



Francophone
Community Profile
of **Saskatchewan**

2nd Edition



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This profile brings together and presents up-to-date information on francophones in Saskatchewan. It is part of a collection of profiles of francophone and Acadian communities in Canada prepared in 2000 by the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA) du Canada within the framework of the “Dialogue” project and updated in 2004.

These provincial and territorial profiles are supplemented by a national profile, which describes the situation of Canadian francophones as a whole and examines the status of the French fact throughout the country. Following a general introduction to the history and geography of each community, the profile is presented in two sections:

- A statistical portrait describing the vitality of communities which have French as a mother tongue from demographic, linguistic and economic points of view.

- A presentation of community life organized around seven themes: major organizations, communications, cultural and community life, education and training, health and social services, legislation and government services, and economics.

This updated edition adds data from the 2001 Census. It also includes, for the first time, a section on the cultural diversity of the francophone and Acadian communities.

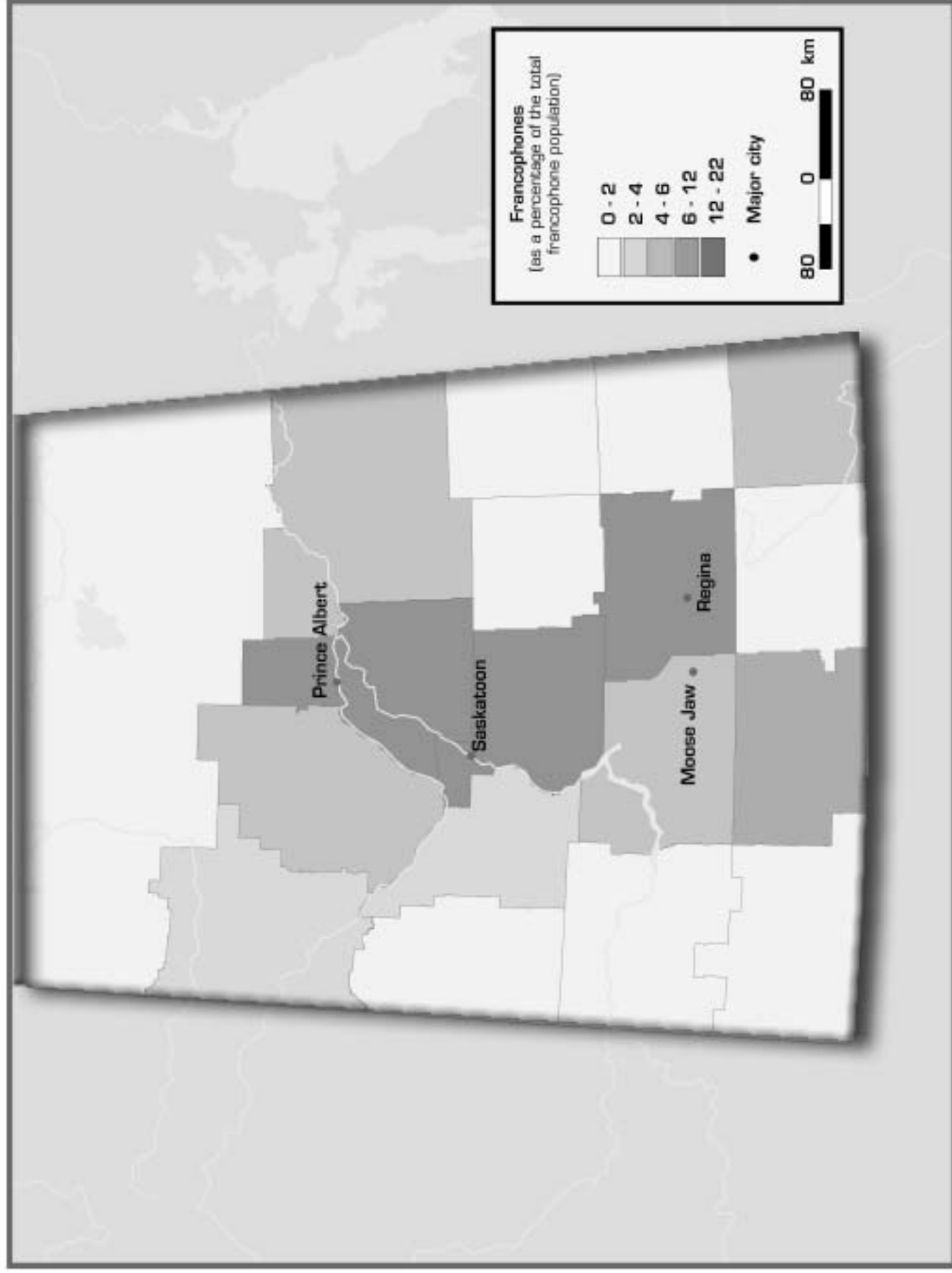
To obtain the other products of this series, please contact the *Fédération des communautés francophones et acadiennes du Canada*.



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Distribution of population having French as a mother tongue, 2001, Saskatchewan





Saskatchewan

History

The francophone Métis settlements all along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in Manitoba were the first signs that a French and Catholic presence had established itself in Western Canada. These people soon began to drift towards the Saskatchewan plains, an area more suited to the semi-nomadic Métis lifestyle, and free of the limitations they had to endure under the anglo-Canadian and Protestant authority. Métis communities sprouted, such as Talle-de-Saules (today known as Willow Bunch). Their descendants are probably among those who form the nucleus of the French speaking population in Saskatchewan today.

Generally, today's francophone population is most probably the result of migratory shifts towards the Prairies that began in the last half of the 19th century and ended at the beginning of the 20th. Francophones of various origins settled in the province, the majority of them French Canadians from Quebec, others from Acadia, some of whom had first settled in the United States, and also French, Belgian and Swiss immigrants, and even Germans from Alsace Lorraine. Under the direction of the clergy, they established themselves in fairly homogeneous French language parishes where they set up the necessary institutions for development. But several other groups soon arrived. The opening of the territory with the construction of the railway brought an influx of mostly non-francophone settlers to Saskatchewan. The French language was soon relegated to a minority status. The act creating Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905 retained the earlier conditions allowing the French language to be taught, that had been incorporated into the North West Territories Act; but this was abolished in 1918. Francophones in Saskatchewan had to wait until 1934 to be able to teach only one hour of French per day. It was not until the beginning of the 1960s that modifications to the province's Education Act finally allowed the teaching of French. The government granted the management of their schools to francophones in 1993.

The Association catholique franco-canadienne of Saskatchewan was created in 1912 when French language teaching was in the midst of a major crisis. This association, the *Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise* (ACF), continues to work as the representative of the French speaking community in the province.

Geography

The Fransaskois community had 19,515 people speaking French as their mother tongue in 2001. These Francophones represent approximately 2 percent of the total population of Saskatchewan.

Although French-speaking people can be found in all parts of the province, most are concentrated in two areas. The first Francophone community grew up along the banks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers at the end of the 19th century. It was centred around the Métis village of Batoche and the city of Prince Albert. The second settlement, founded at the beginning of the 20th century, was in a village called Gravelbourg, in a semi-arid area in south-central Saskatchewan best suitable to raising cattle.

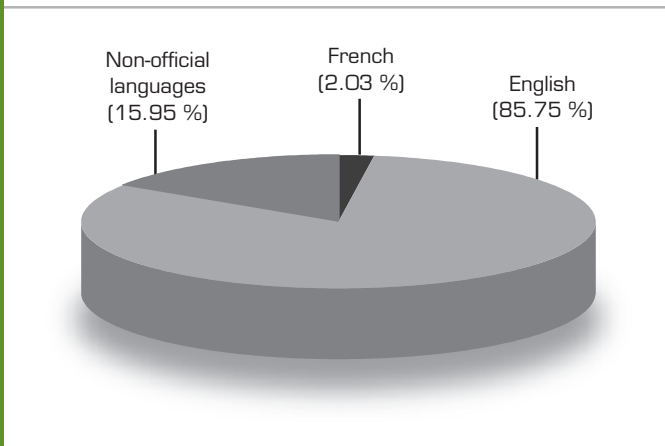
Census Division 3 is the only one of 18 census divisions with more than 10 percent Francophones. Its area encompasses the second settlement referred to above. French, however, is the majority language in certain rural settlements: the town of Ponteix in the south end of the province; the rural municipality of Saint-Louis; the village of Domrémy in the centre; and the village of Zenon Park in the east.

The Francophone population of the main urban centres of the province has grown considerably as a result of Francophones migrating in from the villages. Today, there are more than 3,500 Francophones in Saskatoon, approximately 2,500 in Regina, and 1,350 in Prince Albert. They have established community infrastructure linked to French-language schools. Compared with the other Canadian provinces, however, Francophones in Saskatchewan live in predominantly rural settings. Only a third live in the metropolitan areas of Saskatoon and Regina.

Demographic Vitality



Population by mother tongue 2001, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

The French language

In terms of language, the residents of Saskatchewan are fairly homogeneous. Of a population of 963,000, only slightly less than 150,000 do not speak English as their mother tongue. Francophones account for about 2 percent of the total population.

French	19,515
English	827,355
Non-official languages	126,045

Total **976,615**

Note: Some people declared having more than one first language. Hence, the total of the categories exceeds provincial population.

A female majority

Women are in the majority in Francophone Saskatchewan: there are 10,075 women and 9,445 men. However, men account for 53 percent of Francophones who speak both English and French as their mother tongue.

Population by mother tongue and sex Francophones, 2001, Saskatchewan

	Male	Female	Both sexes
French only	8,660	9,370	18,030
French and English	785	705	1,490
Total	9,445	10,075	19,520

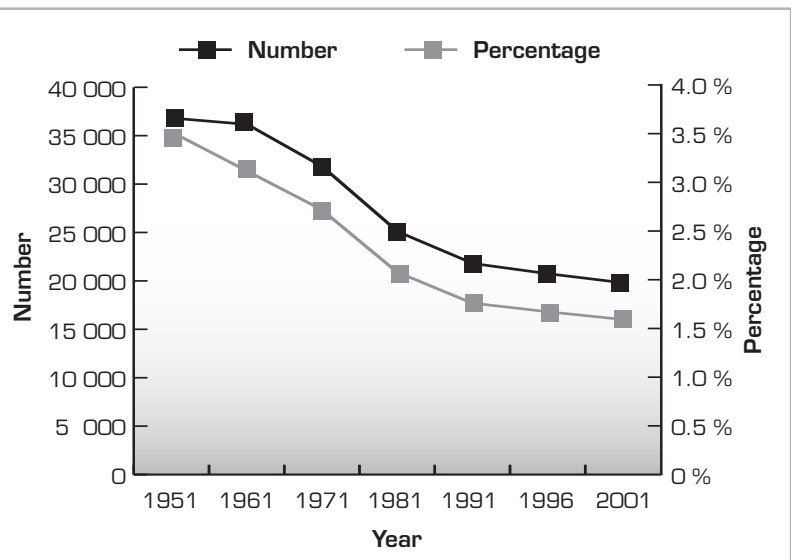
Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

The population decline slows down

The population that speaks French as a mother tongue went from 36,815 in 1951 to 19,515 in 2001, with the sharpest drop occurring after 1961. This is attributed to declining birth rates among Francophones. The Francophone population is still decreasing, but at a much slower rate.

This decline in numbers may be partly due to changes affecting everyone in the province, which is experiencing major out-migration. Also, many of the Francophone community's institutions have been established only recently.

French mother tongue 1951-2001, Saskatchewan



Data from: Marmen and Corbeil, 1999 and Statistics Canada.

... Toward a stabilization of percentages?

Since 1951, the percentage represented by Francophones in Saskatchewan has dropped from 4.4 to 2. The largest decrease occurred between 1971 and 1981. The slower rate of decline may indicate the Francophone's demographic weight will soon stabilize.

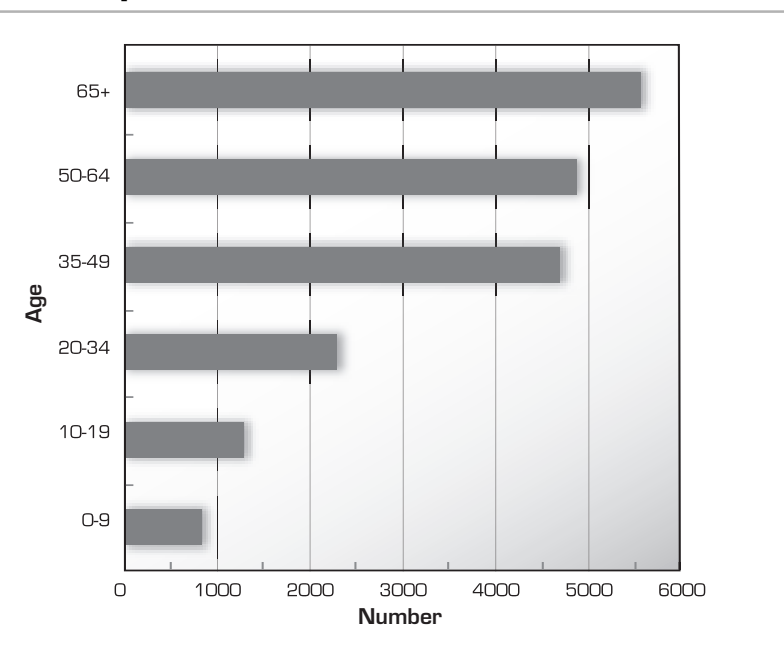
Francophone percentages are higher in certain rural areas of the province where the French language plays important role in the daily life of those communities.

An aging population

The French-speaking population of Saskatchewan is largely composed of adults. The median age of this community, 52 years, is much higher than the one for the provincial population, at 36. It is one of the greatest age gaps in the country. In that context, it's hardly surprising that 60 percent of the Francophones are aged 45 and older.

One of this community's greatest challenges is to increase its birthrate.

Age distribution, 2001 Francophones, Saskatchewan



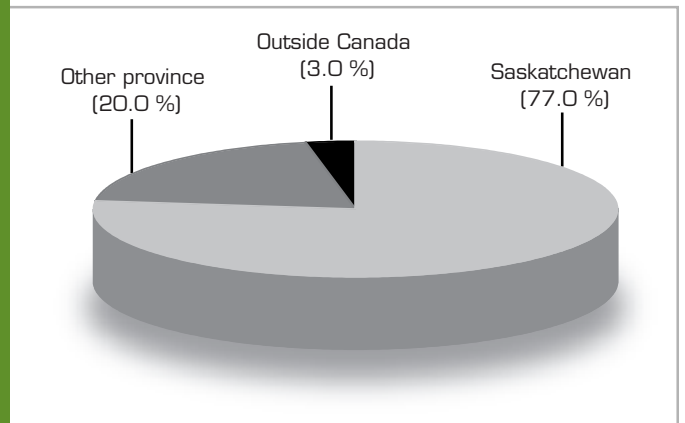
Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.



A people with deep roots: born in the province...

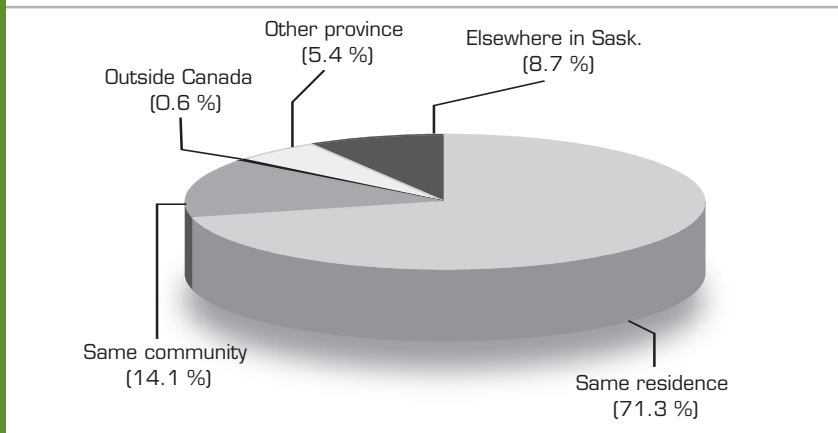
Eight out of 10 Saskatchewan Francophones were born in the province. People born elsewhere in Canada account for 20 percent of the population. Only about 3 percent of Francophones were born abroad. Thus, the French speaking community of Saskatchewan is solidly rooted in the province and this is reflected in its sense of identity and belonging.

Place of birth, 2001 Francophone, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Place of residence, 2001 Francophones, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

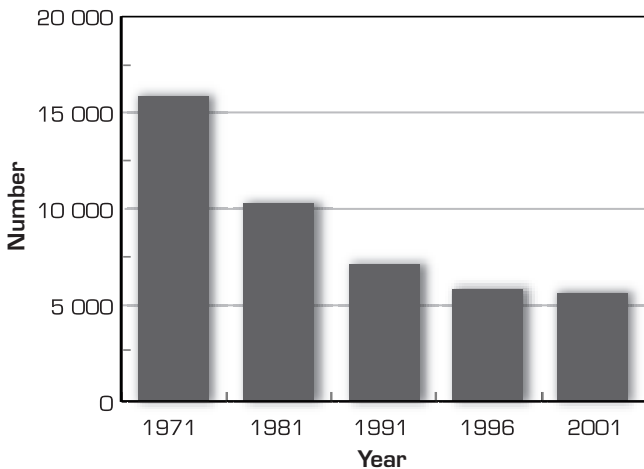
...And not inclined to move

Nearly seven Francophones in ten lived at the same address in 2001 as in 1996. Of the remainder, only 6 percent did not live in the province in 1991. This is solid evidence of stability. Interprovincial population shifts do not have much impact on the Francophone population of Saskatchewan, and French-speaking immigration from abroad is negligible. Essentially, what movement does occur is that of French speakers from rural areas to urban centres.

Linguistic Vitality



French spoken at home 1971-2001, Saskatchewan



Data from: Marmen and Corbeil, 1999 and Statistics Canada.

Stabilization of French spoken in the home...

In 2001, 5,075 persons said they spoke French most often at home, a number close to the 1996 data.

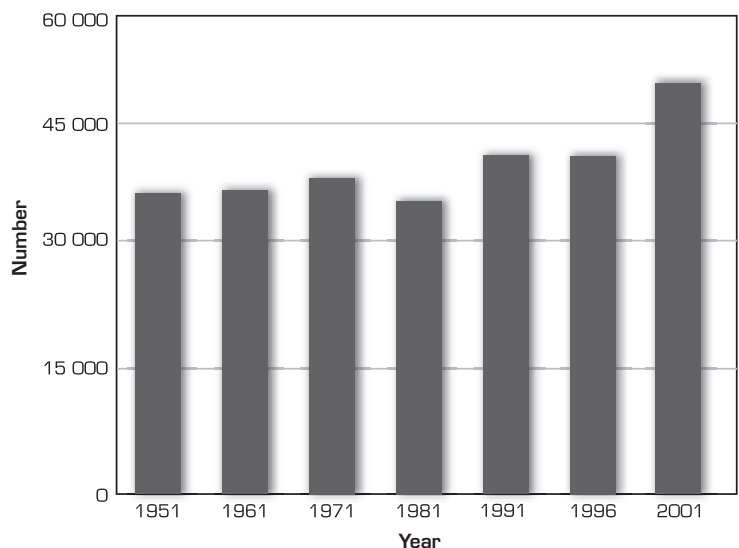
In addition, a total of 7,615 people speak French regularly at home, even though this language isn't the most commonly used. Close to half of those people have English as their first language, a consequence of the many unions between Anglophones and Francophones.

... And knowledge of French is gradually spreading

In Saskatchewan, the number of people with a knowledge of French (alone or with English as well) has risen by almost 10,000 between 1996 and 2001. A total of 49,355 people in the province can speak French, about 5.1 percent of the population.

After French, German (53,800 speakers) and Cree (29,000) are the most popular languages.

Knowledge of French 1951-2001, Saskatchewan

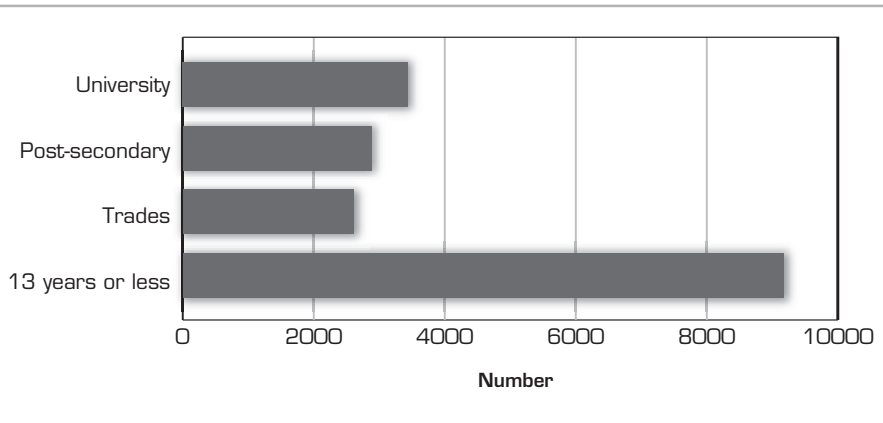


Data from: Marmen and Corbeil, 1999 and Statistics Canada.

Economic Vitality



Education, francophones, 2001, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Education a challenge

A large number of Francophones did not attend school past grade 13, but many obtained certifications from trade schools.

The proportion of Francophones attending university, 19 percent, is similar to the provincial percentage.

The educational profile varies greatly from community to community. The percentage of Francophones in the province without a high school diploma is highest in rural Saskatchewan.

Labour force by sector of activity 2001, francophones, Saskatchewan

	N	%
Agriculture	2 110	9.5
Mining	240	2.2
Utilities	30	0.3
Construction	655	6.0
Manufacturing	535	4.9
Wholesale Trade	400	3.7
Retail Trade	925	8.5
Transportation	500	4.6
Information Industry	175	1.6
Finance and insurance	390	3.6
Real Estate	120	1.1
Professional Services	290	2.7
Management of Companies	0	0.0
Administrative Services	255	2.4
Education Services	1 150	10.6
Health Care	1 215	11.2
Arts	100	0.9
Accommodation	415	3.8
Other services	565	5.2
Public Administration	775	7.1
All sectors	10 845	100.0

Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Agriculture: Includes forestry, fishing and hunting, **Mining:** Includes oil and gas extraction

Information Industry: Includes cultural industry, **Professional Services:** Includes scientific and technical services

Administrative Services: Includes support, waste management and remediation services,

Arts: Includes entertainment and recreation, **Accommodation:** Includes food services, **Transportation:** Includes warehousing

Saskatchewan francophone employment sectors

Saskatchewan francophones work in a wide variety of places. They are widely involved in agriculture which employs 1 in 5.

Francophones are also employed in large number in the public services; those in public administration, in education, and in health and social services are almost 30 percent of the francophone labour force. There are many in sectors such as retail and wholesale, and they are active in the financial services, real estate and the services industries. This has great advantages since these sectors involve leading edge activities as well as those connected to the new economy, that, contrary to the resource and public services sectors, are presently expanding.

The province now has 2,670 Francophones who operate their own business. These Fransaskois entrepreneurs account for an impressive 24.4 percent of the Francophone workforce. Many of these independent businesspeople hire others, thus providing employment for a significant percentage of the province's Francophones.

Occupations

This profile of the economic vitality of Saskatchewan Francophones would be incomplete without a review of their occupations.

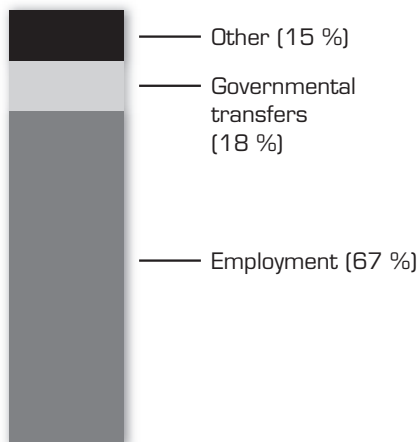
Two sectors dominate: sales and services include one Francophone worker in five and the primary sector, also with 20 percent of the workforce. Many work in retail and wholesale, and others are active in the financial services, real estate and services industries. This is particularly beneficial since these sectors involve cutting-edge activities and those linked to the new economy, that, unlike the resource and public services sectors, are now expanding.

Labour force by occupation 2001, francophones, Saskatchewan

	N	%
Management	870	8.0
Finance, business and administration	1 570	14.5
Natural and applied sciences	360	3.3
Health	610	5.6
Social sciences, education and government services	1 220	11.3
Arts and culture	195	1.8
Sales and services	2 015	18.6
Trades, transportation and equipment operation	1 530	14.1
Primary industry occupations	2 160	20.0
Manufacturing industries occupations	295	2.7
All occupations	10 825	100.0

Data from: Statistics Canada Census.

Source of income, 2001, Francophones, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Personal income from employment...

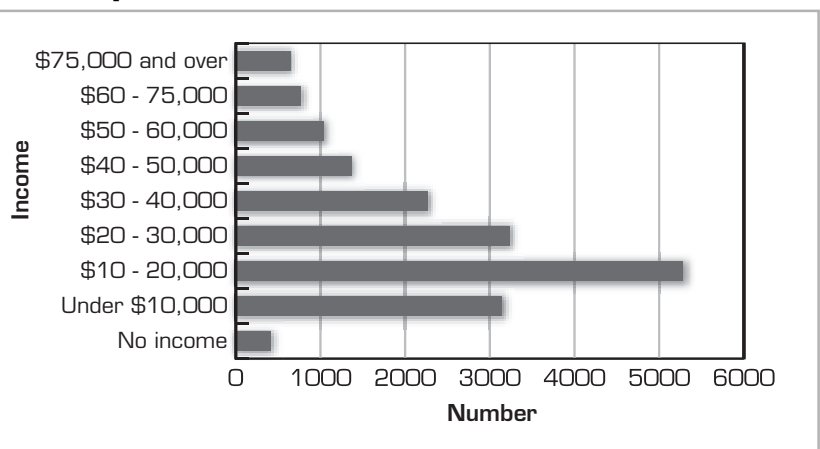
The Francophone community in Saskatchewan earns most of its personal income from employment: 67 percent earn their personal income from employment. Government transfers, such as employment insurance benefits, old age benefits, etc., amount to 18 percent of personal income. What is striking, however, is that a large part of their income is from such other sources as investments, pensions, etc.

... And quite high

The average personal income of Francophones in Saskatchewan is \$27,888. It is significantly higher than the provincial average which is \$25,811. Income varies widely from one region of the province to another.

Personal income is not evenly distributed within the Francophone population of Saskatchewan. More than half of the Francophones in the province earn less than \$20,000; a quarter fall under the \$10,000 threshold. Less than 20 percent earn \$40,000 or more.

Total individual income, 2001 Francophones, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.



Francophone Diversity

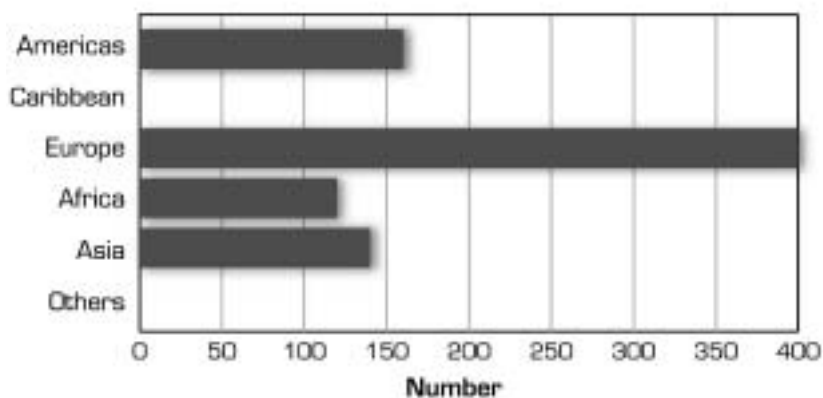
A diversifying Francophonie

Saskatchewan attracted a little more than 800 Francophone immigrants, half of them from Western Europe.

In addition to people of European origin, 65 Francophones come from the United States and close to 100 from Central and South America.

Also, nearly 2,000 people whose mother tongue is French have aboriginal roots. This number includes 1,695 Metis and 200 members of one of the First Nations.

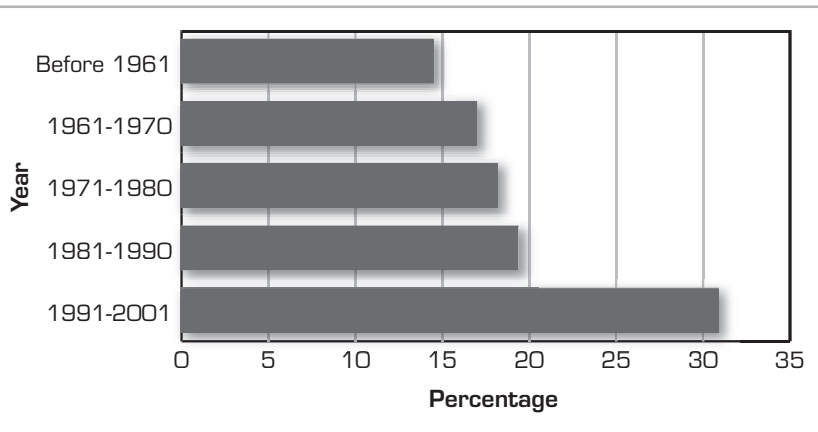
Francophone immigrants, 2001, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Note: These are people who have been granted immigrant status in Canada, whose first known official language is French.

Francophone immigrants by immigration period, Saskatchewan



Data from: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Immigration slowly increases

A total of 17 percent of all Francophone immigrants arrived in the province after 1996, confirming that Francophone immigration in Saskatchewan is slowly increasing. These newly arrived Francophones come from the same regions of the world as the previous ones.

Community Vitality

Major organizations

The **Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise** (ACF), the representative organization founded in 1912, speaks for the Francophone community in all matters of community development. It is made up of 12 regional associations and works to improve French services in all sectors. True to its terms of reference, to promote and defend the rights and aspirations of the Francophone community, ACF makes a concerted effort to support the various sectors of the community in their development efforts.

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Provincial organizations

Association des juristes d'expression française de la Saskatchewan

220-3850 Hillsdale St.
Regina SK S4S 7J5
Telephone: (306) 924-8543
Fax: (306) 781-7619
E-mail: ajefs@sasktel.net and/or ajefs@sk.sympatico.ca

Association jeunesse fransaskoise

440 2nd North Avenue, Suite 203
Saskatoon SK S7K 2C3
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Fax: (306) 664-6447
E-mail: ajf1424@sasktel.net
Web site: www.franco.ca/ajf

Association des parents fransaskois

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Fax: (306) 664-6447
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Coopération des publications fransaskoises (Eau-Vive)

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E-mail: shs@culturel.sk.ca
Web site: www.societehisto.org



Communications

Newspapers and periodicals

- L'Eau vive, a weekly with a circulation of 1,500.
- Twelve monthly community newsletters.
- Ten monthly or quarterly publications issued by provincial associations.

Radio

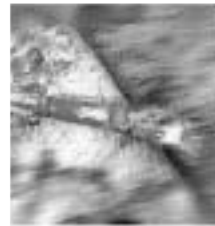
- Radio Canada has a regional radio station in Regina which broadcasts 54 hours a week.

Television

- Radio Canada in Regina produces a daily news program Le Saskatchewan Ce Soir (30 minutes; one hour on Wednesdays), rebroadcast on late evenings. It produces and broadcasts l'Accent (30 minutes, twice weekly, rebroadcast on RDI), Sur la même longueur d'onde (30 minutes, weekly), Zigzag (30 minutes weekly), and participates in production of the documentary series Les mercredis d'ici (one hour, weekly).

Community and cultural life

- Francophones in Saskatchewan have set up 12 regional councils and 16 provincial associations.
- Eleven communities have a community centre and two have a cultural centre.
- Several communities have summer festivals, such as the *Fête fransaskoise*, carnivals and other annual events. Events such as the *Festival théâtral-jeunesse*, les *Jeux fransaskois*, le *Gala fransaskois de la chanson* are held province-wide.
- There is a professional theatre company, *La Troupe du Jour*, and several amateur groups.
- Three folkdance companies: *Les danseurs de la rivière La Vieille* in Gravelbourg, *La Ribambelle* in Saskatoon, and *Le Cabriole* in Regina.
- The *Association des artistes de la Saskatchewan* represents several artists. Its aim is promotion and development.
- The *Commission culturelle fransaskoise* supports the cultural and artistic development of Francophones at the provincial level.



Education and Training

- The 1995 *Education Act* establishes three equal legal education entities in Saskatchewan: public school divisions, separate school divisions and the Division scolaire francophone (DSF) No 310.
- DSF, which can be contacted at 1 (877) 273-6661 or via the Web at www.dsf.sk.ca, manages nine Francophone school regions with a total of 12 schools and one Fransaskois program (Ferland).
- Each region refers to the geographic boundaries within which a group of parents (entitled persons) wanting to have their children educated in French schools in Saskatchewan under section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. An entitled person is any parent who is a Canadian citizen and at least 18 years old, whose first language learned and understood is French or who received or is receiving his or her instruction in French at the primary or secondary level.
- The *Conseil scolaire fransaskois* (CSF) manages and administers DSF education issues in the same capacity as Boards of Education in the majority-language school divisions. The CSF consists of nine members, one representative for each French-language school region.
- *Conseils d'école* (CÉ) represent parents from their school with the CSF: members handle various matters affecting their own school, state opinions, take part in planning and development activities, and make recommendations. A school's CÉ consists of three to eight people who are the father or mother of a student enrolled at the school. To this group is added a community representative who lives in the school's "attendance area."
- Nursery school service is available in all DSF schools and some also house daycare centres.
- In July 2003, the secondary component of the private school *Collège Mathieu* was integrated into the DSF, thus making *École secondaire Collège Mathieu* the most recent addition to the Saskatchewan Francophone component of the education system.
- In addition, the *Service fransaskois de formation aux adultes* (SEFFA) coordinates French-language adult education. The range of courses extends from literacy to popular or accredited courses.



A brief history of the management of Francophone schools in Saskatchewan

- 1988** The court of Queen's Bench (Wimmer) gives Saskatchewan Francophones the right to French education and management of the Francophone school system.
- March 1990** The Supreme Court of Canada (Mahé) gives Francophones the right to manage their children's education.
- June 2, 1993** Saskatchewan passes Bill 39 allowing Francophones in Saskatchewan to manage their schools.
- June 24, 1994** Francophone school councillors are elected for the first time as part of the new Francophone educational system.
- August 1994** The *Conseil scolaire fransaskois de La Vieille* in Gravelbourg is the first to begin managing its schools.
- January 1995** Seven new Francophone school boards (Battleford, Bellegarde, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Vonda) begin managing their schools. In August a French educational program is set up in Ferland.
- 1996** Start of French schooling in Ponteix.
- 1997** Francophone school district set up in Zenon Park; election of the new board and opening of the school. Francophone school set up in Moose Jaw.
- June 1998** The *Language Act 1988* is amended to bring together under a single Division scolaire the *Conseil général des écoles fransaskoises* and the 9 *Conseil scolaires fransaskois*.
- December 1998** First elections to the *Conseil scolaire fransaskois*.
- January 1999** The *Division scolaire francophone 310* assumes responsibility for managing the 12 Francophone schools.
- February 2000** First elections to conseils d'école.
- July 2002** Closing of *École Ferland*.
- August 2002** Establishment of a Fransaskois program in Ferland.
- July 2003** Integration of the secondary component of the *Collège Mathieu* private school into *Division scolaire francophone No 310* (DSF). Creation of *École secondaire Collège Mathieu*.



Health care and Social Services

- To date, primary health care services in French have not been governed by any policy. Consequently, the Francophone population in Saskatchewan has very limited access to care in French. French-language services are available, however, at Gravelbourg Hospital, and in several senior citizens homes such as Villa Pascal in North Battleford, Villa Bonheur in Saskatoon, Notre-Dame in Zenon Park, Saint-Joseph in Ponteix, Foyer d'Youville in Gravelbroug, Château Providence in Saint-Brieux. In August 2003, the community of Bellevue began building a senior citizens home for Francophones in the region.
- The *Équipe santé fransaskoise*, created in April 1999 to improve French-language healthcare services in the province, has now been replaced by the Comité de liaison et d'actions en santé (CLAS). This committee, created in the spring of 2001, pursues the same objective as the *Équipe santé*. With an action plan, CLAS now plans to create a French-language healthcare network in Saskatchewan (RFSF). The result of a national initiative with federal seed funding, RFSF hopes to give an additional boost to the healthcare sector, which affects every generation of Saskatchewan Francophones.

Statutes and government services

Federal Government

- The Official Languages Committee under the auspices of the Council of Senior Federal Public Servants in Saskatchewan and under the leadership of the Department of Canadian Heritage coordinates federal actions with the community. The Fransaskois community and the Province of Saskatchewan are recognized as standing members of this committee.
- According to Treasury Board Secretariat, 3.5 percent of the 4,656 federal government positions in Saskatchewan are designated bilingual.

Provincial Government

- The Language Act of 1988 allows all statutes to be adopted in English or in both English and French. The province has enacted more than 30 bilingual statutes, chosen in conjunction with the francophone community. For example, the Education Act (1995), the Vital Statistics Act (1995) and the Non-profit Corporations Act (1995) the Language Act (1988) recognizes the right to use French in the courts and in the Legislative Assembly. The federal and provincial governments have established comprehensive agreements on education, the administration of justice, and the provision of French services in some sectors. They are now actively working to further this effort. In 1990, the government created the Office of French Language Co-ordination (OCAF) which serves as a window into government affairs and provides the government with translation services.





Municipalities

- No statute requires municipalities to provide French language services. Only Gravelbourg has a policy of delivering some services in French. However, seven municipalities have declared themselves unilingual Anglophone and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities annually passes a resolution against the *Official Languages Act*. Urban communities tend to adopt multicultural rather than unilingual policies.



Legal Services

- Since November 2002, a new policy on French-language legal services has been developed in cooperation with representatives from the Saskatchewan Department of Justice, the Legal Aid Commission, the Office de coordination des affaires francophones, the Assemblée communautaire francosaskoise and the Association des juristes d'expression française de la Saskatchewan (AJEFS).

This policy on delivery of French-language legal services addresses the following issues:

- the range of fields in which French-language legal services are available;
- institutionalization of the ability to provide French-language legal services;
- assurance of a positive environment to promote the delivery of French-language legal services.

For more information on this policy, visit the AJEFS Web site: www.ajefs.ca.

The Economy

Just like the province of Saskatchewan as whole, the Francophone economy is largely based on agriculture. Many members of the Fransaskois community earn their living from activities directly or indirectly linked to this sector.

In the face of mounting difficulties in agriculture, growing numbers of Saskatchewan Francophones are opting to start their own business. Statistics Canada reports close to 3,000 Francophone entrepreneurs in Saskatchewan. These are spread all over the province, in many sectors: new technology, computer graphics, construction, trucking, manufacturing equipment for transportation of farm machinery, esthetic care, restaurant services, consulting, music, tourism, wholesale and retail trade, real estate, financial services, etc.

In addition to employing many members of the community, entrepreneurs contribute through their various businesses to the province's economic vitality. The organization responsible for promoting economic development and raising awareness of entrepreneurship within the Fransaskois community is the Conseil de la Coopération de la Saskatchewan, created in 1946.





The **Last** Thirty Years

1970 The Collège Mathieu for girls opens its doors.

1971 The newspaper, L'Eau vive, is launched.

1973 Establishment of the Fondation de l'Association jeunesse fransaskoise. Two original groups, one in the North and the other in the South, merged to become the provincial association in 1977.

1974 The Commission culturelle de la Saskatchewan is established by local committees and centres to oversee cultural and artistic development.

1976 The Oblate Fathers leave Collège Mathieu, which is managed henceforth by a lay administration.

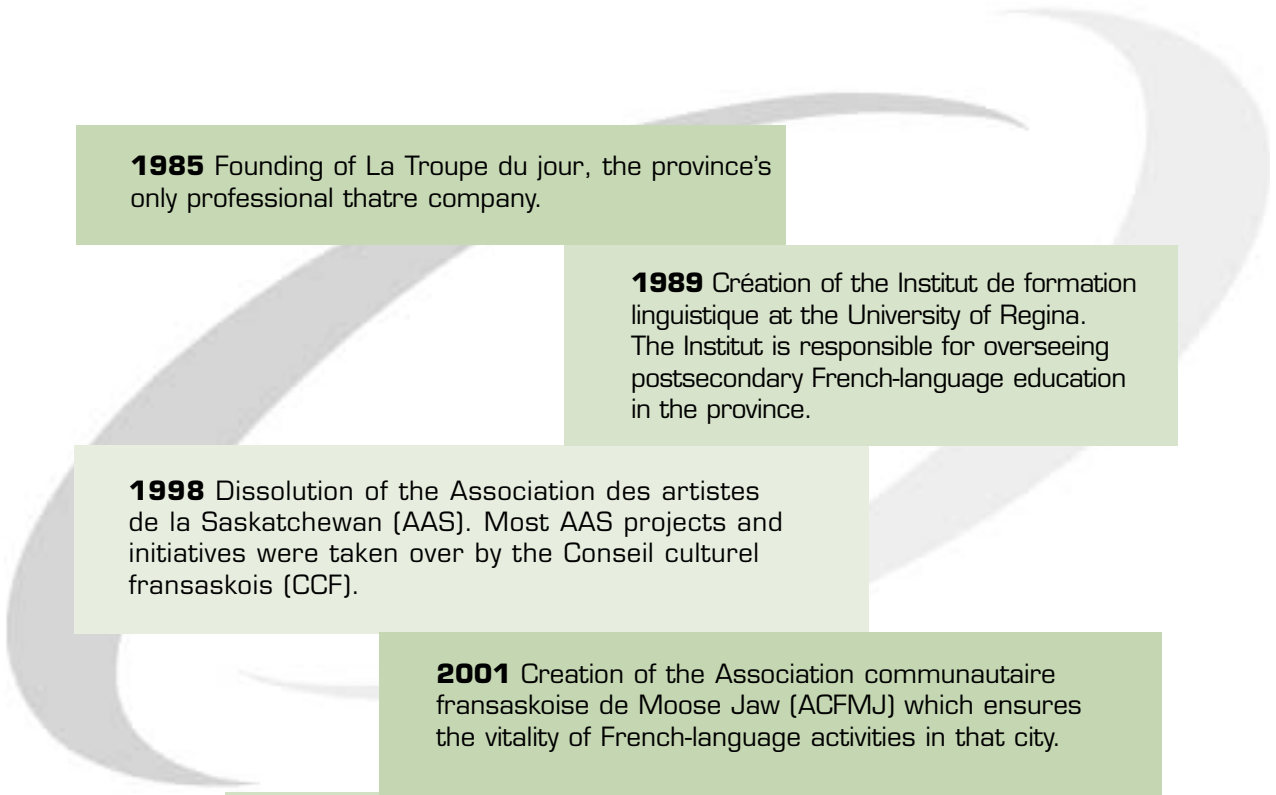
1980 The Bureau de la minorité de la langue officielle (BMLLO) is set up by the Department of Education.

1983 Establishment of the Fondation des aînés fransaskois.

1983 Founding of the Association du présclaire fransaskois.

1981 Father André Mercure refuses to pay a traffic ticket written only in English. He dies before the Supreme Court renders its judgement. The Association culturelle franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan (ACFC) then takes up the case.

1984 Creation of the Éditions Louis Riel which became the Éditions de la Nouvelle Plume in 1994.



1985 Founding of La Troupe du jour, the province's only professional theatre company.

1989 Création of the Institut de formation linguistique at the University of Regina. The Institut is responsible for overseeing postsecondary French-language education in the province.

1998 Dissolution of the Association des artistes de la Saskatchewan (AAS). Most AAS projects and initiatives were taken over by the Conseil culturel francaskois (CCF).

2001 Creation of the Association communautaire francaskoise de Moose Jaw (ACFMJ) which ensures the vitality of French-language activities in that city.

2003 La Fête francaskoise Inc. is created to provide an administrative framework for La Fête francaskoise and ensure its continued existence.



Sources

For the first edition of this document, the brief historical notes on the francophone and Acadian communities of Canada are mostly taken from historical recollections of francophone experience in the provinces and territories compiled by the National Committee for Canadian Francophonie Human Resources Development. They are posted on the Committee's Web site. Philippe Falardeau's review, entitled *Hier la francophonie*, published by the FCFA du Canada as part of its *Dessein 2000* Project, and Yves Frenette's *La brève histoire des Canadiens français* recently published by the Éditions Boréal, were also sources of inspiration. Finally, several texts compiled by Joseph Yvon Thériault in *Francophonies minoritaires au Canada-L'État des lieux*, published by the Éditions de l'Acadie, were also useful, as was the study by René Guindon, and Pierre Poulin entitled *Les liens dans la francophonie canadienne*, which appeared in the 1984 series, *Nouvelles perspectives canadiennes*. Few changes were made in this section.

The report on geography comes in part from the above study of Guindon and Poulin. Its concepts on the duality of French Canadian experience were adapted from Maurice Beaudin and René Boudreau's study *État de la francophonie en 1991*, published in 1994 for the National Committee for Canadian Francophonie Human Resources Development.

All of the statistics used in the preparation of this national profile are those of Statistics Canada. Three sources were used:

1. The data on mother tongue, language spoken at home and knowledge of French for the period 1951 to 1996 for Canada and the provinces were taken from the 1999 publication by Louise Marmen and Jean-Pierre Corbeil, *Les langues du Canada; Recensement de 1996*. Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada. *Nouvelles perspectives canadiennes*. Catalogue number C99-981104F. (Marmen and Corbeil, 1999).
2. The data on the economic and demographic vitality of the French speaking population of Canada were taken from two documents prepared by Maurice Beaudin of the Canadian Institute for Research on Regional Development (CIRRD) on behalf of the National Committee for Canadian Francophonie Human Resources Development.

The first document, entitled *Les groupes et les régions francophones au Canada: État de la situation en 1996*, presents a detailed portrait of French Canadians from a demographic and socio-economic point of view in 22 regions of the country in 1996 (See the annex for a description of the 22 regions.), including comparisons with 1991 (Beaudin, 1999).

The second, entitled *État de la francophonie en 1991*, and prepared in conjunction with René Boudreau presents similar data for 1991. (CIRRD, 1994) The regional statistics are taken from these two documents, which have also strongly influenced our interpretation as to the environmental effects.

3. To update the statistics with data from the 2001 census, the FCFA du Canada used a CD produced by Statistics Canada, Portrait of Official Language Communities in Canada, stock number 94F0040XCB.

Depending on whether we use one or the other of these source documents, the target population varies somewhat. Whether or not we include francophones who have also declared English as a mother tongue is the factor that is mainly responsible for the variation. Both Marmen and Corbeil apportion multiple answers among the declared languages. In most cases, the 2001 data include everyone declaring French as their mother language, even if other languages are mentioned.

The populations shown on the provincial and territorial charts are as a result slightly higher than those shown by Marmen and Corbeil, for those with French, or both English and French as mother tongue. The charts have been produced by André Langlois. They are drawn from the *Atlas du développement des communautés francophones et acadiennes du Canada*.

Information on community life was compiled by the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA) du Canada and its member associations.



This volume is part of the Francophone and Acadian Community Profiles of Canada series, which includes a national profile, as well as ten provincial and three territorial profiles.

Following a general introduction to the history and geography of each community, the profile is presented in two sections:

- A statistical portrait describing the vitality of communities which have French as a mother tongue from demographic, linguistic and economic points of view.
- A presentation of community life organized around seven themes: major organizations, communications, cultural and community life, education and training, health and social services, legislation and government services, and economics.

To obtain more copies of this volume, or other volumes of the series, please contact the FCFA du Canada.

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