who commented informally on each other's work and who often undertook joint projects. While the interest in such elitist clubs and associations has long faded, it is worth asking whether other forms of sociability might stimulate the creative economy of the metropolis. More specifically, how can socio-artistic hubs such as the "coopératives d'habitation pour artistes" act as similar sites of linguistic, social, and artistic exchange?

Linda LEITH (Blue Metropolis/Linda Leith Publishing)
The Evolution of Writing and Publishing in Montreal's Creative Economy

Montreal's Anglophone literary world has seen dramatic change in the period since Hugh MacLennan's Two Solitudes became an instant bestseller when it was published in New York in 1945. Though there was no significant indigenous publishing industry at the time, either in French or in English, Montreal was the undisputed capital of literary culture in both languages in that Golden Age of the 1940s and 1950s. Toronto became the literary centre of the English Canada in the 1960s, with Montreal developing as the francophone literary hub that it remains today. Anglophone writers—fiction writers especially—found themselves sidelined until the creation and development in the 1990s of much-needed infrastructure—literary prizes, events, organizations. These have underpinned a Renaissance in Anglophone literary culture in Montreal characterized by national and international successes, growing diversity, the creation of a literary hub, and an evolution in relations between English-speaking writers and the majority francophone literary culture. Challenges remain, especially for writers of non-European backgrounds. The digital revolution continues to affect writers and publishers here, as elsewhere. Writing in English remains a marginal activity within Quebec, but today's Anglophone writers and publishers have learned the upside of marginalization, which is the creative advantage of going your own way.

François MOUILLOT (McGill University)
Independent Music Labels as Translators of Cultural Activity: The case of Constellation Records

Cette communication examine l'étiquette de musique indépendante Constellation Records comme point focal d'un réseau de rock expérimental associée à la communauté anglophone de Montréal. Fondée en 1997 par Ian Ilasky et Don Wilkie, cette micro-compagnie du Mile-End exerce une influence importante dans le milieu international de la musique populaire expérimentale en distribuant la musique d'artistes principalement locaux. Alan Blum suggère que le concept de scène culturelle représente la manière dont la ville montre que « son "expérience vécue" du partage et du fait d'être partagé peut être vu comme sa propre forme spécifique de créativité » (179). En s'appuyant sur l'analyse d'entretiens menés avec les dirigeants de Constellation Records et de données récoltées au travers du réseau d'institutions de petite taille étroitement lié à l'étiquette, nous présenterons l'idée que l'étiquette fonctionne comme point de 'traduction' entre la scène musicale anglophone du Mile-End au sens où l'entend Blum (un espace d'intimité créé dans la vie collective de la ville), et la perception de cette même scène par des publics nationaux et internationaux, contribuant à ce que Geoff Stahl a appelé une des mythographies – « la patine sémiotique née de la combinaison de multiples histoires et récits donnant à une ville ses textures culturelles propres » (Stahl 141) – de Montréal. En jouant ce rôle de 'traducteur' culturel entre les activités interne de la scène musicale montréalaise et sa réception externe, l'étiquette contribue ainsi à l'image souvent véhiculée dans divers discours – aussi bien provinciaux, nationaux et qu'internationaux – à propos de la vitalité culturelle de la ville au travers des activités de sa population anglophone.

Jhessica REIA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
Passing the Hat: Street music, languages, and cultural exchange in Montreal

Street music is an established practice and it has been receiving increasing attention of the media, local governments, and researchers over the last decades. In Hong Kong, Brazil, or Canada this kind of artistic expression raises significant questions about our contemporary cities and the uses of public spaces, regulation processes, public/private funding of culture, the role of cultural exchanges, among many others. Montreal has organized street performers across the city through official permissions and it is known by its initiative called Étoiles du Métro, a program created by Regroupement des Musiciens du Métro de Montréal in cooperation with the Société de Transport de Montréal, which allows musicians to perform in previously determined spots inside the subway system. Every year, since 2012, several musicians register for auditions, pay the fees and become an Étoile. This program aggregates musicians with different backgrounds and perspectives for their carriers, as much as diverse origins and languages (from English and French to Spanish or Portuguese). This proposal aims to shed light into this multilingual aspect of street music, through in-depth qualitative semi-structured interviews with the musicians and participant observation, and to discuss the opportunities and challenges for cultural exchanges, development of artistic carriers and the roles street music can assume in a city like Montreal.

Wendy REID (HEC Montréal)
The Montreal English Theatre Awards (METAs): English-language cultural expression in a theatrical framework

The METAs were founded three years ago to celebrate artistic accomplishment in English theatre in Montréal. They are planned, produced and juried by volunteer practitioners and include both professional and amateur activity. The awards ceremony demonstrates the classic features of a field-configuring event (Moeren, 2010; Lampel & Meyer, 2008; Anand & Watson, 2004), where values of collaboration, diversity, history and pride of place are communicated. Emerging from the community this peer-assessment contrasts with a single prize in the Masques and theatre critics' awards in the past. In contrast to federal government policy and funding designed to protect minority language communities (Kymlicka, 1995; Léger, 2012), the METAs demonstrate an agency that challenges the 'suppression' of English resulting from Québec's language laws (Leith, 2010). What possible changes within the field of English and French theatre across Canada may result from the METAs?

A case study of the event is underway through attendance, analysis of interviews with key organizers, scripts and videos of the event. The findings are expected to reveal change in a field where English language expression is renewed and invigorated within Montréal and Montréal's leadership in English theatre in Canada is newly recognized. As well, values within French theatre in Montréal may be influenced.

Allen RICHARDS (Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation)
Émilie BOURDAGES (UQÀM)
The Potential for Culture and Heritage Tourism Development in Quebec's English-speaking Community

The economic development of official linguistic minority communities (OLMC) is based on various sectors; however, a fair number of these communities still depend exclusively on natural resource exploitation. While some have been able to integrate other sectors, such as the knowledge economy, specific efforts have been made over the past few years to develop the tourism sector. Canada's French and English-speaking minority communities are increasingly counting on tourism to diversify, and reverse their dependence, on a single industry, such as natural resource development.

CEDEC has worked on tourism development and sees the potential of this sector. Grosse Ile (Magdalen Islands) and Campbell's Bay (Outaouais) are examples of communities working to capitalize on their unique culture to create tourism products and experiences. Supporting such development in a sustainable and significant manner requires a comprehensive strategy. CEDEC's Tourism 2025 strategy was developed by partnering with Industry Canada and UQAM's Transat Tourism research Chair to study the potential for tourism development based on Quebec's English-language culture and heritage. Key goals include research to identify tourism sector priorities for Quebec's English-speaking community and specific actions for future development: Tourism products: Which existing products are leading? Where is the potential for new products? Markets: To whom should we be marketing tourism products? How can this be done most effectively?

Anne ROBINEAU (CIRLM)
Conceptual Framework for Statistical Data on English-speaking Professionals in Quebec's Creative Economy Sector

Cette communication propose de s'interroger sur la portée et les limites des données quantitatives expliquant l'apport des professionnels d'expression anglaise du Québec à l'économie créative de Montréal. Pour amorcer l'élaboration d'un cadre conceptuel, nous exposerons les principales critiques liées à l'approche économique de la culture et de la primauté des supports numériques dans les nouvelles conceptualisations issues de recherches sur les industries culturelles. Ces recherches font le lien entre la transformation des pratiques culturelles par l'usage des nouvelles technologies, l'émergence de catégories de professionnels culturels désignés par le terme « créatifs » et de processus générant de nouvelles alliances entre créateurs, consommateurs et diffuseurs. Ces recherches montrent aussi l'influence du secteur économique dans la définition de nouvelles stratégies de politiques culturelles dont certaines misent sur le bilinguisme et le plurilinguisme. Après avoir fait un survol de ces recherches, nous comparerons différentes classifications d'indicateurs de l'économie créative récentes et nous critiquerons leurs limites vis-à-vis de la dimension linguistique concernant la population anglophone du Québec. Nous espérons offrir un regard critique sur l'utilisation des données de recherche sur ce sujet.

Guy RODGERS (English Language Arts Network)
Tourism Opportunities for English-speaking Communities in Quebec

The research project, funded by Industry Canada, examines recent studies and projects pertaining to cultural production and presentation in non-urban communities, and opportunities to use arts and culture as a motor for tourism and economic development. After examining pertinent literature and reports on recent projects, the research project elaborates potential future scenarios and validates them in four test regions with four types of complimentary service providers: performing artists, visual arts and crafts producers, restaurants, and accommodation providers.

Jonathan ROULEAU (McGill University)
The Cultural Roles of English-language Universities in Montreal: Reframing the university-city relationship

Ma présentation examine les rôles des deux universités montréalaises anglophones – Concordia et McGill – dans la structuration, le façonnement et la transformation de la scène musicale anglophone de Montréal. Il s'agit d'exposer un volet de la « troisième mission » des universités, lui qui vient s'ajouter à leurs dimensions « recherche » et « enseignement ». Si les impacts technologiques et économiques des universités sur les villes sont largement documentés, leurs rôles comme animatrices culturelles le demeurent très peu. Théoriquement, mon travail repose sur une actualisation du concept de « scène » (Straw 1991; 2004), central dans les analyses en musique populaire, que j'utilise pour approcher une communauté d'étudiants qui ne gravitent pas autour d'un objet culturel particulier, mais qui sont des éléments constituants d'un écosystème culturel complexe. Méthodologiquement, mon travail s'appuie sur une cartographie de cet écosystème culturels et universitaire anglo-montréalais, alors que j'insiste particulièrement sur la circulation des acteurs humains et de l'information culturelle en ville à travers différentes institutions locales « médiatrices » (festivals, salles de concert, universités). Cette approche topographique met en lumière les éléments visibles (et moins visibles) de cette scène culturelle, nourrit les études en musique populaire en quittant un modèle répandu d'analyse basé sur une anthropologie des valeurs, redessine les impacts des universités sur la culture urbaine, en plus de charrier avec elle un important potentiel productif pour les politiques culturelles urbaines.

William STRAW (McGill University)
Scene and Community

Le concept de scène circule depuis une vingtaine d'années pour nommer les contextes informellement circonscrits dans lesquels la culture urbaine se développe. « Scène » peut désigner un lieu de culture (lorsqu'on parle de la « scène Mile End » à Montréal), les producteurs et consommateurs d'un style de culture (lorsqu'on parle de la « scène punk ») ou les groupes sociaux partageant une identité quelconque (comme la « scène étudiante » des bars sur le boulevard St-Denis à Montréal). Malgré ce manque de cohérence apparent, le concept de scène se révèle utile pour faire valoir la multiplicité de niveaux dans la culture des villes. Dans mon introduction au panel sur les scènes musicales montréalaises, je dresserai un inventaire des façons dont le concept de scène à été appliqué à l'étude des communautés culturelles montréalaises.

Jan WARNKE (Laval University)

Where is Montréal's creative English-speaking landscape?

> The objective of this presentation is to describe and locate the English-speaking population taking part in the creative economy component of the total population in Quebec at the municipal level and to identify the hot-spots in the total population that may contain English population concentrations at the neighbourhood level by using an online publicly accessible map of the English-speaking community in Montreal neighbourhoods. The creative economy has been identified as composed of people and their activities in industries or occupations active in the creation of new and innovative ideas and are known components of economic growth. The ESCQ has been historically challenged by lower incomes and higher unemployment rates than the majority French-speaking community of Quebec, even in areas like the Montreal Metropolitan Area where 80% of the ESCQ is located. Where are the English-speakers in Montreal in comparison to the total population involved in the regional creative economy? Is there a Montreal English creative community? This visual geodemographic presentation will use data from the Census and the NHS, 2011 to describe the ESCQ geographic concentrations in Montreal by small geographic areas (dissemination areas) overlaid on neighbourhood concentrations by census tracts of the total population in arts, culture, recreation and sports occupations (NOC 2011), the population employed in the arts, cultural and entertainment industries and in the information and cultural industries (NAIC 2007). The dynamic online mapping system supported by tables and analysis will visualize the neighbourhoods where there may be a developing English creative community and will be made accessible to the public after the presentation.

Dorothy WILLIAMS (Collective Community Services)

Hats off to Wilson or The Cultural Flowering of Black Montreal of St. Antoine 1919-1960's

> I explore the roots of the heyday of Montréal's cultural flowering within the English-speaking Black community. I begin from the position that the golden period of Black cultural hegemony (1919 – 1929) did not arise out of a natural economic, or inherent spatial advantage that Montréal had when Prohibition began in the United States. Rather, the rise of jazz, swing and bebop in Montréal and the hegemony of Black music, was intrinsically linked to the economic and industrial relationship of a transient black underclass. Music historians tell us that the influx of black musicians into Montréal positioned this city within a very unique North American context of musical creativity. The city rose to prominence as one of three Black cultural centres due to the 18th Amendment that ushered in Prohibition in 1919, subsequently shutting down Black Harlem. "Why then Montréal" becomes easily answered when looking at the role of the men who worked for the city's railroad companies and travelled along the eastern seaboard moving goods, culture, people and idea. The porter energized, promoted and benefited from these networks. In St. Antoine they created a hub of creativity that spawned the likes of Oscar Peterson, and Maynard Ferguson. With jazz centered in the district of St. Antoine the arts flourished and millions flowed from this district into the clubs, tracks and lounges throughout the city's entertainment venues-who effects lasted until the anti-vice crusade of Plante and Drapeau.

Tracy ZHANG (Queen's University)

A Social-Cultural Approach to the Creative Economy in an English-Quebec Context

> Quebec's English-speaking population forms the largest provincial Official Language Minority Community in Canada. Since the 1980s, the composition of this population has become increasingly multicultural. Parallel to this demographic shift, the English-language Quebec culture has also evolved and shaped Montreal's arts organizations and cultural industries. This presentation explains a research framework for understanding the relationship between the creative economy and the arts, culture, and heritage sectors of the English-speaking communities in Quebec (ESCQ).
> My analysis engages with the literature on community development and creative industries. The empirical materials draw from eight key informant interviews and a focus group consisting of nine local experts on creative economy and/or practitioners in the arts, cultural, and heritage sectors.
>
> By examining the "success stories" and recommendations given by my research participants, this presentation identifies the ESCQ's opportunities and challenges in developing creative economies. Key issues confronted by many English-speaking cultural workers include unsustainable funding sources, uneven rural-urban development, discrimination against newcomers, and linguistic-cultural barriers. I argue that a social-cultural approach to the creative economy could further contribute to the vitality and cultural diversity of English-speaking communities.
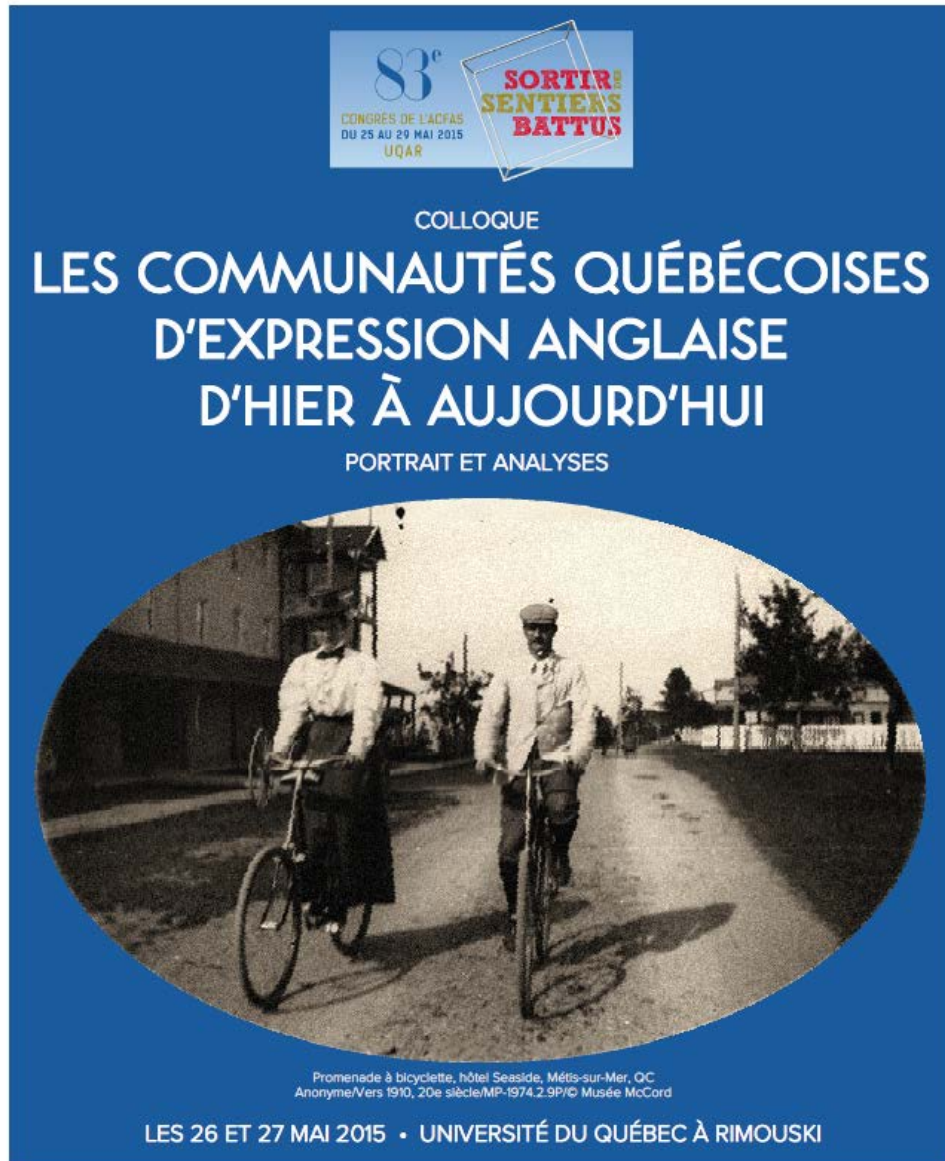
Consult the **COMPLETE PROGRAM BROCHURE** distributed at the conference (PDF), including off-Acfas events.

May 26, 2015

English-speaking communities of Quebec outside Montreal, then and now: Portrait and analysis

Conference 607 at the 83rd annual Acfas congress

Location:
Université du Québec à Rimouski

Description:
Quebec's English-speaking population shares a language but is divided into many communities and sub-groups. Identifying their characteristics is a challenge for research and public action. Language-based identity markers are often accompanied by other markers, which may be more significant for some individuals. These include a sense of belonging to a cultural group (eg., Irish, Pakistani, First Nations, etc.), a religion (eg., Jewish, Christian, etc.) or a territory (Montreal, Quebec City, Townships, etc.). Differences between communities and their situations are also linked to whether or not they have a historic presence in Quebec. This presence has a bearing on the strength of their institutions, the visibility of their representatives and, through these, the possibilities for dialogue with the French-speaking majority.

Establishing clear-cut criteria to define these communities is a complex undertaking. However, one broad trend may be identified: a growing and long-standing disparity between English-speakers in Montreal and those outside the metropolis. Up until now, most research has focused on the Montreal region, where more than 80% of Quebec's English speakers may be found (Statistics Canada 2011). Our conference breaks new ground in looking at challenges and issues for communities living away from this critical mass. The challenges and issues include institutional maintenance, community capacity to mobilize, retention of youth tending to migrate to Montreal or other Canadian cities, attracting immigrants, and access to services in English as guaranteed under provincial and federal law. Our conference will address many of these issues. It aims to provide a sharper portrait of the English-speaking communities outside Montreal and to develop a critical and up-to-date reading of their situation.

This conference was overseen by a program committee made up of Lorraine O'Donnell, Ph. D.; Anne Robineau, Ph. D.; Patrick Donovan; Cheryl Gosselin,Ph. D.; and Paul Zanazanian, Ph. D.

Abstracts of papers (alphabetical):
For further information or Power Point presentations linked to these papers, please contact patrick.donovan1@concordia.ca

Roberta Robin DODS (University of British Columbia)
MÎM (Magdalen Islands/ Îles de la Madeleine) and The Sea of Change

> In 2011 the research was focused on three areas of Quebec: the Chateauguay Valley /Covey Hill of SW Quebec, the Eastern Townships and the Magdalen Islands of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. A multi-sited anthropological study was planned. The research contained components of self-ethnography through birth or marriage affiliations. But as any anthropologist can attest kinship has an importance in developing an understanding of past and present community structure. Additionally, aspects of diaspora are woven throughout because of this historical perspective. The initial assessment (2011) of these three areas showed diverse realities. The landlocked communities had some of the advantage of nearness to large urban centres. However, this did not mean that the relative density of English speaking families of the small communities of the Eastern Townships, with Bury as the specific example, continued from the 19th and early 20th Centuries. In the Chateauguay Valley things varied with decline in some communities and marginal stability in others.

> Then I came to the Magdalen Islands and their communities that were/are going, going, gone. It was evident that global economic forces and climate change were/are creating a 'perfect storm'. So here I stopped and narrowed my geographic focus but retained a multi-site methodology and decided on a more protracted longitudinal study. The decline is very evident in the English-speaking communities but not to them alone. All communities are aging out and facing the changing expectations of the young people. What are the possible responses to issues of community continuance in a changing demographic, economic and environmental world? Here is a microcosm of the issues for all island and coastal peoples facing climate change.

Roger FARLEY (Health Canada), Roger GUILLEMETTE (Health Canada), François RIVEST (Health Canada)

Improving Access to Health Services for English-speaking Communities in Remote or Sparsely Populated Regions

L'évaluation de la dernière phase du Programme de contribution pour les langues officielles en santé de Santé Canada a mis en évidence les difficultés d'accès aux soins de santé dans la langue officielle minoritaire au Canada dans les régions où les minorités linguistiques sont dispersées ou éloignées. En réponse à cette situation, le rapport d'évaluation comprenait une recommandation selon laquelle Santé Canada devrait identifier de nouvelles approches pour accroître l'accès aux services de santé dans ces communautés.

Bien qu'une bonne partie du financement de Santé Canada au Québec serve déjà à améliorer l'accès dans les régions situées à l'extérieur de Montréal (formation linguistique de professionnels de la santé, bourses et stages en région pour des étudiants bilingues, projets d'adaptation des services de santé, etc.), le Ministère a lancé un appel de propositions en 2013 visant spécifiquement à mettre sur pied des projets d'interprétation linguistique et d'intégration des ressources humaines en santé là où les minorités linguistiques sont éloignées ou dispersées.

La présentation donnera un aperçu des projets financés par Santé Canada et dressera un état des lieux de l'appui de Santé Canada à la minorité anglophone québécoise à l'extérieur de Montréal ainsi que des résultats obtenus jusqu'à maintenant.

William FLOCH (Canadian Heritage)

One size fits all, or does it? A geospatial analysis of English-Speaking minority communities in Quebec

La géographie a toujours eu un rôle important à jouer dans le développement et l'épanouissement des populations. La présence d'un cours d'eau, de ressources agricoles, de ressources naturelles ou même de reliefs et de paysage récréotouristiques sont des exemples où des éléments géographiques ont une incidence directe sur la capacité des habitants de ces régions de s'épanouir en tant qu'individus et en tant que collectivité. La façon dont une population s'approprie son territoire est aussi intimement liée à sa capacité d'exploiter ses ressources, développer son capital humain et mobiliser ses individus. Tout comme la population francophone du Québec, les communautés d'expression anglaise se sont, tout au long de leur histoire, appropriées une partie du territoire québécois. Ainsi, des facteurs historiques, culturels ou encore économiques ont influencé la disposition géographique de ces communautés. En effet, la distribution de la population d'expression anglaise de la Gaspésie diffère de celle de l'Estrie, tout comme celle du Pontiac diffère de celle de la Basse Côte-Nord. Alors que certaines communautés sont très concentrées à l'intérieur d'une région restreinte, d'autres sont davantage dispersées ou isolées. L'analyse géo-spatiale que nous avons effectuée nous a permis de mettre en lumière une partie des défis auxquels sont confrontées certaines communautés d'expression anglaise du Québec quant à leur capacité de s'organiser, de s'épanouir et de se développer en tant que minorité de langue officielle au Canada.

Marie-Pierre GAGNON (Laval University), Amélie LAMPRON (CHU de Québec Research Center)

Measuring the Efficiency of Bursary Programs for the Retention of Health Professionals in Quebec's English-Speaking Communities

Sujet de recherche : Dans le cadre du Programme de maintien en poste et de soutien professionnel et communautaire à distance, l'Université McGill a mis en place un programme de bourses destiné aux étudiants dans le domaine de la santé, afin de les encourager à offrir leurs services au sein des communautés d'expression anglaise du Québec.

Méthodologie : Une évaluation du programme de bourse a été réalisée en utilisant une approche mixte, alliant un volet qualitatif et un volet quantitatif. Neuf entrevues semi-dirigées ont d'abord été réalisées avec des récipiendaires de la bourse ayant gradué depuis un minimum de six mois, et sept avec des réseaux communautaires impliqués dans ce programme de bourses. Par la suite, tous les récipiendaires du programme de bourses ont été invités à répondre à un questionnaire en ligne dont les analyses statistiques visaient à apporter un complément d'information suite aux entrevues précédemment réalisées.

Présentation succincte des résultats : La totalité de ceux qui travaillent dans une des régions visées par le programme ont respecté et même dépassé le délai imposé. De plus, la majorité de ceux-ci prévoient y demeurer encore longtemps. Bien que l'incitatif financier reçu ait joué un rôle dans la décision des boursiers de retourner en région à la fin de leurs études, le fait d'être originaire du milieu et d'y avoir des liens familiaux a eu davantage d'impact.

Martin GEOFFROY (Cégep Édouard-Montpetit)
The Attraction of English among Musicians Outside Montreal: A Case Study of the Band Equse from Rimouski

« Au Québec, il y a un préjugé négatif contre ceux qui chantent en anglais. À mon deuxième album, j'ai vendu 30 000 copies, et tout juste 10 000 pour le dernier, en 2011. » Ce cri du cœur vient de la chanteuse Pascale Picard de Québec, cette dernière est francophone mais a choisi de faire carrière en anglais.

Si l'on considère que la population francophone est surtout concentrée dans la grande région de Montréal et que le reste de la population québécoise est plutôt homogène, c'est-à-dire que la majorité de la population québécoise dans les différentes régions du Québec n'est pas bilingue, comment peut-on expliquer la présence d'artistes francophones venant des diverses régions du Québec qui persistent à chanter en anglais comme Pascale Picard, malgré les difficultés inhérentes que cela représente ? La première partie de cette communication fera un bref survol socio-historique des musiciens franco-québécois qui ont décidé de faire carrière en anglais en mettant l'accent sur ceux venant des régions autres que celle de Montréal. La deuxième partie fera état de l'influence et du pouvoir d'attraction sur les musiciens franco-québécois du succès mondial actuel de la musique anglo-québécoise. La troisième et dernière partie sera constituée d'une étude de cas d'un groupe musical québécois de Rimouski qui a choisi de faire carrière en anglais : Equse.

Diane GÉRIN-LAJOIE (University of Toronto), Pierre-Olivier BONIN (University of Toronto), Max ANTONY-NEWMAN (University of Toronto)
English-speaking Youth in Quebec and their Relation to Language and Identity: A Look at Youth from Regions outside Montreal

La présente communication examine le discours d'un groupe de jeunes inscrits dans des écoles de langue anglaise au Québec sur la question du rapport à la langue et à l'identité. À partir d'une perspective sociologique critique, notre réflexion se fonde sur deux principes : 1) que la langue n'est pas neutre (Bourdieu, 2001) et 2) que l'identité représente un construit social, en évolution constante, influencé par les pratiques sociales dans lesquelles évoluent les individus (Hall, 2006; Gérin-Lajoie, 2003, 2011, 2013). Nous nous sommes intéressés tout particulièrement aux jeunes qui vivent en régions au Québec, à cause de l'omniprésence de la majorité francophone dans leur vie quotidienne. Ces jeunes sont donc amenés à immanquablement à vivre à la frontière des deux langues officielles. Dans un tel contexte de vie, comment se développe leur rapport à la langue et à l'identité ? Comment se perçoivent-ils ? Leur discours est-il différent de celui des jeunes des écoles de langue anglaise de la région de Montréal (Gérin-Lajoie, 2011; Magnan et Lamarre, 2013) ?

La communication discutera des résultats préliminaires d'une étude en cours, où sont menés des entretiens en profondeur avec 20 jeunes de deux écoles secondaires de langue anglaise dans deux régions du Québec. Leurs trajectoires de vie révèlent jusqu'à présent un rapport à la langue et à l'identité des plus complexes, où l'école représente souvent le seul milieu anglophone pour ces jeunes qui vivent dans un milieu franco-dominant.

Cheryl GOSSELIN (Bishop's University)
English-Speaking Quebecers: Spaces of Identity and Belonging

Globalization disrupts traditional links between nations, states and borders. Movement of people across blurred boundaries of space and time signify the displacement of places and identities. Today, lives are lived in and on or between borders. This paper explores Quebec's sociopolitical landscape and its production of linguistic, social and cultural borders that displace Anglophone identity.

The English-speaking linguistic minority is marked by geographical, socio-cultural, linguistic and political borders that shape its spatial and material realities. Anglophones also embody borders with their diverse ethno-cultural, geographical and religious identities. Through my reading of Bills 14, 60 and 10, I focus on how the state promotes fixed identities and strengthen the borders of Francophone society to exclude Anglophones. I then explore how English-speaking communities cross borders to articulate spaces of belonging. I employ a content analysis of the proposed 3 bills and newspaper editorials and articles covering the public hearings found in the Quebec Community Groups Network's online "Daily Briefing". The articles and briefs submitted by Anglophone community groups to the public hearings reveal how they position themselves within the borders of Quebec society as a whole. News sources from outside the urban Montreal region such as the Sherbrooke Record, La Tribune and Huntington Post are used to include a regional analysis.

Jenna HOTTON (McGill University)
Change and Variation in Gaspé English

This study reports the first-ever linguistic study of the variety of English spoken in the Gaspe region of Quebec, which is 86% French-speaking. An on-line survey was used to gather data from 200 participants on 58 phonological, grammatical and lexical variables, drawn mostly, for comparative purposes, from earlier research1 on Canadian English. The analysis, focusing on data from the 124 participants who still live in the Gaspe region, produces a complex linguistic portrait of the community. It displays a unique mixture of Canadian, Quebec, Maritime and rural features, with evidence of both convergence with and divergence from Quebec English as spoken in Montreal. For instance, Gaspe English displays both Maritime features, like some hot for real(ly) hot, and sneakers for running shoes, that would not be found in Montreal; and Montreal features, like all-dressed (pizza) and depanneur, that would not be found in Atlantic Canada. While some features of Quebec English are receding over apparent-time, like the merry-marry distinction (TRAP v. DRESS before /r/) or words like soft drink, in favour of the general Canadian term pop, others are increasing in frequency, like the Gallicism stage for internship. In fact, several of these Gallicisms are now more frequent in Gaspe English than in Montreal, suggesting that the more complete immersion of Gaspe speakers in a francophone environment is an important element of the mechanism of lexical transfer between French and English in Quebec.

Rachel HUNTING (Townshippers' Association)
Collective Impact in Progress: Examples of a Collaborative Approach to Addressing Key Minority Language Community Needs in the Historical Eastern Townships

Two community-led initiatives addressing English minority language community priorities including youth recruitment/retention and access to health and social services will be presented through the lens of a Collective Impact model (FSG Partners, 2012), demonstrating the manner in which Townshippers' has been able to mobilize different stakeholders from within the community around particular needs in order to maximize collective efficiency and results.

The association's Make Way for YOUth initiative, a part of the Place aux Jeunes en Région network and unique in its mission across the province, has been supporting the migration of English-speaking graduates/professionals aged 18-35 in the Estrie administrative region since its early incarnation in 2006 as Place aux jeunes Anglophone pour la MRC de Coaticook « Make Way for Youth ». In 9 years the MWFY has expanded to include 5 more MRCs and various sub-activities with community partners to attract newcomers and retain the region's youth.

In December 2014, the association began a pilot project with five stakeholders from three sectors in order to support the expansion, implementation and evaluation of the Community Watchdog program that seeks to support the vitality of the English-Speaking Community in the Val-Saint-Francois MRC; increase accessibility to Health & Social Services; improve health & wellbeing; promote education/engagement/empowerment; and enhance links among the different stakeholders (community, health, education).

Russell KUEBER (Community Health and Social Services Network), Joanne POCOCK (Carleton University)
A Practitioner-based Framework: Partnering for the Well-Being of Minority English-Language Youth, Schools & Communities

Part One: This presentation will begin by sharing a research perspective and methodology in developing the most up-to-date profile on the challenges, strengths and aspirations of Quebec's English-speaking youth. A number of data sources will be used to present information focusing on six particular themes: cultural and racial diversity; English-French bilingualism; income and labour force participation; student engagement, perseverance and success; identity, social engagement and volunteerism. Youth residing in minority language communities in rural settings will be the focus with comparisons to those in urban and sub-urban locations. Intergenerational trends from 1996 until 2011 will be presented.

Part Two: The second part of the presentation will focus on a school and community based framework to support the well-being of English-speaking youth. It will draw upon the experiences and promising-practises documented over a five year period between community health and social service networks (NPIs) and community learning centres (CLCs). In particular, two rural case studies will be highlighted to showcase concrete examples of how NPIs and CLCs have successfully worked in partnership to support the well-being of youth by addressing the challenges and needs presented in part one. In addition, six English-speaking youth were chosen to share their success story in the framework document on how English schools and community resources have supported them in their achievement,

perseverance and well-being. Two of these youth residing outside of Montreal will be present to share their history and experiences growing-up as an English-speaking youth in Quebec.

Part Three: A framework model will be presented as a guide and a planning tool to support ongoing school and community based efforts in implementing systemic approaches to improving the well-being of English-speaking youth. The presentation will conclude by presenting a quick assessment tool designed to support schools and their partners in evaluating their efforts to implement the framework. Printed copies of the framework document will be available at the end of the presentation.

Dominique PÉPIN-FILION (University of Moncton)
The Intention of Migrating among Anglophones from Rural Quebec

Quels sont les déterminants des intentions de migration chez les minorités linguistiques anglophones vivant au Québec? L'intention de migrer est-elle différente en milieu rural qu'en milieu urbain? Existe-t-il chez les anglophones du Québec rural une relation inverse entre la concentration territoriale des minorités linguistiques et leurs probabilités de départ comme l'avançait Forgues (2007)?

Les migrations sont des phénomènes multifactoriels complexes tributaires à la fois de caractéristiques sociodémographiques et de motivations personnelles, tout comme de contraintes structurelles et de conjonctures économiques et politiques par exemple (Piguet, 2013; Piché, 2013). Les facteurs reliés à la scolarisation ou encore aux liens sociaux et aux réseaux de connaissances ont par ailleurs nuancé le postulat de la migration exclusivement économique.

Une analyse multivariée des caractéristiques des anglophones en situation minoritaire qui avaient l'intention ferme de changer de province au cours des cinq prochaines années (Statistique Canada, 2006) permettrait d'estimer l'effet simultané de plusieurs de ces facteurs. Bien que l'intention de migrer n'aboutisse pas toujours en migration, l'étude des intentions de migration offre l'avantage de prendre en compte le facteur économique de l'effet des revenus avant la migration, ce qui est impossible avec les données de recensements.

Les résultats apporteront des éléments de réponses à nos questions de recherche. De plus, nous comparerons les intentions déclarées en 2006 avec les migrations observées en 2011.

Alexander REFORD (Les Jardins de Métis / Reford Gardens)
Anglophone Identities: Reinterpreting Past Perceptions

Les Jardins de Métis (also known as Reford Gardens) is a useful prism to examine the changing perceptions of the English-speaking communities in Quebec. Created by leaders of several of the families that shaped 20th Century Montreal and its institutions, Les Jardins de Métis is today a museum, cultural and artistic institution that welcomes 50,000 visitors every summer. The gardens mirror the evolution of Québec since the Quiet Revolution. They were preserved because of the decision of the Lesage government, sold in the early days of the premiership of Jacques Parizeau and saved by a combination of community involvement and public and private partnerships. Central to their mission is to preserve the horticultural heritage of its founder, Elsie Reford, but to do so in ways that are relevant and interesting to new generations of visitors. Reflecting on two decades managing this national historic site, Alexander Reford will present some of the challenges he has faced in bringing Anglophone identities to Francophone visitors and the ways in which contemporary creativity has been a bridge to a new community of visitors.

Jan WARNKE (Laval University)

A Geography of Disparities: A Comparative Profile of the Characteristics of the English Speaking Communities Outside of the Montréal Metropolitan Area

This research communication is based on the descriptive analysis of 730 characteristics of the First Official Language Spoken –English community from the 2011 National Household Survey by census agglomeration and census metropolitan area. The population characteristics are presented as numbers, proportions, comparative indices between the minority English and majority French population and as maps by categorized values. According to the last Census of Canada, the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) English minority community in Quebec numbered close to one million people (1 058 250) or 13.5% of the total population of Quebec province. However, the majority (80%) of this population is found in the Montréal Metropolitan Area. The remaining FOLS-English population (20%) is located in pockets of varying size across the province of Quebec. Several myth breaking results are presented in tables, graphs and maps by categorized values. For example, visible minorities form 28% of the English population but only 7.8% of the French and 1.7% of the English work in the arts compared to only 1% of the French. Not only are the small English communities facing the challenges of isolation in their daily quest for maintaining quality of life through access to services but their vitality and development is further challenged by startling contrasts in composition (employment, income, age structure, visible minority status and occupation to mention a few).

Paul ZANAZANIAN (McGill University)

Historical Consciousness and Community Education: Quebec English-Speaking Community Leaders Fostering Community Vitality and Civic Engagement

This paper presents the findings of a mixed qualitative study on how Quebec English-speaking community leaders' historical consciousness conditions their social posture for educating group members about civic engagement and community survival. Historical consciousness refers to one's capacity to mobilize notions of the past for making necessary moral decisions and orienting oneself socially. It permits examining English-speaking community leaders' implicit, automatic, and instinctive ideas of right or wrong that underlie their choices for knowing and acting in time and space as a Quebec minority. In viewing historical consciousness as both an object of inquiry and theoretical approach, the study employs a narrative analysis methodology for analyzing the content and form of participants' narrative formulations regarding the community's past, the workings of history, and how these are used and prioritized for mobilizing concerted social action. Forty participants from five main English-speaking centers are examined and serve to compare results between Montreal and its outlying regions. Insights about community leaders' educative potential for informing the public and strengthening Anglo Quebec vitality emerge. These include core understandings of the usefulness of history for making decisions and effectuating positive change as well as justifications for the importance of disseminating aspects of Anglo Quebec history to the ends of civic engagement and group survival.

EXCURSION TO METIS

The conference was followed by an afternoon in the traditionally English-speaking region of Metis, approximately 40 minutes from Rimouski. Alexander REFORD, director of Les Jardins de Métis / Reford Gardens, gave a tour of this national historic site that reveals Anglophone influences in the community. This was followed by a cocktail and networking event at the offices of Heritage Lower Saint Lawrence, which serves English-speaking communities in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region; we were welcomed by Mélanie LEBLANC, director of the organization.

May 21, 2015

Is It Too Late to Successfully Vitalize English-Speaking Québec?

5-à-7 Research Forum

Location:
McGill University, Education Curriculum Resources Centre, 3700 McTavish Street, 1st floor

Organizers:
McGill University Department of Integrated Studies in Education (DISE), Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN)

Is it too late to successfully vitalize English-speaking Quebec? was a public forum at the McGill University Education Curriculum Resources Centre, 3700 McTavish Street, 1st floor, on Thursday May 21st from 5:30PM to 7:30PM.

Moderator:
• Paul Zanazanian (Department of Integrated Studies in Education (DISE), McGill University)

Panelists:
• David Birnbaum (Member for D'Arcy-McGee, Quebec National Assembly, Parliamentary Assistant to the Premier)
• Celine Cooper (Columnist, Montreal Gazette; PhD candidate, OISE, University of Toronto)
• Diane Gérin-Lajoie (OISE, University of Toronto)
• Cheryl Gosselin (Bishop's University)
• Marie McAndrew (Université de Montréal)

Click here for event poster.

March 27, 2015

Ambiguous encounters: Anglophone-Francophone relations in Quebec, from the Conquest to the Quiet Revolution

Location:
Morrin Centre, Quebec City

Organizers:
Centre interuniversitaire d'études québécoises (CIEQ), Morrin Centre, Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN)

Description:
Historians have a long tradition of studying the history of relations between anglophones and francophones in Quebec. In the mid-nineteenth century, François-Xavier Garneau dealt with this relationship in his pioneering *Histoire du Canada*. Other historians in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries focussed only on the harmonious relations between what they considered the two "founding races". In the mid-twentieth century, neo-nationalist historians such as Michel Brunet adopted an essentially confrontational interpretation of interactions between the "English" and the "Canadians" or "French Canadians." More recently, while in no way denying this fundamental basis for conflict or reverting to the older jovialist perspective, historians have expanded their horizons by addressing, from a critical perspective, less clearly conflictual encounters between members of the two groups, examining for example institutions and places where they intersected. The issues and approaches taken with regards to the subject have thus dramatically expanded in recent years. Current historiography examines encounters between anglophones and francophones in more private settings and in society more broadly. There are numerous studies in which the question is addressed, covering spheres such as religion, culture, society, family, institutions, law, and politics.

This conference explores, among others, the following themes:
- Sources of conflict and of accord between anglophones and francophones
- The relationship between francophone Quebecers and Quebec's multiple English-speaking communities (Irish, Scottish, English, Jewish, etc.).
- The effects of the intersection between ethno-religious affiliation and other markers of identity such as gender, social class or race
- Mixed marriages and the families resulting from them
- Encounters and conflicts in the religious sphere
- Institutional encounters and bijuralism
- Mixed networks of sociability (professional, friendship, etc.)
- Politics and power relations
- Economic power
- Mutual cultural influences, cultural syncretism and cultural power relations
- Spatial and geographic cohabitation and segregation

October 6, 2014

Quebec English-speaking seniors project
Report launch

Location:
Montreal

Organizers:
Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), Seniors Action Quebec. QUESCREN helped co-produce the research.

Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English Speaking Seniors is a community based, participatory action research project. The report, entitled *Moving Forward - Building research capacity related to Quebec's English speaking seniors*, marks the culmination of an exciting three-year, participatory action research project led by the QCGN with expertise provided by the Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) at Concordia University. The project is funded by the Soutien aux initiatives visant le respect des aînés (SIRA) of the Provincial Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés.

The project has built the most up-to-date and detailed portrait of English-speaking seniors in Quebec. The launch on October 6 included presentations of statistical data from the 2011 Canadian Census and the 2010 provincial CHSSN/CROP Survey of Community Vitality, as well as the findings from QCGN's own project survey, which was carried out from August to December of 2013 in eight selected regions of Quebec.

May 12, 2014

Diversity and Quebec's English-speaking communities: Negotiating inclusion and mobilizing resources
Conference 616 at the 82nd annual Acfas congress

Location:
Concordia University, Montreal

Description
The English-speaking communities of Quebec (ESCQ) must operate in a changing political context while also dealing with the ethnic, religious, linguistic and geographic diversity of its members, not to mention issues of differentiation relating to social class and gender. Significant gaps continue to persist between the sociodemographic characteristics of the ESCQ, the social representations of Anglophones among the Francophone majority, and the definitions set out in federal and provincial laws and couched in terms of minority, community (or communities), or individuals for whom English is their mother tongue or the first official language spoken. Thus, notwithstanding the desire of members of the ESCQ to define themselves as Quebecers, they have been continually compelled to renegotiate their identity (or identities) and their inclusion in Quebec society. Aside from the discomfort arising from this situation, a number of genuine issues have emerged in respect of mobilizing the resources required to offer and adapt services for these communities. For example, community development, identity building and their renewal have been identified as key ESCQ concerns at the 2012 Quebec Community Groups Network Strategic Priorities Forum.

It follows that this year's conference theme was diversity, in relation to inclusion and the mobilization of resources (education, health, culture, media etc.). From the vantage point of researchers and community players, how can knowledge about these communities serve to meet the challenges of inclusion and resource mobilization? What strategies could be developed in order to satisfy the needs of the ESCQ while also contributing to the development of Quebec society and aiding it to address its own challenges of inclusion and francization? Which perspectives does research provide when it considers the different actors involved in resource mobilization for the ESCQ? How is this mobilization perceived throughout Quebec society? Do the ESCQ have their own model or models for integration and managing diversity? Are these part of the broader Quebec model?

We would like to thank the program committee for putting together this year's conference: Lorraine O'Donnell, Ph. D.; Anne Robineau, Ph. D.; Cheryl Gosselin,Ph. D.; and Paul Zanazanian, Ph. D.

Read conference report here

Domenic A. BENEVENTI (University of Sherbrooke)
The Politics of "Passing": Race, Nation and Community in Mariuth Sarsfield's No Crystal Stair

The literature of English Montreal has, historically, been associated with its English, Irish, and Scottish communities, and with the ethnic enclaves in which those communities thrived: Westmount for the monied elites and Griffintown and St. Henri for its largely working-class Irish population. Any study of English-language writing in Quebec will demonstrate much more complex and diverse ethnic, linguistic, and socio-economic realities; from the tri-lingual writing of Italian-Canadians, to the long and established literature in yiddish and English of its Jewish writers, Montreal has always been characterized by the complex intersections, interferences, and conflicts of languages, histories, and cultural memories.

One body of writing that has been relatively ignored is by that of Black Montreal. Little Burgundy and St. Henri are home to some of the oldest Black populations in Canada: the "Black Loyalist," as well as the descendants of the slaves that were brought to Lower Canada. These older English-speaking populations have histories and narratives distinct from more recent French-speaking immigrants from Haiti, for instance, that have been embraced (at least in terms of its major writers such as Dany Laferriere, Joel des Rosiers, and Emile Ollivier). The writing that emerges from these two neighbourhoods documents long and disavowed histories of racial prejudice, spatial segregation, and employment discrimination toward. During the prohibition era, Little Burgundy was a vital and culturally rich area of the city, considered a satellite of Harlem in its numerous jazz clubs and cabaret venues populated by world-class musicians and singers from the US. Despite this illustrious history, the neighbourhood and its residents were seen as abject by its white (English and French-speaking) majority, and continue to be suppressed from the city's spatial and cultural imaginary.

This paper will discuss the complex social, racial, and identity politics of Montreal's Black community through an analysis of No Crystal Stair by Mariuth Sarsfield, published in 1997. Set in Montreal in the 1920s to the 1940s, the novel provides a fascinating glimpse into the city before the radical changes of the Quiet Revolution, and documents the economic hardships, crime, and stigmatization faced by the residents of one of the poorest neighbourhood in Canada at the time. The essay will examine questions of racialization, "passing," inter-ethnic relations, black multiculturalism, sexism, and transnational black identity and its relations to discourses of whiteness and nationhood in Canada.

Richard BOURHIS (UQAM), Rana SIOUFI (UQAM)
To stay or not to stay in Quebec: Attitudes and acculturation of English-speaking Quebecers

Cette étude porte sur les attitudes intergroupes et les orientations d'acculturation de Québécois anglophones de la région de Montréal ayant complété un questionnaire de type Likert en 2012. Étant compétents en français presqu'autant qu'en anglais, nos répondants Québécois anglophones (QA) s'identifiaient fortement comme bilingues, canadiens, anglo-québécois et montréalais. Leurs sentiments de sécurité économique et culturelle étaient plus forts que leur sécurité linguistique et politique. Bien qu'ils se déclaraient personnellement peu victimes de discrimination, ils avaient le sentiment que les anglophones au Québec étaient deux fois plus victime de discrimination que les francophones. Les QA ont surtout endossé l'orientation d'acculturation séparatiste en déclarant vouloir maintenir leur propre culture d'origine plutôt que d'adopter la culture québécoise francophone. Les QA ont exprimé autant le désir de s'installer dans le reste du Canada anglais que de rester au Québec, mais étaient peu enclins à vouloir s'expatrier aux États-Unis. Les QA étaient plus fortement motivés à se mobiliser pour augmenter la vitalité de leur propre communauté anglophone établie au Québec que de s'investir en faveur de la vitalité de la majorité québécoise francophone. Nous discutons des implications de ces résultats pour l'harmonie et la cohésion sociale entre la minorité québécoise anglophone et la majorité dominante québécoise francophone.

Andy CATALANO (University of Ottawa)
Exclusion, identity formation and the Montreal identity

It is commonplace in the academic literature on Montreal for authors to describe the city and its identity in terms of its multicultural and cosmopolitan sensibilities (Simon 2006; Roy 2005; German and Rose 2000; McNicoll 1993; Radice 2000). However, one facet of the city's identity that is seldom addressed is its distinctness from the rest of Québec. When taken into account, this distinction between Montreal and the regions of Québec is typically reduced to one in character as opposed to one in meaning. For instance, it is often said that it is the cohabitation of anglophones, francophones and allophones that gives Montreal a cultural flair and a vibrant personality, one that is altogether different from the rest of the province (Anctil 1984; Létourneau 2003; Létourneau 2010; Walker 1997; Barriault 2007).

My work focuses on the second way in which to understand this distinction, namely, where being distinct from the rest of Québec constitutes part of what it means to be a Montrealer. Although not an entirely novel understanding of

the Montreal identity, it too remains an aspect seldom discussed in the academic literature. For example, it is a conception of the Montreal identity that is alluded to in the qualitative works done by Sylvie Fortin (2001) and Michelin Labelle and Daniel Salée (2001), though its significance is not addressed substantially. In spite of the lack of attention given to it, what these works make evident is that it is (1) an identity which is associated with Québec minorities and (2) those who identify as a Montrealer in this way often do so because they do not see themselves as included in the Québécois identity. Thus, what my research asks is how can we better understand the meaning of the Montreal identity from the perspective of minorities in Québec?

In light of this question, I hypothesize that this understanding of the Montreal identity is grounded in a sentiment of exclusion on the part of minorities in relation to the Québécois identity. In order to test this hypothesis, I will examine and interpret letters written to the editor of the Montreal Gazette as well as its op-eds, with an acute focus on the debates surrounding the Charter of Values. It is hoped that in so doing, that this research may allow us to approach current questions and debates regarding Québec society in a new light.

Celine COOPER (University of Toronto), Joanne POCOCK (Carleton University), Lorraine O'DONNELL (Concordia University)

Diversity among Quebec's English-speaking seniors: Key findings from the QCGN/QUESCREN project "Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English-Speaking Seniors"

The English- speaking communities of Quebec form an important historical minority language population within Quebec and an Official Language Minority Community (OLMC) within Canada. There is, however, currently no credible province-wide research base or statistical portrait that focuses specifically on the diverse needs and priorities of Quebec's English speaking seniors.

To address this gap, the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN) has partnered with the Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) to coordinate a ground-breaking Participatory Action Research (PAR) project entitled "Building research capacity related to Quebec's English speaking seniors." Our three year project has employed a multi-sited approach to data collection including a literature review, a review of statistical data from the 2011 Canadian Census and the 2010 provincial CHSSN/CROP Survey of Community Vitality, as well as an original project survey carried out by senior researchers (trained by the project) from August to December of 2013 in eight selected regions of Quebec.

Our proposed presentation for the QUESCREN-CIRLM conference will offer a brief overview of our project's approach and priority research areas, as well as data collection methods and preliminary findings. In keeping with the conference theme of diversity, we will highlight our findings from the statistical profile which draws primarily on data from the 2011 Census of Canada and 2011 National Household Survey. The most recent 2011 Canadian census figures indicate that there are 268,696 English speaking seniors in Quebec who are 55 years of age or over and this senior group represents 25.4% of Quebec's minority language group. We break this down to share findings related to the diversity of Quebec's English speaking seniors in the areas of:
- Age Composition and English-French Bilingualism
- Socio-economic Status, by Age Group
- Socio-cultural Characteristics, by Age Group

Our presentation will concentrate on the 55 and over age group and consider their distribution in terms of region, gender, visible minority membership, language use, income and labour force activity as well as age cohorts subsumed within the 55+ aggregate (55-64, 65-74 75-84 and 85+).

Donald DE GUERRE (Concordia University), Leith HAMILTON (ACDPN), Alicia BOATSWAIN-KYTE (McGill University), James CARTER (Community Health and Social Services Network)

Strategic partnerships to promote policy and program reform in the English-speaking black community

Research methodology:

Our network is the only visible minority in the CHSSN's NPI group focused on identifying how to best increase access to prevention resources for Black English speaking families at risk. We have completed a diagnostic phase that identified a profile of the Black English speaking community and, we have also completed focus groups with parents in three neighbourhoods (West Island, NDG, and CDN) which describes major challenges faced, experiences with public services, and suggestions for change. In addition, we have held community consultations in NDG/CDN to mobilize key stakeholders in the community and to validate longstanding perceptions of marginalization and exclusion. Focus groups were held with staff at CSSS Cavendish and Batshaw to identify challenges working with Black families. Finally, key informant interviews were held with a range of officials within the public networks, especially school

officials with insight into why Black families are most often signaled to Youth Protection. These findings were summarized in the document, "Roadmap to Increase Access to Prevention Resources for Black English speaking Families at Risk" (ACDPN, 2013).

Focus of Presentation:
Our presentation will describe efforts to organize a broad cross-section of the English speaking Black community to advocate for policy and program reforms within the Quebec social service networks. The McGill Center for Research on Children and Families will describe their partnership with ACDPN to provide evaluation of our best practice prevention program rated one of the top three in the world by Cochrane Collaboration (2003). The evaluation examines how the Black community network translated research on best practice prevention to community-based practice. As well, they will describe their work promoting the differential intervention approach (Dr. Nico Trocme, et al.) as a conceptual framework to promote policy reforms with MSSS. Concordia will present an innovative university/community engagement partnership with ACDPN which builds on earlier work by Concordia to provide capacity building training and development supports to ACDPN network members to participate in prevention planning and development.

Community-engaged scholarship Initiatives with Black Community networks:
We will describe recent developments which focus on an emerging partnership with ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY INC., a US based network of Black university women graduates, to link us to successful examples of university engagement models with Black communities. AKA will also link the Montreal team with successful child welfare/community partnerships that promote "differential intervention." Finally Batshaw Family and Children Center will describe their partnership with ACDPN to develop inter-organizational team building, and practices to promote adaptations of existing services to improve outcomes for minority communities. CHSSN will end the presentation discussing the policy change implications and the potential for replication of this approach with other CSSS agencies in Montreal and English speaking NPI communities.

Patrick DONOVAN (Laval University)
The Salvation Army and the Quebec City Wars (1886-1887)

En 1886, l'Armée du Salut s'installe à Québec, qu'elle qualifie de « forteresse de Satan ». À travers un discours provocateur à résonance impérialiste et militaire, ainsi que ses nombreuses processions bruyantes, ces envahisseurs attireront plusieurs ennemis. Bien que l'Armée du Salut s'attire des détracteurs agressifs un peu partout au pays, c'est à Québec que l'opposition est la plus forte et la plus violente. L'Armée bouscule les frontières ethno-religieuses bien ancrées de la ville, éveillant les tensions latentes. Les contrecoups culmineront en 1887 avec une manifestation attirant des milliers de catholiques qui tentent de chasser l'Armée de la ville. Même l'élite anglo-protestante de Québec se montre réfractaire à ces évangélisateurs qui troublent l'ordre civique.

Je présenterai d'abord les grandes lignes de cette « guerre » en faisant ressortir la spécificité du contexte de Québec. Ensuite, j'examinerai la représentation de l'Armée du Salut dans la presse anglophone et francophone de l'époque, analysant le rôle de la religion, de la classe sociale et de l'ethnicité sur celle-ci. La saga de l'Armée du Salut fait ressortir la complexité et la diversité des communautés ethno-religieuses de Québec de l'époque, qui allaient au-delà d'une simple dichotomie « anglais-français » ou « catholique-protestant ». Pour terminer mon exposé, je propose de faire le pont entre le XIXe siècle et le moment présent afin de voir comment ce rapport à la diversité a changé.

Roger FARLEY (Health Canada), Roger GUILLEMETTE (Health Canada), François RIVEST (Health Canada)
Interpretation services in the health care system: Issues and strategies for Canada

Through the Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-2018, Health Canada is investing $5 million over five years to establish the Strategic Investment Fund (SIF). The SIF will support focused initiatives designed to help official language minority communities' access health services in the language of choice.

There are an increasing number of scientific researches about the importance of good and effective communication in the health system between health care providers and patients to ensure quality of care and patient safety. For many Canadians Francophone or Anglophone living in a minority situation, having health institutions and professionals sufficiently fluent in the minority language is not possible. This could be an issue of insufficient critical mass where the minority population forms a small percentage of the total population or an issue of proximity of services available.

The recourse to the services of interpreters may represent a solution in situations where there are no health professionals to serve patients in their own language.

Health Canada is interested to better understand what is being done in Canada in terms of interpreter services in English and French to meet the health care requirements of Canada's English and French linguistic minority communities.

Studies have shown that there is health risks associated to not using professional interpreters in the health care system (Language Adaptation in Health Care and Health Services: Issues and Strategies, INSPQ).

Here are important questions that Health Canada is interested to study:
• Is there a need for professional health interpreters in the health sector, and if yes, in which region(s)?
• What needs to be done to develop a professional accreditation / diploma in health care interpretation?
• What needs to be done to implement policies and guidelines for professional health care interpreters in health care institutions?
• What needs to be done to train health care providers to effectively use health care interpreters?

The answers to these policy questions should assist policy and decision makers in the health sector to adapt and improve quality of care to patients and decrease the health risks associated with language barrier.

Marie-Pierre GAGNON (Laval University), Amélie LAMPRON (Laval University)
Information technology and communications: Training and retaining health professionals in aboriginal communities

Nous avons étudié le rôle des technologies de l'information et des communications (TIC) pour la formation et le soutien aux professionnels de la santé pratiquant dans des communautés autochtones dont la langue première ou seconde est l'anglais. Dans le cadre de cette étude qualitative à visée exploratoire, seize entrevues semi-dirigées ont été réalisées regroupant un total de vingt et un participants. Ces entrevues se sont déroulées dans deux centres de santé desservant une clientèle autochtone l'un se situant en région isolée et l'autre en zone rurale. L'échantillon se compose essentiellement   de gestionnaires et de professionnels de la santé, la majorité étant infirmière.

Les données recueillies démontrent que les professionnels rencontrent des barrières linguistiques surtout au sein de la communauté isolée et plus particulièrement avec les personnes âgées. Dans la communauté non-isolée, les professionnels de la santé se heurtent plutôt à des barrières linguistiques lors de communication avec les établissements de santé avoisinant situés hors communauté, là où les services sont essentiellement francophones. Les résultats démontrent également que les professionnels de la santé ne font pas du déploiement de TIC un enjeu primordial. Les rapports entre collègues et la collectivité, les défis que représente le milieu de travail et les avantages sociaux, sont des incitatifs ayant davantage d'influence sur le recrutement et la rétention des professionnels de la santé en région éloignée.

Diane GÉRIN-LAJOIE (University of Toronto)
English-speakers and their inclusion in Quebec society

Ma communication porte sur l'expérience d'anglophones qui disent partager un sentiment d'exclusion quand on en vient à discuter de leur rôle à titre de citoyens et citoyennes du Québec. Ce dilemme entre appartenir ou non à la majorité linguistique a déjà été observé dans des travaux antérieurs portant sur les jeunes (Gérin-Lajoie, 2011 ; Pilote et al., 2011). Être ou se sentir exclus signifie donc que les membres de la minorité constituent l'Autre aux yeux de la majorité (Kumashiro, 2000). Même dans le cas où les Anglophones parlent le français, ils continuent à se sentir exclus, comme si les membres du groupe majoritaire leur refusaient l'accès à leur groupe, à partir de pratiques langagières différenciées, que ce soit à partir de l'accent ou du type de langue parlée. Ces règles implicites créent ainsi un fossé entre les deux groupes. Il est important de noter cependant que malgré ce sentiment d'exclusion, cela ne veut pas dire que dans le cas des Anglophones au Québec ces derniers éprouvent le sentiment d'être pour autant minorisés, c'est-à-dire, qu'ils se sentent dépourvus de tout pouvoir, comme c'est le cas pour la plupart des minorités linguistiques et plus particulièrement de la minorité francophone hors-Québec.
Ma réflexion se fonde sur les résultats d'une étude récemment complétée qui a porté sur le rapport à l'identité chez des enseignantes et enseignants travaillant dans les écoles de la minorité anglophone dans diverses régions du Québec. De cette étude qualitative a découlé une série de récits de vie. De plus, lors de la collecte des données, des entretiens de groupes ont également été effectués avec les membres de la famille, ainsi qu'avec les amies et amis des enseignantes et enseignants.

Ruth KIRCHER (Liverpool Hope University)

Standing out or fitting in: Social identities and the negotiation of inclusion among Quebec's English-speaking communities

Quebec's English-speaking communities hold a special position within the province: while they constitute a linguistic minority, they are nevertheless speakers of today's global lingua franca that is also the language of social and economic mobility in the rest of Canada and North America. Their language is thus both revered and regarded as a threat to French in Quebec. Much of the pro-French legislation implemented in the province since the 1970s has had the explicit aim of reducing this threat. Yet while French has certainly gained utilitarian value, many French-speaking Quebecers continue to perceive it as threatened and are therefore critical of the use of English in the province. Many English-speakers, on the other hand, feel that they do not hold the linguistic rights and freedoms that should be accorded to them as speakers of one of the official languages of their own country. This paper aims to explore how this complex situation affects English¬speaking Quebecers' social identities and their sense of belonging. The findings presented here originate from part of an ongoing study that makes use of a questionnaire to elicit both quantitative and qualitative data pertinent to these issues. To date, the questionnaire has been completed by over 200 English-speaking Quebecers of different ages, genders, linguistic backgrounds, backgrounds regarding migration, and from different parts of the province. The impact of these factors upon the respondents' social identities and their sense of belonging will be discussed. Overall, the findings indicate that many respondents feel that they experience negative treatment as a result of their language, and that - particularly in the light of the current political climate - they frequently feel disadvantaged, unaccepted and excluded from Quebec society. This serves as a likely explanation for the finding that the respondents identify more strongly as Canadians than as Quebecers, and that more respondents self-identify as federalist than as sovereignist. Moreover, those respondents who live in the province's much more diverse, multilingual and cosmopolitan urban centre also identify more strongly as Montrealers than as Quebecers. The paper discusses the implications of these findings for the respondents' negotiation of their inclusion in Quebec society.

Jakob LEIMGRUBER (McGill University)

Linguistic repertoires and language attitudes among a sample of French- and English-speakers in Quebec

La recherche sur les attitudes langagières au Québec a une longue tradition. Tandis que des études telles que celles de Lambert et al. (1960, 1966) s'intéressaient aux évaluations de différentes variétés du français, d'autres (Bourhis 1983, 1984) abordent l'épineuse question des choix linguistiques des locuteurs francophones et anglophones. Cette longue tradition est bien documentée (p.ex. Laur 2008, Kircher 2009). Par contre, peu d'analyses ont tenu compte du «répertoire linguistique» des répondants, donc du nombre de langues effectivement utilisées par les locuteurs, ainsi que des compétences dans ces langues – une variable non négligeable surtout pour la population allophone. Parmi les études qui font référence aux connaissances et compétences linguistiques de leurs sujets, très rares sont celles qui expliquent les corrélations entre ce répertoire linguistique et les attitudes langagières.

Dans la présente étude, un échantillon de québécois francophones, anglophones et allophones ont répondu à un questionnaire informatisé. Une première partie visant à élucider le répertoire linguistique permet aux répondants d'autodéclarer leurs niveaux en français, anglais, et jusqu'à trois autres langues. Une deuxième partie pose des questions sur les attitudes envers les réalités linguistiques de Montréal et du Québec, et une troisième partie aborde les attitudes sur le français et l'anglais et leurs variétés.

Une analyse préliminaire des résultats suggère une corrélation possible entre les compétences linguistiques et les attitudes langagières. Cette corrélation est plus marquée dans le cas des compétences en anglais des francophones que dans le cas inverse. Ainsi, le degré d'accord avec des énoncés au sujet de l'«utilité» et de l'«importance» de l'anglais au Canada et avec l'assertion que le bilinguisme présente un «avantage» augmente chez les francophones avec la compétence autodéclarée en anglais. La tendance équivalente ne s'observe pas chez les anglophones, où la seule corrélation significative apparait dans un énoncé sur la «fierté» d'avoir deux langues officielles au niveau fédéral. Le degré de plurilinguisme (donc le nombre de langues connues) a un effet moindre sur ces attitudes, mais tout de même significatif dans quelques cas.
Il ressort de ces résultats qu'il est bénéfique pour toute analyse d'attitudes langagières de prendre en considération le répertoire linguistique de la population étudiée. Les différences observées soulignent les importants effets que peuvent avoir l'enseignement des langues et la maintenance de langues allochtones.

Russell KUEBER (Community Health and Social Services Network), Mary RICHARDSON (Institut national de santé publique du Québec)

A community mobilization model for improving the health and vitality of English-speaking communities in Quebec

This study analyzed twenty years of experiences and best practices in community development undertaken by minority language community health networks in the province of Quebec. Based on this analysis, a model was created as a way to increase mobilization and inclusion efforts and respond to the diverse political, social, linguistic, economic and demographic challenges facing these networks and their community members.

Methodology

A participatory action research methodology was applied whereby leaders of the minority language community health networks were involved in the study by reflecting and providing documentation of best practices in community development. They were also asked to provide actions that had the best impact at improving the health and vitality of their communities. A portrait covering current and future challenges in the areas of demographics and ethnic diversity; outmigration and social support networks; socio-economic inequalities; language; sense of belonging and civic engagement; was presented by researchers to community health network leaders. A model design team was created involving 9 community health network leaders and 2 researchers. They analyzed best practice and portrait information and drafted a model for development on behalf of the 19 community health networks. The 19 community health networks provided input into a final version to ensure the model reflected their diverse realities. The model was validated by professionals in community development and health promotion.

Brief presentation of results

- 19 community health networks have adopted this model to community mobilization as their approach to development and will guide actions in their area of community development in future years to come.
- This model places the English-speaking community members, organizations and networks as drivers (leaders) of change in mobilizing resources and improving the health and vitality of their communities.
- 3 key action strategies have been identified: improving access to health and social services; increasing the availability of health promotion and disease prevention programs; and fostering social innovation.
- 4 target populations: seniors; youth; children and families; and caregivers; are prioritized along with 6 specific determinants of health unique to the minority English-speaking community in Quebec.
- There are six development principles in the model: community empowerment; community governance; knowledge development and sharing; evaluation and action-research; influencing policy; and leadership development. These principles aim to support the community health networks in implementing innovative and sustainable approaches to development.
- Finally, 3 core values have been identified by the members of the 19 community health networks. They are: preserving identify; social inclusion; and equity. They aim to support majority and minority communities in adopting important values for the development of Quebec society.

Kate LE MAISTRE (Advisory Board on English Education)

One size does not fit all: Distinct solutions for distinct needs

In 2013, after consultation with a range of individuals and groups, the Advisory Board on English Education wrote a brief to the Minister of Education, Recreation and Sport, entitled: *One Size Does Not Fit All: Distinct Solutions for Distinct Needs*. This brief described those realities faced by Québec's English-language schools that distinguish them from French-language schools, and that should be taken into consideration whenever the Ministry develops and implements policies, guidelines, and rules.

Among these are the following:

- With the exception of those on the Island of Montreal, English school boards cover vast territories, usually crossing over several Québec regions, and sometimes the territories of three or more French boards.
- English school boards have a much smaller and more widely dispersed student population than their French-language counterparts. Their student population is also in decline.
- Among English school boards there are distinct differences in size, population, and access to financial resources. Each of these factors raises unique sets of challenges for the boards, requiring different solutions.
- English-language schools, especially in rural areas, are usually smaller and have fewer teachers and resources, especially professional resources, to address a student body that has the same diversity of needs as students in larger schools.
- English schools must not only graduate students, but also ensure that these graduates are both bilingual and biliterate, thus enabling them to take their place fully in Québec society and the workforce. This imperative has an impact on the way the schools use resources.

- Centralized decision-making often fails to take into account the distinct features of the English educational community. The English sector faced with a "one size fits all" approach often has to adapt the terms of ministerial policy implementation to its particular circumstances, and find creative ways to respect its regulations.
- In this context of financial constraint, declining enrolment, and a diminishing population pool, the brief describes some of the variety of ways in which the English sector school boards and their schools have successfully maintained the quality of English educational services and increased graduation rates, while respecting the students' need for a thorough education in both French and English. It concludes with six recommendations to the Minister aimed at gaining a better recognition and understanding of the distinct needs of the English sector.

Hugh MAYNARD (Qu'anglo Communications & Consulting)

Community Learning Centre evaluation: The quest for sustainability & best practices (mid-term report)

Subject of research

The midterm report presents the findings from the first year of data collection for the second evaluation phase (2012-2014) of the Community Learning Centres: An English Minority-Language Initiative. The purpose of the initiative is to help schools in Québec's English sector become "Community Learning Centres" (CLCs) that serve as hubs for education and community development and as models for future policy and practice. In the long term, it is also hoped that the CLCs may contribute to the revitalization of English-speaking minority communities in Québec as they work to address the wide array of issues that are an integral part of the many diverse English-speaking communities in Quebec (metropolitan Montreal vs. the regions, emerging ethno-cultural vs. traditional English-speaking communities, the higher than expected level of Aboriginal students in the regions, the significant proportion of French mother-tongue students in some English schools and the great variability in socio-economic status of communities.

Methodology

The research methodology has been organized around the four objectives of educational outcomes, community vitality, sustainability and the theory of change (planning). The principal methodologies are:

- Baseline data – established through dataset analysis and documentation review to inform the development of the other data gathering processes;
- Exploration – carried out through key informant interviews, focus groups and site visits, to build upon and to dig deeper into questions raised by the baseline data;
- Validation/Clarification – carried out through online surveys and additional rounds of key informant interviews using common interview and focus group protocols, which will include confidential memos (initial findings) after site visits and interviews.

Brief presentation of results

Educational Outcomes

- Educational outcomes are an important result for sustainability of a CLC given its integrated role within the school; to this end, educational outcomes need to be better measured to demonstrate this value of having a CLC.

Community Vitality

- There are some notable examples where the CLC has evidently had an impact on its community and are worthy of particular examination for the contribution that they are making to community vitality, in particular engagement with the surrounding French-speaking community in order to enhance their own vitality, with English-speaking Aboriginal communities which have not generally participated in broader community development initiatives, and the enabling role being played with regard to engaging parents, seniors and other participants in school and community activities.

Sustainability

- Partnership development has been a success, producing a wide range of new partners for the schools and an estimated 2.05 return on the investment in a coordinator's salary for all CLCs (1.06 for the median; the types and formats of partnerships need, however, to be qualified for effectiveness & leverage given that partnerships cannot be assumed to lead to sustainability.

Taro OISHI (Kwansei-Gakuin University)

Linguistic adaptation of anglophones in Québec: The case of Montréal's West Island

In North America where English is overwhelmingly dominant, Québec, where the official language is French only, is a distinct place. However, English speakers played an important role in the development of Québec. For example, Eastern Townships, now normally called as Canton d'est or Estrie in French, was initially colonized by American settlers, and in the first half of the nineteenth century, many British immigrants settled in the Gaspésie and elsewhere in Québec. Nonetheless, these regions were gradually assimilated to French, and finally since the late 1970s, mainly because of the linguistic policy of the Parti Québécois, English-speaking population has dramatically decreased. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, most anglophones live in Montréal and its surrounding area, and the Outaouais region near Ottawa. How do they keep English as their mother tongue, and adapt to Québec society?

In this paper, based on an analysis of the author's questionnaire survey and some interviews, linguistic adaptation of anglophones in the Island of Montréal is examined. The questionnaire survey was conducted at the Public Library of Pointe-Claire in February 2006, and finally the author received 119 responses. According to the result of the questionnaire, most respondents live in West Island, and work in the Island of Montréal. Home language of the respondents is overwhelmingly English, and most respondents were educated in English. On the other hand, 26.1 per cent of the respondents and 31.1 per cent of them speak French "perfectly" and "well," respectively. Although they have some francophone friends and colleagues, they talk to them mainly in English, and depend on anglophone media such as the Gazette. Interestingly, respondents who can speak French "perfectly" do not often use francophone media. While they mostly like Québec and accept Québec's linguistic policies, they do not want an independent Québec, and some respondents do not feel to be completely integrated to Québec society.

Mary RICHARDSON (Institut national de santé publique du Québec)

Mobilizing knowledge on English-speaking communities in Québec for community development purposes: observations on diversity and commonalities

English-speaking communities in Quebec are diverse from many different points of view. These include the type of environment English-speakers live in (urban versus rural or remote), the proportion of the local or regional population they represent, their ethno-cultural origins, religion, socio-economic realities (income and income disparities) and more. Various facets of this diversity were explored through a community development project carried out at the Institut national de santé publique du Québec, in collaboration with the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN).

This paper follows presentations made at the 2011 and 2012 ACFAS colloquia, where preliminary work was discussed: in 2011 we presented the participatory-action research approach we adopted, including its challenges; then, in 2012, some observations regarding the benefits of the process for the English-speaking communities involved, some actions they were engaged in as a result and some critical reflections on the concept of community and on the ideal of citizen engagement and participation.

For the 2014 colloquium, having completed the project, we are in a position to present the findings through the lens of diversity, drawing out some of the differences and shared realities faced by English-speaking communities in Quebec. The research project involved six communities in diverse environments, and the insights gained are being mobilized for a broad range of locally-relevant community development actions.

Methodology
The starting point for integrating a community development approach into local actions was to compile knowledge on the community. "Community portraits" were therefore developed with each of the six communities through a participatory process involving community actors (such as community organizations, local residents, and professionals working with communities). The method for completing the portraits combined qualitative techniques (interviews, community consultations, participant observations) with quantitative data and a validation by community actors. A thematic analysis of the six communities was then conducted, highlighting different dynamics, patterns, and trajectories.

Results
Each case study provides insights into some of the differing realities among English-speaking communities in Quebec. From the perspective of community development certain observations can be made which could be helpful to people working with English-speaking communities (community organizers, development agents, etc.). We will highlight some of these: for example, demographic and linguistic trends, identity and belonging, socio-economic disparities, relations with majority institutions, and more. These observations bring nuance to some commonly-held perceptions not only regarding English-speaking communities, but regarding communities in general.

Anne ROBINEAU (Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities)

The English-language arts scene and its networks in Quebec: Institutionalization and cultural diversity

Cette communication a pour but de montrer comment la scène artistique anglophone s'est progressivement réorganisée après l'exode d'une partie de sa population dans les années 80 et 90 et comment elle s'est diversifiée avec l'apport des communautés ethnoculturelles (Rodgers, 2011). Nous exposerons les différentes étapes qui ont mené à la création d'organismes artistiques tels que le English-Language Arts Network et Diversité artistique Montréal pour aborder la question de la diversité culturelle dans les arts des communautés d'expression anglaise du Québec. À travers les concepts de scène culturelle (Straw, 1991, 2004), de réseaux (Boltanski et Chiapello, 1999) et d'interculturalisme (Bouchard, 2012) nous nous interrogerons sur la façon dont s'articule l'identité anglo-québécoise dans une société majoritairement francophone. En effet, la plus grande diversité ethnoculturelle de la communauté anglo-québécoise et de sa scène artistique ne s'accompagne pas systématiquement d'une plus grande fréquentation chez les francophones des œuvres et des artistes anglophones et vice-versa. Certaines représentations sociales tendent donc à se reproduire, mais à aussi à se transformer dans le cas de coproductions franco et anglo-québécoises qui attirent un public nouveau, encore mal circonscrit, c'est-à-dire un public bilingue et principalement montréalais.

Alex TREMBLAY (Laval University)

The integration processes of culturally mixed elites within Quebec City's English-speaking community: The example of James MacPherson Le Moine (1825-1912)

Au cours de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle, bon nombre de membres des élites issus de l'union d'un(e) franco-catholique et d'un(e) anglo-protestant(e) s'assimilent aux Canadiens français dans la ville de Québec. Au bout d'une ou deux générations, leur descendance ne parle souvent plus que le français et ne porte plus aucune trace de la mixité culturelle dont elle est issue. C'est le cas des enfants du premier ministre Félix-Gabriel, de ceux de l'écrivain Arthur Buies et de la progéniture de plusieurs autres personnages nés d'un mariage mixte. Or, quelques-uns s'intègrent plutôt à la communauté anglo-protestante et y développent un large réseau. C'est le cas du juge Andrew Stuart, du colonel Bartholomew Conrad Augustus Gugy et de l'homme politique Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière. Afin de mieux comprendre les processus d'intégration des notables issus d'une union mixte à la communauté anglophone de Québec, nous nous proposons d'étudier le cas de James MacPherson Le Moine (1825-1912).

À la lumière de nos recherches dans la correspondance de Le Moine, dans ses mémoires et dans ses nombreux écrits, il appert que la religion dans laquelle il est élevé et que l'épouse qu'il choisit jouent un rôle majeur dans son intégration à la communauté anglophone de Québec. Cependant, comme plusieurs membres des élites nés d'un mariage mixte, il demeure un pont entre les deux communautés dont il provient. En grandissant chez ses grands-parents protestants, il est mis très tôt en contact avec la culture anglo-protestante. Puis, en épousant Harriet Mary Atkinson, Le Moine se rapproche davantage de la communauté anglophone de Québec. Toutefois, ses origines mixtes amènent franco-catholiques et anglo-protestants à s'entrecroiser au sein de son réseau de sociabilité et incitent Le Moine à prendre plusieurs initiatives pour que ces deux communautés apprennent à mieux se connaître et à se côtoyer davantage.

Le cas de Le Moine apparaît donc particulièrement intéressant pour comprendre les dynamiques d'inclusion et d'exclusion au sein de la communauté anglophone de Québec au tournant du XXe siècle, voire au sein des élites du Québec dans une plus large mesure. Qui plus est, il est révélateur des facteurs clefs favorisant l'intégration d'individus à une communauté anglophone dans un milieu largement canadien-français.

Karine VIEUX-FORT (Laval University), Cynthia GROFF (UAM Iztapalapa), Annie PILOTE (Laval University)

Identity choices and discourses of youth associating with a powerful minority

Taking a broad interest in the linguistic, educational, and identity issues relevant to young people, we will examine the experiences and discourses of minority youth in the French-dominant context of Québec City. Our analysis is based on ethnographic interviews conducted with ten young people who speak a language other than French at home and who chose to study in English at the postsecondary level. Beyond exploring the local impact of language policies, we will focus on the identity choices these youth make in positioning themselves and the discourses that they appropriate in describing their sociolinguistic context. Findings show that tensions between linguistic groups in Québec are perpetuated through discourses that distance groups from one another, including discourses of closed-mindedness and superiority. What the students in our study appear to be doing is rejecting a minority identity by invoking national and international scales through their discourses, scales in which English is dominant.

Richard WALLING (Jeffery Hale Community Partners)

Linguistic and cultural boundaries: The accessibility of mental health services for English-speakers in the Quebec City region

La présentation va tracer l'évolution des services de santé et services sociaux de première ligne en santé mentale pour la population d'expression anglaise dans la région de Québec. Dans les années 1990, la communauté a peaufiné sa compréhension des difficultés d'accès pour ses propres membres qui avaient besoin de services en santé mentale. L'entité communautaire nommée centre Holland (aujourd'hui connue sur le nom Les Partenaires Communautaires Jeffery Hale) a entrepris des démarches en 2004 avec le département local de Santé publique pour réaliser une étude sur la réalité des personnes d'expression anglaise vivant avec des problèmes de santé mentale. Cette étude de cas menée par la Santé publique et soutenue par le centre Holland a été effectuée par le biais d'entrevues avec des personnes préalablement identifiées comme ayant un problème de santé mentale et provenant d'un échantillon de la population d'expression anglaise. À la suite de la publication de cette étude (Trân, Beaucage, Reinharz en collaboration avec les professionnels du Centre Holland, 2004), les services ont été améliorés et des ajustements on été effectués sur la base des commentaires et réactions des clients, ainsi que celle des professionnels de la santé et des agents communautaires. D'autres services ont été créés afin de répondre aux besoins exprimés.

Par ailleurs, l'étude a confirmé l'existence d'importantes barrières liées à la langue et a permis de développer une meilleure compréhension de l'isolement vécu par les individus vivant avec un problème de santé mentale. Les professionnels du domaine de la santé ont aussi souligné les barrières culturelles importantes qui existent dans certains cas, ce qui a mené à une réflexion importante sur la nécessité d'offrir plus de formation aux travailleurs de première ligne sur les façons d'identifier et de travailler avec différentes réalités culturelles. L'étude de cas a démontré que l'importance des barrières linguistiques et culturelles varie directement en fonction de l'efficacité de l'échange entre la clientèle vulnérable et le professionnel, ainsi que de la complexité des problèmes santé mentale. Ces éléments représentent des déterminants importants quant à l'accès aux services. Par ces résultats, l'étude a permis la mobilisation des secteurs communautaire et public dans le développent de services spécifiques et adaptés à la réalité de cette clientèle. Les services continuent de se développer et d'évoluer aujourd'hui, mais demeurent basés sur les mêmes principes que l'étude a identifiés. L'étude et les travaux réalisés depuis inspirent les discussions actuelles sur un modèle de service qui tient compte des besoins de la personne et de la complexité des problèmes, ainsi que du niveau de connaissance de la langue de l'individu et des professionnels impliqués.

Daniel WEINSTOCK (McGill University)

The paradoxical destiny of Quebec's English-speakers

This talk was the subject of an article in *Le Devoir* (French only) and a report on Global TV.

March 15, 2014

Immigration and Quebec's English-speaking communities
Workshop F5 at the 16th annual Metropolis congress

Location:
Gatineau, Hilton Lac Leamy.

Organizers:
Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) in partnership with the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), Pathways to Prosperity (P2P) and Seniors Action Quebec.

This workshop brought together a research team created through a project entitled "Immigration and Quebec's English-speaking communities: Building knowledge about immigrants and community reception within an official language minority context." Citizenship and Immigration Canada funded this project. The workshop's goals were networking, sharing knowledge of ESCQ immigration literature/projects, identifying approaches/gaps, and planning future research projects.

November 15, 2013

Quebec charter of values: Implications for immigration.

Roundtable discussion held at the Pathways to Prosperity annual conference.

Location:
Ottawa, Minto Suite Hotel

Organizers:
Pathways to Prosperity - Quebec Node, Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN)

This roundtable event provided an opportunity to discuss the implications of the Québec Charter of Values debate for immigration in Canada. Participants were invited to address questions such as the following: Is this a phenomenon unique to Québec, or does it reflect perspectives and policy options in other parts of the country? What are its likely effects on prospective and current immigrants – both inside and outside Québec, in cosmopolitan cities and in regional and rural areas, in French communities out of Québec and for English communities in Québec? What are the key research insights and questions that are relevant to this discussion?

March 15, 2013

Assessing the contributions of English-speaking immigrants to the demolinguistic and institutional vitality of the English-speaking communities of Quebec

Roundtable R1-6 at the 15th annual Metropolis congress

Location:
Ottawa, Ottawa Convention Centre

Organizers:
Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN)

This roundtable at the 15th annual Metropolis congress examined whether the contributions of immigrants to the demolinguistic and institutional vitablity of Quebec's English-speaking minority are limited by Quebec's language laws.

March 15, 2013
Challenges in doing research on immigration and Quebec's English-speaking communities
Breakfast roundtable at the 15th annual Metropolis congress

Location:
Ottawa, Ottawa Convention Centre

Organizers:
Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN), Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities (CIRLM) and Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN)

At this morning workshop held at the annual Metropolis conference, researchers presented their recent studies on the topic of immigration and Quebec's English-speaking communities. Successful immigrant settlement and integration is crucial to ensuring the vitality of Quebec's English-speaking communities.

March 2, 2013

Everyday people: Exploring the history and culture of Quebec City's English-speaking communities. Conference.

Location:
Quebec City, Morrin Centre.

Organizers: Université Laval History Department, Morrin Centre, and Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN).
Going beyond traditional stereotypes and misconceptions, three panels of experts focus on the history of Anglophones, ordinary and extraordinary, during a bilingual one-day mini-colloquium in the heart of Quebec City's flagship cultural centre.

Event program

January 24, 2013

Education within a changing linguistic dynamic in Quebec: Transformations and challenges within English-speaking communities. Symposium.

Location:
Concordia University, Montreal

Organizers:
Centre d'études ethniques des universités montréalaises (CEETUM), Chaire de recherche du Canada sur l'Éducation et les rapports ethniques (CHEREUM), Community Learning Centres, Leading English Education and Resource Network (LEARN), Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN), and the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN).

Researchers and community activists discussed problems related to English-language education in a largely French-speaking environment, looking at the issue from a historical perspective and also examining present-day challenges. The emphasis was mostly on the educational experience, looking for instance at how it relates to identity and intergroup relations.

Event Program

May 7, 2012

Linking research on Quebec's English-speaking communities to politics and intervention

Conference 671 at the 80th annual Acfas congress

Location:
Montreal, Palais des congrès

Organizers: Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) and the Eastern Townships Research Centre (ETRC), in partnership with the Équipe de recherche interuniversitaire sur la littérature anglo-québécoise (ÉRILAQ) and the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN).

This French-language conference aimed to determine how research could be used to enrich our understanding of community challenges, and to elaborate strategies to promote community vitality.

February 13, 2012

Quebec English-speaking immigrants and poverty: Sharing our analysis and building a research agenda

Workshop

Location:
Montreal, Immigrant Workers Centre

Organizers:
Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) and Centre for Community Organizations (COCo).

This workshop examined the high rate of poverty among English-speaking communities of Quebec (ESCQ), particularly among newcomers to Quebec whose mother tongue or First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) is English. These "Anglophone" immigrants make up a significant part of the English-speaking population of Quebec. Many English-speaking immigrants, after having started to settle in Quebec, migrate to other provinces, a potential factor affecting the overall vitality of the Quebec population.

Participants were able to tell their stories, convey some of the most common difficulties that newcomers encounter, and reveal challenges they face in achieving economic security and prosperity. Some of these are the result of government policy. Some are directly relevant to the minority language status of English-speakers in Quebec, while others apply equally to French-speaking immigrants.

Workshop program

August 31, 2011

Canadian symposium on official languages research and pre-symposium workshops

Location:
Ottawa, Lord Elgin Hotel.

Organizers:
Official Languages Secretariat (Canadian Heritage) in cooperation the Departments of Health, Justice, Citizenship and Immigration, Industry, Agriculture and Agri Food Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) participated in the organization and program committee.

This two-day event (August 31 to September 1, 2011) reviewed existing knowledge in the general area of official languages and the priorities set out in the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013: Acting for the future: health, justice, immigration, economic development, arts and culture, and education*. QUESCREN made a presentation entitled: "Developing OLMC research capacity: Preliminary ideas for ways to improve organization and access to research data on official languages in Canada."

Prior to the symposium was a day of workshops looking at the state of the research on these topics:
- Economic development
- Immigration
- Justice
- Minority-language education
- Second-language education
- Arts and culture
- Health

Pre-symposium workshops program
Symposium report

May 9, 2011

Quebec's English-speaking communities: A new research agenda
Conference 641 at the 79th annual Acfas congress

Location:
Sherbrooke, Bishop's University

Organizers: Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) and the Eastern Townships Research Centre (ETRC), in partnership with the Townshippers' Association and the Équipe de recherche interuniversitaire sur la littérature anglo-québécoise (ERILAQ).

This French-language conference aimed at showcasing new research on English-speaking Quebec in different regions of the province. Session themes included the Eastern Townships, education, health, history, identity, literature, language, and socio-economic conditions.

March 26, 2011

Ways of memory: the Montreal experience
Conference

Location:
Montreal, Concordia University.

Organizers: Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network (QAHN), in partnership with the Greater Montreal Community Development Initiative (GMCDI), with assistance from the Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN), Concordia's Centre for Oral History and Digital Storytelling, and the Quebec Association for Adult Learning

This conference brought together cultural and heritage activists focusing on Montreal's English-speaking communities. Interactive workshops allowed for exchange between experienced cultural sector workers and students, while also encouraged networking among professionals.

February 11, 2011

What place should Anglophones have in Quebec's collective narrative?
Seminar

Location:
Montreal, Concordia University

Organizers: Canada Research Chair in Contemporary Political History and Economy in Quebec, Centre Interuniversitaire d'Études sur les Lettres, les Arts et les Traditions (CELAT) of Université Laval, and Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN)

This one-day Seminar reviewed difficulties raised by the inclusion of Anglophones in the history of Quebec. An inclusive historical narrative integrates the experiences of Quebec's English-speaking communities, while also respecting both the factual record and political sensitivity. Lorraine O'Donnell of QUESCREN gave a presentation entitled: Presence, place & realities of English speakers in a new Quebec history: reflections on three approaches.

[Event Program](#)

January-March, 2011

Lunch and learn series
Workshops

Location:
Montreal

Organizers:
Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) and Quebec
Community Groups Network (QCGN).

Two informative education lunchtime sessions are conducted over the phone and via web
conferencing, allowing representatives of QCGN member groups from across the province to
attend. Each session involves a researcher presenting a publication followed by a moderated
group discussion. The researchers presenting are: Marie-Odile Magnan (formerly from
Université Laval, now at Université de Montréal) and Don de Guerre, (Concordia University).

University of the streets café. Conversation #3: What is the role of the university scholar in community-based research?

Location:
Montreal, Burritoville (restaurant).

Organizers: Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) and University of the Streets Café (Concordia University School of Extended Learning).

In this conversation, participants including Cheryl Gosselin, professor at Bishop's University and member of QUESCREN's Research and Liaison Group, discuss the current trends in community-based research, and the role of the researcher in relation to community members. Various methodology and ethics questions are raised with reference to the English-speaking communities of Quebec.

May 10, 2010

Quebec's English-speaking communities: Current issues and future trends
Conference 643 at the 78th annual Acfas congress

Location:
Montreal, Université de Montréal

Organizers:
Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN), Concordia University School of Extended Learning, Bishop's University, Eastern Townships Research Centre (ETRC), Canadian Institution for Research on Linguistic Minorities (CIRLM) and the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN).

This was the first French-language conference on Quebec's English-speaking minorities held at the Acfas convention. The conference provided a forum to exchange knowledge on the experience of English-speaking minorities from social, political and economic standpoints, bringing together specialists from both French- and English-language universities.

March 30, 2010

CHSSN –QUESCREN CROP stakeholders' forum

Location:
Montreal, Concordia University.

Organizers:
Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) and Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN).

The CHSSN CROP survey stakeholders' meeting hosted by QUESCREN discussed in detail the results of the CHSSN Community Vitality Survey conducted in 2010. The goals of the meeting were to publicize and communicate survey findings pertaining to the vitality of the English-Speaking communities of Quebec.

March 29, 2010

QUESCREN-CHSSN poverty workshop

Location:
Montreal, Centre St-Pierre

Organizers:
Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN) and the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN).

This special workshop held by the ad-hoc QUESCREN research group on poverty brought together research and community professionals to discuss poverty within Quebec's English-speaking communities with the aim of setting up a longer-term research program.

[Workshop program](#)

Workshop report available upon request at quescren@gmail.com

March 20, 2010

Immigrant integration in the labour market: Current state in English-speaking minority communities of Quebec

Workshop C20 at the 12th annual Metropolis convention

Location:
Montreal, Sheraton Centre

Organizers:
Employment and Social Development Canada and Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network

QUESCREN co-organized a workshop on the integration of Quebec's English-speaking immigrants in the workplace as part of the broader Metropolis conference in 2010. The Metropolis conference focused on immigration and inclusion with special attention to economic development and the meeting of cultures. Co-existence, social interactions, pluralism in education, religious diversity and intercultural challenges have become more complex in Montreal and call for new perspectives.

Workshop description (in French)
Metropolis Conference Programme

November 5, 2009

The health of Canada's official language minority communities
Colloquium

Location:
Ottawa, International Development Research Centre

Organizers: Health Canada, Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Official Languages Secretariat of the Department of Canadian Heritage, the Commissioner of Official Languages, the Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities (CIRLM), which includes the Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN).

The Colloquium brought together representatives from academic and research communities, health and social services management, administration and planning, federal and provincial governments, and communities concerned with minority language (French and English) health issues.

October 14, 2009

Integration and belonging in Quebec's English-speaking community
Symposium

Location:
Sherbrooke, Université de Sherbrooke

Organizers:
Association for Canadian Studies (ACS), Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), Université de Sherbrooke, Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), and Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN).

This symposium looked at diversity within English-speaking Quebec by discussing the historic and present-day experiences of English-speaking migrants. The objective of the symposium was to explore ways to foster an inclusive sense of community belonging.

Symposium program

September 11, 2009
QUESCAN website launch

Location:
Montreal

Organizers:
Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN) and Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN).

A new collaborative website called "QUESCAN" (Quebec English-Speaking Community Action Network) was launched at QCGN's annual general meeting. This website, which was co-developed by QUESCREN and QCGN, was created to increase information-sharing among the English-speaking community. It functioned for several years.

May 22, 2009

Understanding diversity in English-speaking Montreal

Forum

Location:
Montreal, Atwater Library

Organizers:
Association for Canadian Studies (ACS), Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), Quebec English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN), Greater Montreal Community Development Initiative (GMCDI).

This forum examined problems faced by English-speaking newcomers and the institutions catering to their needs. The focus was on Greater Montreal. The role that non-governmental organizations play in the integration of newcomers was discussed.

Forum program