



REGROUPEMENT
DES CENTRES D'AMITIÉ
AUTOCHTONES DU QUÉBEC

METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

Indigenous People and Access to Services in Urban Areas: An Overview of the Situation in Quebec, 2025



Update: May 2026



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Note to the reader

This document presents the methodology used for the survey **Indigenous People and Access to Services in Urban Areas: An Overview of the Situation in Quebec, 2025**.

It aims to explain, in a transparent and accessible manner, the methodological choices that guided the collection, analysis and interpretation of the data.

This version is intended to accompany the public release of the data and to support its understanding by a wide audience. For any additional questions, you may directly contact the team at the Observatory of Urban Indigenous Realities of the Regroupement des centres d'amitié autochtones du Québec.

Presentation of the project

The Quebec Native Friendship Centre Movement operates in a context where urban Indigenous realities demand tailored responses based on a deep understanding of urban Indigenous issues. However, data documenting these realities, particularly regarding access to public services, remains limited.

To address these gaps, the Regroupement des centres d'amitié autochtones du Québec (RCAAQ) conducted an initial provincial survey in 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the 2018 Overview) on Indigenous populations living in urban environments (RCAAQ, 2018). This initiative collected data from 1,723 respondents and notably contributed to the work of the Viens Commission (Gouvernement du Québec, 2019, 2024), as well as to the development of services better adapted to urban Indigenous realities.

Considering the relevance and impact of this first publication, the RCAAQ conducted a second survey between July 2024 and March 2025. The objective was to provide an **updated overview** of Indigenous populations and their access to services in Quebec cities by documenting their experiences, needs, strengths and concerns.

In total, **2,003 Indigenous people** participated in the survey. The themes addressed cover housing, health, gender and sexual diversity, education, family, culture, racism and access to public services, among others. The data collected allows for a better understanding of the realities experienced in urban settings, the identification of specific issues and the development of concrete avenues for action.

This report presents the methodology used to produce evidence-based data rooted in the lived experience of urban Indigenous populations. This methodology is part of a research approach by and for Indigenous people, in accordance with the **Research Framework for and by Urban Indigenous People in Quebec (RCAAQ, 2021)**, combining scientific rigour, relevance, respect, reciprocity and accessibility of results.

Methodological objectives and issues

The RCAAQ's Observatory of Urban Indigenous Realities (hereinafter the Observatory) oversaw the entire organization and coordination of this survey. It aimed to update knowledge regarding Indigenous populations in Quebec, as well as their access to public services, based on their experiences and lived realities.

The data available to describe Indigenous populations has several well-documented limitations:

- There is little data available to adequately describe Indigenous populations in urban environments.
- Self-identification of Indigenous status cannot always be validated.
- Certain realities, such as hypermobility or household composition, are difficult to account for in censuses.

To address these issues, the survey was designed according to three main methodological orientations:

- Developing a survey tool with longitudinal potential, allowing for comparisons over time;
- Overseeing the participation of Indigenous people (First Nations, Inuit and Métis) while taking into account ties to the land and political recognitions;
- Including Indigenous people regardless of whether or not they reside in an urban environment, in order to reflect actual life paths and service usage.

These orientations guided the entire methodological process, both in the design of the questionnaire and in the recruitment and mobilization strategies.

Methodological reflections were thus structured around three main priority areas:

1. Designing a questionnaire specifically focused on improving knowledge related to Indigenous populations with experience living in urban environments and accessing public services in Quebec;
2. Developing a recruitment strategy relying on the Quebec Native Friendship Centre Movement network, in order to encourage the mobilization of Indigenous respondents;
- 3.3. Soliciting other Indigenous partners, with a view to expanding and diversifying recruitment.

Questionnaire design

The design of the questionnaire drew on a variety of sources to ensure the robustness of the process and the comparability of data over time. The themes, questions and response options were developed from a longitudinal perspective. The complete questionnaire can be found in Appendix 1.

The main steps leading up to its development were as follows:

- Analysis of the 2018 Overview questionnaire and results to identify key takeaways;
- Inspiration drawn from existing surveys, such as the First Nations Regional Health Survey, the *Dénombrement des personnes en situation d'itinérance* by Quebec's Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux (MSSS), and the Qanuippitaa? National Inuit Health Survey, allowing for certain comparisons;
- Collaboration with individuals possessing diverse expertise, including Indigenous experts (Inuit, First Nations and Métis) as well as specialists in health, equity, urban studies, sociology, economics and gender-based analysis.

Particular attention was paid to the clarity and accessibility of the questions. The questionnaire was designed to

- use simple language and define more complex concepts,
- limit the risk of misunderstanding or bias related to wording, and
- encourage accurate responses that are representative of lived realities.

To ensure its consistency, relevance and ease of administration, the questionnaire underwent several cycles of revision and testing by individuals with knowledge of Indigenous realities or expertise in survey administration.

Partners and survey preparation

Data collection relied on the Quebec Native Friendship Centre Movement network, including the Société immobilière du RCAAQ and affiliated Native Friendship Centres located in 14 cities¹, as well as on the contribution of other

¹ Baie-Comeau, Chibougamau, Joliette, La Tuque, Maniwaki, Montréal, Saint-Michel-des-Saints, Senneterre, Sept-Îles, Shawinigan, Trois-Rivières, Gatineau, Québec City and Val-d'Or.

Indigenous partner organizations, including the Native Friendship Centre of Montreal, the Centre d'amitié autochtone de Québec, Projets Autochtones du Québec and the Southern Quebec Inuit Association..

The participation of these organizations took place at two levels:

- administration of the questionnaire
- monitoring the well-being of respondents and interviewers

Given the sensitive nature of certain questions, partner organizations acted as a safety net, as some questions could elicit emotional reactions and require psychological or moral support. Partnerships were also established with external psychosocial resources², which were accessible at all times.

In addition, the firm BC2, the Inuk quantitative data specialist Peter Allan ᐃᐅᐅ McKitrick and the firm LGP provided methodological and technical support throughout the survey preparation. Their contribution notably included drafting the questionnaire:

- developing tools related to survey administration and monitoring,
- creating a training program to convey essential information regarding the survey process,
- ensuring Indigenous realities were accounted for in methodological choices, and
- providing statistical support, particularly for calculating target samples by city.

Training and support tools

To ensure the questionnaire was administered consistently and thoroughly, a training program was developed and offered to those involved in data collection. This training notably addressed the research context and objectives, the importance of a research approach by and for Indigenous people and the questionnaire administration protocol.

In addition, support tools (see Appendix 2) were developed and shared with the 45 individuals who were trained in July 2024 to familiarize them with the questionnaire and to standardize field practices. The training and tools remained accessible throughout the survey, allowing those involved to refer to them at any time as needed.

Mobilization planning and adaptation to local realities

Between the completion of the training and the start of the data collection period, a reflection and planning phase was conducted with the participating organizations. The goal of this process was to take into account the specific characteristics of the project and the realities unique to each environment.

Reflections focused notably on

- mobilizing respondents from various groups, including youth, Elders, men, Inuit, and two-spirit and LGBTQIA+ individuals;
- integrating the questionnaire administration into existing activities or services;
- organizing activities during the collection period to encourage respondent participation; and
- specific financial needs to support the initiatives to mobilize respondents.

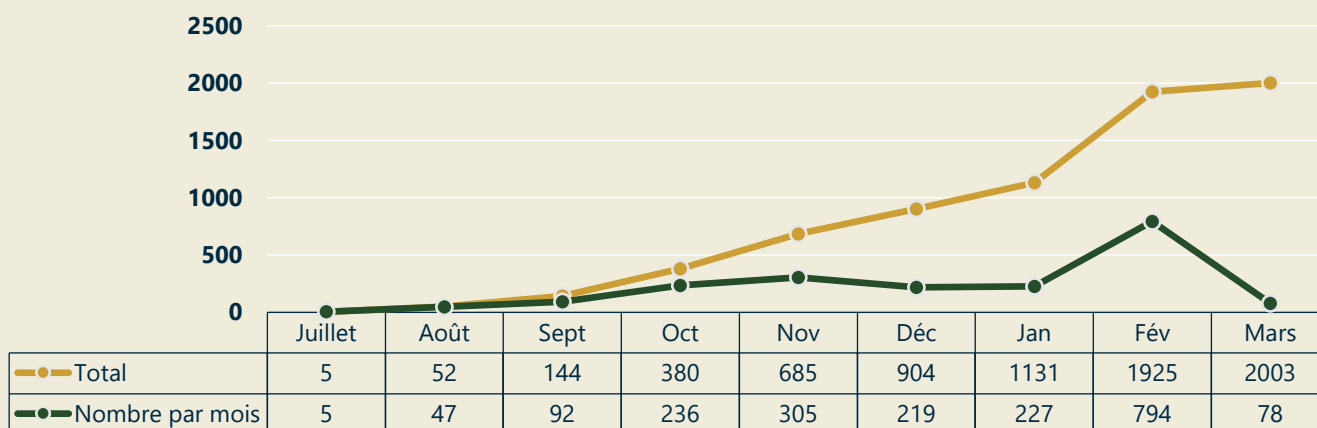
Data collection period

Data collection took place from July 2024 to March 2025. Though it had originally been scheduled to conclude in December 2024, the number of respondents was deemed insufficient. The collection period was therefore extended until March 2025, and additional mobilization strategies were implemented: action was taken with participating organizations to maintain continuity in administering the questionnaire, RCAAQ staff were called upon to strengthen respondent mobilization, and additional interviewers were hired in certain cities. These efforts resulted in a total of **2,003 completed questionnaires**³.

CHART 1: Number of completed questionnaires from July 2024 to March 2025

² Hope for Wellness helpline, Info-Social, Centre de prévention du suicide and Écoute Entraide.

³ Compared to 1,723 respondents in 2018.



Collection method

Unlike the 2018 Overview, which was administered in paper format, this survey used an electronic questionnaire to facilitate the administration, management and security of the data. It was also important to ensure that respondents had access to psychosocial support and assistance.

Following an evaluation of data collection software, Voxco was selected for its flexibility, ability to manage complex questionnaire logic and data hosting on secure servers located in Quebec. Digital tablets were distributed to participating organizations to allow them to administer the questionnaire securely via an application developed by the company.⁴ Tablets were given preference for administering the questionnaires because they encouraged greater proximity to respondents and allowed for the provision of human support, referrals or psychosocial assistance as soon as signs of distress were observed.

This approach also allowed respondents who were sufficiently comfortable with technology and the survey languages⁵ to answer independently, while still benefiting from the interviewer's assistance if they needed help understanding and completing questions.⁶

Although the use of tablets with an interviewer present was favoured for administering the questionnaire, other access methods, such as a URL link and a QR code, were also developed. To avoid the collection of erroneous data and to maintain control over survey participation, a directive was sent to organizations specifying that public access to the questionnaire, notably on social media or through other open means, was prohibited. As a result, the administration of the questionnaires was primarily carried out via tablets during the first few months of the data collection period.

Methodological strengths and limitations

As part of this work, an analysis of strengths and limitations was conducted (see Appendix 3). It is essential to take these elements into account when interpreting the results to ensure a nuanced understanding that is faithful to the realities on the ground. They are summarized as follows:

Strengths

- Mobilization of a network of Indigenous organizations, supporting the validity of Indigenous status
- Detailed questionnaire, sensitive to multiple realities
- Ethical and safe approach for respondents
- Combination of robust analytical tools⁷.

⁴ This application, Voxco Mobile, is only available on devices with the Android operating system.

⁵ The questionnaire was available in two languages: French (the design language) and English.

⁶ Recognizing that French and English are not necessarily the first languages of all Indigenous people, administering the questionnaire via tablet allowed for interpretation into an Indigenous language when the interviewer could speak it.

⁷ The tools used for this research included Voxco for data collection, RStudio—using the R programming language—for data cleaning and processing, and R Markdown and Power BI (Microsoft) for analysis and results visualization. These tools were selected for their relevance and methodological efficiency. However, their use required an initial adaptation period for the research team. Technical support was provided by LGP and Peter Allan & CA McKittrick to ensure the quality and rigour of the data processing.

Limitations

- Non-probability sample
- Possible selection bias related to recruitment networks
- Variable representation across regions and nations
- Underrepresentation of Inuit and Métis populations
- Language barriers for certain respondents

Data comparison

To better align the sample with certain characteristics of the reference population, statistical weighting was performed.⁸ While this weighting provides results that are more representative of the target population structure, it is an important methodological element to consider when making comparisons with data from other surveys.

Indeed, as the data from the 2018 Overview was not weighted, a direct comparison between similar results from the 2018 and 2025 surveys would not be methodologically appropriate when using weighted 2025 data. Comparisons between the two surveys must therefore be conducted on a consistent basis, using the unweighted results from the 2025 survey.

Data analysis and processing

Consisting of a minimum of 52 questions and programmed to explore specific issues in a personalized manner based on responses, the questionnaire allowed for the collection of more than **500 primary and derived variables**.

A rigorous quality control protocol was applied at every stage of the data life cycle: validation, collection monitoring, cleaning, analytical control and documentation. Full traceability was maintained for every data intervention to ensure the reliability, reproducibility and transparency of the results.

Data cleaning and preparation

RStudio software was used to perform data cleaning and preparation. This stage made it possible to

1. standardize variable names to facilitate general use,
2. adjust data types (e.g., numerical or text) to allow for analytical processing,
3. rename certain variables to improve readability and understanding,
4. recode responses to process the answers themselves rather than the associated codes, and;
5. create new derived variables from the collected data.

A rigorous cleaning and backup process was followed throughout this stage. Raw data was first processed to produce a consolidated database for use in the subsequent analysis steps, including the handling of inconsistencies and the analysis of open-ended responses. To ensure data integrity and preservation, a backup copy was generated before any additional modifications were made.

Handling inconsistencies

Certain inconsistencies were observed in the database, requiring adjustments prior to analysis. The affected data, as well as the methodological decisions applied, were documented systematically. Three main sources of inconsistency were identified.

Voxco software malfunctions or questionnaire programming errors

Missing or erroneous responses, as well as malfunctions in the skip logic, were observed. Each situation was analyzed to identify the cause and measure its impact on data quality. Depending on the case, various corrections were made to the database (see Appendix 4).

Respondents' ability to navigate back

The questionnaire, structured with numerous branches, offered different paths based on respondent profiles. When some individuals went back to previous choices to take a different path, responses associated with the initial branch could remain in the database. These residual responses were deleted to avoid introducing erroneous data that could influence the results and analysis.

Improper use of the Voxco Mobile application

⁸ See the Statistical Analysis section for more details.

The questionnaire was largely administered using the Voxco Mobile app, which required regular synchronization to ensure access to the most recent version of the questionnaire. Despite reminders issued during the collection period, synchronization did not always take place, which led to the administration of an obsolete version of the questionnaire. In certain cases, these situations required that the affected data be cancelled.

Content analysis of open-ended responses

A total of 31 questions included an “Other” response option that allowed respondents to provide open-ended answers. These responses underwent manual processing to

- reassign responses to existing choices when their meaning clearly corresponded to an option already provided,
- standardize open-ended responses, notably by correcting spelling,
- verify the relevance of the responses and their alignment with the question asked,
- perform additional classification or categorization to account for variations in expression, and
- evaluate the potential impact of these responses on the analysis when they were significant in number or relevance.

Analysis stages

The analysis of data from open-ended responses took place in three stages, in accordance with the *Research Framework for and by Urban Indigenous People in Quebec* (RCAAQ, 2021).

Stage 1 – Individual analysis

An initial analysis was conducted by the data analyst to reflect on the structure and methodology of the analysis, while cataloguing all responses to be processed.

Stage 2 – Internal analysis

The proposals from Stage 1 were then reviewed by members of the RCAAQ team to validate them and confirm the analytical orientations supporting decision-making.

Stage 3 – External analysis

Finally, an analysis was conducted in collaboration with employees from Native Friendship Centres to confirm analytical decisions in light of field knowledge and experience related to the multiple realities of the Indigenous populations who participated in the survey.

Working documents

A working document in Excel format was used to document the analysis of the open-ended responses. This internal structure ensured the traceability of decisions, analytical consistency and the tracking of data modifications. For confidentiality reasons, these internal documents are not included in this report and will not be published.

Processing of the single open-ended question

The end of the questionnaire concluded with a question assessing the level of identity pride on a scale of 1 to 5. All individuals who gave a score of 3 or higher were invited to answer the following open-ended question: “In a few words, what makes you proud to be [First Nation or Inuit or Métis of Canada]?”

The responses first underwent exploratory processing using Copilot⁹, to allow major themes to emerge. This was then followed by an in-depth content analysis conducted by members of the RCAAQ Observatory team.

Recommendation index

As part of the survey, four questions regarding the evaluation of service sectors were asked, in order to collect precise data on levels of satisfaction, trust and accessibility, as well as on the consideration of Indigenous realities. These evaluations were expressed by respondents on a scale of 1 to 5, or a qualitative scale for the question regarding accessibility. These questions aimed to provide a nuanced perspective on the participants’ experiences while identifying significant trends. A tailored methodological approach was therefore used to ensure a rigorous and faithful presentation of the results.

The Net Promoter Score (NPS) is a satisfaction indicator developed by Fred Reichheld, a strategy consultant recognized for his work on measuring experience and satisfaction (Reichheld, 2003).

⁹ Copilot is the artificial intelligence (AI) developed by Microsoft and integrated into the Microsoft 365 work environment. This AI is restricted to internal use at the RCAAQ; it protects the data processed and under no circumstances allows it to be shared outside the organization.

This method was born from a simple observation that many satisfaction measurement tools were complex, costly and produced results that were difficult to interpret or of little use in guiding action. Instead, the NPS offers a synthetic approach based on a central question: a person’s willingness to recommend a service or organization to those around them. This intention to recommend serves as a direct indicator of the level of trust and overall feeling toward the service being evaluated. The goal of this approach is thus to obtain data that is easy to understand and comparable over time and across organizations.

Calculating the index

The calculation is based on the difference between positive perceptions (respondents classified as “promoters”) and negative perceptions (respondents classified as “detractors”). The NPS is obtained by subtracting the percentage of detractors from the percentage of promoters. The resulting score can vary between –100 and 100.

$$NPS = \text{Percentage of promoters} - \text{Percentage of detractors}$$

Generally, a negative result indicates that a larger number of respondents express an unfavourable perception; conversely, a positive result indicates that a larger number of respondents express a favourable perception. However, the interpretation of the result remains at the discretion of the organization.

Using the index

Within the framework of the survey, calculating the NPS makes it possible to categorize respondent perceptions to facilitate the interpretation of evaluations and comparisons between service sectors or the elements being evaluated.

Given that the questions focused on service evaluation, the framework used to understand these results follows customer service industry standards:

Result	-100–0	1–30	31–70	71–100
Interpretation	Improvements needed	Acceptable	Good	Very good

Calculations were performed according to the following rules:

- Positive responses correspond to scores of 4 and 5, as well as the “Accessible” response.
- Negative responses correspond to scores of 1 and 2, as well as the “Limited access” and “Inaccessible” options.
- A score of 3 is considered neutral and is not included in the calculation.

Statistical analysis and weighting

To ensure better representativeness of the results, statistical weighting was performed. This process aimed to adjust the sample based on certain sociodemographic characteristics of the reference population where significant discrepancies were observed.

As the Observatory team did not have specialized statistical resources, external support was sought from the firm LGP, which had been commissioned during the analysis of the 2018 Overview. For the current survey, LGP notably calculated the margins of error associated with the data collected for each relevant city¹⁰ as well as for the corresponding regions.

Analytical framework

The statistical analysis focuses on individuals identifying as First Nations or Inuit. The results are presented at three levels:

- The city
- The administrative region
- The province of Quebec as a whole

Margins of error and methodological limitations

Margins of error were calculated by including all respondents accessing services in the targeted cities, whether they were residents or non-residents. Where there was no reliable estimate of the size of non-resident populations, the resident population was used as the reference population. This is, in fact, the only official demographic basis allowing for consistent comparisons between territories.

¹⁰ The relevance of the selected cities was established based on the presence of a Native Friendship Centre or service point, as well as the existence of an Indigenous presence deemed significant.

In parallel, the sample used to calculate the margins of error includes all respondents, both residents and non-residents, so that these margins adequately reflect the lived experience measured in each city. However, this approach relies on a methodological approximation, which may lead to an overestimation of the precision of the results. Margins of error must therefore be interpreted with caution, particularly for territories where the sample size is smaller.

Only cities with a margin of error less than or equal to $\pm 15\%$ were subject to individual analysis (see Table 1 in Appendix 5). Data from other cities are not presented separately but remain included in the overall results. As a guide, the following benchmarks are proposed for interpreting the margins of error:

- $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$: very good precision
- $\pm 6\%$ à $\pm 10\%$: good precision
- $\pm 11\%$ à $\pm 15\%$: acceptable precision, to be interpreted with caution

Sample representativeness and data weighting

Sample representativeness was evaluated using statistical tests for three variables: age, gender and level of education. This comparison was based on the structure of the resident population according to census data (Statistics Canada, 2021). When statistically significant differences were observed, correction weights were applied for the variable in question; conversely, no adjustment was made when the distribution was deemed representative.

Sociodemographic weighting applies only to individuals residing in the cities studied, as official demographic data are only available for this population. Individuals who access services in a city without residing there were not weighted on these aspects and maintain a weight equal to 1.

At the Quebec-wide level, geographic weighting was also applied to correct discrepancies observed in the regional distribution of respondents when it did not reflect the provincial demographic structure. This weighting allows for a better representation of the relative weight of regions within the provincial aggregate, while preserving the portrait of resident populations in regional analyses.

Weighting was implemented gradually and cautiously to correct only necessary imbalances and avoid excessive adjustments. To ensure analytical transparency, some results are presented in both unweighted and weighted forms. It is important to remember that, while weighting improves the comparability and representativeness of certain data, it does not correct biases related to recruitment methods or the non-probability nature of the sample. Detailed weighting procedures are presented in Appendix 5.

Conclusion

This report presents the methodological approach used to provide reliable and representative data on Indigenous populations in urban areas. Through carefully applied sociodemographic and geographic weighting, imbalances were corrected without compromising the accuracy of regional profiles. By displaying both weighted and unweighted results, the report prioritizes analytical transparency and facilitates a clearer understanding of the issues.

Despite certain limitations related to recruitment methods and the non-probability nature of the sample, the diversity and richness of the information collected provide valuable insights for both analysis and action. The approach adopted is rooted in research conducted by and for Indigenous people, emphasizing respect, accessibility and adaptation to lived realities. This report thus serves as an essential tool for guiding public policy, supporting research and bolstering collective initiatives aimed at improving access to services and the wellness of Indigenous people in Quebec.

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APPENDIX 1 – Questionnaire

The following questionnaire contains a significant number of branches. At the end of certain response options, you will find a number in parentheses indicating the question to which the respondent is redirected.

Socio-demographic profile

1. Please specify your Indigenous identity:

- First Nation (2)
- Inuit (3)
- Métis of Canada (4)
- Other Indigenous identity)

2. What is your status as a First Nations member?

- Registered with Indigenous Services Canada as a First Nation member under the Indian Act (i.e. “Indian status”)
- As per a code, treaty or convention (i.e. Membership Code of the Abenakis of Odanak, Membership Code of the Abenakis of Wôlinak, James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement)

2.1. Which nation(s) do you belong to?

- Anishinaabe (Algonquin)
- Atikamekw
- Eeyou (Cree)
- Innu / Ilnu
- Kanien'kehá:ka (Mohawk)
- Mi'gmaq
- Naskapi
- W8banaki (Abenaki)
- Huron-Wendat
- Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet)
- Other

2.2. Are you registered as a First Nation member since birth?

- Yes
- No (2.2.1)
- I don't know

2.2.1. What year did you get Indian status?

- [Year]
- I don't remember

2.3. Is your home community in Quebec?

- Yes (2.3.1)
- No (2.3.2)

2.3.1. Quelle 2.3.1. What is your home community?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| ▪ Wôlinak | ▪ Mistissini | ▪ Matimekosh Lac-John |
| ▪ Eagle Village - Kipawa | ▪ Nemiscau | ▪ Ekuanitshit |
| ▪ Kitcisakik | ▪ Oujé-Bougoumou | ▪ Nutashkuan |
| ▪ Kitigan Zibi | ▪ Waskaganish | ▪ Pakuashipi |
| ▪ Lac-Simon | ▪ Waswanipi | ▪ Unamen Shipu |
| ▪ Pikogan | ▪ Wemindji | ▪ Uashat Mak Mani-utenam |
| ▪ Rapid Lake | ▪ Whapmagoostui | ▪ Gespeg |
| | ▪ Akwesasne | ▪ Gesgapegiag |
| | ▪ Doncaster | ▪ Listuguj |
| | ▪ Kahnawake | ▪ Kawawachikamach |
| | ▪ Kanesatake | ▪ Wendake |

- Timiskaming
- Winneway
- Odanak
- Hunter's Point
- Manawan
- Opitciwan
- Wemotaci
- Chisasibi
- Eastmain

2.3.2. What is your home community?

- [Community Name]

3. Which land claims are you affiliated to?

- The James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (3.1)
- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
- Labrador Inuit Lands Claims Agreement
- Inuvialuit Settlement Region
- I don't know Je ne sais pas

3.1. What Northern Village are you from?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ▪ Akulivik | ▪ Kuujjuaq |
| ▪ Aupaluk | ▪ Kuujjuarapik |
| ▪ Chisasibi | ▪ Puvirnituk |
| ▪ Inukjuak | ▪ Quaqtaq |
| ▪ Ivujivik | ▪ Salluit |
| ▪ Kangiqsualujjuaq | ▪ Tasiujaq |
| ▪ Kangiqsujuaq | ▪ Umiujaq |
| ▪ Kangirsuk | ▪ Not applicable |

4. À quelle Nation Métis êtes-vous associé-e?

- Manitoba Métis Federation
- Métis Nation-Saskatchewan
- Métis Nation of Alberta
- Métis Nation British Columbia
- Métis Nation of Ontario
- Other

5. What is your year of birth?

- [Year of birth]

6. What was your sex assigned at birth?

- Male
- Female
- I prefer not to answer

7. What gender do you identify with?

- Male
- Female
- Two-Spirit
- Non-Binary

- Transgender
- Other
- I prefer not to answer

8. What is your sexual orientation?

- Heterosexual
- Homosexual
- Bisexual
- Asexual
- Pansexual
- Other
- I prefer not to answer

HOUSEHOLD

9. Do you have children?

- Yes (9.1)
- No

9.1. How many children do you have?

- [Number of children]

9.2. What is the year of birth of your children:

- [Year of birth the number of times the number of children]

10. Over the past 12 months, how many people have lived with you most of the time?

- [Number of people] (10.1)
- I lived alone (13)

10.1. Who do you live with most of the time? Check all that apply

- Child-ren
- Someone else's child-ren
- Spouse
- Parent-s
- Grandparent-s
- Friend-s and roommate-s
- Extended family (Uncle, Aunt, Cousin, etc.)
- Other Autre

10.2. How many people are there in each category:

- [Number by category mentioned]

11. Are you currently fostering children?

- Yes
- No

12. How many children under the age of 18 for whom you are responsible (i.e you are their parent or legal guardian) currently live with you (at least 50% of the time)?

- [Number of dependent children]
- None

EDUCATION

13. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Elementary school

- High school
- Vocational Studies (DVS)
- College (ACS)
- University (13.1)
- Other
- None

13.1. Specify your highest level of university education:

- Undergraduate certificate (one year)
- Undergraduate degree (Bachelor's)
- Graduate degree (Master's certificate / DESS)
- Doctorate degree (Ph.D)
- Other

14. How many schools did you attend before the age of 18?

- 2 or less
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 8
- 9 or more

15. Have you come up against any obstacles that impeded your educational success?

- Yes (15.1)
- No

15.1. Which difficulties?

- Difficulté associée à la langue
- Language barriers
- Accessing housing
- Balancing school and family
- Lack of support (from family, friends, school, etc.)
- Adapting to life in the city
- Getting financial assistance
- Complexity of administrative processes
- Losing my connection with my culture
- Other

16. Are you currently a student?

- Yes (16.1)
- No

16.1. Are you returning to school after an absence?

- Yes
- No

16.2. Are you a full-time or part-time student?

- Part time
- Full time

16.3. Do you study remotely or online?

- Yes (16.4.1)
- Partly: remote and in-person (16.4.1)
- No

16.3.1. Why did you choose to study remotely or online?

- Learning at my own pace
- Staying concentrated
- Learning outside the classroom
- My program of study was not offered nearby
- Balancing school and family
- Balancing school and work
- Getting support from friends and family
- Not having to adapt to another setting
- Cheaper
- Staying connected to my culture
- Other
- Despite the remote option, I attend class in-person

16.4. City where your educational institution is located:

16.4.1. City where your educational institution is located

- Alma
- Baie-Comeau
- Chibougamau
- Gatineau
- Joliette
- La Tuque
- Laval
- Maniwaki
- Montréal
- Québec
- Roberval
- Saguenay
- Saint-Michel-des-Saints
- Senneterre
- Sept-Îles
- Shawinigan
- Sherbrooke
- Trois-Rivières
- Val-d'Or
- Other

16.4.2. Niveau Current level of study

- Secondary (general education)
- Secondary school vocational diploma (SSVD)
- College (DCS)
- Technical college
- Certificate
- Undergraduate degree (Bachelor's)
- Master's
- Doctorate degree (Ph.D)
- Other

16.4.3. Field of study

- Health (medicine, nursing, dentistry, physiotherapy, aide, etc.)
- Arts (visual arts, fashion, film, literature, music, photography, etc.)
- Commerce and sales (catering, hospitality, tourism, customer service, etc.)
- Accounting, finance
- Administration, management, human resources
- Construction, mechanics, transportation or machinery (electrician, plumber, carpenter, driver, site operator, mechanic, etc.)
- Production, processing and extracting natural resources (factory work, agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing, etc.)
- Justice and public protection (law, policing, correctional work, etc.)

- Natural and applied sciences (engineering, engineering techniques, pharmaceuticals, biology, industrial design, architecture, environment, etc.)
- Social services (social work, psychology, special education, psycho-education, psycho-social intervention, etc.)
- Humanities (history, languages, sociology, etc.)
- Teaching and education
- Communications, journalism, marketing
- Sports and leisure
- Computer science, information technology, digital media
- Other

EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCE

17. Which of the following best describes your professional status?

- Unemployed (17.1)
- Full-time employee (30 hours or more)
- Part-time employee (fewer than 30 hours)
- Seasonal worker
- Self-employed
- Retired
- Other

17.1. Have you received social security benefits or disability income in the last 12 months?

- Yes (19)
- No (19)
- I prefer not to answer (19)

18. What sector do you work in?

- Health (medicine, nursing, dentistry, physiotherapy, aide, etc.)
- Arts (visual arts, fashion, film, literature, music, photography, etc.)
- Commerce and sales (catering, hospitality, tourism, customer service, etc.)
- Accounting, finance
- Administration, management, human resources
- Construction, mechanics, transportation or machinery (electrician, plumber, carpenter, driver, site operator, mechanic, etc.)
- Production, processing and extracting natural resources (factory work, agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing, etc.)
- Justice and public protection (law, policing, correctional work, etc.)
- Natural and applied sciences (engineering, engineering techniques, pharmaceuticals, biology, industrial design, architecture, environment, etc.)
- Social services (social work, psychology, special education, psycho-education, psycho-social intervention, etc.)
- Humanities (history, languages, sociology, etc.)
- Teaching and education
- Communications, journalism, marketing
- Sports and leisure
- Computer science, information technology, digital media
- Other

19. How much do you estimate your household's total annual net income (after taxes) to be? Your total annual household income includes the income of all those who contribute to the family's financial support.

- Less than 5 000\$
- 5 000\$ to 9 999\$
- 10 000\$ to 14 999\$

- 15 000\$ to 19 999\$
- 20 000\$ to 29 999\$
- 30 000\$ to 39 999\$
- 40 000\$ to 49 999\$
- 50 000\$ to 59 999\$
- 60 000\$ to 69 999 \$
- 70 000\$ to 79 999\$
- 80 000\$ to 89 999\$
- 90 000\$ to 99 999\$
- 100 000\$ and more
- I don't know
- I prefer not to answer

20. Please indicate who (among the people who live with you most of the time) contribute to your family income?

- Child-ren
- Someone else's child-ren
- Spouse
- Parent-s
- Grandparent-s
- Friend-s and roommate-s
- Extended family (Uncle, Aunt, Cousin, etc.)
- Other

HOUSING

21. Do you have a permanent home? A fixed place to live?

- Yes (21.1)
- No

21.1. Is this permanent home a safe place to live?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

21.2. Is this permanent home a place where you can live for as long as you like?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

21.3. Do you own or rent this permanent home?

- Owner
- Tenant (21.3.1)

21.3.1. Please specify the type of home:

- Appartement ou condo locatif
- Logement subventionné
- Résidence étudiante
- Autre

22. In the last 12 months, have you lived in any of the following places? Check all that apply.

- A relative's or friend's home

- Transitional housing or temporary accommodations
- Halfway house (community residential centre, community shelter, community correctional centre)
- Therapy centres
- Hospital
- Emergency housing
- Detention facility
- Shelter for women
- Shelter for men
- Student residence
- Other
- None of the above

23. Where do you live most of the time?

- In a community (reserve, Cree or Naskapi lands, Northern Village) (23.1 ø 23.3)
- In an urban centre (city or town) (23.2)

23.1. Have you ever lived in an urban centre (city or town)?

- Yes
- No(24)

23.2. [How long have you lived or How long did you live] in an urban area?

- Less than 1 year
- Between 1 and 5 years
- Between 5 and 10 years
- 10 years and more
- I've always lived in the city

23.3. Have you ever lived in an Indigenous community (reserve, Cree or Naskapi land, Northern Village)?

- Yes
- No

24. Which of the following cities do you visit most often?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| ▪ Alma | ▪ Saint-Michel-des-Saints |
| ▪ Baie-Comeau | ▪ Senneterre |
| ▪ Chibougamau | ▪ Sept-Îles |
| ▪ Gatineau | ▪ Shawinigan |
| ▪ Joliette | ▪ Sherbrooke |
| ▪ La Tuque | ▪ Trois-Rivières |
| ▪ Laval | ▪ Val-d'Or |
| ▪ Maniwaki | ▪ Autre |
| ▪ Montréal | ▪ Je ne fréquente aucune ville (25) |
| ▪ Québec | |
| ▪ Roberval | |
| ▪ Saguenay | |

24.1. Specify how often:

- I live there
- I go every day
- I go several times a week
- I go several times a month

- Other

24.2. Are there one or more other cities that you have visited regularly in the last 12 months?

- Alma
- Baie-Comeau
- Chibougamau
- Gatineau
- Joliette
- La Tuque
- Laval
- Maniwaki
- Montréal
- Québec
- Roberval
- Saguenay
- Saint-Michel-des-Saints
- Senneterre
- Sept-Îles
- Shawinigan
- Sherbrooke
- Trois-Rivières
- Val-d'Or
- Other
- I don't visit any other city

25. In the course of your life, how many times have you moved?

- I've never moved (27)
- Between 1 and 5 times
- Between 6 and 10 times
- Between 11 and 15 times
- Between 16 and 20 times
- More than 20 times

26. Over the course of your life, how many different cities have you lived in (regardless of province or country)?

- [Number of different cities]

LIFE TRAJECTORY

27. As a child, were you ever placed outside your family of origin by the Youth Protection Department (YPD, or DPJ in French)? Check all that apply.

- In your extended family
- In a foster family
- In a group home
- In a youth centre
- Other
- Not applicable

28. Were you sent to a residential or day school?

- Yes

- No

29. Was anyone else in your family sent to a residential school?

- Yes (29.1)
- No
- I don't know

29.1. Please tell us which family member-s:

- Parent-s
- Parent-s
- Brother-s/Sister-s
- Grandparent-s
- Great-grandparent-s
- Other

HEALTH

30. Would you say that your current state of physical health is:

- [Slider from 1 to 5 between "Bad" and "Excellent"]

31. Would you say that your current state of mental health is:

- [Slider from 1 to 5 between "Bad" and "Excellent"]

32. Are you a caregiver for someone who lives with you or not? A caregiver is defined as a person who provides support to one or more members of their entourage who have a temporary or permanent disability of a physical, psychological, psychosocial or other nature.

- Yes
- No

33. Have you ever seriously considered committing suicide?

- Yes
- No
- I prefer not to answer

34. In the past 12 months, have you ever eaten less than your fill because you didn't have enough money to buy food?

- Yes
- No

35. How frequently have you used each of the following substances in the past 12 months?

- Cigarette (tobacco and vaping products) AND Alcohol AND Cannabis AND Other psychoactive substances (drugs) used without a medical prescription
- Almost every day OR A few times a week OR A few times a month OR A few times a year OR Never OR I prefer not to answer

36. Do you use traditional Indigenous medicine or practices to treat yourself?

- Yes (36.1)
- No

36.1. Which of the following traditional Indigenous medicine-s or practice-s have you used?

- Medicinal plants
- Smudging
- Sweat lodge
- Healing circle
- Other

SERVICES

37. Are you currently or have you ever been in any of the following situations?

- Serious illness (cancer, diabetes, heart problems, etc.)
- Gambling problem
- Addiction problem (alcohol or drugs)
- Mental health problem
- Difficulty finding suitable housing
- Family or domestic violence
- Sexual violence (sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual cyber-violence)
- Need for food assistance (eating properly)
- Need for legal advice (knowing the laws and my rights)
- Difficulty finding a job
- Difficulty in my role as a parent
- Difficulty due to a disability
- Having been arrested by the police
- Need for the services of a caregiver
- I haven't experienced any of these situations (38)

37.1. For each of these situations, did you seek professional help or services?

- No
- Yes, within the last 12 months
- Yes, over a year ago
- I don't know

38. Do you come up against any barriers in the city to receiving the services you need? Select all that apply.

- Lack of transportation
- Complicated administrative procedures
- Distrust of public services
- Lack of Indigenous staff members
- Lack of respect
- Lack of availability at convenient times
- Physical limitations (disability, obesity, etc.)
- Lack of services
- Misalignment with Indigenous values
- Language barriers
- Fear of racism
- Fear of being judged because of my cultural identity
- Long waits
- Bad past experience
- Inaccessible community services
- Fear of discrimination related to my gender identity and sexual orientation
- Sense of insecurity

- Non-existent service
- Service too far away
- Other
- No

39. Which of the following documents do you have?

- Birth certificate
- Certificate of Indian Status
- Quebec health insurance card (RAMQ)
- Driver's license
- Other (passport, student card, etc.)
- None (39.1)

39.1. What's the main reason you don't have any ID?

- Perdu
- Lost
- Too complicated
- Lack of trust
- Useless
- Other

40. In the last 12 months, which professional(s) have you consulted and where?

- Family physician AND Dentist AND Specialist doctor AND Specialized nurse or nurse practitioner AND Psychologist AND Social worker AND Traditional Indigenous healer
- I didn't consult any of these professionals AND/OR Native Friendship Centre AND/OR Private clinic AND/OR Clinic in Quebec's public health network AND/OR Non-Indigenous organization AND/OR In my community AND/OR Somewhere else

41. 41. Have you ever been in the Quebec justice system as a defendant or an offender?

- No (44)
- Yes, within the last year
- Yes, more than one year but less than five years ago
- Yes, over five years ago

41.1. Have you ever been detained in a correctional facility (prison)? Select all that apply.

- No (42)
- Yes, for one or more pre-trial detentions
- Yes, for one or more custodial sentences of less than two years
- Yes, for one or more custodial sentences of two years or more

41.1.1. Did you experience any difficulties reintegrating society after being incarcerated?

- Yes
- No

42. Have you ever been the victim of a criminal offence? A criminal offence is behaviour that is prohibited by law, usually the Québec Criminal Code, because it adversely affects social order and well-being. Criminal offences include assault, theft and sexual assault.

- Yes
- No

- I don't know

43. In the last 12 months, which of the following services have you used?

- Public health services (vaccination, hospitals, etc.)
- Public social services (YPD, psychosocial aid, etc.)
- Native Friendship Centre services
- Legal services (legal aid, courts, etc.)
- Victim support services (CAVAC, IVAC, CALAC)
- Employability and skills development services
- Education services (homework help, Indigenous student association, guidance)
- Services in an Indigenous community
- Services of a non-Indigenous community organization
- Policing services (911, background checks, etc.)
- Other
- I haven't used any of these services Je n'ai utilisé aucun de ces services (44)

43.1. On a scale of 1 to 5, how satisfied are you with the services you used? 1 = very dissatisfied, and 5 = very satisfied

- [Choice between 1 to 5]

44. Generally speaking, on a scale of 1 to 5, how much do you trust the following services in general? 1 = not very much and 5 = very much

- [Choice between 1 to 5]
- I don't know this service (45 if for every choice)

44.1. Do you feel you are able to access the following services?

- Inaccessible
- Limited access
- Accessible

44.2. Generally speaking, on a scale of 1 to 5, do the following services take Indigenous realities into account?

1 = not at all and 5 = fully

- [Choice between 1 to 5]

45. In general, do you feel you're getting all the help you require to meet your needs?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

46. Do you feel that changes have been made over the last five years to improve services for Indigenous people in your city or region?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

RACISM

47. Have you ever been a victim of discrimination or racism because you are Indigenous?

- No
- Yes, in the last 12 months
- Yes, more than 12 months ago

48. Have you ever experienced discrimination when looking for housing?

- No
- Yes, in the last 12 months
- Yes, more than 12 months ago

CULTURE

49. What languages are you comfortable in?

- French
- English
- Indigenous language-s
- Other language-s

50. Which language-s do you mainly speak in each of the following settings?

- Avec With your family AND At work AND At school AND With your friends AND To access services

51. Do you practice Indigenous cultural or traditional activities?

- Yes
- No

52. What [helps or would help] you practice Indigenous cultural or traditional activities?

- Access to the land
- Access to an Indigenous community
- My family and loved ones
- Activities organized by the Native Friendship Centre
- Activities organized by other organizations (e.g. training sessions, workshops)
- Public events and performances by Indigenous artists
- Access to nature
- Activity done solo (e.g. purification, crafting, etc.)
- Other
- None of the above

53. Do you have easy access to nature?

- Yes
- No

54. Do you eat as many traditional Indigenous foods as you would like? (e.g. game meat, herbal tea, etc.)

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

55. À quel point êtes-vous fier-ère d'être [Première Nation ou Inuit ou Métis du Canada]?

- [Slider from 1 to 5 between "Not proud" and "Very proud"] (de 3 à 5 = 55.1)
 - 55.1. In a few words, what makes you proud to be [First Nation or Inuit or Métis of Canada]?
 - [Short text]

APPENDIX 2 – Tools

A wide range of tools was developed as part of the survey to support every stage of its implementation. These tools were notably used to support project-related communications, train the coordinators and employees of participating organizations on questionnaire administration, plan the data collection period and encourage respondent mobilization and participation.

It should be noted that all tools were initially produced in French and subsequently translated into English.

The tools developed include the following:

- Training sessions delivered both in person and via videoconference
- A video recording of the training, accompanied by a URL for later viewing
- A PowerPoint presentation used during the training

- A guide for interviewers
- An action plan for the data collection period
- A printable version of the questionnaire
- An email template for inviting participation in the survey
- A QR code providing direct access to the questionnaire
- Business card–style cards featuring the QR code
- Visuals and invitation copy for social media

APPENDIX 3 – Analysis of strengths and limitations

A significant issue relating to Métis identity and, more broadly, Indigenous self-identification greatly influenced the recruitment methodology. Indeed, self-identification can be complex to interpret, particularly within the Métis category, as it may be understood either as mixed ancestry that includes an Indigenous origin or as membership in the Métis Nation. Because the sense of belonging can sometimes be more distant, there is a risk of capturing respondents whose identification does not fully align with the criteria targeted by the survey. This presents a challenge in the production of public statistics.

With this in mind, soliciting Indigenous organizations and Indigenous individuals known to the RCAAQ and its network helped mitigate this risk and increased the likelihood of reaching respondents who met the survey criteria. However, this recruitment strategy also affected the sample distribution, as mobilization was not uniform from one region to another.

Thus, at the provincial level, the 2,003 respondents provide estimates with satisfactory statistical precision. Conversely, in certain Quebec cities, the sample size remains insufficient to ensure comparable precision (see Table 1 in Appendix 5). This limitation must be considered when interpreting regional results. Even when they show a higher margin of error, these results can nonetheless help identify trends and formulate hypotheses for further exploration. Strategies could be considered to improve regional precision in a future edition of the survey.

Inuit populations were difficult to reach and mobilize. Within the framework of this survey, we were not sufficiently successful in mobilizing Inuit organizations, which partly explains their low representation in the data collected.

The Métis population, for its part, has a very limited presence in the province of Quebec compared to the rest of Canada. Furthermore, and underlying this reality, there are no Métis organizations located in the province. The representation of these populations is therefore naturally low in the data collected.

Furthermore, representation varies significantly across different First Nations. This methodological limitation prevents us from analyzing results for each nation individually. It also underscores the need for future data collection and mobilization strategies that ensure more proportional participation from all Indigenous nations.

Finally, the questionnaire was produced in French and translated into English to ensure that respondents could participate in the survey in the language of their choice. However, both of these languages are often a second or third language for some Indigenous people. Limited proficiency in the two languages offered for the questionnaire may therefore hinder comprehension or participation. We recognized that it was not possible to translate the questionnaire into all Indigenous languages, and that it would be a complex and non-inclusive effort to translate it into only a few languages rather than others. However, we also knew that, among the organizations solicited, some interviewers might be speakers of certain Indigenous languages and that they would facilitate the interpretation of certain terms and concepts.

APPENDIX 4 – Handling of Voxco software malfunctions or questionnaire programming errors

This section reports issues encountered during the data collection period that may affect the validity of certain data points. It does not aim to document every minor inconsistency, but rather those significant enough to warrant detailed record-keeping.

These inconsistencies led to several types of modifications within the database, including

- adding data,

- making adjustments to ensure consistency between specific variables, and
- deleting data¹¹ to avoid analyzing unreliable results.

Generally, data deletion was **negligible**, with only 14 responses removed from the entire database. However, the analysis of three questions regarding households and their composition (questions 10, 10.1 and 10.2) required a higher number of deletions, which impacted the total number of respondents available for the analysis of those specific questions.

People living with you

Question 10:

Over the past 12 months, how many people have lived with you most of the time?

A programming error involving a conditional branch was detected on September 17, 2024, during the pre-coding phase of the data analysis. The programmed logic redirected respondents to the next block of questions (starting from question 13) when they indicated having lived with one person, whereas this redirection was intended only for those who answered, "I lived alone."

The correction was applied as soon as the error was discovered. By that time, 75 people had completed the questionnaire, 20 of whom were directly affected by this anomaly. This number was taken into account during the analysis of this question block.

During the data validation phase, the same issue was observed in other questionnaires, suggesting that some interviewers' tablets had not been synchronized, thereby preventing the correction from being applied. Consequently, the responses to this question for **82 respondents** had to be voided.

Impacts

1. Subsequent questions could not be asked of 20 respondents, specifically:
 - **Q10.1:** *Who do you live with most of the time?*
 - **Q10.2:** *How many people are there in each category?*
 - **Q11:** *Are you a foster family currently hosting children?*
 - **Q12:** *How many children under the age of 18 for whom you are responsible currently live with you at least 50% of the time?*
 - **Q20:** *Contribution to household income*
2. The responses from these 20 respondents were processed by accounting only for the number of people who actually answered the subsequent questions.
3. It was impossible to determine the exact composition of these 20 households (Q10.1).
4. It was also impossible to determine whether the individuals in these households contributed to the household income (Q20).

Analysis notes

1. This error does not affect the validity of the data collected for Question 10, but only the results of the five subsequent questions.
2. A total of 20 two-person households can be accounted for during data manipulation at the analysis stage. Since this data is already factored into the calculation of the total number of people per household (as planned in the programming for Question 10.2), the following adjustments will be made:
 - l'absence The absence of data in the *total_household* column for respondents who indicated "1" for Question 10 will confirm the relevance of the addition.
 - A value of 2 will be manually added to the *total_household* column for these respondents.

Contribution to household income

Question 20 :

Please indicate who (among the people who live with you most of the time) contributes to your family income?

¹¹ Deletion of data does not mean a complete removal of the respondent's data; it applies only to the specific responses affected by the issue.

On September 2, 2024, an error was reported regarding a missing response option, which prevented some respondents from proceeding with the questionnaire. As programmed, the question required the respondent to select at least one other person they lived with (as indicated in Question 10) as a contributor to the household income.

To correct this, a response option was added on September 3, 2024:

“None, I am the only one who contributes to the household income,” allowing respondents to specify that they were the sole contributors.

Impacts

1. The impacts were deemed minimal, as the interviewer who reported the problem had temporarily suspended the questionnaire and was able to complete it once the correction was applied.
2. However, it is likely that this error was not detected earlier due to ambiguous wording regarding the concept of “people you live with.” The 20 respondents who were unable to answer Question 20 were the most likely to encounter this situation, as their households consisted of only two people.

City where current school is located

Question 16.4.1 :

Please specify the following: Location of the institution

After the survey launch, an oversight was discovered in the modification of the code associated with the “Other” response option. This was corrected a few days later to harmonize this code with those designated for static responses.¹²

Initially coded as “20,” the “Other” option was changed to code “992.” However, on October 29, 2024, it was observed that the parameter allowing for open-ended text entry when selecting this option had not been activated. A correction was applied the same day to allow subsequent respondents to specify the city where their educational institution is located.

At the time of this modification, 41 respondents had indicated they were students, five of whom had selected the “Other”.

Impacts

1. Two responses had already been coded as “20” before the modification, requiring an adjustment to the database cleaning script.
2. It is impossible to determine the exact city of the educational institution for the five student respondents who selected “Other.”

Analysis notes

1. The code change did not impact the overall analysis; “Other” responses remain correctly identified.
2. Missing data must be taken into account when analyzing the open-ended responses for this question.
 - Depending on the context of the analysis, an explanatory note may be added to contextualize the results.

¹² Static responses refer to standard response options that do not vary, such as “Yes,” “No,” “Other,” “I don’t know” or “Prefer not to answer.” Each of these responses was assigned a numeric code between **990 and 999**.

APPENDIX 5 – Details on statistical weighting and margin of error calculation

Sociodemographic representativeness (weighting)

The representativeness of the sample is evaluated using a chi-square test (χ^2) across three variables: age group, gender and educational attainment. Comparisons are made against the structure of the resident population (1,238 respondents out of 1,985) derived from census data.

- When the test indicates a significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$), correction weights are applied for the relevant variable.¹³
- When the distribution is deemed representative, no adjustment is made (weight = 1).¹⁴

Scope of application

Sociodemographic weighting applies exclusively to residents, as official reference data is only available for this group. Respondents who frequent a city without residing there are not weighted and maintain a weight of 1.

Variable-specific details

- Age: Estimated from the reported birth year. Categories used: 15–24 years, 25–54 years, and 55 years and older.
- Gender: Weighting is based on “woman” and “man” responses, compared to Statistics Canada’s “woman+” and “man+” categories (used as an approximate reference). Respondents reporting another gender do not have a robust reference and are not weighted (weight = 1).
- Educational attainment: To stabilize estimates, “None of the above” and “Primary” are grouped together; “College” and “University” are also combined. “Vocational studies (DVS/professional training)” and “Secondary” constitute distinct categories. “Other” responses do not have a reliable reference and are not weighted (weight = 1).
- Métis: No weighting is applied, as census data for this population is insufficiently reliable (due to self-identification issues and limited comparability).

Geographic weighting

At the provincial level, geographic representativeness is not maintained (χ^2 is significant), and regional distributions fail at the 5% threshold (95% confidence level). Consequently, regional weights are applied to the total number of respondents, with the exception of regions with a very low number of responses. These weights are calculated at the level of administrative regions based on the total population of Quebec and include all respondents who frequent the cities (both residents and non-residents). This approach is based on the assumption—consistent with sociosanitary regional divisions—that users generally live in the same region where they go to access services. A null weight is assigned to regions where no surveys were conducted.

- Quebec total: All respondents (residents and visitors) are linked to a region and assigned the corresponding regional weight; residents also receive sociodemographic corrections where applicable.
- Regional analyses (sociodemographics): Weighting applies exclusively to the residents of the region to preserve the profile of the resident population; visitors remain unweighted.

Implementation

The weighting process is carried out in two steps. Each resident is assigned a sociodemographic weight derived by combining corrections for age, gender and educational attainment; if any of these aspects passes the χ^2 test, its factor is set to 1 (no correction). Visitors (non-residents) are not adjusted across these aspects and maintain a weight of 1.

In the tables broken down by city and region, only the sociodemographic weight is applied to residents; visitors remain at 1, and no geographic weight is used. For the total, a geographic weighting is added: Residents carry a total weight = (sociodemographic weight \times regional weight), while visitors carry only the regional weight. This approach corrects for necessary discrepancies and respects the actual demographic weight of the regions within the provincial aggregate.

For multiple-choice questions, the proportion of each response is calculated by summing the weights of the respondents who selected that option and dividing this total by the sum of all weights used.

For numerical questions, the weighted average is calculated by multiplying each value by its weight, summing these products and then dividing by the sum of the weights used.

To document the effect of weighting and ensure analytical transparency, certain tables present both unweighted and weighted results. The unweighted results reflect the observed distribution of respondents, while the weighted results incorporate the adjustments described above.

¹³ Example: For Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean, regarding educational attainment, the χ^2 test result is 19.5, which is higher than the critical value of 7.8; weights are therefore applied to this axis for the region.

¹⁴ Example: For Lanaudière, regarding educational attainment, the observed χ^2 is 2.3, which is lower than the critical value of 7.8; no weights are assigned to this axis (weight = 1).

Statistical analysis conclusion

The objective of this approach is to provide comparable and cautious estimates for partial coverage of the surveyed territories. Representativeness is tested via χ^2 (age, gender and educational attainment), and adjustment weights are applied only when significant discrepancies are detected; otherwise, a weight of 1 is used to avoid unnecessary corrections. It is important to note that while weighting helps correct certain sociodemographic imbalances, it does not eliminate selection bias resulting from the recruitment method or the non-probability nature of the sample. Sociodemographic weighting applies exclusively to residents, as they are the only population with a reliable reference framework; visitors remain unweighted in this regard. At the provincial level, geographic weighting is utilized because the regional distribution is not representative. This ensures that the actual demographic size of the regions within the province of Quebec is reflected, while preserving the resident demographics within the regional profiles. Where there is no known population size for non-resident users, the margin of error is calculated using the full sample (residents and visitors) and based on the resident population as a reference. This approach reflects the total number of people who responded for a city—both residents and visitors—who together constitute the “lived experience” being measured. Finally, to ensure readability and robustness, only cities with a margin of error of $\leq \pm 15\%$ or less are presented individually; others remain integrated into the totals.

Table 1 : Margin of error by region and city

Nom de la région	Type de la région	Marge d'erreur (95 % de confiance)	Marge d'erreur inférieure ou supérieure à 15 %	Région présentée (Oui/Non)
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Région administrative	5%	<15 %	Oui
Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	Région administrative	5%	<15 %	Oui
Outaouais	Région administrative	10%	<15 %	Oui
Lanaudière	Région administrative	12%	<15 %	Oui
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	Région administrative	7%	<15 %	Oui
Cote-Nord	Région administrative	6%	<15 %	Oui
Montréal	Région administrative	7%	<15 %	Oui
Laval	Ville	44%	>15 %	Non
Alma	Ville	31%	>15 %	Non
Baie-Comeau	Ville	13%	<15 %	Oui
Chibougamau	Ville	17%	>15 %	Non
Gatineau	Ville	13%	<15 %	Oui
Joliette	Ville	12%	<15 %	Oui
La Tuque	Ville	6%	<15 %	Oui
Maniwaki	Ville	15%	<15 %	Oui
Québec	Ville	4,6%	<15 %	Oui
Roberval	Ville	8%	<15 %	Oui
Saguenay	Ville	15%	<15 %	Oui
Saint-Michel-des-Saints	Ville	48%	>15 %	Non
Senneterre	Ville	8%	<15 %	Oui
Sept-Îles	Ville	7%	<15 %	Oui
Shawinigan	Ville	23%	>15 %	Non
Sherbrooke	Ville	49%	>15 %	Non
Trois-Rivières	Ville	7%	<15 %	Oui
Val-d'Or	Ville	6%	<15 %	Oui

Source : E&B Data à partir des données de Statistique Canada, Recensement 2021 et à partir de l'étude du RCAAQ (2025)