



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Implementation of Section 41 of the *Official Languages Act*

Status Report 2006-07

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

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Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6G4
<http://www.sshrc.ca>

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1 General Information

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)	
Address	350 Albert Street P.O. Box 1610 Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G4
Website	http://www.sshrc.ca
Minister Responsible	Minister of Industry
Senior Official Responsible for Implementation of Section 41 of the <i>Official Languages Act</i> (OLA)	Chad Gaffield, SSHRC President
Mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities. • Advise the Minister on related matters
National Co-ordinator Responsible for the Implementation of Section 41 of the OLA	Suzanne Board
Title	Policy Analyst Policy, Planning and International Affairs Division Directorate of the Executive Vice-President
Address	350 Albert Street P.O. Box 1610 Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G4
Email	suzanne.board@sshrc.ca
Regional Co-ordinators	n/a

2 Summary of Main Results Achieved

2.1 Awareness

In 2006-07, SSHRC's national co-ordinator responsible for the implementation of section 41 of the *Official Languages Act* (OLA) continued to collaborate with staff in programs divisions to promote SSHRC programs that either specifically target, or are open to, research on bilingualism and official language minority questions, and those that can support the development of the research capacities of small universities. As required, and as appropriate within the Council's mandate, staff continued to brief and advise SSHRC's management and Board on research issues related to bilingualism and official language minority questions. Finally, the national co-ordinator continued to act as a liaison between SSHRC and the interdepartmental network of national co-ordinators and to participate in relevant discussions.

2.2 Consultation

SSHRC regularly consults with its many stakeholders, both on an ad hoc basis and formally. These consultations help ensure that SSHRC's programs and processes best serve the needs of its client communities—including researchers who work on official language minority issues. The consultations also help the Council determine its strategic priorities, both at the corporate level and in terms of program offerings.

2.3 Communications

Continuing its standard practice, during 2006-07 SSHRC informed its community about its programs and related topics, both through the corporate website and e-mail, and through regular mail-outs. Specifically in the field of bilingualism and official language minority research, SSHRC distributed program and other information to individual researchers, to universities in official language minority regions, and to associations such as the Association des universités de la francophonie canadienne (AUFC).

SSHRC also reaches its primary client communities (researchers) through periodic university visits. Council representatives visit each university in Canada at least once every three years. In 2006-07, SSHRC conducted visits to 20 universities, including Université de Moncton and Concordia University.

2.4 Co-ordination and Liaison

In 2006-07, SSHRC continued to work with several governmental bodies on initiatives concerned with research on bilingualism and official language minority communities. These included:

- the interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee on Official Languages Research;
- the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Consultative Committee on Official Languages Research;
- the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, in its initiative aimed at identifying best practices of federal granting agencies that effectively promote linguistic duality and the vitality of official language minority communities;
- the national network of co-ordinators responsible for implementing section 41 of the OLA;
- the partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage that developed the strategic joint initiative program Official Languages Research and Dissemination.

2.5 Funding and Program Delivery

In 2006-07, the Council awarded approximately \$2.4 million for research and related activities in the areas of bilingualism and official language minority issues. This funding was awarded across the spectrum of SSHRC's programs:

- \$440,056 Research training programs (at the master's, doctoral and postdoctoral levels);
- \$1,423,119 Standard Research Grants program;
- \$526,167 Official Languages Research and Dissemination program.

In addition, there were several Canada Research Chairs that focused on (or examined among other topics) questions related to bilingualism and official language minority issues. SSHRC administers the Canada Research Chairs program on behalf of Canada's three research funding agencies.¹

2.6 Accountability

In 2006-07, SSHRC's national co-ordinator responsible for the implementation of section 41 of the OLA continued to:

- monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of section 41 of the OLA at the Council, and brief and advise management and program officers on related issues;
- draft the annual *Status Report on the Implementation of Section 41 of the OLA* in line with the *Multi-Year Action Plan on the Implementation of Section 41 of the OLA*;
- liaise with the interdepartmental network of national co-ordinators.

¹ SSHRC, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).

3 Background

3.1 About Section 41 of the *Official Languages Act*

The *Official Languages Act* (OLA) was first passed in 1969 and revised in 1988 in the context of the new constitutional order resulting from the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Since 1988, federal institutions have been subject to responsibilities contained in Part VII of the OLA, which states the federal government's commitment to enhance the vitality of the English and French language minority communities in Canada, support and assist their development, and foster the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society.

On November 24, 2005, Part VII of the OLA was amended to enhance the accountability of federal institutions with respect to promoting the vitality of English and French language minority communities. Section 41 (and 77) of the OLA now read:

41. (1) The Government of Canada is committed to

(a) enhancing the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada and supporting and assisting their development; and

(b) fostering the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society.

(2) Every federal institution has the duty to ensure that positive measures are taken for the implementation for the commitments under subsection (1). For greater certainty, this implementation shall be carried out while respecting the jurisdiction and powers of the provinces.

(3) The Governor in Council may make regulations in respect of federal institutions, other than the Senate, House of Commons, Library of Parliament, office of the Senate Ethics officer or office of the Ethics Commissioner, prescribing the manner in which any duties of those institutions under this Part are to be carried out.

77. (1) Any person who has made a complaint to the Commissioner in respect of a right or duty under sections 4 to 7, sections 10 to 13, or Part IV, V or VII, or in respect of section 91, may apply to the Court for a remedy under this Part.

In 1994, the government designated 27 federal institutions that are required to develop an annual action plan and report on the actions taken to implement section 41 of the OLA. SSHRC was one of the original 27 designated federal institutions, a group that has now grown to 31.

3.2 About SSHRC

3.2.1 Mandate and Governance

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is one of three federal granting agencies in Canada that support academic research. The Council's mandate is to promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities, and to advise the Minister in respect of such matters relating to such research as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration.² SSHRC reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, who has certain statutory responsibilities regarding, and

² See the *SSHRC Act* (1977) at <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/S-12/index.html>.

general oversight of, the Council. SSHRC is governed by an independent 22-member Board, which the Governor-in-Council appoints to represent the interests of the academic, public and private sectors in all regions of Canada and its two official languages.

3.2.2 Funding Research Excellence Through National, Peer-Reviewed Competitions

SSHRC fulfills its mandate by providing research funds through open, transparent, national competitions, involving a rigorous peer-review process—internationally recognized as the fairest and most-effective method to assess the scientific merit of research proposals. In accordance with its mandate and its strict peer-review selection criteria (the track record and competence of the applicant; the quality of the research proposal; etc.), SSHRC programs are accessible to all humanities and social sciences researchers.

3.2.3 How SSHRC Can Support Implementation of OLA Section 41

SSHRC's *raison d'être* is to support excellence in Canadian research. SSHRC programs therefore can neither have quotas based on language (or gender) nor can they privilege researchers from particular groups such as official language minority communities. Furthermore, Council programs must be national in scope and cannot be restricted to certain geographic regions. Given the nature of its programs, SSHRC can implement OLA section 41 by (a) ensuring that researchers who are members of official language minority communities are aware of SSHRC funding opportunities; (b) ensuring that SSHRC's peer review and adjudication processes offer equal opportunity to official language minority applicants; and, importantly, (c) supporting, through its programs, research and research-related activities that address the objectives of the *Act*.

3.2.4 SSHRC and Research on Bilingualism and Official Language Minority Questions

With respect to this last area, SSHRC is unique among designated federal institutions in its ability to support research and research training that contribute to a better understanding of bilingualism and official language minority issues and to innovation in approaches to address these.

The Council has two types of programs to support research:

- “investigator-framed” programs, for which the researcher defines the thematic area and the subject of the proposed research;
- targeted or strategic programs, for which SSHRC (and funding partners) define the thematic area of research, while the researcher proposes the subject.

With investigator-framed programs such as Standard Research Grants (SRG), Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI) and research training programs, SSHRC does not play a role in identifying particular research areas of interest that it wants to fund. However, through its strategic programs, the Council can target research on social, economic and cultural issues of key importance to Canadians. SSHRC targets specific thematic areas through:

- strategic programs, designed in accordance with Council's strategic priorities;
- joint initiative programs designed with partners from the government, not-for-profit, and private sectors.

SSHRC's strategic priority areas are usually set for a period of three to five years, and currently do include “official languages research.” In line with this priority, SSHRC currently has a joint SSHRC-Canadian Heritage program: Official Languages Research and Dissemination.

Section 4.5 of this report, “Funding and Program Delivery,” provides more detail on the programs—both

investigator-framed and strategic—through which SSHRC has funded research on bilingualism and official language minorities. A compendium listing the research projects funded in 2006-07 is provided in section 7.

4 Detailed Status Report

4.1 Awareness

4.1.1 Main Expected Results

SSHRC's 2005-2008 *Multi-Year Action Plan*³ lists its main expected results from promoting awareness of its responsibilities regarding section 41 of the *Official Languages Act* as:

- awareness among SSHRC staff of bilingualism and official language minority questions as well as of related policy and program issues;
- awareness among SSHRC management and governing Board of bilingualism and official language minority questions as well as of related policy and program issues;
- awareness at SSHRC of interdepartmental discussions and initiatives with a potential impact on research on bilingualism and official languages minority questions as well as on related policies and programs.

4.1.2 Main Activities Carried Out in 2006-07

SSHRC's national co-ordinator responsible for the implementation of section 41 of the OLA continued to collaborate with staff in programs divisions to promote SSHRC programs that either specifically target or are open to research on bilingualism and official language minority questions, and those that can support the development of the research capacities of small universities. As required, and as appropriate with regard to the Council's mandate, staff continued to brief and advise SSHRC's management on research issues related to bilingualism and official language minority questions. Finally, the national co-ordinator continued to act as a liaison between SSHRC and the interdepartmental network of national co-ordinators, and participated in related discussions.

4.2 Consultation

4.2.1 Main Expected Results

In SSHRC's 2005-2008 *Multi-Year Action Plan*, the main expected results for consultation with its stakeholders (including official language minority communities) are stated as:

- SSHRC programs, priorities and policies are well-attuned to, and take into account, the opportunities and challenges of research on bilingualism and official languages minority questions and related issues.

4.2.2 Main Activities Carried Out in 2006-07

SSHRC regularly consults with its many stakeholders both on an ad hoc basis and formally. These consultations help ensure that SSHRC's programs and processes are serving the needs of its client communities (including official language minority researchers), and help the Council determine its strategic priorities, both at the corporate level and in relation to its strategic programs.

SSHRC seeks advice and input from such stakeholders as: individual researchers, learned and

³ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/ola_e.pdf.

professional associations, universities and research institutions, government departments and agencies at all levels, and organizations in the not-for-profit, public and private sectors. As a matter of course, these include universities that serve official language minority communities, such as Bishop's University, Collège Universitaire de Saint-Boniface, Concordia University, McGill University, Université de Moncton, Université de Sudbury, Université Laurentienne, Université Sainte-Anne, and Université d'Ottawa. Among the associations and other organizations that SSHRC regularly consults are those serving official language minority communities, such as the Association des universités de la francophonie canadienne (AUGC),⁴ the Association francophone pour le savoir (ACFAS),⁵ and the Institut canadien de recherche sur les minorités linguistiques at Université de Moncton.⁶

4.3 Communications

4.3.1 Main Expected Results

SSHRC's 2005-2008 *Multi-Year Action Plan* lists the main expected results for communicating with client communities on issues of research on bilingualism and official language minorities, and for communicating with official language minority communities on SSHRC activities and programs that could be of interest to them, as:

- stakeholder and research communities are well-informed and aware of SSHRC programs and other initiatives related to research on bilingualism and official language minority issues and related questions;
- stakeholder and research communities and the general public are well-informed and aware of SSHRC-funded research on bilingualism and official language minority issues.

4.3.2 Main Activities Carried Out in 2006-07

During 2006-07, SSHRC continued to inform its client communities about its programs and related topics, both electronically and through regular mail-outs. The Council communicated with its clients through postsecondary institutions (universities, colleges, research institutes, and other organizations with a research mandate) and associations. Among SSHRC's key contacts were individual researchers, leading representatives of associations and learned societies, presidents, vice-presidents, research administrators, associate and vice-deans, department heads, directors of centres, schools and institutes, financial officers, etc. Specifically in the field of bilingualism and official language minority research, SSHRC distributed program and other information to individual researchers, to universities in official language minority regions, and to associations such as the AUGC.

SSHRC also reaches its primary client communities (researchers) via periodic university visits. SSHRC has a three-year plan for these visits, which ensures that every university in Canada is visited within a three-year period. These visits provide information about SSHRC's programs and policies, and on the application and adjudication processes. Researchers are able to meet a SSHRC representative and obtain immediate answers to questions they may have. The presentations are conducted in the language of the university (or bilingually, in the case of bilingual universities), and all take-away materials are provided in both official languages. Questions may be asked in either official language, and the SSHRC representative is able to answer the question in the language in which it was asked. In 2006-07, SSHRC

⁴ See <http://www.aufc.ca>

⁵ See <http://www.acfas.ca/>

⁶ See <http://www.umoncton.ca/icrml>

conducted visits to 20 universities, including Université de Moncton and Concordia University.

In terms of communicating information about Council-funded research on bilingualism and official language minority questions, this information is available to any interested person via SSHRC's online Awards Search Engine,⁷ which in 2006-07 continued to offer searches by project title, project keyword, area of research, discipline, researcher, year, program, affiliated institution, province, etc. In addition, SSHRC maintained its compendium of funded research on issues related to bilingualism and official language minority communities, which is attached as an annex to the present report (see section 7).

In May 2006, SSHRC's Interim President, Stan Shapson, represented SSHRC at a conference called Language Acquisition and Bilingualism: Consequences for a Multilingual Society. Funded through the SSHRC-Canadian Heritage joint initiative, Official Language Research and Dissemination (see section 4.5.6), the conference allowed scholars to share recent research with an audience of other researchers, educators and practitioners who work with bilingual and multilingual children.

4.4 Co-ordination and Liaison

4.4.1 Main Expected Results

In SSHRC's 2005-2008 *Multi-Year Action Plan*, the main expected results for co-ordinating and liaising within SSHRC and between SSHRC and other government institutions are stated as:

- awareness at SSHRC and at interested government departments and agencies of research-related federal programs and initiatives dealing with bilingualism and official language minority issues.

4.4.2 Main Activities Carried Out in 2006-07

SSHRC continued to participate in the work of the interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee on Official Languages Research, chaired by the Official Languages Directorate, Privy Council Office (PCO). At the meetings of this committee, SSHRC shared information about its funding program, Official Languages Research and Dissemination, and in turn was made aware of other federally funded research in this area.

During 2006-07, a SSHRC representative served on the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Consultative Committee on Official Languages, offering advice on the implementation of CIHR's Research Initiative on Official Language Minority Communities. The SSHRC representative also served on a review panel for this research initiative.

In early 2006 SSHRC also became engaged in an initiative of the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages aimed at identifying best practices of federal granting agencies to effectively promote linguistic duality and the vitality of official language minority communities. SSHRC was interviewed by the consultant conducting the study, and in November 2006 participated in a workshop that brought together representatives of federal departments and agencies that fund research and researchers from official language minority communities. The discussion focused on challenges faced by researchers working in official language minority situations and related aspects of the funding process. It is anticipated that the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages will produce a report on this initiative in the fall of 2007.

Finally, SSHRC continued to participate in meetings of the national network of co-ordinators responsible

⁷ See <http://www.ost.uqam.ca/CRSH/RechProj.aspx?vLangue=Anglais>.

for implementing section 41 of the OLA, which is facilitated by Canadian Heritage. SSHRC's national co-ordinator attended a meeting of national co-ordinators focused on francophone communities in the North, during which she spoke with members of francophone communities in the North regarding SSHRC's programs.

SSHRC also continued its partnership with Canadian Heritage to deliver the targeted research program, Official Languages Research and Dissemination (see section 4.5.6), and began discussions on possible follow-up activities to this three-year program, which was in its final year in 2006-07.

4.5 Funding and Program Delivery

SSHRC's main activity—funding peer-reviewed scholarly research—can contribute to enhancing the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada primarily by supporting research that addresses questions of bilingualism and linguistic minorities. SSHRC's activities also contribute to the vitality of official language minority communities by ensuring that researchers who belong to such communities, and the universities that serve such communities, are fully aware of SSHRC's programs and have full opportunity to access them.

4.5.1 Main Expected Results

SSHRC's 2005-2008 *Multi-Year Action Plan* lists the main expected results for funding and program delivery as:

- SSHRC's support for research on bilingualism and official language minority questions;
- SSHRC's client community is served in the language of its choice, English or French.

4.5.2 Main Activities Carried Out in 2006-07

Following well-established practice, SSHRC continued to offer all its services in both official languages to ensure fair and equitable linguistic treatment. This included:

- ensuring bilingualism of SSHRC staff and materials at university visits;
- providing and promoting the option of submitting proposals in either official language;
- providing and promoting the additional choice of either official language for correspondence; with SSHRC (i.e., the language of proposal and language of correspondence need not be the same);
- ensuring the bilingualism of the peer-review process (ensuring that adjudication committees have competence in both official languages);
- ensuring that the composition of SSHRC's governing Board achieves geographic and linguistic balance.

In 2006-07, SSHRC awarded funding for research and research-related activities addressing questions of bilingualism and official language minorities amounting to approximately \$2.4 million. The funding was disbursed through the range of SSHRC's programs, a number of which are described below. Note, however, that while the programs described below represent some of the key programs through which research on bilingualism and official language minorities can be funded, not all of these programs necessarily funded such research in 2006-07. For a sample of funded research for research grants awarded in 2006-07, please see section 7.

4.5.3 CGS Master's and Doctoral Scholarships, Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships

SSHRC's research training awards (Canada Graduate Scholarship (CGS) Master's Scholarships⁸, CGS Doctoral Scholarships⁹, Doctoral Fellowships¹⁰, and Postdoctoral Fellowships¹¹) aim to develop key research skills, and assist in the training of highly qualified academic personnel. These objectives are achieved by supporting students who demonstrate a high standard of scholarly achievement in undergraduate and graduate studies in the social sciences and humanities. At the postdoctoral level, the Council supports the most promising new scholars in the social sciences and humanities, and assists them in establishing a research base at an important time in their careers.

In 2006-07 SSHRC awarded research training grants for projects related to bilingualism and official language minorities totalling \$440,056 (see sections 7.1, 7.2).

4.5.4 Standard Research Grants (SRG)

SSHRC's Standard Research Grants (SRG) program¹² supports independent, high-quality research projects by one or more researchers for a period of up to three years. A number of projects successful in the 2006-07 SRG competition are investigating the vitality and development of official language minority communities and examining important facets of Canada's linguistic duality (see section 7.3). The value of these grants totals \$1,423,119.

4.5.5 Strategic and Joint Initiatives Programs

SSHRC develops and funds programs to support strategic research programs, both on its own and in partnership with other funding bodies, including government, private and community organizations. These programs generate new knowledge on pressing social, economic and cultural issues of particular importance to Canadians.¹³

The Council selects priority areas to guide the direction and development of its strategic programs and joint initiatives over the medium-term. These are established after consultations with SSHRC's client communities and stakeholders in the public, private, and non-profit sectors. SSHRC selected its current strategic priority areas in 2002-03:

- Aboriginal research;
- environment and sustainability;
- culture, citizenship and identities (including official languages);
- image, text, sound and technology;
- Northern research.

⁸ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/cgs_masters_e.asp.

⁹ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/doctoral_e.asp.

¹⁰ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/doctoral_e.asp.

¹¹ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/postdoctoral_e.asp

¹² See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/standard_e.asp.

¹³ SSHRC's current strategic programs are posted at http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_index_e.asp#2.

4.5.6 Official Languages Research and Dissemination Program

In 2004, SSHRC and the Official Languages Branch of Canadian Heritage signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish the Official Languages Research and Dissemination program, which SSHRC launched as a joint initiative on November 25, 2004.¹⁴ In April 2005, the Council announced the results of the first program competition: \$1.7 million awarded for targeted research on bilingualism and official language minority questions. A second competition, held in 2005-06, awarded \$721,000. The third and final competition under this Memorandum of Understanding was held in 2006-07, awarding \$526,000 (see the list of awards in section 7.4).

4.5.7 Community-University Research Alliances (CURA)

SSHRC encourages researchers in an official language minority environment to take full advantage of the opportunities provided by its programs, among them the Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program.¹⁵ SSHRC established the CURA program to encourage community organizations and universities to combine their forces to tackle issues of common concern. The program fosters the creation of dynamic, on-going partnerships between university and community groups and provides community groups with research results and knowledge. More specifically, the program creates student-faculty teams to address community research needs and provide training and employment opportunities for youth. SSHRC is convinced that establishing partnerships between community organizations and Canadian universities contributes to the social, cultural and economic development of those communities through a variety of innovative joint training and communications activities.

4.5.8 Aid to Small Universities

This program helps small Canadian universities to develop and strengthen focused research capacity in the social sciences and humanities. It is open to postsecondary institutions that, among other criteria, have fewer than 250 full-time faculty in SSHRC fields. Many of the postsecondary institutions that serve official language minority communities meet this criterion, and so this program may be seen as having potential to enhance the vitality of official language minority communities: that is, by developing the social institutions that can nurture and reinforce the social, cultural and economic life of such communities. This program awards grants on a three year cycle. There was no competition in 2006-07, but in 2005-06, SSHRC awarded two three-year grants under this program to institutions serving official language minority communities: one to Université de Moncton (for Recherche en sciences humaines et sociales dans un milieu minoritaire) and one to Bishop's University (for an Eastern Townships Research Centre / Centre de recherche des Cantons de l'Est).

4.5.9 Canada Research Chairs Related to Bilingualism and Official Language Minority Questions

In 2000, the Government of Canada allocated \$900 million to establish 2,000 research professorships—Canada Research Chairs—in universities across the country. In the natural sciences and engineering, in the social sciences and humanities, and in health sciences, Canada Research Chairs advance the frontiers of knowledge in their fields, not only through their own work, but also by teaching and supervising students and by co-ordinating the work of other researchers.

On behalf of Canada's three research granting agencies, SSHRC hosts the Canada Research Chairs

¹⁴ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/official_languages_e.asp.

¹⁵ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/cura_e.asp.

secretariat, which administers the Canada Research Chairs program and the Indirect Costs of Research program. The following gives a sample of current chairholders¹⁶ in the social sciences and humanities who focus on, or examine among other topics, questions related to bilingualism and official language minorities:

- **Prof. Susanne E. Carroll** (Canada Research Chair in Second Language Studies, University of Calgary) researches questions of second language input (i.e., what learners see and hear in the process of learning a second language) and how different types of input affect the learning process.
- **Prof. James P. Cummins** (Canada Research Chair in Language Learning and Literacy Development in Multilingual Contexts, University of Toronto) identifies factors that inhibit literacy among four groups: ESL learners, students with hearing impairments, First Nations students and French immersion students.
- **Prof. Denis Gagnon** (Canada Research Chair in Métis Identity, Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface) is conducting an ethnohistorical study of the culture of Manitoba's Métis, with a focus on the issue of identity.
- **Prof. Will Kymlicka** (Canada Research Chair in Political Philosophy, Queen's University), investigates the prospects for an international consensus on the protection of ethno-cultural minorities.
- **Prof. Judy L. Lupart** (Canada Research Chair in Special Education, University of Alberta) is conducting a field-based, longitudinal study of the learning progress of children from diverse economic, language and educational levels, on their home and school learning environments, and on teachers' and parents' impact on student learning progress. She is also working on the implementation of a theory- and research-based model of inclusion to achieve customized, student-centred learning.
- **Prof. Richard MacKinnon** (Canada Research Chair in Intangible Cultural Heritage, Cape Breton University) studies, records and interprets the globally significant, endangered, traditional cultural expressions of Cape Breton Island.
- **Prof. John F. McGarry** (Canada Research Chair in Nationalism and Democracy, Queen's University) studies the relationship between globalization and minority nationalism, and the democratic management of minority nationalism in an era of globalization.
- **Prof. Jean Morency** (Canada Research Chair in Intercultural Literary Analysis, Université de Moncton) studies Acadian and Québécois literature and selected texts from Ontario and the West to gain a better understanding of the multicultural bases of French-language literature in Canada.
- **Prof. Jean-Pierre Pichette** (Canada Research Chair on Orality and Popular Traditions of French Minority Communities, Université Sainte-Anne – Collège de l'Acadie) is establishing an oral literature laboratory for conserving and analyzing the oral heritage of Francophone and Acadian minority communities in Canada (and North America).
- **Prof. Shana Poplack** (Canada Research Chair in Linguistics, University of Ottawa) studies bilingual speech in immigrant communities, African-American English in Nova Scotia and how spoken French has evolved over the centuries.
- **Prof. Laurier Turgeon** (Canada Research Chair in Heritage, Université Laval) is developing the concept of "intermingling of cultures" in order to gain a better understanding of the intermixing of the cultural heritage of Québec and the diverse cultures of French-speaking America.

¹⁶ As of May 2007, there were 1,806 Canada Research Chairs at Canadian universities. See their profiles at: <http://www.chairs.gc.ca/web/chairholders>.

- **Prof. Gerard Van Herk** (Canada Research Chair in Regional Language and Oral Text, Memorial University of Newfoundland) studies the processes of language retention and change, enriching dialect- and language-change research worldwide.
- **Prof. Janet F. Werker** (Canada Research Chair in Psychology, University of British Columbia) is working on identifying the steps in normal language learning by infants, including bi- and multilingual children.
- **Prof. Stephen C. Wright** (Canada Research Chair in Social Psychology, Simon Fraser University) examines the psychological mechanisms that underpin prejudice and inter-group discrimination and that guide the responses of people in societally disadvantaged groups, affecting, for example, the lives of minority-language children.

4.6 Accountability

In SSHRC's 2005-2008 *Multi-Year Action Plan*, the main expected results for accountability are stated as:

- distribution and yearly updates of SSHRC's *Annual Status Report* and its *Multi-Year Action Plan* on the implementation of section 41 of the OLA.¹⁷

In 2006-07, SSHRC's national co-ordinator responsible for the implementation of section 41 of the OLA continued to:

- monitor and co-ordinate implementation at the Council, and brief and advise management on related issues;
- draft the annual *Status Report on the Implementation of Section 41 of the OLA* in line with the *Multi-Year Action Plan on the Implementation of Section 41 of the OLA*;
- liaise and interact with the interdepartmental network of national co-ordinators.

¹⁷ See the SSHRC publications web page: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/publications_e.asp.

5 Communication Plan

5.1 Distribution List

In addition to being posted on the SSHRC website (see below), this report is distributed to the Commissioner of Official Languages, the Deputy Minister of Canadian Heritage, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Official Languages, and the Senate Standing Committee on Official Languages.

5.2 Web Address of Federal Institution's Status Report

SSHRC's 2005-08 *Multi-Year Action Plan for the Implementation of Section 41 of the OLA* and the *Status Report on the Implementation of Section 41 of the OLA, 2006-07* are posted at the Council's website at: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/publications_e.asp.

6 Signature of National Co-ordinator

Suzanne Board, National Co-ordinator

Date

7 Annex: SSHRC Programs Supporting Research on Official Language Minority Questions, 2006-07¹⁸

7.1 Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS) – Master’s Scholarships

Scholars / Chercheurs	Administering Org. / Établissement	Title of project / Titre du projet	Awarded \$ / \$ accordé	Duration / Durée (years/ années)
Maureen Vanessa Reyes Corea, University of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	L'acquisition d'une troisième langue dans le contexte scolaire des programmes d'immersion française	17,500	1
Lisa L'Heureux, University of British Columbia	University of British Columbia	Franco-Ontarian theatre for young audiences	17,500	1
Madelaine Morrison, Wilfrid Laurier University	Queen's University	Francophone history in Canada	17,500	1
Dorothy Pawlina, University of Alberta	University of Alberta	English influence on French in bilingual speakers	17,500	1
Micheline Gagné, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	L'impact de l'enseignement explicite de la phonétique sur les compétences langagières chez les apprenants d'une langue seconde	17,500	1
Rémi Tremblay, University of Western Ontario	University of Western Ontario	La réalisation de l'intonation en français ontarien et acadien	17,500	1
Sandrine Tailleux, Université d'Ottawa	University of Ottawa	Deux enclaves francophones de la Saskatchewan, Gravelbourg et Bellegarde : étude linguistique diachronique	17,500	1
Francine Gariépy, Université d'Ottawa	University of Ottawa	L'écriture, un instrument de défense : la littérature de combat en Ontario français, 1910-1927	17,500	1

¹⁸ Please note that this compendium represents a sample of research projects awarded funding in 2006-07. The limitations of searching by keyword make compiling an exhaustive list of projects related to bilingualism and official language minority communities impossible. Note also that these are projects that were awarded grants in 2006-07: multi-year grants awarded in previous years are not included here.

Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS) – Master’s Scholarships (continued)

Scholars / Chercheurs	Administering Org. / Établissement	Title of project / Titre du projet	Awarded \$ / \$ accordé	Duration / Durée (years/ années)
Pascal Routhier, sans affiliation	HEC Montréal	Une analyse ethnographique des communautés de marques comme outil d'émancipation chez certaines communautés minoritaires	17,500	1
Geneviève Baril, Université du Québec à Montréal	Université du Québec à Montréal	Comparer la politique canadienne du multiculturalisme et le modèle québécois d'interculturalisme	17,500	1
Martin Normand, University of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	Étude du régime d'application de la partie VII de la loi sur les langues officielles de 1988	17,500	1
Marie-Christine Gilbert, Université Laval	Université Laval	Le nationalisme des minorités nationales dans les états fédérés : analyse comparative des fédérations de Russie et du Canada	17,500	1
Emily Laxer, McGill University	McGill University	A comparative study of Canadian nationalisms: the cases of Quebec and Acadie	17,500	1
Mario Paris, Université de Moncton	Université de Sherbrooke	Personnes âgées francophones en milieu minoritaire	17,500	1

total 245,000

7.2 Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships

Scholars / Chercheurs	Administering Org. / Établissement	Title of project / Titre du projet	Awarded \$ / \$ accordé	Duration / Durée (years/ années)
Jennifer Langlais, no affiliation	Harvard University	Les minorités internes : le paradoxe multiculturel	80,000	4
Andrew Gibson, McGill University	McGill University	Cultural recognition and the quiet revolution: an analysis of the Laurendeau-Dunton commission	40,000	2
Andrea Asenath Nora MacLeod, University of Washington	McGill University	Interactions and patterns of bilingual development: the acquisition of spoken language by bilingual children who speak Canadian French and English	75,056	2
Total			195,056	

7.3 Standard Research Grants (SRG)

Scholars / Chercheurs	Administering Org. / Établissement	Title of project / Titre du projet	Awarded \$ / \$ accordé	Duration / Durée (years/ années)
Mariette Théberge, University of Ottawa; Francine Chainé, Université Laval	University of Ottawa	Trajectoires d'adolescents en art dramatique/théâtre dans le contexte d'écoles secondaires francophones offrant des programmes spécialisés en arts en Ontario et au Québec	68,845	3
Guillaume Gentil, Carleton University	Carleton University	Professional bilingualism and biliteracy: the contexts and practices of bilingual communication in the Canadian public service	91,336	3
Laurier Turgeon, Université Laval; Daniel Arsenault, Université du Québec à Montréal	Université Laval	L'ethnogenèse des communautés métisses du Québec	125,428	3
Marie-Linda Lord, U. de Moncton; Michael Cronin, Dublin City University; Greg Allain, Maurice Beaudin, Annette Boudreau, Lise Dubois, Guy Vincent, U. de Moncton; Catherine Leclerc, McGill University	Université de Moncton	Moncton métropolitain : urbanisation, interculturalisation et reterritorialisation d'une communauté minoritaire	117,667	3
Johanne Paradis, U. Alberta; Martha Crago, U. de Montréal; Terry Nadasdi, Elena Nicoladis, U. Alberta	University of Alberta	The role of input variation in language acquisition: evidence from French-English bilingual children	158,433	3
Elin Thordardottir, McGill University	McGill University	Effects of bilingual exposure on lexical and syntactic development in French and English	133,847	3
Patricia Lamarre, Université de Montréal	Université de Montréal	Montréal français, Montréal multilingue : an ethnographic study of the language practices of young multilinguals in a city redefined	85,509	3

Standard Research Grants (SRG) (continued)

Scholars / Chercheurs	Administering Org. / Établissement	Title of project / Titre du projet	Awarded \$ / \$ accordé	Duration / Durée (years/ années)
Ruth King, York University	York University	A comparative sociolinguistic study of Acadian French	93,475	3
Lucie Hotte, University of Ottawa; Johanne Melançon, Laurentian University	University of Ottawa	Identité, altérité et éthique en littérature franco-ontarienne	74,023	3
Pamela Sing, University of Alberta	University of Alberta	Multiculturalism and cross-cultural poetics: recovering Canada's Franco-Métis communities	70,652	3
Nicole Gallant, Université de Moncton	Université de Moncton	Capacité d'inclusion des immigrants et identité dans la francophonie canadienne non métropolitaine	120,215	3
Gilbert Laroche, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	De la dignité humaine dans les discours de revendication politique des minorités au Canada	73,536	3
Fei Xu, University of British Columbia	University of British Columbia	How do monolingual and bilingual infants identify their linguistic community	105,708	3
Charles Castonguay, University of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	Successes and failures in reversing language shift trends unfavourable to French in Canada, 1971-2006	104,445	3

total 1,423,119

7.4 Official Languages Research and Dissemination

Scholars / Chercheurs	Administering Org. / Établissement	Title of project / Titre du projet	Awarded \$ / \$ accordé	Duration / Durée (years/ années)
Université de Moncton, Rodrigue Landry	Université de Moncton	Société, langue et santé : les barrières à l'accès aux services pour les communautés francophones minoritaires : 2e forum national de recherche	50,000	1
University of Ottawa, Marielle Simon	University of Ottawa	La question des langues officielles et les enquêtes à grande échelle du rendement scolaire	40,788	1
Sylvie Roy, University of Calgary	University of Calgary	Institut d'été	16,400	1
Michel Rousseau, University of Ottawa; Rodrigue Landry, Institut Canadien de Recherche sur les Minorités Linguistiques; Marielle Simon, University of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	Développement du capital humain des élèves francophones vivant en milieu minoritaire	49,500	1
Mariette Théberge, University of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	Parcours de formation artistique et trajectoires de professionnels de théâtre dans le contexte de la minorité linguistique francophone canadienne	49,982	1
Sasha Colby, Simon Fraser University	Simon Fraser University	Voicing the mosaic: official bilingualism in the multicultural context	23,905	1
Ronald Labelle, Université de Moncton	Université de Moncton	Mise en valeur des ressources culturelles franco-terreneuviennes	29,000	1

Official Languages Research and Dissemination, continued

Scholars / Chercheurs	Administering Org. / Établissement	Title of project / Titre du projet	Awarded \$ / \$ accordé	Duration / Durée (years/ années)
Anne Gilbert, University of Ottawa; Rodrigue Landry, Institut Canadien de Recherche sur les Minorités Linguistiques; André Langlois, University of Ottawa; Edmund Aunger, University of Alberta	University of Ottawa	Ressources pour l'étude de la vitalité des minorités francophones	46,216	1
Lynne Bowker, University of Ottawa; Brian Gibb, Regional Association of West Quebecers	University of Ottawa	Can machine translation meet the needs of West Quebecers	20,435	1
Shana Poplack, University of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	Assessing the linguistic outcomes of language contact in Quebec English	49,985	1
University of Ottawa, Lucie Hotte	University of Ottawa	(Se) raconter des H/histoires : histoire et histoires dans les littératures francophones du Canada	50,000	1
Kimberly Noels, University of Alberta; Sophie Gaudet, Concordia University College of Alberta	University of Alberta	The ethnolinguistic vitality and ethnic identity of Franco-Albertans	49,956	1
Edmund Aunger, University of Alberta	University of Alberta	Favoriser l'épanouissement des minorités francophones : le rôle des institutions de langue française	50,000	1
total			526,167	