



Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information: Baseline Data Report 2008 (Section 1)

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1. Sample Population Characteristics

- When the population of survey respondents is considered, the English mother tongue group had a greater proportion of seniors than the French mother tongue group.
- Anglophone survey respondents were more likely to be married or widowed/divorced/separated than their Francophone counterparts and much less likely to be living in a common-law situation.
- Anglophone respondents were more likely to be over-represented at the upper (comfortable financially) and lower end (very poor) of the scale than Francophones in terms of their perception of their economic situation.
- With respect to revenue sufficiency Anglophones were more likely than Francophones to report being poor and very poor (under \$15,000 annually) at one end of the spectrum, and more likely to report high income (\$60,000 and over) at the other end. Fewer Anglophones than Francophones report middle income earnings (between \$15,000 and \$59,000 annually).
- Anglophone survey respondents were substantially more likely than Francophones to report that they were financially worse off than their parents.
- Anglophone respondents showed less optimism with respect to their financial situation than did Francophones and were more likely to express the view that their financial situation would worsen.
- According to 2001 census data, Quebec Anglophones are 26% more likely than Francophones to have incomes that fall below the low-income cut-off point (LICO). Younger Anglophones (especially young adults aged 25-44) are more likely to compare poorly to the Francophone majority than other age cohorts.
- According to 2001 census data, Quebec Anglophones living in a lone-parent household are somewhat more likely than Francophones to be living below the low-income cut-off (LICO)
- When compared with Francophones, Anglophone survey respondents were less likely to report low levels of scolarity and were much more likely to report high levels of scolarity such as a completed bachelors degree and postgraduate degree.
- The mother's place of birth by mother tongue was much more likely to be the province of Quebec for Francophone survey respondents than for Anglophones. Anglophones were more likely to report their Mother's place of birth as a province other than Quebec or a country other than Canada. This was also true for Father's place of birth
- Proportionally speaking, Anglophone survey respondents were 40% more likely to report being very satisfied with health services in a region and 76% more likely not to be satisfied at all when compared to Francophones. If their responses are

considered in terms of two categories only, Anglophone respondents were more likely to be dissatisfied with health services in a region than Francophones.

Table 1.1 – Age distribution by mother tongue

N=	18211	1029	1045	445
Age	French	English	Other	n/a
15-17	5.90%	3.98%	4.88%	5.84%
18-19	3.68%	3.30%	3.25%	2.02%
20-24	7.90%	7.00%	9.38%	7.19%
25-29	7.45%	7.77%	9.09%	4.04%
30-34	9.35%	10.50%	10.62%	7.42%
35-39	11.69%	10.69%	10.53%	6.52%
40-44	11.83%	9.62%	8.52%	7.42%
45-49	9.90%	8.94%	8.80%	11.01%
50-54	8.65%	9.23%	8.90%	8.09%
55-59	6.80%	6.51%	6.60%	7.64%
60-64	5.17%	5.83%	5.36%	9.21%
65-69	4.39%	6.32%	3.06%	8.09%
70-74	3.60%	3.69%	5.26%	8.31%
75-79	2.13%	3.21%	3.44%	4.94%
80-84	1.10%	2.14%	1.63%	1.57%
85 and over	0.45%	1.26%	0.67%	0.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sociale et de santé* 1998.

Table 1.2 – Age distribution by mother tongue (regrouped)

N=	18211	1029	1045	445
	French	English	Other	n/a
15-24	17.49%	14.29%	17.51%	15.06%
25-44	40.32%	38.58%	38.76%	25.39%
45-64	30.52%	30.52%	29.67%	35.96%
65+	11.67%	16.62%	14.07%	23.60%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sociale et de santé* 1998.

- Anglophone survey respondents were more likely to be seniors than Francophone respondents.
- There were fewer youth (15-24) and young adult (25-44) respondents in the Anglophone group than in the other language groups.

Table 1.3 – Sex by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Male		46.64%	45.97%	49.00%	52.81%
Female		53.36%	54.03%	51.00%	47.19%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- There was essentially no difference in the proportion of males and females in the Anglophone and Francophone respondent groups.

Table 1.4 – Civil status by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Married		45.66%	50.73%	55.31%	45.17%
Common law		18.81%	10.30%	6.41%	11.24%
Widowed/separated/divorced		11.22%	13.99%	12.73%	16.18%
Single		23.97%	24.39%	24.50%	26.97%
Unknown		0.33%	0.58%	1.05%	0.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- Anglophone respondents were more likely to be married or widowed/ divorced/ separated than their Francophone counterparts and much less likely to be living in a common-law situation.

Table 1.5 – Employment status in the previous 12 months by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Employed		53.99%	48.88%	47.66%	43.15%
Student		12.22%	12.05%	17.70%	9.89%
Homemaker		16.07%	18.37%	16.65%	17.30%
Retired		11.95%	15.74%	12.54%	21.80%
Unemployed		5.62%	4.96%	5.36%	7.42%
Unknown		0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- In the previous 12 months, Anglophone respondents were more likely than Francophones to be homemakers (14% in relative terms) or retired (32%) than to be either employed or unemployed.

Table 1.6 – Employment status in the previous 2 weeks by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Employed		52.48%	47.62%	48.33%	40.67%
Student		8.97%	9.43%	13.30%	7.64%
Homemaker		17.84%	20.80%	17.32%	19.33%
Retired		11.43%	15.26%	11.96%	20.67%
Unemployed		9.14%	6.80%	9.00%	11.24%
Unknown		0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- In the previous 2 weeks, Anglophone respondents were more likely to be homemakers or retired than to be either employed or unemployed.

Table 1.7 – Professional category by mother tongue

	N=	10090	522	524	192
		French	English	Other	n/a
Professional/senior manager		12.42%	15.52%	11.26%	8.33%
Intermediate manager/semi-professional/technical		16.69%	24.14%	14.69%	10.42%
Office/sales/service		33.05%	34.48%	36.07%	25.00%
Foreman/qualified worker		24.85%	17.82%	27.10%	37.50%
Specialized worker, labourer		12.77%	8.05%	10.31%	18.75%
Unknown		0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- Anglophone respondents were much more likely to be employed in professional occupations and less likely to be employed as labourers when compared with their Francophone counterparts.

Table 1.8 – Perception of economic situation by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Comfortable financially		16.06%	21.96%	19.62%	9.21%
Income sufficient for basic needs		55.66%	49.95%	48.52%	30.56%
Perceived to be poor		21.75%	20.99%	24.40%	18.65%
Perceived to be very poor		3.70%	3.89%	3.35%	3.60%
Unknown		2.83%	3.21%	4.11%	37.98%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- Anglophone respondents were more likely to be over-represented at the upper (comfortable financially) and lower end (very poor) of the scale than Francophones in terms of their perception of their economic situation

Table 1.9 – Perception of duration of an economic situation by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Not poor		71.72%	71.91%	68.13%	39.78%
Recently poor		2.92%	1.65%	4.11%	2.25%
Poor over the mid term (up to 10 years)		8.80%	9.14%	10.33%	6.74%
Poor over the long term (over 10 years)		13.22%	13.61%	12.44%	11.46%
Unknown		3.35%	3.69%	4.98%	39.78%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- With respect to their perception of the duration of their economic situation, both Anglophones and Francophones tended to report their poverty as mid and long term as opposed to recently poor.

Table 1.10 – Improvement of financial situation by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1054	685	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Yes, in the near future		24.51%	23.62%	29.20%	11.46%
Yes, hope for improvement		37.93%	34.72%	40.44%	22.25%
No, do not believe so		29.31%	31.31%	22.19%	20.90%
No, situation will worsen		4.74%	6.64%	2.48%	3.60%
Unknown		3.50%	3.70%	5.69%	41.80%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- Anglophone respondents showed less optimism with respect to their financial situation than did Francophones.
- Anglophones were the most likely to express the view that their financial situation would worsen.

Table 1.11 – Comparison of financial situation with parents by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1054	685	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Better off		50.89%	52.94%	51.24%	26.52%
Neither better or worse off		33.79%	29.41%	31.09%	22.70%
Worse off		12.64%	14.61%	11.97%	9.89%
Do not know		0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Refusal		2.64%	2.94%	5.69%	40.90%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- When comparing their financial situation with their parents, Anglophone respondents were somewhat more likely than Francophones to report being better off (4% in relative terms) and substantially more likely (16% relatively speaking) to report being worse off.

Table 1.12 – Revenue sufficiency

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Very poor		6.65%	7.77%	11.39%	10.79%
Poor		11.17%	11.47%	16.27%	16.63%
Lower middle income		32.63%	29.93%	34.74%	33.93%
Upper middle income		39.16%	37.41%	27.94%	32.81%
High income		10.38%	13.41%	9.67%	5.84%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- With respect to revenue sufficiency Anglophones were more likely than Francophones to report being poor and very poor (under \$15,000 annually) at one end of the spectrum, and more likely to report high income (\$60,000 and over) at the other end.
- Fewer Anglophones than Francophones report middle income earnings (between \$15,000 and \$59,000 annually).

Table 1.13 – Indicator regarding household income for 1-2 persons

Annual household income	Revenue category
<\$10,000	Very poor
\$10,000 - <\$15,000	Poor
\$15,000 - <\$30,000	Lower middle income
\$30,000 - <\$60,000	Upper middle income
\$60,000>	High income

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.



Table 1.14 – Population with incomes below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Quebec, 2001

Tendency to Have Incomes Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level Minority-Majority Index Comparing Quebec Anglophones with Quebec Francophones By Age Cohort and Administrative Region, 2001																			
Age group	Province de Québec	1 – RSS Bas-Saint-Laurent	02 – RSS Saguenay – Lac Saint-Jean	03 – RSS Québec	04 – RSS Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	04 – Région Administrative Mauricie	17 – Région Administrative Centre-du-Québec	05 – RSS l'Estrie	06 – RSS Montréal	07 – RSS l'Outaouais	08 – RSS l'Abitibi-Témiscamisque	09 – RSS Côte-Nord	10 – RSS Nord-du-Québec	11 – RSS Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12 – RSS Chaudière-Appalaches	13 – RSS de Laval	14 – RSS Lanaudière	15 – RSS Laurentides	16 – RSS Montérégie
Total – Age groups	1.26	1.20	1.18	1.14	1.41	1.28	1.59	1.22	0.90	1.02	1.06	1.07	<u>0.42</u>	1.19	1.29	1.25	1.19	1.21	1.16
0-14 years	1.22	2.05	<u>0.69</u>	0.86	<u>0.76</u>	1.22	<u>0.39</u>	1.20	0.83	0.98	1.05	0.98	<u>0.00</u>	1.58	1.03	1.36	1.10	1.25	1.14
15-24 years	1.33	<u>0.70</u>	<u>0.64</u>	1.13	1.32	1.35	1.47	1.09	0.87	1.04	<u>0.67</u>	1.33	1.43	1.43	1.10	1.35	<u>0.69</u>	1.39	1.23
25-34 years	1.71	<u>0.76</u>	1.97	1.58	2.19	2.09	2.60	1.28	1.15	1.27	1.23	1.07	<u>0.00</u>	1.40	1.69	1.55	0.84	1.18	1.16
35-44 years	1.46	1.27	1.50	1.49	1.95	1.34	2.85	1.24	1.13	1.10	0.90	1.35	<u>0.00</u>	1.10	2.12	1.57	1.48	1.04	1.20
45-54 years	1.14	2.00	1.77	0.81	1.26	1.09	1.65	1.33	0.87	1.07	1.40	<u>0.68</u>	2.29	1.07	1.71	1.19	1.38	1.51	1.27
55-64 years	0.90	<u>0.80</u>	<u>0.70</u>	1.14	1.34	1.33	1.77	1.43	<u>0.74</u>	0.93	0.96	1.42	<u>0.00</u>	0.81	0.82	1.02	0.94	<u>0.79</u>	1.04
65-74 years	0.98	1.08	0.96	1.03	1.16	<u>0.78</u>	1.92	1.02	<u>0.64</u>	<u>0.66</u>	<u>0.78</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.00</u>	0.92	1.18	1.12	1.31	1.07	1.05
75-84 years	1.11	<u>0.00</u>	1.24	1.40	1.62	1.53	1.76	1.05	<u>0.73</u>	<u>0.79</u>	2.08	1.30	<u>0.00</u>	1.13	0.81	<u>0.66</u>	2.60	1.84	1.11
85 years and over	1.44	<u>0.00</u>	5.23	<u>0.48</u>	1.59	1.17	2.39	1.23	1.04	1.25	2.53	<u>0.00</u>		1.70	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.37</u>	3.12	1.63	1.48

Source: Census of Canada, 2001. Statistics Canada.

Note: Language definition is that of First Official Language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally. A minority-majority Index greater than 1.00 indicates that there is a greater likelihood that a member of the minority group will have this characteristic (below LICO) than will members of the majority.

- When Quebec Anglophones and Francophones are compared, Anglophones are 26% more likely than Francophones to have incomes that fall below the low-income cut-off point. These findings reveal that there is an age dimension to this situation as younger Anglophones (especially young adults aged 25-44) are more likely to compare poorly to the Francophone majority than are other age cohorts.
- Quebec Anglophones of all regions except Montreal and Nord-du-Québec are more likely than Francophones to have incomes that fall below the low-income cut-off. Centre-du-Québec (59% more likely) and Mauricie (41% more likely) exhibit the greatest differences between Anglophones and Francophones when their likelihood to be earning below the LICO is compared.

Table 1.15 – Persons living alone who are below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Quebec, 2001

Proportion Living Alone who are also Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO)	Total	Anglophone	Francophone	RGI for Anglophone group	MMI
Province of Québec	41.8%	42.8%	41.4%	1.00	1.03
*Bas-Saint-Laurent	41.2%	34.8%	41.2%	0.81	0.84
*Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	41.1%	30.4%	41.2%	0.71	0.74
Québec	43.9%	41.9%	43.9%	0.98	0.96
*Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	43.1%	38.6%	43.1%	0.90	0.90
Estrie	39.2%	35.6%	39.5%	0.83	0.90
Montréal	46.3%	45.3%	46.1%	1.06	0.98
Outaouais	36.4%	35.0%	36.6%	0.82	0.96
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	38.3%	43.2%	38.1%	1.01	1.13
Côte-Nord	33.2%	31.3%	33.3%	0.73	0.94
*Nord-du-Québec	33.5%	66.7%	33.0%	1.56	2.02
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	41.5%	34.8%	42.4%	0.81	0.82
Chaudière-Appalaches	36.5%	45.5%	36.5%	1.06	1.25
Laval	39.5%	45.1%	38.7%	1.05	1.16
Lanaudière	37.7%	45.4%	37.5%	1.06	1.21
Laurentides	37.1%	32.8%	37.4%	0.77	0.88
Montérégie	37.2%	36.0%	37.3%	0.84	0.96
*Nunavik	16.1%	25.0%	4.7%	0.58	5.31

*Notes: The linguistic definition used is First Official Language Spoken. *Due to small sample size, data for the regions marked with an asterisk should be used with caution. Data in this table is organized by provincial health regions. Cree territories were included, as were the Inuit. They are part of the Cree Territories Health Region and the Nunavik Health Region. The Nord-du-Québec includes people outside these special territories.*

Source: JW Comm, based on data from Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

- The proportion of Anglophones who live alone and below the LICO is similar to the proportion of Francophones living in that situation. On a regional basis, Anglophones residing in Nunavik (mmi=5.31), Nord-du-Québec (mmi=2.02), Chaudière-Appalaches (mmi=1.25), Lanaudière (mmi=1.21), Laval (mmi=1.16) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (mmi=1.13) who living alone are more likely to be below LICO levels than their Francophone counterparts.
- Low income individuals living alone are at risk of having no one to turn to in the event of illness and, according to the 2005 CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality are more likely to access their health as “poor.”

Table 1.16 - Proportion of those living in lone parent households below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Quebec, 2001

Proportion Living in Lone Parent Households who are also Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO)					
Regions	Total	Anglophone	Francophone	RGI for Anglophone Group	MMI
Province of Québec	34.1 %	36.5%	33.7%	1.00	1.08
Bas-Saint-Laurent	30.2%	59.1 %	30.1%	1.62	1.96
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	32.1%	46.7%	32.0%	1.28	1.46
Québec	32.3%	42.0%	32.1 %	1.15	1.31
Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	32.9%	35.4%	33.0%	0.97	1.07
Estrie	27.6%	35.9%	26.8%	0.98	1.34
Montréal	43.5%	41.0%	44.3%	1.12	0.93
Outaouais	31.7%	29.5%	32.0%	0.81	0.92
Abitibi-Témiscaminque	30.6%	31.5%	30.5%	0.86	1.03
Côte-Nord	25.5%	20.3%	26.4%	0.56	0.77
Nord-du-Québec	30.3%	0.0%	30.4%	0.00	0.00
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	30.1%	23.8%	31.1%	0.65	0.76
Chaudière-Appalaches	25.1 %	17.4%	25.2%	0.48	0.69
Laval	28.8%	32.8%	28.4%	0.90	1.15
Lanaudière	31.1%	36.9%	31.0%	1.01	1.19
Laurentides	30.4%	21.9%	31.0%	0.60	0.71
Montérégie	30.3%	30.7%	30.2%	0.84	1.02
Nunavik	18.2%	17.3%	16.6%	0.47	1.04

*Notes: The linguistic definition used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS). . *Due to small sample size, data for the regions marked with an asterisk should be used with caution. Data in this table is organized by provincial health regions. Cree territories were included, as were the Inuit. They are part of the Cree Territories Health Region and the Nunavik Health Region. The Nord-du-Québec includes people outside these special territories.*

Source: JW Comm, based on data from Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada

- Quebec Anglophones living in a lone-parent household are somewhat more likely than Francophones to be living below the low-income cut-off (LICO). In regions such as Bas Saint-Laurent (mmi=1.96), Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (mmi=1.46), Estrie (mmi=1.34), Capitale-Nationale (mmi=1.31), Lanaudière (mmi=1.19) and Laval (mmi=1.15), we find that among those living in lone-parent households, Anglophones are more likely than Francophones to live below the LICO.
- Social networks can constitute an essential source of informal services such as childcare, informal health care or even food, clothing and housing. Lone parents, often single mothers, and their children are at risk of social and economic exclusion and a poor health status.

Table 1.17 - Highest level of scolarity attained by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1054	685	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Up to grade 7		14.28%	8.63%	15.04%	
Partial high school		26.78%	28.08%	18.98%	
Secondary 5 or grade 12 completed		16.41%	12.81%	12.41%	8.54%
Partial studies CEGEP or vocational school		9.36%	9.77%	7.15%	5.62%
Diploma or technical certificate CEGEP/vocational school		14.46%	11.10%	10.07%	5.62%
Diploma or certificate general program CEGEP		2.94%	3.61%	5.40%	1.35%
Partial studies at university		3.35%	8.54%	6.28%	1.80%
Undergraduate degree or certificate completed		2.23%	1.33%	3.80%	1.12%
Bachelors degree completed		6.86%	9.11%	11.82%	2.25%
Postgraduate degree completed		2.45%	5.22%	6.86%	
Unknown		0.88%	0.85%	1.17%	34.16%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- When compared with Francophones, Anglophone survey respondents were less likely to report low levels of scolarity and were much more likely to report high levels of scolarity such as a completed bachelors degree and postgraduate degree.

Table 1.18 - Relative scolarity by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1029	1045	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Very low		22.31%	17.98%	23.25%	17.53%
Low		22.11%	17.49%	14.07%	16.40%
Average		20.41%	17.98%	18.85%	11.69%
High		18.84%	19.53%	18.56%	10.56%
Very high		14.96%	25.75%	22.49%	8.76%
Unknown		1.37%	1.26%	2.78%	35.06%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- When Francophone and Anglophone respondents to the survey are compared with respect to their levels of schooling, a greater percentage of Anglophones have very high levels of scolarity.
- Those who claim to be other than French and English are also more likely than Francophones to report very high levels of scolarity.

Table 1.19 - Relative scolarity according to sex and age, population 15 and over, Quebec, 1998

	Very low %	Low %	Average %	High %	Very high %
Men	19.7	19.6	18.5	22.4	19.9
Women	18.4	20.7	22.6	17.4	20.8
Sexes combined					
15-24	15.3	19.9	25.3	20.4	19.1
25-44	19.8	21.0	18.1	19.9	21.3
45-64	19.2	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.1
65 and over	21.1	18.2	22.7	18.1	19.9
Total	19.0	20.2	20.6	19.9	20.3
Population '000	1,100	1,175	1,198	1,157	1,185

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- Survey respondents were fairly evenly distributed across scolarity levels for all ages and both sexes.

Table 1.20 – Mother's place of birth by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1054	685	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
In Quebec		94.40%	50.19%	0.00%	38.88%
In another province		3.21%	25.62%	0.00%	4.94%
Outside Canada		2.13%	23.53%	98.69%	11.91%
Do not know		0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Refusal		0.21%	0.57%	0.00%	44.27%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- The mother's place of birth by mother tongue was much more likely to be Quebec for Francophone survey respondents than for Anglophones.
- Anglophone respondents to the survey were about half as likely as Francophones to report their Mother's place of birth as the province, eight times more likely to say she had been born in another province and almost twelve times more likely to say she had been born outside of Canada.

Table 1.21 – Father’s place of birth by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1054	685	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
In Quebec		94.13%	53.98%	1.17%	39.55%
In another province		2.80%	22.11%	0.00%	4.27%
Outside Canada		2.61%	22.49%	97.66%	11.46%
Do not know		0.10%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%
Refusal		0.35%	0.95%	0.88%	44.72%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- Father's place of birth by mother tongue was much more likely to be Quebec for Francophone survey respondents than for Anglophones. Anglophones were more likely than Francophones to report Father's place of birth as another province (eight times more likely) or outside Canada (more than 11 times more likely).

Table 1.22 – Satisfaction with health services in a region by mother tongue

	N=	18211	1054	685	445
		French	English	Other	n/a
Very satisfied		14.21%	19.83%	19.42%	10.79%
Fairly satisfied		59.69%	50.09%	52.99%	35.73%
Somewhat unsatisfied		18.96%	18.69%	17.66%	15.28%
Not satisfied at all		5.01%	8.82%	5.69%	5.17%
Do not know		0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Refusal		2.04%	2.47%	4.09%	33.03%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé* 1998.

- Proportionally speaking, Anglophone survey respondents were 40% more likely to report being very satisfied with health services in a region and 76% more likely not to be satisfied at all when compared to Francophones. If their responses are considered in terms of two categories only, Anglophone respondents were more likely to be dissatisfied with health services in a region than Francophones.