Active Francization on the Knowledge of Canadian Official Languages in Quebec from 2001 to 2021*

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Despite the adoption of the Official Languages Act in 1969, Quebec is the only province to recognize French as its sole official language in Canada. This paper investigates the knowledge of canadian official langauges in Quebec using data from Canadian Language censuses from 2001 to 2021. The exploration of the data suggests that the Language policies and the active francization of Quebec contributes to a higher bilingualism in the province. The results of this study are significant, as official bilingualism is closely tied to Canada's history and cultural identity. Promoting bilingualism is also important as it fosters understanding between English- and French-speaking communities.

1 Introduction

In 1969, Canada adopted the Official Languages Act which recognizes both English and French as its official languages [CITE SMT]. Though Canada is a bilingual country, seven provinces recognizes English as their sole official language, and one province considers their official language to be French. New-Brunswick is the only bilingual province [CITE SMT]. To encourage bilingualism, English-speaking provinces promote French as second language through educational programs, such as the French Immersion Program in Ontario. However, the French-speaking province, Quebec, restricts the usage of English. Instead, Quebec pushes forward programs and policies to further promote the French language [CITE SMT]. Quebec's active francisation which differentiates it from the rest of Canada sparks debate in the population as it seems to go against Canadian bilingualism.

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections.

*Code and data are available at: LINK.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows.

2 Data

Talk more about it.

And also planes (**?@fig-planes**). Talk way more about it.

3 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,…

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate… Background details and diagnostics are included in

3.1 Model set-up

Define y_i as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then β_i is the wing width and γ_i is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$y_i|\mu_i, \sigma \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \tag{1}$$
$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \tag{2}$$
$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{3}$$
$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{4}$$
$$\gamma \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{5}$$
$$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \tag{6}$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2022) using the `rstanarm` package of Goodrich et al. (2022). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`.

3.1.1 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between the size of the wings and time spent aloft. In particular…

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance θ.

4 Results

Our results are summarized in **?@tbl-modelresults**.

5 Discussion

5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

5.2 Second discussion point

5.3 Third discussion point

5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

References

Goodrich, Ben, Jonah Gabry, Imad Ali, and Sam Brilleman. 2022. "Rstanarm: Bayesian Applied Regression Modeling via Stan." https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/.

R Core Team. 2022. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. https://www.R-project.org/.