

**Youth Migration in Quebec.
Survey results obtained
from Anglophones 20 to 34
years of age**

Marie-Odile MAGNAN,
Madeleine GAUTHIER
and Serge CÔTÉ



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in collaboration with Claire Boily,
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Translated from French by Rod Wilmot

Document produced within the framework of activities of the
Groupe de recherche sur la migration des jeunes

Institut national de la recherche scientifique
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A Few Highlights

Goals of the Study

This study aims to update what is known about the geographic mobility of young people in Quebec. Its purpose is to observe the principal dimensions of the migratory phenomenon, based on the paths young people have taken and how they perceive their place of origin and current place of residence. The themes of migration and employment are also explored.

In order to include all young Quebecers aged 20 to 34, a section on the migration of young Anglophones was added to the survey. This section of the study specifically concerns young Anglophones aged 20 to 34 living in Quebec at the time of the survey, that is, those who have never left the province (69.3%), those who have returned to Quebec after living elsewhere (8%) and those from other provinces or other countries who have chosen to settle in Quebec (21.5%). The survey thus covered young Anglophones who lived in Quebec at the time of the survey.

Method

With this study, the Groupe de recherche sur la migration des jeunes (GRMJ) [research group on youth migration] has renewed the 1998-1999 survey, which was constructed methodically out of 103 qualitative interviews. The team used the “grounded theory” approach. In 2004-2005, new questions were added to the questionnaire so as to take into account specific elements related to the migration of young Anglophones.

The selection of Anglophone respondents was determined by the following criterion: English is the language most often spoken at home.

1. Parameters of the Study

The telephone survey was conducted from spring 2004 to winter 2005, with the use of a questionnaire administered by Léger Marketing, in close collaboration with the professors of the GRMJ. 1,237 Anglophone respondents form the study sample of the present analysis; these cases were drawn from a national sample plus an Anglophone oversample, and are divided as follows: 33.1% selected from the Montreal area, 66.9% from the rest of Quebec.

2. General Characteristics of Anglophone Respondents

The sample is composed of 53.2% males and 46.8% females. Over a third of the respondents were aged 20 to 24, 31% were aged 25-29 and 32.4%, 30-34.

Graduation rates among young respondents were found to be 38.8% university level, 35.9% college level and 24% high school level.

53.3% of those questioned were mostly working during the previous year, 86.9% of them full time and 13.1% part time. The median gross annual income of young adult Anglophones is situated between \$15,000 and \$19,999.

60% of those in the sample were born in Quebec, 12% in another province of Canada and 27.9% elsewhere.

In 58.3% of the cases, the language most often used outside the home is English.

About 40% of the respondents have an English primary school education, while for high school the proportion is 42.7%, for college, 64.7%, and for university, 68.2%.

The vast majority of the respondents (80% and more) state that they read, understand and speak French very well or rather well; a smaller proportion (66.9%) consider themselves able to write French very well or rather well.

41.3% of those questioned consider themselves to be as much a member of the Francophone community as of the Anglophone community.

The migration profile of respondents is divided into five broad categories:

- The *non-migrant*, who is either still living at the family home or has never moved from the town where he or she grew up: 49.6% of the Anglophone respondents fall into this category.
- The *intraregional migrant*, who has moved to another municipality within the region of origin: this is the case with 2.8% of those interviewed.
- The *interregional migrant*, who has settled in a municipality in a region of Quebec other than the one where he or she grew up (though he or she may have migrated to another province or country before doing so): such migrants account for 24.9% of those interviewed, including 9.6% who have returned to their region of origin, whether in the same municipality or elsewhere in their region of origin; into this category, we notice that 25.2% of the respondents left Quebec but subsequently returned; thus, 8% of the total sample left Quebec, to return later on.
- The *interprovincial migrant*, who has migrated either from another province of Canada to live in Quebec (8.8%) or from Quebec to live elsewhere in Canada (0.9%).
- The *international migrant*, who has migrated either from another country to live in Quebec (12.7%) or from Quebec to live elsewhere in the world (0.4%).

Women display greater geographical mobility than men, being less likely to remain with their parents. However, we find more young males among international migrants who come to Quebec.

Migration increases with age. The majority of those aged 20-24 live with their parents, while a greater proportion of those aged 25-29 and 30-34 have left their parents to live either in their town of origin or in another region, province or country.

As has been observed in other industrialized countries, a high level of education increases the geographical mobility of young Anglophones. Levels of interprovincial and international migration are higher among university graduates.

3. Migration of Young Anglophones

The average age of young Anglophones when they leave their place of origin is 21.4 years. The principal reasons for departure are as follows: to live life on their own (75.7%), to improve their prospects for the future (73.7%) and to have a good quality of life (69.2%). Reasons related to the economy and employment are cited less often. Few respondents state that they left their place of origin because their linguistic abilities were not recognized as an asset (9.1%) or were not enough to get them a good job (10.1%).

Over half of the respondents (54.7%) would return to live in their place of origin if conditions would allow them. This proportion rises to 58.9% and 55.5% for incoming interprovincial and international migrants. Their coming to Quebec might merely be one step in their migratory journey, rather than a permanent settlement. Interprovincial migrants to Quebec who plan on returning to their place of origin generally would do so for economic reasons, whereas international migrants to Quebec would usually do so for reasons related to their social network.

Young Anglophones who have returned to their place of origin explain their choice as follows: to have a good quality of life (73.8%), to be closer to their parents (65.9%) and to be closer to their friends (65.7%).

Nearly half (49.6%) of those questioned have never left their municipality of origin. The main reason for staying in their place of origin is the quality of life (81.7%), followed closely by the desire to live near family and friends (78.7%) and the opportunity to work there (64.8%).

Migrants from outside Quebec are concentrated in the Montreal region (80.3%). They have the following characteristics:

- Interprovincial and international migrants to Quebec were born primarily in other Canadian provinces or in another country.
- 65.9% of the interprovincial migrants to Quebec have English as their mother tongue, while 86.9% of the incoming international migrants have a mother tongue other than French and English.
- Interprovincial migrants mainly identify with the Anglophone community (57.8%) and international migrants with another community (30%).
- Interprovincial and international migrants to Quebec are the most educated among those surveyed.

- International migrants with a university degree are concentrated primarily in the field of applied sciences (43.3%), and interprovincial migrants, in the arts (25.5%).
- 46.1% of the migrants to Quebec were mostly working during the previous year.
- 37.1% of the incoming interprovincial migrants and 27.6% of the incoming international migrants intend to live outside Quebec for a period greater than six months, primarily for economic reasons.

Of the 8% of the young Anglophones mentioned earlier who returned to live in Quebec after living elsewhere, some 5.2% state that they did so for a period greater than six months. The principal destination was the rest of Canada. Some 4 out of 10 returning migrants expect to leave Quebec again for a prolonged period. Of these young Anglophones who have left Quebec and returned, many have a university degree (50.8%).

Migration out of Quebec increases with age, and fewer young Anglophones from the Montreal area than from the rest of the province have left Quebec.

The principal reasons for having left Quebec are as follows: to improve their prospects for the future (75%), to experience adventure (65.6%) and work-related reasons (56.3%). Only about 18% of the respondents mention the political situation and language laws.

Among young Anglophones who have never left Quebec, 29.4% expect to live outside Quebec for a period greater than six months, this being the case with more males than females (61.3% versus 38.7%). The desire to leave Quebec decreases with age, but increases with the level of education.

Proportionally speaking, young Anglophones from Montreal think about moving out of Quebec more than the young people from the rest of the province (66.2% versus 33.8%). A higher proportion of those who identify solely with the Anglophone community state that they would like to move elsewhere in Canada (41.7%).

The primary motives for a potential migration out of Quebec are the following: to improve their prospects for the future (84.8%), for work-related reasons (76.4%) and to experience adventure (69.7%). The political situation and language laws in Quebec account for a smaller proportion (about 30%).

4. Current Perception of the Place of Origin

Very often or quite often (42.7%), young Anglophones meet people who once lived in their place of origin and who were living in the same place as they were at the time of the survey.

About 40% of the respondents return to visit parents and/or friends in their place of origin at least once every two months. Intraregional and interregional migrants are more likely to visit their parents and/or friends in their place of origin than incoming interprovincial and international migrants.

Nearly 90% of the young Anglophones interviewed are very interested or somewhat interested in the future of their place of origin. Incoming interprovincial and international migrants display greater interest in their place of origin (92%) than intraregional and interregional migrants.

Young Anglophones generally have a positive opinion of the economic situation in their place of origin; two thirds of the respondents do not agree with the statement “there is no job for me in my place of origin.” Interregional migrants have the most pessimistic view of the economy of their place of origin.

With regard to local government, half of those questioned (54.2%) are of the opinion that decision-makers in their place of origin do not move quickly enough.

Some 42.3% agree with the statement “health care services are deficient in my place of origin and its surroundings.”

Those who are the least satisfied with the services offered in their place of origin are incoming international migrants, while the most satisfied are incoming interprovincial migrants.

5. Perception of the Current Place of Residence and Potential Mobility

Most young Anglophones identify with Canada as a whole (82.5%) and see themselves as citizens of the world (78.4%), while 66.8% identify with their town of origin and 67.1% with Quebec as a whole. In Montreal, attachment to Canada (84%) and to the world (80%) predominates, while the rest of the province identifies mostly with Quebec (73.5%).

The elements young adults consider most important about where they currently live are the quality and price of housing (20%), the social environment (18.8%) and accessibility to transportation (18.7%).

The principal reasons for settling in their current place of residence are to have a good quality of life (73.9%), to live life on their own (64.4%) and to improve their prospects for the future (61.1%).

55.5% of the young Anglophones consider their current place of residence to be temporary. The more their migratory space expands, the more this tends to be the case. Thus, 42.9% of those who have never left their region of origin see their current place of residence as temporary, while for those who have come from another country, the proportion rises to 64.9%.

88.2% of the respondents are very or somewhat interested in the future of the region where they live at present.

Regarding social relations in their current place of residence, 88.1% of the young Anglophones very often or quite often meet with friends where they live at present, 37.1% are involved in organizations and 48.3% take on responsibilities in their local milieu.

The principal areas in which young Anglophones have actively contributed to carrying out projects are the social area (52.9%), leisure (52.6%) and culture (43.6%). Those who have contributed most to carrying out projects in the cultural area are incoming interprovincial migrants (52.9%).

6. Migration of Young Adults and Employment

Over 77% of the young Anglophones are in agreement with the following statements: I am confident I will always have a job (78%) and I will easily find work in my field of studies (77.1%).

When asked what matters most to them with regard to work, most say they would like to have an interesting job (62.5%), while 22.8% would rather have a stable job, and 14.7%, one that pays well.

Most have a positive view of their school-to-work transition: 82.9% currently have working conditions they are satisfied with, 69% have been able to find work they liked since their first jobs, and 62.3% have found work related to their field of study.

Nonetheless, 42.1% of the young Anglophones believe that the current scarcity of available jobs hurts their chances of finding a job that meets their aspirations.

Interregional migrants have the most positive perception of their work experience, while international migrants to Quebec have the most negative perception of their entry into the workforce.

85% of the young Anglophones believe that pursuing their education will open doors for them in the job market; 83.6% agree with the statement that their linguistic abilities in English will allow them to succeed in the Quebec job market, while a slightly lower proportion believes this to be so concerning their linguistic abilities in French (80.9%).

53.2% believe that it would be easier to find employment in another province of Canada, this proportion being higher in the Montreal area than in the rest of Quebec.

Conclusion

Conducted 10 years after the last study of the migratory intentions of young adult Anglophones, the Anglophone section of the GRMJ survey provides new data:

- Among young Anglophones who have never left Quebec, 29.4% expect to leave the province for a period greater than six months.
- A high proportion of respondents (49.6%) have never left their place of origin.

-
- Leaving Quebec does not always constitute a permanent migratory choice, since 8% of the sample returned after previously leaving the province.
 - The principal motives for staying in the town of origin are quality of life (81.7%) and the desire to live near family and friends (78.7%).
 - The principal motives for future migration outside the province are to improve prospects for the future (84.8%) and work-related reasons (76.4%).

Introduction

In 1998-1999, the Groupe de recherche sur la migration des jeunes (GRMJ) [research group on youth migration]¹ conducted a survey aimed at questioning the decrease in the demographic weight of young adults, a decrease accentuated by the departure of young adults from the regions and rural areas. In response to the alarmist report of those in charge of regional development, the team discovered that 30% of Quebecers aged 20 to 34 return to their region of origin after leaving it for the first time (Gauthier, Molgat and Côté, 2001). Five years later, the GRMJ repeated its investigation in order to follow the evolution of these trends. This time, the research team sought to include all young Quebecers aged 20 to 34. With this in mind, a section on the migration of young Anglophones was added. The questionnaire was translated into English and an oversample of young Anglophones was selected, using the following criterion: English is the language most often spoken at home by the respondents.²

However, before conducting this segment of the study, the research team took the step of reviewing the literature on the migration of young Anglophones (Magnan, 2004). From this inventory emerged the following observation: in the last 10 years, no researcher had looked into the issue despite the fact that it constitutes a major preoccupation for the Anglophone community of Quebec (QCGN, 2002). For indeed, the proportion of young adults in English Quebec is diminishing significantly, a demographic decrease explained in large part by the departure of young people for other provinces of Canada or other countries. The last studies on the migration of young Anglophones, those of Locher (1994) and Amit-Talai (1993), focus on the migratory intentions of high school and college students. Locher (1994) indicates that the desire of young Anglophones to leave the province is due primarily to political factors such as Bill 101, while Amit-Talai (1993) shows that it is more a matter of pursuing studies and subsequently seeking employment.

After reviewing the prior work and consulting members of the Anglophone community of Quebec, the GRMJ arrived at the following question: in 2004-2005, what are the structuring elements of this phenomenon? The 1998-1999 questionnaire was modified to account for this new research problem. A comparative approach that had never been used

¹ The GRMJ is composed of Professors Serge Côté and Frédéric Deschenaux of UQAR, Lucie Fréchette of UQO, Claire Boily (research officer), Madeleine Gauthier and Myriam Simard of INRS Urbanisation Culture et Société, Camil Girard and Martin Simard of UQAC, Claude Laflamme of the Université de Sherbrooke, Patrice LeBlanc of UQAT, Marie Lequin and Jean-Louis Paré of UQTR, Marc Molgat of the University of Ottawa and Derek Wilkinson of Laurentian University. Many students and research officers contributed to the research at one stage or another. Their role is mentioned in the research reports to which they contributed.

² This methodological choice is explained in Chapter 1 of this report.

before meant that young Francophones and Anglophones would answer the same set of questions.

By revealing the paths taken by young adults and how they perceive their place of origin, the national survey of 2004-2005 makes it possible to observe several dimensions of the migratory phenomenon. The term “migrant” is used for any person older than 15 years of age who has moved from a given municipality, region, province or country to another, for a period exceeding six months. The Anglophone section of the GRMJ’s national survey focuses specifically on young Anglophones aged 20 to 34 living in Quebec at the time of the survey, that is, those who have never left the province (69.3%), those who have returned to Quebec after living elsewhere (8%) and those from other countries or other provinces of Canada who have chosen to settle in Quebec (21.5%). The survey thus covered young Anglophones who form an everyday part of Quebec society.

A process was set in motion to find the necessary funds³ for the building of a random oversample of young Anglophones aged 20 to 34 and to find a polling agency to administer the questionnaire.⁴ This Anglophone segment of the GRMJ’s survey comprised 1,237 young Anglophones, of whom 33.1% were from Montreal while the remaining 66.9% were from the rest of Quebec.

The present report, which focuses on the migration of young Anglophones, presents the results for all of Quebec. It is organized as follows:

- The first section of this document briefly describes the **general parameters** of the study.
- The second section presents the **characteristics of Anglophone respondents** and their **migration profile**, aspects essential to subsequent analysis.
- In the third section, the **various migratory experiences of young Anglophones** are analyzed.
- The fourth section looks at the **current perception of the place of origin**.
- The fifth section focuses on the **perception of the current place of residence with regard to potential mobility**.
- Finally, the last section examines **youth migration and employment**.

³ Sources of financing are mentioned in Chapter 1 of the present report.

⁴ Léger Marketing was chosen. A portion of the team of professors worked with Léger Marketing throughout the process, from building the sample and administering the questionnaire to verifying the data.

Data from the survey will supply rich analytical material for researchers interested in the young people of Quebec. The GRMJ hopes that these analyses will contribute to a better understanding of the phenomenon of youth migration.

1 PARAMETERS OF THE STUDY

Over the last eleven years, the research group on youth migration (GRMJ) has studied the question of the migration of young Quebecers, more specifically, the relationship of young people to the province of Quebec as subdivided into administrative regions for research purposes. The team comprising this research group is interdisciplinary and interuniversity.

Set in motion by a theoretical reflection (Gauthier, dir., 1997) of what many perceived as the “youth exodus” problem, the work of the GRMJ soon became oriented towards the concept of “migration,” understood as geographical mobility outside the place of origin for a certain length of time. The concept of exodus was based on a certain determinism, generally economic and more or less irreversible. The concept of migration calls upon the social actor role of a young person at the age when socialization, identity formation and transition towards adult life take place. This theoretical approach paves the way to a broader conception of the reality studied, and to ways of looking at things that attenuate the negative dimensions of “retention,” which are generally associated with exodus. Thus, in one way, the concept evokes the question of a sense of belonging, while in the other it evokes the power of attraction exercised by certain places. During the migratory process, it suggests a preservation of ties to the place of origin, as opposed to an escape through exodus. Moreover, the notion of migration implies integration both at the destination and at the place of origin returned to, and social and vocational integration in all cases.

Beyond these theoretical considerations, the interview survey conducted during the second half of the 1990s clearly showed that the term “migration” was a better reflection of what young adults themselves were saying about their journey: no one saw his or her departure as an exodus, and few respondents had a negative perception of their place of origin. The reasons for departure were closely linked to the stage in life that focuses on construction of self and the transition toward adult life.

Believing it important to analyze this phenomenon from within that theoretical framework and from the statements of the young people themselves, the GRMJ carried out, several studies of an empirical nature over the course of the years. In 1998-1999, it conducted 102 in-depth interviews with young migrants and non-migrants. Statistical verification was the next essential step. In 1999-2000, the GRMJ performed an extensive telephone survey of 5,518 Francophone Quebecers aged 20 to 34. The decision to include

those aged 30-34 was prompted by the need to identify more precisely the period of life during which migration becomes less common.

This survey made possible a number of analyses that provided varied, innovative insights into the phenomenon of youth migration, both on the regional and national levels.⁵ Some of these analyses confirmed or clarified the results of the previous qualitative study, while others revealed unexpected aspects of the phenomenon, in particular the possibility of return, the usually positive perceptions of the place of origin, and the existence of periods of life when migration is more prevalent.

Two volumes and a number of articles and research reports came from these studies, links to which may be found on the Web site of the Observatoire Jeunes et Société (OJS) [observatory of youth and society: www.obsjeunes.qc.ca].

In 2004, five years after the first survey, the GRMJ repeated the survey, this time contacting 5,997 young adults aged 20-34. A careful revision of the questionnaire was performed,⁶ along with translation of it into English in order to ensure that language would not impede its administration throughout the youth population of Quebec. Oversamples of Anglophones and Aboriginals, along with regional oversamples, were added to the base sample in order to reach a sufficient number of respondents and thereby enrich the statistical analysis.

Funding of the base sample, including a part of the Anglophone sample and all of the Aboriginal sample, and funding of data analysis, was provided by the Community-University Research Alliance (CURA) entitled “Insertion et participation des jeunes en région” [integration and participation of youth in the regions], a grant which was obtained by competition from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. The oversample of Anglophones was funded by Canadian Heritage and the Community Table of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority.⁷ Funding for the regional oversamples and their analysis came from several sources: Forum Jeunesse Estrie and Emploi Québec Estrie, Emploi Québec Chaudière-Appalaches, Emploi Québec Capitale Nationale, Le Club Initiative Jeunesse de la Mauricie, Conférence régionale des élus de la Mauricie, Conférence régionale des

⁵ See the national report: Madeleine Gauthier, Marc Molgat and Serge Côté with the collaboration of David Mercier, Nathalie St-Laurent, Dominique Potvin and Frédéric Deschenaux. *La migration des jeunes au Québec. Résultats d'un sondage auprès des 20-34 ans du Québec*. Montreal, INRS Urbanisation, Culture et Société, 2001, and <http://www.obsjeunes.qc.ca/f/Projets/espace/realisations/Sondage-20-34.pdf>.

⁶ Here we must thank Hervé Gauthier of the Institut de la statistique du Québec for his significant contribution to revising the questionnaire.

⁷ We are deeply grateful to Lisa Kennedy, director of the CeDeC Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches, who believed in this project from the beginning and helped enormously in the quest for funding.

élus du Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, ministère du Développement économique et régional et de la Recherche and the Université du Québec, Chaire Desjardins en développement des petites collectivités (UQAT), Forum jeunesse de l’Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Emploi Québec Bas-Saint-Laurent and the Commission Jeunesse Bas-Saint-Laurent, Emploi Québec Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine. The Fonds québécois de recherche sur la société et la culture also contributed to the funding of the work by the research group on youth migration.

The present study is a reiteration of the survey conducted in 1999-2000. The methodology used for the first survey was adopted in full for this one. Thus, nearly 6,000 Quebecers between 20 and 34 years of age were interviewed. The questionnaire was administered by Léger Marketing between the months of May 2004 and February 2005.

1.1 Sample Formation

An initial national sample of 2,700 cases was selected in the 17 administrative regions of Quebec.⁸ To this was added an oversampling of 2,179 cases for nine regions of Quebec, namely, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, Capitale-Nationale, Mauricie, Estrie, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Chaudière-Appalaches. Additionally, a file of 1,081 Anglophones and another of 168 Aboriginal respondents (37 of whom were added to those drawn randomly in the sample) were prepared for special purposes. In total, the study covers 5,997 respondents, divided by region of origin:

- The 8 administrative regions that were not oversampled: 2,757 respondents;
- The 9 administrative regions that were oversampled: 3,240 respondents (Table 1).

⁸ See the methodological appendix for the method of sample building.

Table 1 - Number of respondents per oversampled administrative region

<i>Region No.</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Respondents</i>
01	• Bas-Saint-Laurent	314
02	• Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	322
03	• Capitale-Nationale	420
04	• Mauricie	404
05	• Estrie	424
08	• Abitibi-Témiscamingue	390
09	• Côte-Nord	342
11	• Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	307
12	• Chaudière-Appalaches	317
	<i>Total</i>	3,240*

* Non-weighted data.

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The Anglophone sample includes 1,237 non-weighted cases, including 1,081 from the Anglophone oversample and 156 from the national sample. Of those 1,237 cases, 33.1% were selected from the Montreal area and 66.9% from the other regions of Quebec.⁹

Migration profiles were created from the various places where migrants had lived for at least six months. Thus, in order to qualify as a “returning migrant A,” for example, the migrant had to have lived in at least one location outside his or her region of origin and be living in his or her place of origin at the time of the survey. However, when variables are compared by administrative region, reference is made to the sampling region and not the region of origin. The sampling region is considered to be the region where the home contacted by telephone, which may or may not be the home of the respondent, is located.¹⁰ Consequently, the migrants listed in the sampling region of Bas-Saint-Laurent, for example, could originally be from another region of Quebec; they could even never have lived in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The cross-tabulation by region must therefore be used with caution. In this regard, note for each region the percentage of respondents whose sampling region corresponds with the region of origin (Table 2).

⁹ The selection of Anglophone respondents was determined by the following criterion: English is the language most often spoken at home. A number of researchers believe that this way of measuring the Anglophone group of Quebec provides a better reflection of reality, since it measures the current linguistic behaviour of respondents, whereas mother tongue is more a reflection of the past (Paillé, 1999). Thus, Termote (1997) suggests that the language of use “seems to have a more relevant sociocultural and political significance than the mother tongue, knowledge (self-declared) of a language or belonging to an ethnic group” (p. 80). Indeed, it seems that “[it is] the language of use, much more than the mother tongue, that determines migratory movements” (Termote and Gauvreau, 1988 in Paillé, 1999, p. 37). It must be added that the language of use is an important variable, because it becomes the mother tongue of children and thus plays a crucial role in generational, linguistic and cultural transfers.

¹⁰ Refer to items 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 of the methodological appendix for further details on this point.

Table 2 - Respondents whose sampling region corresponds with their region* of origin (as a % and in descending order, non-weighted data)

Bas-Saint-Laurent	85.4	Nord-du-Québec	66.7
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	84.5	Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	85.7
Capitale-Nationale	60.2	Chaudière-Appalaches	74.1
Mauricie	76.7	Laval	63.5
Estrie	70.5	Lanaudière	68.0
Montreal*	51.2	Laurentides	57.9
Outaouais	69.3	Montréal	74.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	87.2	Centre-du-Québec	75.6
Côte-Nord	81.3		

* The regions in bold are oversampled regions subject to comparative analyses. The Montreal region appears in the comparative analyses without being oversampled; this region presenting a large enough sample that there was no need for this procedure.

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

1.2 General Characteristics of Respondents

The total file (5,997 cases) was weighted in order to give each regional and linguistic contingent its corresponding weight in the Quebec population for persons of the same age, and a correction for gender and age (20-24, 25-29, 30-34) was made.¹¹ The total weighted file was thus composed of 51.2% males and 48.8% females. The 20-24 age group and the 25-29 age group represent respectively 33.6% and 34% of the total sample, while the 30-34 age group follows closely at 32.4%.

Only 3% of the respondents have not completed primary or high school (Table 3). Respondents whose highest completed level of education is high school (general or technical) or less comprise 28% of the sample. The college level (general or technical) represents the highest level of education completed for 38.1% of those interviewed. Lastly, 33.9% of the respondents possess a university degree, including 7.6% at the postgraduate level. Note, however, that at the time of the survey, some respondents may have been pursuing studies at a higher level than that already completed.

¹¹ See the methodological appendix for further details.

Table 3 - Highest level of education completed

<i>Level of education completed</i>	<i>%</i>
No diploma	1.0
Primary	1.9
High school – general	16.7
High school – technical	8.4
College – general	16.1
College – technical	22.0
Bachelor's	26.3
Master's	6.8
Doctorate	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

During the year of the survey, 60.6% of the respondents were mostly working. Among those, 89.4% were working full time (Table 4). Conversely, only 3.9% of the respondents were looking for work. One quarter (25.4%) of those interviewed were studying, while 9.1% were at home.

Table 4 - Occupation of respondents during the previous year

<i>Principal occupation</i>	<i>%</i>
At work	60.6
Looking for work	3.9
Studying	25.4
At home	9.1
Other	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Half of the respondents (50.7%) had a gross income between \$20,000 and \$59,999 for the year 2003 (Table 5). 18.2% of respondents were in the \$30,000-\$39,999 income bracket. 43.5% of the respondents (mostly students) had an income under \$20,000, while 5.8% earned \$60,000 or more.

Table 5 - Gross income of respondents for the year 2003

<i>Personal income from all sources, before taxes and deductions, for the year 2003</i>	<i>%</i>
No income	2.0
\$1 to \$4,999	5.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16.7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	18.2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	15.8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4.0
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.1
\$100,000 and over	0.7
Total	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Nearly two thirds of those questioned (62.9%) had a partner or spouse at the time of the survey; the majority (65.9%) had no children (Table 6).

Table 6 - Number of children of respondents

<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
None	65.9
1	15.5
2	13.0
3	4.2
4	0.8
5	0.3
6 or more	0.1
<i>Total</i>	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The sample is largely (78.2%) comprised of persons whose mother tongue is French (Table 7). Those for whom English was the first language learned represent 7.2% of the respondents. Lastly, 12.8% of those interviewed have a language other than English or French as their mother tongue.

Table 7 - Mother tongue of respondents

<i>Mother tongue, i.e. first language learned and still understood</i>	<i>%</i>
French	78.2
English	7.2
French and English	1.7
Other	12.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Among those interviewed, 1.8% state that they are members of an Aboriginal community (Table 8). The Algonquin, Attikamek, Montagnais and Cree communities have the highest representation level in the sample. Nearly two thirds (62.8%) state that they are registered Indians; 40.3% were living on a reserve at the time of the survey.

Table 8 - Attachment to an Aboriginal community

<i>Communities</i>	<i>%</i>
Algonquin	13.0
Attikamek	12.6
Montagnais	27.3
Huron	7.6
Cree	18.5
MicMac	2.2
Mohawk	4.7
Inuit	7.1
Other (specify)	7.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

1.3 Migration Profile of Respondents

Among the respondents as a whole, 37.3% have never migrated and are still living with their parents or in the same municipality as they do (Table 9). This means that the other 62.7% have left their municipality of origin. 9.8% have relocated within their region of origin (including those who have moved to another municipality in the same census agglomeration, referred to as “movers”), while 36.3% have migrated to another region. Lastly, 16.7% of the respondents have returned to settle in their region of origin.

Table 9 - Migration profile of respondents

Type	Definition	%
Non-migrant 1	Person living with his or her parents in the municipality of origin, never having lived elsewhere	16.9
Non-migrant 2	Person living in the municipality of origin without ever having lived in another municipality	20.4
Mover	Person living in another municipality within the same census agglomeration	0.3
Intraregional migrant	Person living in another municipality in the region of origin	7.1
Returning intraregional migrant	Person living in the municipality of origin after having lived in another municipality in the region of origin	2.4
Interregional migrant**	Person living in another municipality in another region	36.3
Returning interregional migrant A	Person living in the municipality of origin after having lived in another municipality in another region	11.6
Returning interregional migrant B	Person living in another municipality in the region of origin after having lived in another municipality in another region	5.1
Total		100% (5,997 cases)

** Concerning the data analysis for certain regions, a distinction was made between interregional migrants who leave their region of origin and those who, not being originally from a region, come to live there. They are designated by the terms departing or incoming interregional migrant. This nuance is important for understanding the formation of regional samples.

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The following typology (Table 10) takes into account the relocations outside Quebec, while distinguishing between incoming interprovincial or international migrants and departing interprovincial or international migrants.

However, this 12-type typology does not take into account the respondents originally from Quebec who lived at least six months outside the province, but who returned and were living in Quebec at the time of the survey. Among the 355 migrants with this migratory profile, 137 were living in a region other than that of their municipality of origin at the time of the survey (interregional migrants), 171 were living in their municipality of origin (returning interregional migrants A) and 47 were living in their

region of origin in a municipality other than their municipality of origin (returning interregional migrants B).

Conclusion

These are the broad outlines of the targeted population of the survey. The following chapters will highlight the principal dimensions of the Anglophone sample. The study not only is composed of demographic statistics, but also touches on the reasons for migration, integration into the first place settled in, the parameters of the last relocation at the time of the survey, the potential for return including evaluation of the place of origin, and the question of employment in relation to migration.

Table 10 - Migration profile of respondents, including interprovincial and international migrants

Type	Definition	%
Non-migrant 1	Person living with his or her parents in the municipality of origin, never having lived elsewhere	16.9
Non-migrant 2	Person living in the municipality of origin without ever having lived in another municipality	20.4
Mover	Person living in another municipality within the same census agglomeration	0.3
Intraregional migrant	Person living in another municipality in the region of origin	7.1
Returning intraregional migrant	Person living in the municipality of origin after having lived in another municipality in the region of origin	2.4
Interregional migrant	Person living in another municipality in another region	27.9
Returning interregional migrant A	Person living in the municipality of origin after having lived in another region	11.6
Returning interregional migrant B	Person living in another municipality in the region of origin after having lived in another region	5.1
Interprovincial migrant – incoming	Person who has migrated from another province of Canada to live in Quebec	2.0
Interprovincial migrant – departing	Person who has migrated from Quebec to live in another province of Canada	0.3
International migrant – incoming	Person who has migrated from another country to live in Quebec	6.0
International migrant – departing	Person who has migrated from Quebec to live in another country	0.1
	Total	100% (5,997 cases)

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF ANGLOPHONE RESPONDENTS

2.1 General Characteristics of Respondents

The total weighted data base is divided as follows in terms of the language most often spoken at home: 51.9% of the respondents indicate English, 29.4% both English and French, and 18.6% both English and another language.

The sample comprises 53.2% males and 46.8% females. Over a third of those questioned are aged 20 to 24. Those aged 25-29 represent 31% of the sample, while 32.4% are aged 30-34. Over half of the respondents have a partner or spouse (52%), and 72.8% had no children at the time of the survey.

In this study, the young Anglophones questioned who have a high school diploma comprise 24% of the sample. 35.9% of the respondents have completed college studies, and 38.8% have a university degree. Only 0.8% of those interviewed have finished only primary school or have no diploma at all.

The principal areas of study of young Anglophones were found to be the following: administration, commerce and computer science (35.2%), health (9.9%) and arts (9.3%) for those with high school technical or college technical diplomas; humanities and social sciences (51.1%) and natural sciences (23.1%) for those with general college diplomas;¹² and applied sciences (20.1%), administration (17.1%), and humanities and social sciences (16.1%) for university graduates.

A little more than half (53.3%) of the people who took part in the survey were mostly working during the previous year, 86.9% of them full time and 13.1% part time. Young people looking for a job accounted for 5.7% of the sample. About 30% of the respondents were studying, while 7.9% were at home. The median gross annual income of respondents was between \$15,000 and \$19,999.

About 3.5% of the Anglophone respondents state that they are members of an Aboriginal community, of which 40.8% are Cree, 18.1% Inuit and 17.8% Montagnais.

The majority of young Anglophones in the sample were born in Quebec (60%); the remainder were born in another province of Canada (12%) or elsewhere in the world (27.9%). We may thus conclude that a portion of the sample includes immigrants.

¹² Note that during verification of the validity of the data, it was impossible to determine the fields of study for 28% of the respondents.

Apart from the language most often spoken at home (the criterion by which young Anglophones were selected), this study includes a number of language variables. With regard to mother tongue, 39.8% indicate English, 13.8% French, 9.6% English and French, and 36.8% other. When it comes to the language most often spoken outside the home, English dominates (58.3%). About 40% of the respondents went to English schools for their primary education, while 42.7% did so for high school, 64.7% for college and 68.2% for university. Thus, the proportion of young adults who pursue their studies in English increases with the level of education. This can be explained by Bill 101, which does not restrict access to English schools at the college and university levels. Regarding the spouse's mother tongue, English is the most frequent answer (39.1%). Nevertheless, the proportion of individuals with a partner or spouse having French as the mother tongue is 25.3%; thus, about one respondent out of four belongs to a linguistically mixed couple.¹³

The vast majority of the young adults state that they read, understand and speak French very well or rather well (82.2%, 85.5% and 81.5%). However, a smaller proportion of respondents (66.9%) consider themselves able to write French very well or rather well. Concerning their proficiency in English, nearly all the young Anglophones state that they read, understand, write and speak English very well or rather well (98.9%, 99.3%, 94.7%, 98.6%).

Regarding their sense of identity, 41.3% of those questioned consider themselves members of both the Anglophone and Francophone communities. Some 36.2% state that they are members of the Anglophone community, 13.8% that they are members of the Francophone community.

2.2 Migration Profile of Respondents

Five general categories were created from the migratory characteristics of young Anglophones; each is divided into two or three more specific types (Table 11). Non-migrants in the first category either have not left the family home yet (non-migrant 1) or have not left the municipality where their parents live (non-migrant 2). This category represents 49.6% of the sample, indicating that about half of those questioned still live in their town of origin.

In the second category, we find those who have migrated within their administrative region of origin (intraregional migrant and returning intraregional migrant). They account

¹³ Note that here we are considering only the two official languages (i.e. French and English).

for 2.8% of the sample. The third category includes all of the interregional migrants, which is to say, those who have left their administrative region of origin (interregional migrant) and those who left it but subsequently returned, to either their municipality of origin (returning interregional migrant A) or elsewhere in the region (returning interregional migrant B). This category accounts for 24.9% of the respondents. Young Anglophones who have left their administrative region of origin and have not returned represent 15.3% of the sample. It is important to mention that within the combined categories of “interregional migrant,” “returning interregional migrant A” and “returning interregional migrant B,” 25.2% have returned to Quebec after previously leaving. Thus, 8% of the total sample have returned to Quebec after previously leaving.

Table 11 - Migration profile of respondents

Type	Definition	%
Non-migrant 1	Person living with his or her parents in the municipality of origin, never having lived elsewhere	29.2
Non-migrant 2	Person living in the municipality of origin without ever having lived in another municipality	20.4
Intraregional migrant	Person living in another municipality in the region of origin	2.1
Returning intraregional migrant	Person living in the municipality of origin after having lived in another municipality in the region of origin	0.7
Interregional migrant **	Person living in another municipality in another region	15.3
Returning interregional migrant A ***	Person living in the municipality of origin after having lived in another municipality in another region	8.4
Returning interregional migrant B ****	Person living in another municipality in the region of origin after having lived in another municipality in another region	1.2
Interprovincial migrant – incoming	Person who has migrated from another province of Canada to live in Quebec	8.8
Interprovincial migrant – departing	Person who has migrated from Quebec to live in another province of Canada	0.9
International migrant – incoming	Person who has migrated from another country to live in Quebec	12.7
International migrant – departing	Person who has migrated from Quebec to live in another country	0.4
Total		100% (1,237 cases)

** This category includes incoming interregional migrants, that is to say, interregional migrants who, not being originally from the region, come to live there, along with departing interregional migrants, meaning those who leave their region of origin. It also includes 14.2% of the individuals who migrated to other provinces of Canada or to other countries prior to settling in a region of Quebec other than the one where they grew up.

*** This category includes 42.9% of the individuals who migrated to other provinces of Canada or to other countries before returning to live in their municipality of origin.

**** This category includes 28.6% of the individuals who migrated to other provinces of Canada or to other countries before returning to live in another municipality in their region of origin.

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The smaller proportion of intraregional and interregional migrants found among young Anglophones corroborates the work of Paillé (1999), namely, that Anglophones are under-represented when it comes to migration within the province; concentrated in Montreal, the Anglophones of Quebec are less likely than Francophones to leave Montreal in order to settle elsewhere in Quebec (Termote, 2002).

The fourth category includes individuals who either left another province of Canada to settle in Quebec (8.8%), or left Quebec to settle in another province (0.9%). The low proportion of departing interprovincial migrants is explained by the fact that the telephone survey was conducted in Quebec; thus, the first calls were made inside the province. Since it was a cluster survey (see the methodological appendix), some households may have provided telephone numbers of children or siblings who had migrated elsewhere in Canada. However, the survey methodology did not allow for contacting households whose members had all left the province. The rates given according to the migration profile can therefore not be generalized to all young Anglophones aged 20-34 who are currently living or have previously lived in Quebec. Indeed, according to the census data of 2001, the migration flow for young Anglophones (incoming minus outgoing migrants with respect to Quebec) is negative, departures being insufficiently offset by the arrival of English-speaking interprovincial and international migrants (Statistics Canada, 2001). Therefore, the percentages given in the migration profile of respondents can be generalized only to young Anglophones aged 20-34 who were living in Quebec at the time of the survey.

The results collected by the GRMJ are innovative since they make the analysis of Anglophone migrants to Quebec possible. Until now, studies pertaining to incoming interprovincial and international migrants to Quebec have been nearly non-existent. As argued by Locher (1988), the recent decline of English Quebec is due primarily to the low rate of English-speaking incoming migrants.

The last category combines youth who have either left another country to live in Quebec (12.7%), or have left Quebec for another country (0.4%). We can thus suppose that a certain portion of the sample is comprised of immigrants. This is not surprising, considering that the Anglophone community in Quebec includes more and more members of other ethnic origins. Jedwab (2001) indicates that in census data, young Anglophones are more likely to declare multiple origins than their elders. Thus, the sample reflects the changes that are taking place within the community.

2.3 Migration Profile of Respondents by Sociodemographic and Identity Characteristics

In this section, the migration profile of young Anglophones is examined according to the following sociodemographic and identity variables: gender, age, level of education and sense of identity.

Through examination of the migration profile of respondents by gender (Table 12), we notice that both males and females are found primarily in the non-migrant 1 type category (31.1% and 27.2%). Nevertheless, females are slightly less numerous in this migration profile (a difference that was also apparent in the 1998-1999 GRMJ study), with males having a greater tendency to remain in their parents' home. Note, however, that among incoming international migrants there is a greater representation of males than females (15% versus 12.6%).

Table 12 - Migration profile by gender (as a %)

<i>Migration profile</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Non-migrant 1	31.1	27.2	29.2
Non-migrant 2	18.3	22.7	20.4
Intraregional migrant	1.7	2.6	2.2
Returning intraregional migrant	0.8	0.7	0.7
Interregional migrant	14.8	15.2	15.2
Returning interregional migrant A	8.3	8.4	8.4
Returning interregional migrant B	1.2	1.2	1.2
Interprovincial migrant – incoming	7.8	8.8	8.8
Interprovincial migrant – departing	1.2	0.9	0.9
International migrant – incoming	15	12.6	12.6
International migrant – departing	---	0.4	0.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

In general, migration increases with age. Those aged 20-24 predominate in the non-migrant 1 category (53.1 %), the rate falling to 22% for those aged 25-29, and to 8.9% by age 30-34 (Table 13). The latter two age groups are more likely to be found among the following categories than the 20-24 age group: non-migrants 2, interregional migrants, returning interregional migrants A and B, and incoming interprovincial and international migrants. Thus, over half of those aged 20-24 are still living with their parents, while those in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups are more likely to have left their parents either to

settle in the same municipality or to migrate from one region to another, from one province to another or from one country to another.

Table 13 - Migration profile by age (as a %)

<i>Migration profile</i>	<i>Age</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	
Non-migrant 1	53.1	22.0	8.9	29.2
Non-migrant 2	13.3	23.0	25.9	20.4
Intraregional migrant	2.5	2.3	1.6	2.2
Returning intraregional migrant	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.6
Interregional migrant	10.5	16.0	20.1	15.3
Returning interregional migrant A	5.9	9.3	9.9	8.3
Returning interregional migrant B	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.2
Interprovincial migrant – incoming	5.9	11.0	9.6	8.7
Interprovincial migrant – departing	1.4	0.3	1.3	1.0
International migrant – incoming	6.2	13.7	19.2	12.7
International migrant – departing	---	---	1.3	0.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Migration studies that take into account the level of education variable show that greater mobility is found among those who have a higher level of education. Our study shows that respondents whose level of education is primary school or less are primarily concentrated among non-migrant types 1 and 2 (57.1% and 28.6% respectively) (Table 14). Youth with high school or college diplomas are to be found mostly in non-migrant types 1 and 2, but to a lesser extent. They are more numerous in, for example, the interregional migrant category (11.6% and 18.4%) than those who have only a primary school education. In contrast, those with a university degree are the most likely to be found among incoming international migrants (23.9%) and incoming interprovincial migrants (12.5%). University graduates seem to have developed greater territorial mobility.

Table 14 - Migration profile by highest level of education completed (as a %)

<i>Migration profile</i>	<i>Highest level of education completed</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>University</i>	
Non-migrant 1	57.1	32.2	38.5	18.3	29.2
Non-migrant 2	28.6	25.8	20.1	17.0	20.3
Intraregional migrant	---	4.3	1.7	1.1	2.1
Returning intraregional migrant	---	1.7	0.9	---	0.7
Interregional migrant	---	11.6	18.4	14.9	15.2
Returning interregional migrant A	---	6.9	8.9	9.3	8.5
Returning interregional migrant B	14.3	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.1
Interprovincial migrant – incoming	---	7.7	5.5	12.5	8.7
Interprovincial migrant – departing	---	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
International migrant – incoming	---	6.9	4.6	23.9	12.6
International migrant – departing	---	---	---	1.1	0.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

If we examine the migration profile by sense of identity (Table 15), we observe that all types of migrants are mostly found in the category “member of both the Francophone and Anglophone communities” – with the exception of incoming interprovincial and international migrants, who tend more to answer that they are members of the Anglophone community, and departing international migrants, who are more likely to consider themselves members of the Francophone community (75%).

Table 15 - Migration profile by sense of identity (as a %)

<i>Migration profile</i>	<i>Sense of identity: member of which community?</i>				
	<i>Francophone</i>	<i>Anglophone</i>	<i>Francophone and Anglophone equally</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-migrant 1	8.2	38.2	44.6	5.4	100.0
Non-migrant 2	14.0	35.8	45.1	1.0	100.0
Intraregional migrant	22.7	13.6	59.1	4.5	100.0
Returning intraregional migrant	16.7	16.7	66.7	---	100.0
Interregional migrant	24.5	30.6	43.5	---	100.0
Returning interregional migrant A	11.3	31.3	52.5	1.3	100.0
Returning interregional migrant B	25.0	25.0	50.0	---	100.0
Interprovincial migrant – incoming	6.0	57.8	27.7	7.2	100.0
Interprovincial migrant – departing	---	44.4	55.6	---	100.0
International migrant – incoming	18.2	32.7	18.2	30.0	100.0
International migrant – departing	75.0	---	25.0	---	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

3 MIGRATION OF YOUNG ANGLOPHONES

This section of the report concerns the migratory experiences of young Anglophones: departure from the place of origin (3.1), integration into the first place settled in (3.2), potential return to the place of origin (3.3), staying in the place of origin (retention) (3.4), moving to Quebec from other provinces and countries (3.5) and reasons for migrating out of the province (3.6).

3.1 Why Leave?

The average age of respondents when they leave their municipality of origin is 21.4 (21.9 for males, 20.9 for females). Here we observe the propensity of young females to leave their municipality of origin sooner than their masculine peers.

On the whole, the principal reasons for leaving the place of origin are the following (Table 16): to live life on their own (75.7%), to improve their prospects for the future (73.7%), to have a good quality of life (69.2%) and to pursue studies (56.9%). Reasons related to the economy and employment are cited to a lesser degree: 38.3% say that they migrated to benefit from a better economic context, 34.5% say that they did so for work-related reasons. Few mentioned the following factors: to purchase a house (9.8%), to engage in humanitarian aid (6.8%), for reasons related to Quebec's language laws (6.7%), to avoid feeling discriminated against (6.3%), family problems (6.1%) or the political context in Quebec (4.9%).

Table 16 - Reasons for leaving the place of origin (as a %)

<i>Reason for leaving the place of origin</i>	<i>%</i>
To live life on their own	75.7
To improve their prospects for the future	73.7
To have a good quality of life	69.2
To pursue studies	56.9
To benefit from a better economic context	38.3
For work-related reasons	34.5

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Nearly three respondents out of four (74%) state that they could have continued to live in their town of origin; only 32% of the youth interviewed state that they left their place of

origin because their study program was not offered in their region. However, 72.5% state that they left because they hoped to improve their chances in life, 64.9% because they wanted a different lifestyle, 45.6% to get out of their routine, and 41.7% to have better working conditions. Few respondents state they left because their linguistic abilities were not recognized as an asset (9.1%) or were not enough to get them a good job (10.1%) (Table 17).

**Table 17 - Statements related to leaving the place of origin (as a %)
(total of answers “very much” and “somewhat”)**

<i>I left my place of origin...</i>	<i>%</i>
but I could have stayed there	74.0
because I wanted to improve my chances in life	72.5
because I wanted a different lifestyle	64.9
because I wanted to get out of my routine	45.6
because I wanted to have better working conditions	41.7
because my linguistic abilities were not recognized as an asset	9.1
because my linguistic abilities were not enough to get a good job	10.1
because the values of the people no longer corresponded with my values	13.2
because the atmosphere was too constricting	8.1
because everyone knew about my life	6.4

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The reasons behind the first migration, whether or not it coincided with leaving the family home, vary with the migration profile. Thus, interregional migrants¹⁴ and incoming interprovincial and international migrants are more likely than migrants who remained in their region of origin to have migrated for their education, for work-related reasons, to improve their prospects for the future, to make use of their linguistic abilities or to benefit from a better economic context. Among young adults who remained in their region of origin, the following factors are cited most frequently: to live life on their own (83.3%), to be close to family or friends (23.5%) and to purchase a house (23.5%).

The reasons for leaving the place of origin that appear most often among incoming interprovincial migrants are to live life on their own (78.1%), to improve their prospects for the future (75%), to pursue studies (67.2%) and to have a better quality of life (65.6%). Among incoming international migrants, the factors are much the same, while being

¹⁴ Here, all types of interregional migrants are included: interregional migrants, returning interregional migrants A and returning interregional migrants B.

mentioned in greater proportions and in a different order: to have a better quality of life (85.3%), to improve their prospects for the future (81.4%), to live life on their own (75.2%) and to pursue studies (69.3%).

Few differences emerge between males and females with respect to reasons for leaving the place of origin. Nevertheless, females are more likely to have migrated for the first time in order to follow a partner or spouse (32.5% versus 15%), to purchase a house (12.5% versus 7.5%) and to live in a place with which they identify (47.5% versus 35.6%).

Compared with the rest of Quebec, the Montreal area presents a higher rate of migrants stating that they migrated to improve their prospects for the future (76.1%), to pursue studies (63%), to make use of their language abilities (46.5%), to benefit from a better economic context (44.9%), to learn another language (38.4%), for work-related reasons (37.4%) and to live in milieu where the majority is anglophone (25.3%). Conversely, in the rest of Quebec, we find a slightly higher percentage of individuals who migrated to purchase a house (12.5%) (Table 18).

Table 18 - Reasons for leaving the place of origin, by region (as a %)

<i>Reason for leaving the place of origin</i>	<i>Region</i>	
	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>
To pursue studies	63.0	48.6
For work-related reasons	37.4	31.0
To improve their prospects for the future	76.1	70.7
To make use of their language abilities	46.5	22.8
To learn another language	38.4	12.0
To live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone	25.3	10.4
To benefit from a better economic context	44.9	29.9
To purchase a house	7.8	12.5

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

3.2 The First Migration

The transition to the first place settled in involves a number of dimensions, including previous knowledge about the chosen destination, help received to move there, the material conditions of existence and how integration transpires in terms of social relations. This section of the report presents these aspects.

During the first migration, 78.2% of young adult Anglophones choose where they wish to settle; they indicate that they could have gone elsewhere and were not obliged to move where they did. As emphasized by Gauthier, Molgat and Côté (2001), this could mean that there were other localities offering education and employment opportunities, or that a destination was chosen prior to a study program or employment.

Slightly more females than males say there was no choice in the first place they settled in (23.7% versus 20.3%) (Table 19). This could be due to the fact that a higher proportion of females first migrated to follow a partner or spouse. It should, however, be noted that in the corpus as a whole, 71.7% of those who first migrated to follow their partner or spouse state that they could have chosen to live elsewhere.

Table 19 - Choice of place for the first migration, by gender (as a %)

<i>Choice of place for the first migration</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
No: moving to this place was necessary	20.3	23.7	21.9
Yes: I could have gone somewhere else	79.7	76.3	78.1
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Even though most of those questioned state that they chose the first place they settled in, 37.1% indicate that they were very or somewhat familiar with it prior to moving there; 50.3% had friends who were already established there, and 30.1% had relatives in the area.

The process of relocation constitutes an indicator of the material conditions of integration into the first place settled in. Youth who are migrating for the first time relocate with the help of their parents (55.1%) or friends (23.6%). Those who are relocating to pursue their education are the most likely to receive help from their parents (57.2%) (Table 20). On the contrary, those migrating for work are more likely to be helped by friends (26.6%). Also, respondents migrating to follow a partner or spouse or because of family problems receive less assistance from their parents. Just 38.2% of those who move to follow a partner or spouse and 40% of those doing so because of family problems receive this form of support. It could be that young people who are migrating to follow a partner or spouse have greater access to financial resources that would enable them to relocate. Slightly more females (61.2%) than males (49.5%) receive help from their parents for the first

migration, while males tend more to receive help from friends (25.8% versus 21.3%) or other people (24.7% versus 17.5%).

Table 20 - Source of help received for relocating to the first place settled in, by reason for migration (as a %)

<i>Source of help received</i>	<i>Reason for migration</i>			
	<i>To pursue studies</i>	<i>Work-related reasons</i>	<i>To follow a partner or spouse</i>	<i>Family problems</i>
Parents	57.2	50.0	38.2	40.0
Friends	20.7	26.6	36.0	36.0
Other persons	22.1	23.4	25.8	24.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The data in our study also reveal sources of income and how young adults perceive their financial situation in the first place they settled in. For example, we note that respondents combine sources of income. The primary source of income tends to be work (41.5%), followed by savings (24.4%) and parental support (31.3%). The preponderance of work as the main source of income generally increases with the age of the respondents at the time of relocation to the first place they settled in,¹⁵ while the frequency with which parental help is the main source of income decreases with age (Table 21).

Thus, when the first migration occurs at 25 years and over, work constitutes the main source of income for 64.4% of young Anglophones, followed by savings (16.9%) and student loans and bursaries (10.2%). The proportion of respondents aged 25 and over for whom student loans and bursaries are the main source of income demonstrates that, for some young people, formal education may continue into their late twenties or early thirties. For those aged 20-24 who are migrating for the first time, work remains the principal source of income, but to a lesser degree (39.7%), followed by parental help (22.6%) and savings (20.6%). Young persons migrating for the first time at age 16-17 and age 18-19 also state that work is their primary source of income. Parental help constitutes the main source of income for 50% of those migrating at age 15 and under.

¹⁵ Here we are looking only at respondents whose first migration coincides with leaving their parents' home, since the questionnaire made it possible to extract the age on leaving the family home only and not at the time of the first migration.

Table 21 - Main source of income at the first place settled in, by age on leaving the family home (as a %)

Source of income	Age on leaving the family home				
	15 and under	16-17	18-19	20-24	25 and over
Income from work	16.7	39.7	37.4	39.7	64.4
Savings	16.7	10.3	15.5	20.6	16.9
Parental support	50.0	25.9	22.6	23.4	---
Student loans and bursaries	---	13.8	12.3	8.5	10.2
Unemployment insurance	---	---	1.9	0.7	1.7
Welfare	---	1.7	3.9	1.4	1.7
Family allowance	16.7	---	1.3	0	---
Income of partner or spouse	---	1.7	1.9	5.0	5.1
Other	---	6.9	3.2	0.7	---
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Those questioned generally had a positive perception of their financial situation in the first place they settled in, 11.6% considering it very good and 58.8% somewhat good. Nevertheless, 22.1% consider it somewhat bad and 7.4% very bad. Thus a certain proportion of migrants experience financial difficulties during their first migration. Slightly more males than females assess their financial situation at the first place they settled in as either very good or somewhat good (71.4% versus 68.8%). Furthermore, young adults aged 20 and over have a more positive assessment of their financial situation at the first place they settled in than those who are under 20 years of age (Table 22).

Table 22 - Financial situation at the first place settled in, by age on leaving the family home (as a %)

Financial situation	Age on leaving the family home				
	15 and under	16-17	18-19	20-24	25 and over
Very good	14.3	6.8	7.7	13.3	23.0
Somewhat good	57.1	54.2	57.7	65.7	49.2
Somewhat bad	14.3	25.4	25.6	16.8	23.0
Very bad	14.3	13.6	9.0	4.2	4.9
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Social integration at the first place settled in also includes relational aspects. A relatively high proportion of respondents (68.4%) were alone for their first migration, while 31.8% relocated with others from their region. Of those who moved from their place of origin in order to pursue their studies 68.4% did so with others from their region, 81.3% of whom were friends. The proportion is lower when the first migration was for work-related reasons (68.6%). When migration was in order to be with a partner or spouse, 86.4% of the time the move occurred at the same time as the spouse's move. This proportion falls to 50% when a young person migrated to buy a house (Table 23). Note that only 10.3% of respondents migrated with a member of their family (brother or sister).

Table 23 - Young adults who, for the first migration, migrated at the same time as others from their region, by reason for migration and persons accompanying (as a %)

<i>Reasons for migration</i>	<i>Persons accompanying</i>			
	<i>Friends</i>	<i>Partner or spouse</i>	<i>Brother or sister</i>	<i>Other</i>
To pursue their education	81.3	25.0	9.9	39.1
Work-related reasons	68.6	22.9	20.0	28.6
To follow a partner or spouse	25.0	85.7	4.8	33.3
To buy a house	57.1	50.0	28.6	28.6

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Most young people live in an apartment when they arrive at the first place they settle in. About 66% of migrants live in an apartment, 11.7% in a student residence and 7.1% in a rented room. Those who migrate to pursue their education are slightly more likely to live in a student residence (20.2%) than other respondents who mention other reasons for migration, while those who migrate for work-related reasons or to be with a partner or spouse are more likely to be tenants (70% and more). We could make the hypothesis that 16.3% of young people who migrated for work and 18.2% of those who did so to be with a partner or spouse are the owners of their place of residence.¹⁶

After arriving at the first place they settle in, young Anglophones generally live with other people. The older the age of the respondents at the time of the first migration when it also coincides with leaving the family home, the less they tend to live with others (Table 24). Slightly more males (22.9%) than females (19.5%) live alone.

¹⁶ Here we assume that those who answered "other type of residence" are owners. The other possible answers provided were apartment, room and student residence.

Table 24 - Migrants living alone or with others at the first place settled in, by age on leaving the family home (as a %)

	<i>Age on leaving the family home</i>				
	<i>15 and under</i>	<i>16-17</i>	<i>18-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25 and over</i>
Alone	---	15.3	16.7	28.2	25.0
With others	100.0	84.7	83.3	71.8	75.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Young migrants also maintain contact with their parents by telephone or during family visits. Some 83.6% of respondents state that they regularly called their parents in the first period, while 73.3% state that their parents regularly called them. Females have a greater tendency to receive regular telephone calls from their parents (78.8% versus 68.8% for males). As to family visits, 42.2% of young migrants often received such visits, females (52.8%) more so than males (32.9%). Individuals who migrated to buy a house or to be with a partner or spouse are the most likely to receive frequent family visits (73.8% and 53.5%). About 40% of those who migrated to pursue their education or for work have often been visited by their family.

Meeting new people is also an important aspect of the social integration of young migrants. Young people meet new people primarily at their place of study (43.1%) and at work (17.9%). In 15.5% of cases, existing friends and acquaintances also help the young people to meet new people. If we examine the data by age of departure from the family home, we find that at age 16-17, school is the most important place in meeting new people (54.2%). From age 18 onwards, the workplace becomes important in the creation of new acquaintances (16% and more).

3.3 Leaving, to Return Better?

Do young migrants plan on returning to their region of origin if circumstances permit? If so, under what conditions? When asked “Would you return to live in your place of origin if conditions were favourable?”, over half (54.7%) answered in the affirmative. Migrants who have moved only within their region of origin have a greater tendency to believe they will eventually return (63.2%) compared with those who migrated to another region of Quebec (49.3%) (Table 25). Additionally, over half of the incoming interprovincial and international migrants state that they would return to their town of origin if circumstances permitted (58.9% and 55.5%). Therefore, rather than being a permanent settlement, their migration to Quebec could be just one step in their migratory journey. The age group of

the respondents also has an impact on migratory intentions: the younger they are, the more likely it is that they will consider returning to their town of origin. Indeed, 60.5% of those aged 20-24 indicate that they would return to live in their place of origin, compared with 52.2% of those aged 30-34. Also, males have a greater tendency (63%) to mention that they would return to their place of origin than it is the case with females (45.2%).

Table 25 - Potential return to place of origin, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Potential return?</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant</i>	<i>Interregional migrant</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant –incoming</i>
Yes	63.2	49.3	58.9	55.5
No	36.8	44.0	35.6	38.7
Maybe	---	6.7	5.5	5.9
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

What reasons would prompt these young people to return to their place of origin? The reasons mentioned most often are the following: to have a good quality of life (84.5%), to be nearer their parents (73.6%), to own their own house (69.5%) and to earn a living (69.6%). The reasons cited by incoming interprovincial migrants, unlike other types of migrants are as follows: to earn a living (91.5%), to have better working conditions (80.9%) and to have a good quality of life (95.8%); economic reasons would push them to leave Quebec and return to their province of origin. Intraregional migrants tend more to cite the following reasons: to own their own house (83.3%) and to be with their spouse (54.5%). Greater numbers of incoming international migrants would return to their place of origin in order to be closer to parents (84.9%), to be closer to friends (75.3%) and to open a small business or take over the family business (54.9%). For these migrants, their social network in the country of origin would constitute a major reason to return.

The order of importance for reasons to return does not differ from one age group to another, except for the second reason given by those aged 25-29, namely, to earn a living (Table 26). Vocational integration seems to have greater importance for those in this age group. For all age groups, quality of life remains the principal attraction motivating a potential return to the place of origin.

Table 26 - Reasons for a potential return to the place of origin, by age (as a %)

<i>Reasons for a potential return</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
To have a good quality of life	87.0	86.8	81.9
To be closer to parents	81.8	63.8	75.3
To own their own house	78.2	64.7	67.7
To earn a living	72.2	71.2	66.7

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Males have a greater tendency than females to cite economic reasons for a potential return. They are more likely to indicate the following reasons: to earn a living (71.7%), to have better working conditions (62.5%), to have a good quality of life (86%), to own their own house (73.4%) and to open a small business or take over the family business (45.2%). Conversely, females tend more to cite the following reasons: to be closer to parents (75%), to follow or join their partner or spouse (45.5%) and to be closer to their children (21.2%) (Table 27). Family reasons are more characteristic of females than of males. It is interesting to note, however, that males are more likely to indicate that they would return to raise their children and that equal numbers of males and females would return to their place of origin to be closer to friends.

Table 27 - Reasons for a potential return to the place of origin, by gender (as a %)

<i>Reasons for a potential return</i>	<i>Gender</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
To earn a living	71.7	66.7
To have better working conditions	62.5	49.4
To have a good quality of life	86.0	81.8
To own their own house	73.4	63.6
To open a business or take over the family business	45.2	31.0
To be closer to parents	72.7	75.0
To follow or join a partner or spouse	21.4	45.5
To be closer to their children	10.5	21.2
To raise their children	61.1	50.6
To be closer to friends	57.4	57.5

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Respondents answered several questions concerning their knowledge of the resources available that could favour their return to their region of origin. For example, the Place aux jeunes project was set up 15 years ago to counter the departure of youth from the

regions, and its purpose is to facilitate the return of young people to their region of origin, as well as their social and vocational integration. Few young Anglophones (8.5%) know about this project. It is known by a virtually equal proportion of males and females (8.6% and 8.3%). Intraregional migrants and returning interregional migrants B have a greater tendency to know about the project. Among those who know this project, about 1 in 5 participated in it, with slightly more males doing so than their feminine counterparts. Over a third of the respondents involved in the Place aux jeunes project state that their participation influenced their decision to settle in their region of origin. In a similar vein, over a third of the respondents who never participated state that the project might influence them in settling in their region of origin.

Some young Anglophones have returned to live in their region of origin. The main reasons given for doing so are as follows: to have a good quality of life (73.8%), to be closer to parents (65.9%), to be closer to friends (65.7%) and to earn a living (58.7%). Returning intraregional migrants have a greater tendency than other types of migrants to explain their return as follows: to have a good quality of life (80%), to be closer to parents (80%), to be close to nature (60%) and to raise their children (60%) (Table 28).

Table 28 - Reasons for returning to the region of origin, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Reasons for returning</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Returning intraregional migrant</i>	<i>Returning interregional migrant A</i>	<i>Returning interregional migrant B</i>	
To have a good quality of life	80.0	74.0	63.6	73.8
To be closer to parents	80.0	68.8	40.0	65.9
To be closer to friends	60.0	70.1	36.4	65.7
To earn a living	60.0	59.7	54.5	58.7
To be close to nature	60.0	41.6	54.5	44.3
To raise their children	60.0	32.9	36.4	34.8

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

These rates vary depending on the age group (Table 29). Those aged 20-24 are more likely to have returned to be closer to parents (73.9%) and to pursue their education (29.2%), while for those aged 30-34, reasons related to work or family predominate: 62.2% to earn their living, 40.5% to have better working conditions, 29.7% to follow their partner or spouse, 62.2% to raise their children and 48.6% to own their own house. A few differences emerge between males and females, with males more commonly stating they returned to earn their living (66.7%), to have better working conditions (43.8%) and to be

closer to friends (72.9%). Females, for their part, tend more to cite these reasons: following their partner or spouse (33.3%) and raising their children (38.6%).

Table 29 - Reasons for returning to the region of origin, by age (as a %)

<i>Reasons for return</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
To be closer to parents	73.9	63.6	64.9
To pursue studies	29.2	18.2	21.6
To earn a living	47.8	60.6	62.2
To have better working conditions	39.1	39.4	40.5
To follow or join a partner or spouse	8.7	21.2	29.7
To raise their children	8.7	24.2	62.2
To own their own house	8.7	18.2	48.6

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

These proportions vary by region. In Montreal, to earn a living (66.7%), to have better working conditions (45.5%) and to pursue studies (42.4%) are mentioned more frequently. Conversely, for the rest of Quebec, the following reasons are mostly cited: to have a good quality of life (78%), followed by to be closer to parents (70%), to be close to nature (59.3%), to raise their children (39%) and to own their own house (35.6%) (Table 30).

Table 30 - Reasons for returning to the region of origin, by region (as a %)

<i>Reasons for return</i>	<i>Region</i>	
	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>
To earn a living	66.7	54.2
To have better working conditions	45.5	38.3
To pursue studies	42.4	10.0
To have a good quality of life	66.7	78.0
To be closer to parents	58.8	70.0
To be close to nature	18.2	59.3
To raise their children	27.3	39.0
To own their own house	18.2	35.6

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

3.4 Why Stay?

The problem generally considered in the literature dealing with young Anglophones is that of departure from the province (Magnan, 2004). But what about those who remain in their town of origin? What are their reasons for staying home? That is the question we will attempt to answer in this section.

First of all, it is interesting to note that nearly half (49.6%) of the young Anglophones questioned have never left their municipality of origin (non-migrant types 1 and 2). Some 32% of respondents have never even left their parents' home. About half of those who have never left their place of origin are 20 to 24 years of age (49.1%), while 28% are 25-29 and 23% are 30-34. Non-migrant females are more likely to be aged 20 to 29, while non-migrant males are more likely to be aged 30 to 34 (Table 31). Thus, males tend to stay longer in their municipality of origin.

Table 31 - Age of non-migrants 1 and 2, by gender (as a %)

<i>Age of respondents</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
20-24	47.2	50.9	45.6
25-29	27.2	29.2	29.9
30-34	25.6	19.9	24.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The level of education of non-migrants is lower than the average among respondents. For example, 27.7% have a university degree compared with 39% for the corpus as a whole. This could be due to the fact that about half are aged 20 to 24, a time of life when many are still in school. Non-migrant females are more likely to have college and university degrees, while males are more likely to have a high school diploma (Table 32).

Table 32 - Level of education of non-migrants 1 and 2, by gender (as a %)

<i>Highest level of education completed</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Primary or under	2.0	0.5	1.3
High school	34.3	21.6	28.4
College	39.8	45.9	42.6
University	24.0	32.0	27.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

About half of the non-migrants were mostly working during the year preceding the survey (49.9%), 85.8% of them full time. Some 35.2% were primarily studying. Females were more often at home (10%) compared with males (4.7%) (Table 33). The median annual income of young adults still living in their town of origin is situated between \$15,000 and \$19,999, identical to that of the corpus as a whole.

Table 33 - Main occupation over the previous year for non-migrant types 1 and 2, by gender (as a %)

<i>During the past year were you mostly...?</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
At work	52.8	46.8	50.0
Looking for work	6.7	4.1	5.5
Studying	32.7	37.7	35.0
At home	4.7	10.0	7.2
Other	3.1	1.4	2.3
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The main reason given for staying in the town of origin is the quality of life (81.7%), followed closely by the desire to live near family and friends (78.7%) and the opportunity to work there (64.8%). There are few differences between males and females; however, more females state that they stay in order to be with their partner or spouse (37.2% versus 28.8%). Those aged 20-24 explain their staying more frequently by the pursuit of their education (69.7%) and the lack of money to move elsewhere (44.1%), while those in the 30-34 age group mainly cite work (78%) and the desire to follow their partner or spouse (62%) (Table 34).

Table 34 - Reasons for staying in the town of origin, by age (as a %)

<i>Reasons for staying</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
Possibility of pursuing studies there	69.7	56.1	33.0
Not enough money to set up elsewhere	44.1	40.3	32.0
Opportunity to work there	59.9	63.1	78.0
Wish to stay with partner/spouse	18.9	33.1	62.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Among young adults who have remained in their place of origin, those with no more than a primary school education are more likely to have remained for work-related reasons (80%) and to be with their spouse (40%), while those with college diplomas have more often done so to pursue their education (64.3%). In the Montreal area, education (62.3%) and work (66.8%) are more important factors in retention than in the rest of Quebec. Elsewhere in the province, the following factors are mentioned more frequently: quality of life (87.5%), desire to live near family and friends (85.5%) and proximity to nature (52%) (Table 35).

Table 35 - Reasons for staying in the town of origin, by region (as a %)

<i>Reason for staying</i>	<i>Region</i>	
	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>
Possibility of pursuing studies there	62.3	48.7
Opportunity to work there	66.8	60.5
For the quality of life	78.9	87.5
Wish to live near family and friends	75.3	85.5
To be close to nature	17.0	52.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

At the time of the survey, those who were still living in their place of origin had friends (99.1%), leisure time with others (92.3%), contact with their neighbours (78.2%), a job (74.8%) and, to a lesser extent, relatives in the city (66.5%). A few slight differences are noticed between the sexes; females tend more than males to state that they have leisure time with others (94.7%), contact with their neighbours (83.6%) and relatives in the city (81.4%). Clearly, non-migrant females develop stronger social networks. With respect to social activities, 72.5% of non-migrants are socially involved, 63.9% play sports with

others and 49.5% take courses. Note that greater numbers of males play sports with others (78.3%) than do females (47.8%).

3.5 Incoming Interprovincial and International Migrants

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the departure of young Anglophones from Quebec is insufficiently offset by incoming interprovincial or international English-speaking migrants. Nonetheless, every year young Anglophones from outside the province choose to settle in Quebec. Who are they? Do they plan on staying in Quebec over the long term? What are their migratory intentions? We will attempt to answer all of these questions.

Who Are They?

Incoming interprovincial and international migrants were born primarily in the other provinces of Canada or in other countries. More precisely, in 66.4% of cases, young migrants from another province were born elsewhere in Canada, the remaining 22.4% being born elsewhere in the world. Of the young Anglophones migrating from another country, 97.5% were born elsewhere in the world. About half of the parents of interprovincial migrants were born in another province of Canada (48% and more), while the vast majority of parents of international migrants were born in another country (98% and more).

For some 65.9% of incoming interprovincial migrants, English is their mother tongue, while for 18.8% the mother tongue is a language other than French or English. Among incoming international migrants, 86.9% state that their mother tongue is a language other than French or English. The language used most often outside the home by interprovincial and international migrants is English (79.8% and 57%). For young people coming from another province of Canada, the mother tongue of the spouse is primarily English (44.2%), followed closely by French (30.2%), while for those from other countries, the mother tongue is usually a language other than French or English (90%). As for the language in which incoming migrants received their education, we note that English predominates among interprovincial migrants, whether at the primary, secondary, college or university level. In contrast, most international migrants received their primary and secondary education in a language other than English or French, but studied in English at the college and university level.

Interprovincial migrants are more likely to identify with the Anglophone community (57.8%) and, to a lesser extent, with the Francophone and Anglophone communities equally (27.7%). Conversely, international migrants have a greater tendency to identify with the Francophone community (18.2%) or with some other community (30%). Those

coming from another province of Canada mainly identify with Canada as a whole (94.1%) and as citizens of the world (83.3%), while identifying with Quebec as a whole stands at 53.5%. In contrast, those coming from abroad see themselves primarily as citizens of the world (74.3%) or else identify with the place in which they currently reside (74%). Note that the Montreal area holds the greatest concentration of migrants from outside Quebec (80.3%¹⁷).

Greater numbers of males are incoming international migrants (63.1% versus 47.1%), while females are more numerous among incoming interprovincial migrants (52.9% versus 36.9%). These differences are observed only for the 20-24 and 30-34 age groups, and do not appear in those aged 25-29 (Table 36). It is interesting to note that slightly greater numbers of females than males migrated to Quebec at a young age.

Table 36 - Age of incoming migrants by gender (as a %)

Age		Migration profile	
		Interprovincial migrants – incoming	International migrants – incoming
20-24	Males	38.1	68.2
	Females	61.9	31.8
25-29	Males	54.5	55.0
	Females	45.5	45.0
30-34	Males	46.7	66.7
	Females	53.3	33.3

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Incoming interprovincial and international migrants are more highly educated than the corpus as a whole. 56% of young adults from another province have a university degree, this proportion being 73.8% for international migrants (Table 37). With respect to fields of study, incoming migrants with diplomas at the high school vocational and college technical levels are concentrated mainly in health (33.3%) and administration, commerce and computer science (29.2%). It is interesting to note that 50% of incoming international migrants with diplomas at the secondary vocational and college technical levels are found in the health sector. General college graduates, for their part, have primarily studied in humanities and social sciences (66.7%) and natural sciences (26.7%). Young adults from other provinces of Canada who have obtained a university degree have studied mainly in

¹⁷ This percentage refers to both incoming interprovincial and incoming international migrants.

the arts (25.5%), applied sciences (17%) and humanities and social sciences (17%). As for international migrants, they completed their university degree in applied sciences (43.3%), pure sciences (15.6%) and humanities and social sciences (12.2%).

Some 46.1% of incoming migrants to Quebec were mostly working during the course of the year preceding the survey, while 37.9% were in school. 9.7% of these migrants were looking for work, the proportion being higher for international migrants (13.9%) than for interprovincial migrants (3.6%) (Table 38). Males had a greater tendency than females to be working, job-hunting or in school, while a higher proportion of females were staying at home. Among those who were mostly working, 85.3% state that they were working full time, this proportion being lower among international migrants (80.8%) than among interprovincial migrants (90.7%). About 39% of young incoming migrants to Quebec used the job-hunting services offered in the municipality where they were living at the time of the survey; international migrants used these services most often (44%). The median income of incoming interprovincial and international migrants is similar to that of the corpus as a whole, that is to say, between \$15,000 and \$19,999. However, it is lower for international migrants, whose median income is situated between \$10,000 and \$14,999. Nevertheless, international migrants evaluate their financial situation at their “latest place of residence” more positively than interprovincial migrants. While 84.3% of international migrants consider their financial situation to be very good or somewhat good, only 66.3% of interprovincial migrants are of this opinion. Some 29.8% of young incoming migrants have children, the percentage being lower for interprovincial migrants (15.7%) than for international migrants (39.3%). More than half of those coming from outside Quebec have a partner or spouse (59.4%), particularly international migrants (64.8%).

Table 37 - Level of education by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Highest level of education completed</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Interprovincial migrants – incoming</i>	<i>International migrants – incoming</i>	
Primary school	---	---	---
High school	21.4	13.1	16.5
College	22.6	13.1	17.0
University	56.0	73.8	66.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Table 38 - Labour force status by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Interprovincial migrants – incoming</i>	<i>International migrants – incoming</i>	
At work	51.2	42.6	46.1
Looking for work	3.6	13.9	9.7
Studying	38.1	37.7	37.9
At home	6.0	4.9	5.3
Other	1.2	0.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

When they settled in their current place of residence, 44% of incoming migrants were aged 27 and over, the percentage rising to 52.1% for international migrants (Table 39). It appears that females moved at a younger age than their masculine counterparts. It must be emphasized, however, that the data tell us the age of the incoming migrants when they moved to the municipality where they currently reside, not their age when they moved to Quebec.

Table 39 - Age of incoming migrants when they moved to their current municipality of residence, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Age</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Interprovincial migrants – incoming</i>	<i>International migrants – incoming</i>	
18 and under	13.8	9.5	11.9
19-20	9.2	16.7	12.4
21-22	6.4	7.1	6.7
23-24	11.0	22.6	16.1
25-26	8.3	10.7	9.3
27 and older	51.4	33.3	43.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

What Are Their Migratory Intentions?

A high proportion of incoming migrants view their current place of residence as temporary, this being the case with 64.9% of international migrants and 57.3% of interprovincial migrants. Note, however, that this tendency diminishes as young adults

get older; for example, 81% of incoming migrants aged 20-24 see their current place of residence as temporary, as compared with only 48.3% of those aged 30-34 (Table 40). Nonetheless, it must be emphasized that nearly half of the incoming migrants aged 30 to 34 do not consider their current town as the final place they will settle in.

Table 40 - Status of the current place of residence, by age (as a %)

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
Temporary	81.0	66.7	48.3
Permanent	19.0	33.3	50.6
Other	---	---	1.1
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

When asked whether they expect to live outside Quebec for a period greater than six months, 37.1% of interprovincial migrants and 27.6% of international migrants answer in the affirmative. In both groups, economic factors are the main explanation for this response; thus, over 80% of incoming migrants who plan to leave Quebec would do so for work-related reasons and to improve their prospects for the future (Table 41). Interprovincial migrants are more likely to mention the following reasons than international migrants: to live an adventure (74.2%), to benefit from a better economic context (71%), to be closer to family or friends (67.7%), to live in a place with which they identify (62.5%), to raise their children (56.3%) and to join their partner or spouse (53.3%). The social network these young migrants left behind elsewhere in Canada could therefore constitute a factor in returning there.

Table 41 - Reasons explaining a potential departure from Quebec, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>	
	<i>Interprovincial migrants – incoming</i>	<i>International migrants – incoming</i>
Work-related reasons	83.9	80.0
To better their future	90.3	82.1
To live an adventure	74.2	45.0
To benefit from a better economic context	71.0	56.4
To be near family and friends	67.7	20.5
To live in a place with which they identify	62.5	47.4
To raise their children	56.3	35.9
To follow or join a partner or spouse	53.3	20.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

3.6 Reasons for Migrating Out of the Province

The problem that is usually discussed in the literature on young Anglo-Quebecers is their migration out of the province. Apart from the decline in fertility, interprovincial migration is a major cause of the demographic decrease of Anglophones (Castonguay, 2003). In this section, we will examine the case of young adults who migrated out of Quebec for a period greater than six months (whether to another province of Canada or to another country) and have since returned. It must be noted that returning Anglophone migrants have never been studied in past surveys, another innovative aspect of the present research. Later on this section, young adults who plan on leaving the province will also be studied.¹⁸

Who Are the Young Anglophones Who Have Left Quebec?

Even though only 5.2% of those questioned state that they left Quebec (for a period greater than six months) and subsequently returned, this sample does reveal their destinations: over half went to another province of Canada, while the remainder went to the United States, Europe or other countries. About 4 out of 10 returning migrants foresee leaving Quebec again for an extended period.

Of the young adults who have previously left Quebec for a period greater than six months and have since returned, 48.4% identify equally with the Francophone and Anglophone

¹⁸ Locher (1994) and Amit-Talai (1993) did, however, study the migratory intentions of young Anglophones in the early 1990s.

communities and 35.9% with the Anglophone community. About 76% of these young migrants were born in Quebec, 14.3% in another province of Canada, and 9.5% elsewhere in the world. As for linguistic abilities, 44.5% state that they write French poorly or very poorly.

Young adults who have left Quebec for a period greater than six months are also more likely to have completed a university degree (50.8%), while a small proportion (23.8%) have only obtained a high school diploma and 23.8%, a college education (Table 42). These results confirm the research results of Béland (2005), indicating that Anglo-Quebecers who have a college education are more likely to stay in Quebec than those who have completed university. Thus, mobility outside Quebec is highest among young Anglophones with a university degree.

Table 42 - Migration out of Quebec for a period greater than six months, by highest level of education completed (as a %)

<i>Interprovincial migration</i>	<i>Highest level of education completed</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>University</i>	
Yes	1.6	23.8	23.8	50.8	100.0
No	1.4	26.7	38.7	33.2	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Relatively similar proportions of males and females have left Quebec and have subsequently returned. Furthermore, migration out of Quebec increases with age (Table 43). Greater numbers of those aged 30-34 have migrated out of Quebec (54.7%). As for young Anglophones in the Montreal area (28.1%), fewer have migrated out of Quebec than those from the rest of the province (71.9%).

Table 43 - Migration out of Quebec for a period greater than six months, by age (as a %)

<i>Interprovincial migration</i>	<i>Age</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	
Yes	10.9	34.4	54.7	100.0
No	37.6	32.7	29.7	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

What Are Their Reasons for Leaving Quebec?

The main reasons cited for migrating out of Quebec are as follows: to improve their prospects for the future (75%), to live an adventure (65.6%) and for work-related reasons (56.3%) (Table 44). According to Locher's study (1994) on the exodus of young Anglophones from the province, the principal reasons for a future migration of young people at high school and college levels were the political situation and Bill 101. However, in the present study, no more than 18% of those questioned mentioned these factors. Thus, our research indicates new trends in the phenomenon of young Anglophones leaving Quebec. However, it must be noted that the migrants under consideration here are returning migrants, and their reasons for having left in the first place may be different from those who have not returned. Moreover, Locher was examining the intention to leave Quebec, whereas here we are dealing with actual migratory movements. Amit-Talai (1993) had identified education, followed by job-hunting, as the principal factors explaining future migration out of Quebec among young Anglophones (high school level). However, in our data, education constitutes a motive for migration in only 31.3% of cases. It must also be emphasized that the subjects in our study are older (i.e. 20 to 34) than those questioned by Amit-Talai. Moreover, a relatively high proportion (56.3%) mention work-related reasons, corroborating Amit-Talai's results. Two other motives, "migrating to be near friends or family" and "to live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone," are mentioned to a lesser degree (7.8% and 28.1% respectively).

Table 44 - Reasons for leaving Quebec for a period greater than six months (as a %)

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>%</i>
To improve their prospects for the future	75.0
To live anadventure	65.6
Work-related reasons	56.3
For reasons related to the political situation in Quebec	14.1
For reasons related to Quebec's language laws	18.8

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Looking at the reasons for leaving Quebec by gender, it is apparent that males are more likely to migrate for work-related reasons than females (78.3% versus 43.9%), while females are more likely than males to migrate in order to pursue their education (34.1% versus 26.1%). Migration to follow a partner or spouse is also more common among females (29.3% versus 8.7%). It is also interesting to observe that more males than

females have left Quebec for reasons related to Quebec's political situation and language laws.

These rates also vary by region. Young migrants from Montreal are most likely to have left Quebec to make use of their language abilities (50% versus 34.8%) and to learn another language (33.3% versus 19.6%), while those from the rest of Quebec tend more to have done so in order to live in a majority Anglophone environment (34.8% versus 11.1%). Since Montreal is relatively more "English" than the rest of Quebec, it could be that Anglophones living there feel less need to migrate in order to live in a majority Anglophone environment than do those living elsewhere in Quebec. Young migrants from the rest of Quebec are more likely to mention Quebec's political situation (15.2% versus 11.1%) and language laws (21.7% versus 11.1%) among the reasons for their migration (Table 45).

Table 45 - Reasons for leaving Quebec for a period greater than six months, by region (as a %)

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>
To make use of their language abilities	50.0	34.8
To learn another language	33.3	19.6
To live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone	34.8	11.1
For reasons related to the political situation in Quebec	15.2	11.1
For reasons related to Quebec's language laws	21.7	11.1

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Young Anglophones who were born in another province tend to have left Quebec to pursue their education (66.7%) and to improve their prospects for the future (88.9%), more so than those born in Quebec or elsewhere in the world. Thus, young Anglophones born in another province of Canada would indeed have a greater tendency to return to live in the rest of Canada for a while in order to pursue their education. In contrast, migrating for work-related reasons is predominantly cited by those who were born elsewhere in the world (66.7%). Those born in Quebec are more likely to have migrated in order to live in a majority Anglophone environment (33.3%) than those born elsewhere in Canada or elsewhere in the world. Finally, a greater proportion of those who were born in another country migrated to be with their partner or spouse (50%).

Respondents with a university degree are more likely to have left Quebec to continue their education (43.8%) than those with a high school (20%) or a college diploma (13.3%).

However, young people with a high school or college education more often cite work as a reason for leaving (66.7%) compared with those who have completed university (46.9%). Respondents with a college diploma are the most likely to have migrated to join their spouse (46.7%) and to be closer to family or friends (13.3%). Finally, those with a high school or college diploma are the most likely to have left Quebec in order to live in a majority Anglophone environment and for reasons related to the political situation and language laws in Quebec.

Among young Anglophones who previously left Quebec, those aged 20 to 24 are the most likely to have done so to pursue their education (71.4%) and for reasons related to the political situation and language laws in Quebec (28.6%). Those aged 25-29, for their part, are the most likely to have migrated for work-related reasons (59.1%) and for adventure (72.7%) (Table 46).

Table 46 - Reasons for leaving Quebec for a period greater than six months, by age (as a %)

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
To pursue studies	71.4	22.7	28.6
For reasons related to the political situation in Quebec	28.6	9.1	14.3
For reasons related to Quebec's language laws	28.6	9.1	22.9
For work-related reasons	57.1	59.1	54.3
To live an adventure	28.6	72.7	68.6

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Respondents who identify with the Anglophone community are the most likely to have migrated for work-related reasons (65.2%), to benefit from a better economic context (47.8%), to pursue their education (43.2%), to live in a majority Anglophone environment (39.1%) and for reasons related to Quebec's political situation (21.7%) and language laws (30.4%). As for those who identify more with the Francophone community, they are the mostly likely to mention the desire to live an adventure (70%), to make use of their language abilities (40%) and to join a partner or spouse (60%).

Who Are the Young Anglophones Who Want to Leave Quebec?

29.4% of young people who have never left Quebec plan on living outside the province for a period greater than six months. This is more the case with males than with females (61.3% versus 38.7%). Moreover, the desire to leave Quebec diminishes with age. Thus,

55.3% of those aged 20-24 think about leaving Quebec for a period greater than six months, compared with 19.5% of those aged 30-34.

The desire to leave Quebec increases with the level of education, with 40.9% of those with a university degree wishing to do so. Thus, the potential for moving out of Quebec increases with education. The region also has an impact on the desire to leave the province. A higher proportion of young Anglophones in Montreal than those from the rest of Quebec think about migrating out of Quebec (66.2% versus 33.8%). Those born in the province of Quebec are also more likely to wish to leave the province (60.8%) compared with those born elsewhere in Canada or abroad. Furthermore, a greater proportion of young people who identify solely with the Anglophone community tend to declare that they wish to move out of Quebec (41.7%) (Table 47).

Table 47 - Desire to leave Quebec for a period greater than six months, by identity (as a %)

<i>Desire to leave Quebec?</i>	<i>Sense of identity: member of which community?</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Francophone</i>	<i>Anglophone</i>	<i>Francophone and Anglophone equally</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Yes	8.7	41.7	4.2	6.8	100.0
Maybe	18.0	37.7	4.9	34.4	100.0
No	15.8	33.0	2.0	42.7	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

What Are the Reasons for a Future Departure From Quebec?

The main reasons for a future migration cited by certain young people interviewed are the following: to improve their prospects for the future (84.8%), for work-related reasons (76.4%), to live an adventure (69.7%), to make use of their language abilities (64.6%) and to benefit from a better economic context (64.1%). It is interesting to note the number of economic motives playing a major role. The political situation and language laws in Quebec are mentioned to a much lesser degree (31.2% and 32.7%) (Table 48).

Table 48 - Reasons for a future departure from Quebec for a period greater than six months (as a %)

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>%</i>
To improve their prospects for the future	84.8
For work-related reasons	76.4
To live an adventure	69.7
To make use of their language abilities	64.6
To benefit from a better economic context	64.1
For reasons related to the political situation in Quebec	31.2
For reasons related to Quebec's language laws	32.7

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

A greater proportion of males than females plan on leaving Quebec for work-related reasons (81.6%) and to live an adventure (73.6%). Conversely, females cited the following reasons more often: to follow their partner or spouse (52.6%), to raise their children (50.7%) and to be closer to their family or friends (45.7%).

If we look at the motives for migrating out of Quebec according to age, we discover that education as a factor decreases with age. 50.6% of those 20-24 years of age mention education, compared with 29.7% of those aged 30-34. Similarly, those in the 20-24 age group are the most likely to want to leave Quebec for adventure (79%) and to be closer to family or friends (43.8%). Greater proportions of those aged 25 and up want to migrate for work-related reasons (80% and more) and to follow a partner or spouse (46% and more). As for those aged 30 to 34, they are most likely to want to migrate in order to live in a majority Anglophone environment (49.2%). Finally, the greater the age, the more "reasons related to Quebec's language laws" are invoked (Table 49). Younger generations, with their higher rate of bilingualism, would have less of a tendency to consider Bill 101 as a reason to leave Quebec.

Table 49 - Reasons for a future departure from Quebec for a period greater than six months, by age (as a %)

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
To pursue studies	50.6	28.4	29.7
To live an adventure	79.0	58.3	61.9
To be near family or friends	43.8	40.0	29.0
For work-related reasons	72.3	81.3	81.0
To follow or join a partner or spouse	36.5	46.9	47.6
To live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone	28.0	32.6	49.2
For reasons related to Quebec's language laws	25.9	39.6	41.9

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

A greater proportion of those with a high school education would leave Quebec to pursue their education (53.2%) than it is the case with those who have completed college (40.7%) and university (32.1%). Conversely, with more education, work-related reasons are cited more often, as it is the case with 84.7% of those with a university degree. Also, a higher proportion of those with a high school education would leave for adventure (85%), while those with a college diploma would more likely do so in search of a majority Anglophone environment (38%) or for reasons related to the political situation (40%) in Quebec. As for university graduates, they would be more likely to leave in order to join a partner or spouse (46.1%), to benefit from a better economic context (69.7%) and for reasons related to Quebec's language laws (40.9%).

Young Anglophones who were born in Quebec would be more likely to plan on leaving to make use of their language abilities (65.3%), to follow a partner or spouse (45.3%), to live in a majority Anglophone environment (37.4%) and to benefit from a better economic context (68.2%) than those who were born in other provinces of Canada. Young Anglophones born in other Canadian provinces, in contrast, more often think of leaving Quebec in order to join their family or friends (57.1%). Thus, the social network of family and friends is clearly a stronger migratory motive for those born in the other provinces of Canada than for those born in Quebec. Respondents born elsewhere in Canada also tend more to mention purchasing a house (46.3%) and raising their children (52.4%). Thus, the desire to move to another province permanently might be found more in this group than among all the other respondents.

If we examine the reasons for a future departure from Quebec, in terms of sense of identity, we find that young adults who identify equally with the Francophone and Anglophone communities are the most likely to wish to leave Quebec in order to pursue their education (44.9%). Those who identify with the Francophone or some other

community would migrate more for purposes of employment (80% and up). Those who identify with the Anglophone community, in contrast, are more likely to plan on leaving the province in order to avoid feeling discriminated against (35.6%), to benefit from a better economic context (68.7%) and for reasons related to the political situation in Quebec (37.8%). Finally, those who identify with another community are more likely than the others to cite the following reasons: to make use of their language abilities (95.2%), to follow a partner or spouse (42.9%), to be near family or friends (61.9%) and to live in a majority Anglophone environment (52.4%).

4 CURRENT PERCEPTION OF THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

At the time of the survey, how do young Anglophones perceive their place of origin? What are their opinions about it? In this chapter, we will attempt to answer these questions by examining the attachment to the place of origin and the various perceptions of it held by the respondents.

4.1 Attachment to the Place of Origin

This section analyses the sense of attachment young Anglophones have to their place of origin. The following topics are considered: relationships with people from the same place, annual visits and interest in the place of origin.

A. Relationships with People from the Same Place

Some 42.7% of the young migrants who were interviewed meet very often or quite often with people who once lived in their municipality of origin and who live in the same municipality as them at the time of the survey. However, over half indicate that they do meet them rarely or never (57.3%). Incoming international migrants are more likely to meet with such people very often or quite often (60%), while the proportion stands at 45.5% for interregional returning migrants B and at 42.1% for intraregional migrants (Table 50). Incoming interregional and interprovincial migrants are those who meet the least often with people from their place of origin (27.9% and 30.7% respectively).

Table 50 - Meeting with people who once lived in the same place of origin and now live in the same place as the respondents, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>You meet with them...</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>				
	<i>Intraregional migrant</i>	<i>Interregional migrant</i>	<i>Interregional returning migrant B</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
Very often	10.5	10.3	18.2	14.7	28.3
Quite often	31.6	17.6	27.3	16.0	38.3
Rarely	10.5	34.6	27.3	40.0	22.5
Never	47.4	37.5	27.3	29.3	10.8
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Males are slightly more likely to meet with people from their place of origin (45%) than are females (39.2%). Meeting with people from the place of origin also increases with

age, 52.4% of those aged 30-34 doing so very often or quite often, compared with 30.9% of those aged 20-24. University graduates meet with people from their place of origin more frequently than those with less education. Migrants living in the Montreal area are most likely to meet with people from their place of origin. Surprisingly, those who were born in another province of Canada or in another country meet most often with people from their place of origin than those born in Quebec.

B. Annual Visits

Young migrants return to visit friends and/or parents several times a year. About 40% do so at least once every two months, while 30% do so 12 or more times per year. However, 15.3% state that they never return to visit family and friends during the year. Slightly more females than males make return visits more than 12 times a year (36.9% versus 24.1%) (Table 51). Such visits decrease with age, those in the 20-24 age group being the most likely to visit parents and friends at least once a month. Respondents from the rest of Quebec are also more likely than those from Montreal to return to visit family and friends. Intraregional migrants and interregional returning migrants B are also more likely to visit people in their place of origin compared with incoming interprovincial and international migrants, a difference probably explained by the distance and cost of travel to another province or abroad.

Table 51 - Visits per year to parents or friends in the place of origin, by gender (as a %)

<i>Visits per year to parents or friends in the place of origin</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
None	15.9	14.9	15.4
1-5	49.7	39.3	44.9
6-11	10.3	8.9	9.6
12 or more	24.1	36.9	30.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

C. Interest in the Place of Origin

A great proportion of young Anglophones are interested in their region of origin and are even planning on returning. Nearly 90% of those interviewed are very interested or somewhat interested in the future of their place of origin. Such interest is expressed more by incoming interprovincial and international migrants (about 92%) than by intraregional

and interregional migrants (Table 52). Does this interest in their place of origin imply that they will eventually leave Quebec?

Table 52 - Interest in the future of the place of origin, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Interest in the future of the place of origin</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant</i>	<i>Interregional migrant</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
Very interested	45.8	44.2	51.2	54.6
Somewhat interested	42.2	42.6	41.7	37.8
Not very interested	7.8	8.9	4.8	5.9
Not interested at all	4.2	4.3	2.4	1.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Young Anglophones from both the Montreal area and the rest of Quebec are equally interested in the future of their place of origin (85% and over). Such interest is greater with age (Table 53).

Table 53 - Interest in the future of the place of origin, by age (as a %)

<i>Interest in the future of the place of origin</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
Interested	84.4	89.6	91.3
Not interested	15.6	10.4	8.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

4.2 Perceptions of the Place of Origin

This section presents with how the young perceive their place of origin. Perceptions of the following topics are examined: the economic situation, the local government, services and the social environment.

A. Perception of the Economic Situation

With respect to the economic situation in their municipality of origin, a third of the respondents say they completely agree or somewhat agree with the following statements:

there is no job for me (32.7%) and there is no job for my partner/spouse (28.9%). However, their assessment is more severe when it comes to the economic situation and the possibilities of advancement in their place of origin, with 41.9% stating that the economic situation is difficult and 38.1% that there is no possibility of advancement in this town and its surroundings.

Females have a more negative perception of the economic situation in their place of origin; for example, 44% believe the economic situation is difficult, compared with 40% of their male counterparts. Respondents aged 25-29, who are more likely to be entering the job market, also have a more negative view of the economic aspects of their place of origin. Those with a primary or high school education are the most pessimistic, with 42% and more considering no possibility of advancement in their place of origin, compared with 33% of those with a university degree. These negative perceptions of the economic situation are not as strong in Montreal as they are in the rest of Quebec. In terms of migration profiles, interregional migrants and interregional returning migrants A and B have the most pessimistic view of the economy in their place of origin, with 48.5% believing that they will not find work there and 47% believing that the economic situation is difficult and that there are no possibilities for advancement (Table 54).

Table 54 - Perception of the economic situation in the place of origin, by migration profile (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers) (as a %)

<i>Perception of the economic situation</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Non-migrant/ intraregional migrant combined</i>	<i>Interregional migrant combined</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
There is no job for me	27.1	48.5	23.5	27.5
There is no job for my partner/spouse	23.8	42.9	18.8	26.2
The economic situation is difficult	37.9	47.2	31.7	52.5
I have no possibility of advancement in this town or the surrounding area	33.5	47.0	32.1	41.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

B. Perception of the Local Government

Over half of the young Anglophones questioned (54.2%) agree that decision-makers in their place of origin are not fast enough. Males are more severe in this regard than

females (57.6% versus 50.2%). Moreover, respondents aged 25-29 have a more negative perception of the local government than those aged 20-24 and 30-34. It is interesting to note that incoming interprovincial migrants have the most positive view of the local authorities in their place of origin (64.9%) compared with other types of migrants.

C. Perception of Services

With respect to the services offered in their town of origin, 7.8% state that there is no school for children and 28% feel that there are not enough leisure activities. Health services are nonetheless judged more severely by young Anglophones, with 42.3% agreeing with the statement that health services are deficient in their town of origin and its surroundings (females more than males: 46.2% versus 38.9%) (Table 55).

Table 55 - Perception of services offered in the place of origin, by gender (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers) (as a %)

<i>Perception of services offered</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
There is no school for children	7.6	8.1	7.9
Health services are deficient in this town and its surroundings	38.9	46.2	42.3
There are not enough leisure activities	25.7	30.5	27.9

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

These rates also vary with age. Respondents aged 30-34, more likely at the age of having children, are more likely to state that there is no school for children (9.6%), while those aged 20-24 are more likely to indicate there are not enough leisure activities (33%). University graduates are more numerous to consider that there are not enough leisure activities and that health services are deficient. The highest rates of dissatisfaction regarding schools for children and health services are found in the Montreal area, while in the rest of Quebec, there is greater dissatisfaction with leisure activities. By looking at migration profiles, we notice that those who are the most dissatisfied with services in their place of origin are incoming international migrants, their town or origin probably located abroad. Conversely, incoming interprovincial migrants are the most satisfied with services in their municipality of origin, which generally would be in another province of Canada (Table 56).

Table 56 - Perception of services offered in the place of origin, by migration profile (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers) (as a %)

<i>Perception of services offered</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Non-migrant/ intraregional migrant combined</i>	<i>Interregional migrant combined</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
There is no school for children	6.9	5.5	---	22.2
Health services are deficient in this town and its surroundings	42.8	41.0	22.0	55.8
There are not enough leisure activities	27.2	31.1	24.4	28.7

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

D. Perception of the Social Environment

Concerning the perception of the social environment in the place of origin, 27.1% of those interviewed state that the population there is too old, 29.1% that there is no sense of mutual aid, 28.4% that there is no place for young people, 24.4% that there are no cultural activities, and 18.4% that they do not know anyone who might help them find a job. However, an even higher proportion (36.8%) believes that their region of origin is too much controlled by the older generations.

Males have the greatest tendency to consider that there is no sense of mutual aid (31.7%), that they do not know anyone who might help them find a job (20.9%), and that their region of origin is too much controlled by the older generations (39.6%). On the other hand, females have a greater tendency to agree that there is no place for young people (30.6%). Those aged 20-24 are the most pessimistic regarding the social environment of their place of origin, with 31.4% believing that the population in this region is too old, 30.8% that there is no place for young people and 40% that the region is too much controlled by the older generations (Table 57).

**Table 57 - Perception of the social environment in the place of origin, by age
(total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers) (as a %)**

<i>Perception of the social environment</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
The population of this region is too old	31.4	22.5	26.7
People do not have a sense of mutual aid	30.7	31.9	24.6
There is no place for young people	30.8	28.1	25.6
There are no cultural activities	29.7	22.5	20.2
The region is too much controlled by the older generations	40.0	37.7	32.3
I do not know anyone who might help me to find a job	17.5	20.5	17.2

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Respondents with less education have the most negative perception of the social environment in their place of origin. Such pessimism is not as strong in Montreal as in the rest of Quebec, where 35.4% of respondents agree there is no place for young people, compared with 24.1% in the Montreal area. However, a greater proportion of young Anglophones from Montreal state that there is no sense of mutual aid (31.7%) compared with those from the rest of Quebec (25.1%). This difference could be explained by the feeling of anonymity in cities with high population density. Interregional migrants have the most unfavourable opinion of the social environment in their place of origin: 33.3% agree that the population in this region is too old, 33.6% that there is no place for young people, 31.2% that there are no cultural activities, and 24.3% that they do not know anyone who might help them find a job.

5 PERCEPTION OF THE CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND POTENTIAL MOBILITY

5.1 Stability and Potential Mobility

Do young Anglophones feel well established where they are, or are they thinking of leaving their current place of residence in the near future? We asked them about their feeling of belonging, the reasons that led them to choose the municipality where they are currently living and the temporary or permanent nature of this choice. Their answers are presented in this section.

A. The Place Where You Feel “At Home”

Young Anglophones identify themselves above all with Canada as a whole (82.5%) and as citizens of the world (78.4%), compared with 66.8% with the town of origin and 67.1% with Quebec as a whole. These rates vary by migration profile. On the one hand, those with the greatest sense of attachment to their place of origin are the incoming interprovincial and international migrants (67.9% and 73.5%), while they feel the least attachment to Quebec as a whole. On the other hand, incoming interprovincial migrants identify themselves the most with Canada as a whole (94.1%) and as citizens of the world (83.3%), while incoming international migrants gave these answers the least (71.4% and 74.4%) (Table 58). It is interesting to know that those who identify the most themselves with Quebec as a whole are the interregional migrants (77.4%).

**Table 58 - Identification with places, by migration profile
(total of “a lot” and “somewhat” answers) (as a %)**

<i>Do you identify yourself...</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Non-migrant/ intraregional migrant combined</i>	<i>Interregional migrant combined</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
with your town of origin?	66.9	63.8	67.9	73.5
with the town you live in now?	72.5	68.2	71.8	73.9
with Quebec as a whole?	65.3	77.4	54.1	61.5
with Canada as a whole?	84.9	80.0	94.1	71.4
as a citizen of the world?	77.7	80.2	83.3	74.4

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

There are few differences between the sexes concerning identification with places, although females have a greater tendency to consider themselves as citizens of the world (82.9%) than do males (74.4%). It is interesting to note that university graduates identify

themselves more as citizens of the world (83.9%) compared with those with less education (73% and under). In Montreal, identification with Canada (84%) and the world (80%) predominate, while in the rest of the province, there is a stronger identification with Quebec (73.5% versus 63.5%).

B. Choice of Current Place of Residence

With regard to the place where they are living now, the young Anglophones questioned attach importance to a number of aspects. The main ones¹⁹ are the quality and price of housing (20%), the social environment (18.8%) and accessibility to transportation (18.7%). Vegetation (5.6%) and the aesthetic appearance of the neighbourhood (8.2%) matter less. These rates vary, however, with the sampling region (Table 59). Indeed, vegetation, neighbourhood aesthetics, and the quality and price of housing are considered more important in the rest of Quebec than in the Montreal area. Conversely, the social environment, the nearness of public and commercial services, and accessibility to transportation are cited more often by those living in Montreal.

Table 59 - Aspect considered most important in the current municipality of residence, by region (as a %)

<i>Aspect considered most important in the current municipality of residence</i>	<i>Region</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>	
Vegetation	1.9	11.8	5.6
Aesthetic appearance of the neighbourhood	7.2	10.1	8.3
Quality and price of housing	18.6	22.5	20.1
Social environment	19.8	16.9	18.7
Pace of life and animation	11.3	12.9	11.9
Nearness of public and commercial services	18.1	14.3	16.7
Accessibility to transportation	23.1	11.5	18.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Respondents offer several reasons to explain their settlement in their current place of residence. The three most often cited are the following: to have a good quality of life (73.9%), to live life on their own (64.4%) and to improve their prospects for the future (61.1%). Note that the desire to live in a majority Anglophone environment was mentioned by only 13.1% of the sample.

¹⁹ They are listed in order of importance.

Males settle in their present municipality of residence to pursue their studies (40.8%), for work-related reasons (40.8%) and to live an adventure (30.4%) in greater proportions than do females. For the latter group, following a partner or spouse (41.8%), being near family and friends (40.4%) and raising their children (37.5%) are more important motives. Clearly the familial network exerts a stronger power of attraction for females. Respondents aged 20 to 24 are the most likely to mention education and the desire to live an adventure, while those in the 30-34 age group emphasize economic reasons, such as work and economic conditions, along with factors related to residential stability, such as following a partner or spouse, buying a house and raising children. The 30-34 age group is also more likely to cite quality of life and the desire to live in a majority Anglophone environment than are younger respondents (Table 60).

Table 60 - Reasons for settling in the current place of residence (as a %)

<i>Reasons for settling in the current place of residence</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
To pursue studies	56.3	28.5	31.5
To live an adventure	40.4	21.2	29.2
For work-related reasons	28.0	40.0	41.9
To follow or join a partner or spouse	13.6	29.9	39.1
To purchase a house	7.6	22.0	33.3
To raise children	9.6	25.5	43.1
To have a good quality of life	68.1	64.2	84.8
To live in a majority Anglophone environment	9.2	9.1	18.8

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

A few differences emerge among sampling regions. In Montreal, the following factors are most important: to improve their prospects for the future (67.1%), to pursue their education (49.8%) and to make use of their language abilities (39%). In the rest of Quebec, to have a good quality of life (80%), to be near family and friends (44.5%), to raise children (37.3%) and to purchase a house (36.4%) are cited more often.

Looking at these factors in terms of level of education, we observe that respondents with a university degree most often indicate schooling, employment and the wish to benefit from better economic conditions. Those with a college diploma tend more to mention factors related to the social network or to family: to be closer to family or friends, to follow a partner or spouse and to raise their children. Living in a majority Anglophone environment also appears to be more important for college graduates (42.1%).

As for incoming interprovincial and international migrants, they tend to cite the following reasons for settling where they are now: to pursue their education, to improve their prospects for the future and to make use of their language abilities. A higher proportion of interregional migrants state that they settled where they are now for work-related reasons (42.3%), while the reasons more cited by migrants who have remained within their region of origin are to have a good quality of life (77.8%), to live life on their own (70.4%), to be closer to family and friends (59.3%), to raise their children (51.9%), to purchase a house (46.2%) and to follow or join a partner or spouse (42.3%). For those who have never left their administrative region of origin, economic and career-related reasons seem to bear little weight on their choice of current residence.

C. Temporary or Permanent Nature of the Current Place of Residence

At the time of the survey, 55.5% of those questioned considered their current place of residence to be temporary. These rates vary depending on migration profile. The greater an individual's migratory space, the more that individual tends to see his or her place of residence as temporary. Thus, while this is true for 42.9% of those who have never left their region of origin, the rate rises to 64.9% among those from another country (Table 61).

Table 61 - Status of the current place of residence, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Status of residence</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
Temporary	42.3	51.3	57.3	64.9
Permanent	53.8	48.3	41.5	35.1
Other	3.8	0.4	1.2	---
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The sense of permanence with regard to the current place of residence increases with age. While most migrants aged 20-24 (72.6%) consider their current place of residence to be temporary, the rate falls to 60.8% among those aged 25-29 and to 41.4% for those aged 30-34 (Table 62). Completing their studies, entering the job market and starting a family would push many young adults aged 30-34 to settle down or to achieve a certain residential stability. Yet, it must be noted that even in this older group of migrants, about one in four still defines his or her living environment as temporary. This shows that young people from age 20 to 34, even when of the age to start a family, are characterized

by strong potential mobility. Moreover, males are slightly more likely than females to consider their current place of residence to be temporary (59.2% versus 50.9%).

The highest rate of respondents who consider their residence as temporary is found in the Montreal area (60.2%), compared with 49.3% for the rest of Quebec. It is interesting to know that these rates also vary with the level of education. College graduates are the most likely to view their current place of residence as permanent (45.1%), compared with 42.1% for high school graduates and 43.8% for university graduates.

Table 62 - Status of the current place of residence, by age (as a %)

<i>Status of residence</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
Temporary	72.6	60.8	41.1
Permanent	27.4	38.6	57.9
Other	---	0.6	1.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

88.2% of young Anglophones questioned are very interested or somewhat interested in knowing what becomes of the region where they live at present. This interest increases with age, from 84.5% for those aged 20-24 to 91.3% for those aged 30-34. Such interest is slightly more pronounced in Montreal (89.5%) than in the rest of Quebec (86.1%). University graduates are also more interested in the region where they reside (91.9%) compared with those with less education. When we consider these rates by migration profile, we note that incoming interprovincial and international migrants demonstrate the greatest interest in the region where they live at present (92% and more being very or somewhat interested).

5.2 Social Situation in the Current Place of Residence

How are young Anglophones integrating into their current place of residence in social terms? This section examines relationships and social activities in the municipality of residence at the time of the survey.

A. Social Relations

The majority of young Anglophones questioned (88.1%) very frequently or frequently enough meet with friends in the place where they are living at present, with 37.1% getting

involved in organizations and 48.3% taking on responsibilities in their milieu. Those aged 20 to 24 are the most likely to meet with friends very often or often enough (90.6%), while those aged 30-34 are the most likely to get involved in organizations (42%) and take on responsibilities in their milieu (64.6%) (Table 63).

Table 63 - Social relations by age (as a %)
(total of “very frequently” and “frequently enough” answers)

<i>Personally, do you very frequently or frequently enough...</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
meet with friends?	87.5	90.6	86.3
get involved in organizations?	34.7	34.8	42.0
take on responsibilities in your milieu?	48.9	41.1	64.6
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

These rates vary with the level of education, university graduates being more involved in organizations than those with less education. However, few differences are associated with gender, region and migration profile.

B. Social Activities

Some of those questioned have actively contributed to carrying out various kinds of projects. The principal areas of such involvement are the following: the social area (52.9%), leisure (52.6%) and culture (43.6%). Conversely, few have contributed in the areas of politics (14.7%) and tourism (18.9%). Males tend more to have contributed in the areas of sports, politics, business, tourism and leisure, while females get involved more in the social and cultural areas (Table 64).

Table 64 - Active contribution to carrying out projects, by gender (as a %)

<i>Have you actively contributed to carrying out projects...</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
in the social area?	50.3	56.1	53.0
in the area of sports?	52.4	26.8	40.4
in the area of politics?	16.4	12.8	14.7
in the area of business?	40.8	25.2	33.4
in the cultural area?	40.9	46.5	43.5
in the area of tourism?	21.1	16.4	18.9
in the area of leisure?	56.5	48.0	52.5

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Those aged 20-24 tend more to have contributed to projects in the areas of sports (44.2%), politics (18.5%), culture (53.1%) and leisure (57.4%), while a greater proportion of those aged 30-34 have gotten involved in the social (60.4%) and business areas (38.2%). The highest rates of contribution to projects are found in the rest of Quebec, except with respect to culture.

Respondents who have never left their administrative region of origin are the most likely to have contributed to carrying out projects, while incoming international migrants are the least likely to have done so. However, it is interesting to know that incoming interprovincial migrants have made the greatest contribution to projects in the cultural area (52.9%) (Table 65). Could Montreal's cultural effervescence be a factor in attracting young Anglophones from other provinces of Canada?²⁰

²⁰ It is interesting to note that 70.2% of incoming interprovincial migrants were sampled in the Montreal area.

Table 65 - Active contribution to carrying out projects, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>Have you actively contributed to carrying out projects...</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
in the social area?	53.0	60.3	36.6	52.9
in the area of sports?	44.5	41.2	26.2	29.5
in the area of politics?	16.4	14.2	15.3	6.6
in the area of business?	35.5	32.0	31.8	26.7
in the cultural area?	45.3	41.3	52.9	36.9
in the area of tourism?	20.0	19.5	14.1	15.6
in the area of leisure?	56.8	49.4	44.0	47.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

More than half of the respondents became socially involved soon after they moved into their current place of residence (51.8%), while a similar proportion being registered in courses (49%). Sport was the most frequent activity cited, with 57.2% playing sports with other people. Males most frequently played sports with others (64.8%) and became socially involved (52.5%); conversely, females were more likely to register in courses (51.3%). Respondents aged 20 to 24 were the most likely to state that they had registered in courses and played sports with others, while those aged 30-34 were more involved socially.

The highest rates of social involvement and registration in courses after arriving in their current place of residence were found in Montreal, while team sports were more popular in the rest of Quebec. University graduates had the greatest tendency to get involved socially (56%) and register in courses (54.7%) shortly after arriving at their current place of residence, while college graduates were the most likely to play sports with others (60.8%).

It was incoming international migrants who most often answered in the affirmative with respect to social involvement (62.3%), registering in courses (57.4%) and playing sports with others (67.5%) when they were settling into their current place of residence (Table 66). Sports were less popular with incoming interprovincial migrants (38.8%) than with other types of migrants, while registering in courses was less popular among those who had never left their region of origin (29.6%).

Table 66 - Participation in various activities on arriving in the current place of residence, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>And in this place...</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
Were you involved socially?	44.4	46.4	57.6	62.3
Were you registered in courses?	29.6	45.4	51.8	57.4
Did you play sports with other people?	59.3	57.9	38.8	67.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

5.3 Residential Future

Young Anglophones generally have a positive perception of large cities, 92.2% stating that they make it possible to be closer to services and 86.3% that they offer more cultural activities. However, more than half of the respondents completely agree or somewhat agree that large cities are violent (56%) and that they isolate people from one another (54.3%). Females have a slightly more positive view than males of large cities (Table 67). Respondents aged 20-24 have the most positive perception of large cities, compared with the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups (Table 68).

Table 67 - Importance attached to statements concerning large cities, by gender (as a %) (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)

<i>Large cities...</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
let you be closer to services	90.8	93.8	92.2
have more cultural activities	85.8	86.9	86.3
isolate people from one another	55.3	53.1	54.3

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

**Table 68 - Importance attached to statements about large cities, by age (as a %)
(total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)**

<i>Large cities...</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
let you be closer to services	93.8	92.6	89.8
have more cultural activities	87.5	85.2	85.9
are violent	48.9	57.6	62.4
isolate people from one another	49.7	60.1	53.9

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The most favourable perception of large cities is found in the Montreal area. For example, 61.3% of young people from the rest of Quebec believe that large cities are violent, compared with 52.7% for Montreal. Incoming interprovincial migrants are the most likely to state that large cities offer more cultural activities (96.5%), and the least likely to believe they are violent (38.8%). Migrants who have never left their administrative region of origin have the greatest tendency to believe that large cities let them be closer to services (93.1%). Incoming international migrants have a more negative view of large cities, often considering them as violent places that isolate people from one another (64% and up).

With respect to perception of the regions as opposed to large cities, two statements were unanimously approved by all respondents: the regions bring us closer to nature (88.6%) and allow a peaceful lifestyle (89.6%). Nevertheless, 63.8% think the regions offer few services, while 61.6% agree that too much gossip goes on there. Males and females have similar opinions on the topic, except that more males perceive the regions as offering few services (67.9% versus 59.3%). Respondents who had previously migrated to another region of Quebec most often state that the regions bring them closer to nature and allow a peaceful lifestyle, while incoming interprovincial migrants more often state that the regions offer few services (74.1%). A greater proportion of incoming international migrants believe there is too much gossip in the regions (74.1%) (Table 69).

Table 69 - Importance attached to statements concerning the regions, by migration profile (as a %) (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)

<i>Regions...</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
bring us closer to nature	87.4	91.7	90.5	86.8
have few services	64.1	59.7	74.1	65.3
have too much gossip	60.2	56.0	72.5	74.0
allow a peaceful lifestyle	89.4	91.2	90.5	86.8
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Respondents also answered the following question: “If you had to move, would you rather live in a large city, the suburb of a large city, a mid-sized city, a village or in the country?” The most frequent answers were in a large city (35.2%), in the suburb of a large city (28.1%) and in a mid-sized city (17.6%). A minority of the respondents (5.6%) stated that they would choose to move in a village. Nevertheless, 16.2% said they would like to live in the country. Males opted in greater numbers for a large city, a suburb of a large city or the country, while females showed a slightly higher preference for a mid-sized city or a village (Table 70).

Table 70 - Potential place to move, by gender (as a %)

<i>If you had to move, would you rather live...</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
in a large city?	34.6	29.0	32.4
in the suburb of a large city?	29.5	26.6	28.2
in a mid-sized city?	13.9	21.7	17.5
in a village?	5.3	6.0	5.6
in the country?	16.6	15.8	16.3
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

It is interesting to note that a greater proportion of those aged 20-24 would rather live in a large city (34.1%), in the suburb of a large city (30.7%) and in a village (6%), while the country life was more often chosen by respondents aged 30-34 (18.3%). The Montreal area holds the greatest proportion of those wanting to live in a large city and in the suburb of a large city, while for the other choices – a mid-sized city, a village, or the country –

the numbers are higher in the rest of Quebec. University graduates show a greater preference for living in a large city, while college graduates more often choose the suburban life. A preference for a village or the country is most often indicated by respondents with only a high school education.

Incoming interprovincial and international migrants are more likely to choose would a large city or a mid-sized city as a potential place to move (Table 71). Conversely, respondents who have never left their region of origin or who had moved to another region of Quebec are more likely to opt for the suburb of a large city or the country.

Table 71 - Potential place to move, by migration profile (as a %)

<i>If you had to move, would you rather live...</i>	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
in a large city?	29.8	25.8	41.7	48.8
in the suburb of a large city?	31.9	32.6	10.7	16.5
in a mid-sized city?	14.9	15.5	27.4	26.4
in a village?	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.3
in the country?	17.5	20.2	14.3	5.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

6 MIGRATION OF YOUNG ADULTS AND EMPLOYMENT

6.1 Current Employment

The young Anglophones also expressed their opinions on their vocational future. Over 77% of the respondents completely agree or somewhat agree with the following statements: I am confident I will always have a job (78%) and I will easily find work in my field of studies (77.1%). Females were slightly more confident than males about their future in the job market (Table 72).

Table 72 - Importance attached to statements regarding vocational future, by gender (as a %) (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)

	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
I am confident I will always have a job	76.6	79.6	78.0
I will easily find work in my field of studies	74.7	79.9	77.1

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

A greater proportion of respondents aged 30 to 34 believe they will always have a job (84%) compared with those in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups (73.2% and 77.5% respectively). Surprisingly, respondents of the rest of Quebec are more confident of always having a job than those in Montreal (83.4% versus 74.7%). College and university graduates are also more confident about their vocational future than those with a high school diploma or less. Moreover, 79.9% of college graduates agree with the statement “I will easily find work in my field of studies,” compared with 75% for high school and university graduates. Incoming interregional and interprovincial migrants are the most confident of always having a job (83.3%), while incoming international migrants are the most certain that they will easily find work in their field of studies (81.1%).

When asked what matters most in terms of work, most young Anglophones state that they would like to have an interesting job (62.5%), while 22.8% emphasize a stable job and 14.7% a well-paid job. These rates vary slightly with gender (Table 73). Having a well-paid job is of greater importance to males (19.1% versus 9.6%), while females give more weight to having a stable job (30.2% versus 16.4%). Nevertheless, obtaining an interesting job remains the most important aspect for both males and females.

Table 73 - Statement considered most important concerning employment, by gender (as a %)

<i>What is the most important to you?</i>	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Having a stable job	16.4	30.2	22.9
Having a well-paid job	19.1	9.6	14.7
Having an interesting job	64.5	60.2	62.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The importance of having a stable job increases with age: 27.7 % of those aged 30-34 indicate this preference, compared with 17.9% of those aged 20-24. However, the latter age group cares more about having a well-paid job (19.4%), the importance of this factor decreasing with age. Having an interesting job and having a well-paid job matter most in the Montreal area, while in the rest of Quebec, there is a greater emphasis on having a stable job (Table 74).

Table 74 - Statement considered most important concerning employment, by region (as a %)

<i>What is the most important to you?</i>	<i>Region</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>	
Having a stable job	20.6	26.3	22.8
Having a well-paid job	15.6	13.2	14.7
Having an interesting job	63.8	60.5	62.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Differences are also found in terms of the highest level of education completed. Having a stable job and having a well-paid job are given greater importance by high school graduates, while for college and university graduates, it is more important to have an interesting job.

For respondents who have never left their region of origin and for those from another country, having a stable job and having a well-paid job are predominant, while having an interesting job matters most to incoming interprovincial migrants (71.4%).

The young Anglophones questioned also indicated other preferences with regard to work. The statements that obtained the highest approval (total of “very much” and “somewhat” answers) are the following: having a job that gives personal satisfaction (97.9%), a job that gives responsibility (93.3%) and one allowing autonomy to perform tasks (92.9%). Having a well-paying job (91.9%), with possibilities of promotion (90.2%), that reconciles family and work (83.8%) and is related to their studies (82.7%) are also considered important by young Anglophones. Working with people they know, however, seems to matter less (54.2% said they agree very much or somewhat with this statement).

These rates are relatively the same for males and females, except for the fact that females give more weight to having a job that reconciles family and work (87.6% versus 80.6%), while working with people you know is of more importance to males (57.5% versus 50.4%). It is interesting to note that having a job related to their studies matters more to those aged 20-24 (83.9%) than to those aged 30-34 (78.4%). Conversely, for the older group, there is a greater desire to have a job that reconciles family and work (89.4%) and that gives personal satisfaction (99%). These proportions also vary by sampling region. In the Montreal area, having a job related to their studies matters more (85.3%), while in the rest of Quebec, priority is given to having a job that reconciles family and work (87.4%).

Opinions about work also vary with the level of education. For those with a university degree, having a job related to their studies (84.5%) and having a job allowing autonomy in the performance of tasks (96.5%) are more important. However, respondents with only a high school education tend more to indicate that it is very or somewhat important to work with people they know (59.2%).

What experience do young Anglophones have in the job market? Some 82.9% state that they now have satisfactory working conditions, 69% have found work they liked since their first jobs and 62.3% have found work related to their field of study.²¹ Conversely, lower numbers state that they completely agree or somewhat agree with the following statements: in the past few years, I have not been able to find a job when I wanted one (25.1%), I am told that I do not have enough work experience (30.9%), I have never held a stable job (21.4%) and my family responsibilities have limited me in the job market (23.2%). Moreover, 42.1% agree with the statement “the current lack of available jobs hurts my chances of finding a job that meets my aspirations.” Among the factors that have helped them find work, 91% of respondents mention their personality and 67.5% their personal contacts.

²¹ The “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers are added together.

These proportions vary slightly with gender. For example, more males indicate that they have never held a stable job (25% versus 17.2%), while more females state that their family responsibilities have limited them in the job market (26.5% versus 20.4%).

It is interesting to note that those aged 30-34 have a more positive view of their experience in the job market compared with those in the 20-24 age group (Table 75). For example, more of those aged 30-34 state that they have been able to find work they like since their first jobs (75.9%), that they have been able to find work related to their field of study (71.1%) and that they currently have satisfactory working conditions (87.7%), while respondents aged 20-24 more frequently indicate that they have been told that they lack work experience (34.7%), that the current lack of available jobs hurts their chances of finding a job that meets their aspirations (45%) and that they have never held a stable job (29.6%). However, those aged 30-34 are more likely to state that their family responsibilities have limited them in the job market (30.6%).

Table 75 - Importance attached to statements concerning work experience, by age (as a %) (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)²²

	Age		
	20-24	25-29	30-34
Since my first job, I have been able to find work I liked	61.4	70.6	75.9
I have been able to find work related to my field of study	53.0	63.1	71.1
My working conditions are OK now	79.3	81.7	87.7
I am told that I do not have enough work experience	35.7	35.6	21.2
The current lack of available jobs hurts my chances of finding a job that meets my aspirations	45.0	43.8	37.5
I have never held a stable job	29.6	20.1	13.8
My family responsibilities have limited me in the job market	17.7	21.6	30.6

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

The most negative perceptions young adults have of their job market experience are found in the Montreal area. There, greater proportions of respondents agree with the following statements: in the past few years, I have not been able to find a job when I wanted one (26.8%), I am told that I do not have enough work experience (33.3%), the current lack of available jobs hurts my chances of finding a job that meets my aspirations (44.6%) and I have never held a stable job (24.7%). In the rest of Quebec, more positive

²² The dotted line separates positive statements from negative statements regarding experience of young adults in the job market.

opinions are heard, with greater numbers of young people being in agreement with the following statements: since my first jobs, I have been able to find work I liked (72.8%) and my current working conditions are OK (85.1%).

These proportions vary by migration profile, as interregional migrants have a more positive perception of their work experience and more often state that they have been able to find work related to their field of study and now have satisfactory working conditions. Conversely, incoming international migrants have the most negative perception of their vocational integration, having the greatest tendency to completely agree or somewhat agree with the following statements: in the past few years, I have not been able to find a job when I wanted one, I am told that I do not have enough work experience, the current lack of available jobs hurts my chances of finding a job that meets my aspirations and I have never held a stable job.

6.2 Employment, Education and Area of Origin

Employment and Area of Origin

More than half of the respondents have a negative assessment of the job market in their area of origin: about 57% believe that leaving their area of origin will allow them to improve their working conditions and help them in finding a job, while 54.1% state that in their area of origin it is difficult to find work in their field of study and to find a job (45.3%).

It is interesting to analyze these opinions in the light of migration profiles. Incoming international migrants are the most likely to agree that leaving your area of origin helps in finding a job (73.6%) and leads to better working conditions (66.4%). In contrast, incoming interprovincial migrants are the least likely to agree with the statement “it is difficult to find a job in your area of origin” (36.1%). Lastly, those who have never left their administrative region of origin and those who have migrated from one region of Quebec to another are the most likely to state that it is difficult to find a job in their area of origin and that it is difficult to find work in their field of study in their area of origin (Table 76).

Table 76 - Opinions about employment in the place of origin, by migration profile (as a %) (total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)

	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
Leaving your area of origin helps in finding a job	53.7	55.4	53.1	73.6
It is difficult to find a job in your area of origin	44.3	50.6	36.1	43.3
It is difficult to find a job in your field of study in your area of origin	56.7	58.7	43.9	41.3
Leaving your area of origin leads to better working conditions	53.5	60.9	53.7	66.4

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Those aged 20-24 have the most negative perception of the job market in their area of origin. However, positive perceptions increase with age. Respondents with a high school education are the most likely to state that leaving your area of origin helps in finding a job (60%) and that it is difficult to find a job in your area of origin (50%), while college graduates state more that it is difficult to find a job in your field of study in your area of origin (56.3%) and that leaving your area of origin leads to better working conditions (59%).

Education and Area of Origin

What are the opinions of young Anglophones regarding education and their area of origin? 79.4% state that, without a diploma, it is difficult to get good working conditions there and 49.4% that it is preferable to leave your area of origin to pursue your education. Thus, about half do not believe it is preferable to leave your area of origin to study. Some 36.2% of young people completely agree or somewhat agree with the statement, “diplomas obtained in a region are less valuable in the job market.”

A greater proportion of incoming international migrants completely agree or somewhat agree with the statements “without a diploma, it is difficult to have good working conditions” (86.8%) and “diplomas obtained in a region are less valuable in the job market” (60.8%). Incoming interprovincial and international migrants are more likely to consider it preferable to leave your area of origin to study (Table 77).

**Table 77 - Opinions concerning education and place of origin, by migration profile (as a %)
(total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)**

	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
Without a diploma, it is difficult to have good working conditions	78.8	79.2	74.1	86.8
Diplomas obtained in a region are less valuable in the job market	36.9	24.9	32.1	60.8
It is preferable to leave your area of origin to study	45.8	48.3	59.5	59.0

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Males have a greater tendency than females (41.2% versus 30.4%) to believe that diplomas obtained in a region are less valuable in the job market. On the other hand, respondents aged 25-29 are more likely to agree that without a diploma it is difficult to have good working conditions (87.5%) and that diplomas obtained in a region are less valuable in the job market (37.9%) than the 20-24 and 30-34 age groups. However, they are less likely to believe that it is preferable to leave your area of origin to study (46.2%). In the Montreal area(not in the rest of Quebec), having a diploma is considered more important in obtaining good working conditions (80.9%) and diplomas obtained in a region are considered less valuable in the job market (39.4%) (Table 78).

**Table 78 - Opinions concerning education and place of origin, by region (as a %)
(total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)**

	<i>Region</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>	
Without a diploma, it is difficult to have good working conditions	80.9	77.1	79.4
Diplomas obtained in a region are less valuable in the job market	39.4	31.1	36.2
It is preferable to leave your area of origin to study	49.1	49.7	49.4

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Factors in Obtaining a Job and Vocational Success

Respondents also gave their opinion about key factors in vocational success. Some 85% of young Anglophones believe pursuing their education would open doors for them in the

job market; 83.6% completely agree or somewhat agree that their English linguistic abilities allow them to succeed in the job market in Quebec, the proportion decreasing slightly (80.9%) when it comes to their French linguistic abilities. A smaller proportion of respondents (62.4%) believe that volunteer work would help them find a job. Interprovincial migration would also have an impact, according to the young Anglophones, on obtaining a job, whereas a little over half of the respondents (53.2%) agree with the statement “it would be easier to get a job in another province in Canada.”

These rates differ slightly by migration profile. Incoming international migrants tend more to agree that pursuing studies would open them doors in the job market (87.7%) and that it would be easier to get a job in another province of Canada (72.2%). It is interesting to note that those who have never left their region of origin as well as incoming interprovincial migrants state in a similar proportion that it would be easier to get a job in another province of Canada (53%). Respondents who have never left their region of origin and interregional migrants are the most likely to believe their French and English linguistic abilities would allow them to succeed in the job market (83% and up) (Table 79).

**Table 79 - Factors in vocational success, by migration profile (as a %)
(total of “completely agree” and “somewhat agree” answers)**

	<i>Migration profile</i>			
	<i>Intraregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interregional migrant (combined)</i>	<i>Interprovincial migrant – incoming</i>	<i>International migrant – incoming</i>
More schooling would open doors for me in the job market	85.3	85.0	83.3	87.7
Volunteer work would help me find a job	64.1	55.5	78.3	59.8
It would be easier to get a job in another province in Canada	53.6	42.2	53.7	72.2
My linguistic abilities in French allow me to succeed in the job market in Quebec	83.2	90.4	65.5	63.9
My linguistic abilities in English allow me to succeed in the job market in Quebec	85.8	89.2	75.9	67.8

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Young Anglophones in the Montreal area are the most likely to agree that it would be easier to get a job in another province in Canada. Is this due to having poorer abilities in French? When we examine the perception respondents have of their abilities in French by

region, we notice that young people in the rest of Quebec rate their French linguistic abilities more highly than do those in Montreal (Table 80).

**Table 80 - Evaluation of French linguistic abilities, by region (as a %)
(total of “very well” and “rather well” answers)**

<i>In French...</i>	<i>Region</i>	
	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Rest of Quebec</i>
I read	79.4	86.9
I understand	81.9	91.3
I write	63.7	72.2
I speak	78.5	86.4

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Females are more likely than their male counterparts to believe their abilities in French allow them to succeed in the job market in Quebec (84.3% versus 77.8%). Respondents aged 20 to 24 are the most likely to agree that pursuing their education would open them doors in the job market (89.8%), that volunteer work would help them find a job (68.7%) and that their abilities in French allow them to succeed in the job market in Quebec (84.2%). This suggests that a greater number of young respondents have better French linguistic abilities than the older age groups. Indeed, a greater proportion of those aged 20-24 state that they read, understand, write and speak French very well or rather well than is the case with the two 25-29 and 30-34 age groups (Table 81). These data corroborate the work of Jedwab (2001), indicating that newer generations of Anglophones are characterized by a greater degree of bilingualism.

**Table 81 - Evaluation of French linguistic abilities, by age (as a %)
(total of “very well” and “rather well” answers)**

<i>In French...</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>
I read	86.4	83.6	75.9
I understand	92.3	84.7	78.5
I write	73.6	67.7	58.7
I speak	86.1	81.0	76.9

Source: GRMJ, *Sondage sur la migration des jeunes*, 2004-2005.

Respondents with a high school education are the most likely to agree that pursuing other studies would open them doors in the job market (90.9%) and that finding a job would be easier in another province of Canada (56.3%). However, college graduates are more likely to believe that their abilities in French will allow them to succeed in the job market in Quebec (85.1%).

Conclusion

Studies of the migration of Quebec's young Anglophones generally focus on departure from the province, an exodus linked to the demographic decline of the Anglophone community and thus its future vitality (Magnan, 2004). Conducted 10 years after the last study of the migratory intentions of young Anglophones (Locher, 1994), the GRMJ survey presents new data. This research, which looks at young adults who have never left the province, those who have come there from elsewhere and those who have returned to live there after previously having left, reveals that of all the young Anglophones aged 20 to 34 who were living in Quebec at the time of the survey, 29.4% are thinking of leaving the province for a period greater than six months.²³ Moreover, a significant proportion of respondents (49.6%) have never left their place of origin. It is also interesting to note that leaving Quebec does not always constitute a permanent migratory choice since a portion of the sample (8%) had left Quebec but has since returned. This survey also demonstrates that 21.5% of the young Anglophones questioned have come from elsewhere to settle in Quebec; few studies have dealt with these incoming interprovincial and international migrants. Future research should look more deeply into factors of attraction in Quebec, because still in 2001, the exodus of young Anglophones was not offset by the arrival of English-speaking interprovincial and international migrants (Statistics Canada, 2001).

In 2004-2005, the main reason for staying in one's town of origin was quality of life (81.7%), followed closely by a desire to live near family and friends (78.7%). Conversely, the primary motivations for thinking of leaving the province were to improve one's prospects for the future (84.8%) and work-related reasons (76.4%). Unlike Francophones, the high level of bilingualism among young Anglophones would maybe make it easier for them to extend their mobility beyond Quebec.

Our study also allows us to realize that the age group we examined has the following characteristics: a bilingual group, well integrated into the labour market, and in large part viewing itself as belonging equally to the Francophone and Anglophone communities (41.3%).

These few descriptive analyses are far from exhausting the research that remains to be done in order to better understand the young Anglophone population. A comparison of the migratory behaviour of Anglophones and Francophones remains to be done in order to shed light on the differences and resemblances between the two groups. More advanced statistical analyses, such as logistic regressions, should also be performed, as

²³ This percentage includes only respondents who have never previously left the province.

well as a comparison between young Anglophones in Montreal and those living in the rest of Quebec. Lastly, there is clearly a need to conduct qualitative studies of young Anglophones who have left Quebec permanently, for that would help elucidate the other side of the problem, namely, the factors that lead to definitive migrations out of the province.

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Methodological Appendix

1.0 Research Strategy

1.1 Study Population

Any person residing in Quebec, or any person residing outside Quebec but whose family resides in Quebec, from 20 to 34 years of age and sufficiently capable of expressing himself in French or English to answer a questionnaire was eligible to participate in the survey.

The age limit of 34 might be considered high. However, given that the purpose of the research was to reconstitute the various trajectories taken by migrants, it was judged useful to include people whose migratory path had a high probability of having stabilized. People in their late twenties and early thirties seemed to be able to offer this profile.

1.2 Sampling

1.2.1 Description of the Sample and the Sampling Procedure

The survey is based on several superimposed samples that were administered sequentially. The first sample, referred to as the national sample, allowed us to contact 2,510 respondents using a proportional sampling model that was extended to the whole of Quebec. To this number were added individuals who, while not meeting the selection criterion for the Anglophone oversample (details below), could be included in this nucleus to extend the total to 2,700 respondents. The selection of the sample was performed by the firm retained to conduct the survey, namely, Léger Marketing. It was done using the RDD (Random Digit Dialing) program, which is a computer program that randomly generates telephone numbers. This tool makes it possible to obtain numbers that would not have been generated by Canada Survey Sampler. The generation of numbers was done by geographical zones based on the first three digits assigned to a given sector.

A second sample represents an oversampling of 2,179 individuals in specific regions and was carried out in two waves of data collection. The need for regional oversamples was due to the fact that in a large number of Quebec's 17 administrative regions, the share of the national sample belonging to certain regions was insufficient for detailed analysis of these regions. Partners in such regions were asked to contribute funds to finance these oversamples. The eight regions that obtained the necessary resources to finance supplementary questionnaires for which a separate analysis report was produced were Bas-Saint-Laurent, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, Capitale-Nationale, Mauricie, Estrie, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Chaudière-Appalaches. An oversample was also performed in the Côte-Nord region. The sampling method for the regional oversamples is identical to the one used for the national sample, but the supplementary selection was made from within the targeted regions.

A third sample represents an oversampling of 1,081 Anglophone respondents, selected by the following criterion: use of English at home. The selection was made from banks of informants developed by the survey company for carrying out its Omnibus surveys. The sample was drawn from “non-Francophones,” meaning people whose mother tongue is in principle not French. The filter questions ensured that only those who were retained spoke English at home (sometimes along with another language). At the time of the survey, it turned out that several respondents said they speak as much French as English at home. However, among these respondents, a certain number had a very definite Francophone profile, as shown by the language of response to the questionnaire, the mother tongue, the language of education, the language spoken outside the home and the language of the spouse. These problematic cases were kept and included in the national sample, but were replaced in the Anglophone oversample by an equivalent number of individuals meeting a second criterion: English as their mother tongue. The oversample is composed of respondents from the Montreal administrative region (30.6%) and from the other regions (69.4%), the distribution agreed upon at the outset being 30%/70%. For the 16 non-Montreal regions, the Anglophone oversample was stratified according to the distribution of people who speak English at home in these 16 regions, as found in the 2001 census.

A fourth sample was drawn up of 37 Aboriginal respondents from the Innu/Montagnais, Attikamek, Algonquin and Huron communities. This was essentially a pre-test that allowed us to assess the feasibility of a larger study of Aboriginal youth, following the methodological parameters established for the survey as a whole. The sampling procedure for this subgroup consisted of using the RDD method to generate telephone numbers based on the NNX (the first three digits after the area code) of the telephone number of a band council or reserve. The generated numbers were from five administrative regions of Quebec: Capitale-Nationale (Huron), Côte-Nord and Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean (Innu/Montagnais), Mauricie (Attikamek) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (Algonquin).

After proper weighting, the data from the national sample, the regional oversamples, the Anglophone oversample and the Aboriginal oversample were amalgamated into a global file of 5,997 persons. The effect of the weighting was to give each region and subgroup of respondents its corresponding weight in the population of Quebec’s 20-34 age group.

The total number of people contacted in all sections of the study was 5,997. From an initial selection of 45,363 telephone numbers, 5,151 were deleted for various reasons: numbers not in service, non-residential numbers, and fax, modem, cellular phone or pager numbers. Another 21,275 telephone numbers were dropped, either because no one was of the requisite age or could be referred by someone at the primary telephone number, or because no one met the eligibility criteria for that section of the study. The actual sample used in the study as a whole was made up from the 18,937 remaining valid numbers. The response rate, calculated here as the ratio of completed questionnaires to valid numbers,

was 31.7%.²⁴ Non-responses were due either to refusal (36.1%), to the impossibility of completing the questionnaire (32%) or to the rejection of certain questionnaires (0.02%). A fraction of the refusals can be attributed to the time of year when a considerable portion of the questionnaires were administered, i.e. the vacation period. In fact, the national sample was carried out from May to July 2004, the first block of regional oversamples between June and August 2004 and most of the Anglophone oversample between July and September 2004. As for cases where the questionnaire could not be completed, this is an increasing trend in telephone survey operations, due to the growing use of caller ID displays, answering machines and similar devices in the last few years.

1.2.2 *Sampling Model*

The sampling model used corresponds to the classic definition of a probabilistic sample weighted by stratified clusters. The selection of households in the national sample was done by stratification of the 17 administrative regions of Quebec. Eligible households were all those that included or had included one or more young adults aged 20-34 at the time of the survey. In cases where someone aged 20 to 34 had left the household, that person was contacted at his or her new place of residence. This strategy made it possible to include households in which one or more persons had migrated, while maintaining the equiprobability of selection of eligible subjects. The regional oversamples and the Anglophone oversample were also structured on the basis of the administrative regions of Quebec.

1.2.3 *Stratification of the Sample*

The national sample can be broken down into 17 regional strata, corresponding to each of the administrative regions of Quebec. The combination of the national sample and the 9 regional oversamples, the Anglophone oversample and the Aboriginal oversample forms the global sample used by the study. This global sample, through the application of appropriate weights, can itself be broken down into regional samples for each administrative region.

A regional sample is the sum of the clusters created around the selected telephone numbers corresponding to homes located in a given region (primary telephone numbers). This sample also includes young people who have left the household (secondary telephone numbers) and who, in some cases, are living outside the region.

²⁴ The ratio of completed questionnaires to valid numbers is just one possible way of establishing a response rate. In *Recherche en marketing: méthodes et décisions* (Chicoutimi, Gaëtan Morin, 1983), Jean Perrien, Emmanuel Chéron and Michel Zins present several methods for calculating response rates, stating that some thirty are commonly used. Calculated by the Wiseman and Billington method used by some pollsters, the response rate for the present study is 61.7%. In this case, the number of questionnaires completed is compared not to the total of valid numbers but to an established value based on the number of non-sampled numbers and the number of non-completed questionnaires, using the following formula: $A / \{A + [A / (A + B)] * C\}$, where A represents "completed interviews," B "inadmissible numbers" and C "non-completed interviews." This method of calculation is explained in an article by Frederick Wiseman and Maryann Billington entitled "Comment on a Standard Definition of Response Rates," *Journal of Marketing Research* Vol. 21, No. 3, August 1984, pp. 336-338. For an example of this method of calculation, see the report prepared by Léger Marketing in March 2005 for the Agence de développement de réseaux locaux de services de santé et de services sociaux de la Mauricie et du Centre du Québec entitled *Sondage sur le problème de la culture du cannabis* (http://www.agencecss04.qc.ca/documents/2005/rapp_sond_cannabis.pdf [consulted on September 15, 2005]).

For example, the sample of region Y includes:

- Young people living in a home in region Y corresponding to a primary telephone number, either originally from region Y or from another region;
- Young people living in a home corresponding to a secondary telephone number and related to someone from region Y who lives in a home corresponding to a primary telephone number; these young people may be living in region Y or in another region.

This approach to creating the regional sample lets us take into consideration the various movements that can lead to variations in the size of an area's population of young people: those who stay where they are, those who leave, those who return and those who arrive from elsewhere. The regional sample as understood here (A) is a conceptual reality distinct from the set of all people who are originally from a given region (B) or from the set of all people who are living in a region at a given moment in time (C).²⁵ The research data made it possible to reconstitute each of these three universes. For certain individuals, these universes overlap, while for others, they are clearly separate.

1.2.4 Selection of Respondents in the Household

As in the 1998-1999 study, the method applied to create the sample was the cluster method. For research purposes, a cluster is a unit based on family ties, defined here as the set of brothers and sisters and their partners or spouses aged 20 to 34 who are linked to a given household. At each selected telephone number (primary telephone number), the persons living under the same roof could themselves be aged 20 to 34, in which case they were invited to answer the questionnaire. We asked these people and all the others who did not meet the age criterion if they had brothers, sisters, a spouse or children aged 20 to 34 living outside the home corresponding to that telephone number. If this was the case, secondary telephone number[s] by which those relatives could be reached were asked for, and subsequently those other persons in the cluster were contacted, sometimes in towns and regions far from the home corresponding to the primary telephone number. The cluster did not, however, include the spouses or roommates of brothers, sisters and children reached at the secondary telephone number[s], nor the brothers and sisters of spouses when, in rare cases, the spouse was living in a home other than that corresponding to the primary telephone number. Each member of the cluster had an equal probability of being chosen for the interview.

1.3 Questionnaire

1.3.1 Questionnaire Description

The data were collected through the use of the survey questionnaire from 1998-1999, notably enriched by new sections forming the study (Anglophone and Aboriginal subgroups). The 8 blocks of questions had lost none of their usefulness: profile selection, departure from the family home, departure and integration to Place 1 (arrival), regional

²⁵ The terminology used for these three realities is:

- A- sampling region
- B- region of origin
- C- region of residence

identity and the future of Place 0 (origin), evaluation of the actual situation, stability and potential mobility, return and sociodemographics. In order to ensure that the questionnaire met the specific requirements of a telephone survey, certain questions that were judged less relevant were omitted, leaving room for questions that corresponded better to the interests of the partners and to our new understanding of the phenomenon brought to light by researchers (questions related to employment, for example). Aside from the questions needed to establish the admissibility of the respondents, the questionnaire included 34 sociodemographic questions and 76 questions on migration and related subjects. 438 variables were created in order to encode all of the information the questionnaire provided.

2.0 Collection

2.1 Methods and Verifications

The telephone interviews were conducted between May 2004 and February 2005. The average duration of completed interviews was 33 minutes. The questionnaire was administered from the Léger Marketing call centre in Montreal, with the interviews being performed with the use of the INTERVIEWER computer program. Léger Marketing, the company in charge of conducting the survey, had pre-tested the questionnaire.²⁶ The company guaranteed the monitoring of the survey by systematically listening in on 10% of the interviews. In addition, for each validated telephone number, the company had the capability of repeating a call up to 10 times in the case of non response. Through the use of the data collected during a pre-test, members of the research team carefully validated the French and English versions of the questionnaire. They verified the accumulated data after the first 500 interviews and again after 1,550 interviews. Eventually 45 cases were eliminated due to non-admissibility by reason of age or because there was insufficient data to establish the respondent's age or migratory profile.

3.0 Computer Processing

3.1 Weighting

In order to allow for comparisons between regions and subgroups, weighting was applied in such a way that each regional and linguistic contingent was given its corresponding weight in the population of Quebec aged 20 to 34. This weighting incorporated corrections for gender and three age groups (20-24, 25-29, 30-34). The regional breakdown used for this weighting is represented by the sampling region variable.

A first weighting variable was created, composed of the 17 administrative regions of Quebec, according to the respective weight of their population aged 20 to 34. In each of the administrative regions, this young population was subdivided based on the real proportion of Males/Females, and each male/female cell was further subdivided into the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 age groups. Calculations were based on data on the population of

²⁶ A number of members of the GRMJ worked with Léger Marketing throughout the process, from the selection of the sample and the administration of the questionnaire right up to verification of the data.

Quebec for the year 2004, as established by the Institut de la statistique du Québec²⁷ in its reference scenario A. A second variable was created based on the 17 administrative regions and the language used at home. The weighting was based on data drawn from the 2001 census regarding the language spoken at home, available on the Web site of the Institut de la statistique du Québec,²⁸ reflecting the answers given by respondents to the first question on the questionnaire: “What language do you speak at home most of the time?” In the data taken from the census, we found the following answers: French, English, French and English, English and a non-official language, and a non-official language. These data were available for each administrative region of Quebec, but not for each age group. Lastly, a multidimensional weighting was applied using the two weighting variables described above.

3.2 *Submission of the Data File*

Data from the questionnaire were submitted by Léger Marketing at every stage of the survey (national sample, 1st wave and 2nd wave of regional oversamples, Anglophone oversample, Aboriginal oversample) in databases ready to be used with the SPSS computer program. Data from the 5th stage were submitted in November 2004, but the final global file could not be created until March 2005, owing to the need to redo some of the interviews with anglophones . Weighting of the global file was applied in April 2005.

3.3 *Confidence Interval and Margin of Error*

In the analyses and statistical outputs performed by the research team, the confidence interval generally used was 0.95. With this confidence interval, the margin of error for a global sample of 5,997 respondents is 1.3%.

²⁷ The data were obtained from the following source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Perspectives démographiques, Québec 2001-2051 et régions 2001-2026*, 2003 edition [On-line]:

http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/donstat/societe/demographie/persp_poplit/pers2001-2051/index.htm (consulted on September 15, 2005).

²⁸ Data are from the following two documents:

- Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Population ne parlant qu'une seule langue à la maison, régions administratives du Québec, 2001* [On-line]: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/regions/lequebec/langue_que/lanparluni20.htm (consulted on September 15, 2005);

- Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Population parlant plus d'une langue à la maison, régions administratives du Québec, 2001* [On-line]: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/regions/lequebec/langue_que/lanparlmulti20.htm (consulted on September 15, 2005).

Questionnaire

Survey Questionnaire on youth migration (20-34 age group) in Quebec

Groupe de recherche sur la migration des jeunes²⁹
(GRMJ)
Research group for youth migration

INRS Urbanisation, Culture et Société
March 2004

²⁹ Patrice LeBlanc of UQAT heads the Groupe de recherche sur la migration des jeunes (GRMJ). Members of this group are the following: Lucie Fréchette of UQO, Serge Côté and Frédéric Deschenaux of UQAR, Madeleine Gauthier and Myriam Simard of INRS Urbanisation, Culture et Société, Camil Girard and Martin Simard of UQAC, Claude Laflamme of Université de Sherbrooke, Marie Lequin and Jean-Louis Paré of UQTR, Marc Molgat of Université d'Ottawa and Derek Wilkinson of Université Laurentienne.

Survey: (identification)

Title: (identification)

Introduction:

Hello. My name is _____ of _____ **(identification of the market research firm)**

We are doing a very important study for the University of Quebec about young people between 20 and 34 years old. Including yourself, is there anyone in your household aged 20 to 34 years?

[if it is the person on the phone:] Would you have some time to answer our questions?

[if yes, but another person in the household:] Could I speak with this person?

[if no:] Do you have any brothers, sisters or children who are now aged between 20 to 34 years old and who do not live at your home?

[if yes:] because this research is important, would you please give me their telephone number so we can contact them? [take note of it]

Note: Text within [square brackets] consists of instructions for the interviewer, and should not be read to the respondent

Section 1: Profile Selection

(Everyone)

Question 1

What language do you speak at home most of the time?

- 1 French
- 2 English
- 96 Other – Specify _____
- 99 NA

Question 2

What language would you prefer to use to answer this questionnaire?

- 1 French
- 2 English

Question 3

Could you tell me the name of the town you live in now? (Place F)

Question 4

Could you tell me the postal code? If yes, take note of it _____
If no = 9999999 DNK

Question 5

Is this town located in...

- 1 the province of Quebec
- 2 the other provinces of Canada
- 3 elsewhere in the world – Specify _____

Question 6

Is your permanent residence now with your parents?

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 1 yes | Go to question 7 + question X33 should be asked |
| 2 no | Go to question 8 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 8 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 8 |

Question 7

Have you ever moved away from your parents' home for a period of over six months?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 8 |
| 2 no | Go to question 17 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 17 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 17 |

Question 8

Where did your parents live when you left home for the first time for a period of more than six months? (Place 0)

Question 9

How old were you when you left your parents' home? _____

Question 10

At this time, did you move to another town than _____ (Place 0)?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 11 |
| 2 no | Go to question 14 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 14 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 14 |

Question 11

Which one? _____

Question 12

Is this town located in...

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 the province of Quebec | |
| 2 the other provinces of Canada | |
| 3 elsewhere in the world – Specify | _____ |

Question 13

And following that, did you move to another town?

- 1 yes Go to question 11 and then to question 16
- 2 no Go to question 16
- 8 DNK Go to question 16
- 9 NA Go to question 16

Question 14

After you left your family home, did you live in other towns than _____ (Place F and/or Place O) for a period of more than six months?

- 1 yes Go to question 15
- 2 no Go to question 17
- 8 DNK Go to question 17
- 9 NA Go to question 17

Question 15

Which ones? _____

Question 16

What was your age the first time you left (Place O) for a period of over six months?

Go to question 19

Question 17

Why did you remain in your town _____ (Place O)? Answer yes or no to the following statements.

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
Possibility of pursuing studies there	1	2	8	9
Opportunity to work there	1	2	8	9
Wish to stay with partner/spouse	1	2	8	9
Wish to live near family and friends	1	2	8	9
For the “quality of life”	1	2	8	9
Not enough money to set up elsewhere	1	2	8	9
To be close to nature	1	2	8	9
For another reason	1	2	8	9

If other reason = 1: go to question 18
If other reason = 2, 8 or 9: go to question 19

Question 18

Specify the other reason _____

Question 19

Do you now have...

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
a job?	1	2	8	9
friends?	1	2	8	9
contact with your neighbors?	1	2	8	9
leisure time with others?	1	2	8	9
relatives in the city?	1	2	8	9

Question 20

And...

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
Are you involved socially?	1	2	8	9
Are you registered in courses?	1	2	8	9
Do you play sports with other people?	1	2	8	9

Section 2: Departure from the Family Home

(everyone except non migrant 1)

Section 2= (profile >= 2)

Question 21

Do the following statements explain why you left your family home?

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
To pursue studies	1	2	8	9
To work	1	2	8	9
To live your life on your own	1	2	8	9
To follow your partner/spouse	1	2	8	9
To purchase a house	1	2	8	9
To have a good quality of life	1	2	8	9
Because of family problems	1	2	8	9
To learn another language	1	2	8	9

Question 22

Is there another reason which explains your leaving the family home?

1 yes	Go to question 23
2 no	Go to question 24
8 DNK	Go to question 24
9 NA	Go to question 24

Question 23

Please specify _____

Question 24

Would you say that the following statements fit very much, somewhat, a little, or not at all with the situation you were in when you left your parents' home?

	Very much	Some- what	A little	NAA	DNK	NA
Leaving my parents' home was very difficult for me	1	2	3	4	8	9
When I left my parents' home, I could have remained if I had wanted to	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left my parents' home because it was time for me to leave	1	2	3	4	8	9
When I left my parents' home, I knew that it was a clear departure	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left my parents' home in order to prove something to myself	1	2	3	4	8	9

Section 3: Departure and Integration to Place 1

- *Movers, return movers*
 - *Migrants intra, return migrants intra*
 - *Migrants extra, return migrants extra (A & B)*
- Section3=(profile >= 3*

Now, let's talk about the conditions which caused you to move to (Place 1)

Question 25

Could you tell us if the following statements explain your move to (Place 1)?

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
To pursue studies	1	2	8	9
For work reasons	1	2	8	9
To better your future	1	2	8	9
To avoid the feeling of being discriminated	1	2	8	9
To make humanitarian aid	1	2	8	9
To live an adventure	1	2	8	9
To live your life on your own	1	2	8	9
To make use of your language abilities	1	2	8	9
To learn another language	1	2	8	9
To follow, or join, a partner/spouse	1	2	8	9
To be close to family and friends	1	2	8	9
To purchase a house	1	2	8	9
To have a good quality of life	1	2	8	9
To be close to nature	1	2	8	0
Because of family problems	1	2	8	9
To live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone	1	2	8	9
To benefit from a better economical context	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to the political context of Quebec	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to Quebec's linguistic laws	1	2	8	9
To live in a place to which you identify yourself	1	2	8	9
To follow the advices of your parents or professors	1	2	8	9

Ask all statements

If "to pursue studies" = 1: go to question 26

If "to learn another language" = 1: go to question 27

If not, go to question 28

Question 26

When you moved to (Place 1) to pursue studies, which level was it for?

- 1 secondary
- 2 college
- 3 university
- 4 other
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 27

When you moved to (Place 1) to learn another language, which language did you want to learn? _____

Question 28

Is there another reason which explains your moving to (Place 1)?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 29 |
| 2 no | Go to question 30 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 30 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 30 |

Question 29

Please specify _____

Question 30

At the time of your move, were you very much familiar, somewhat familiar, a little familiar, or not at all familiar with (Place 1)?

- 1 very much
- 2 somewhat
- 3 a little
- 4 not at all
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 31

More specifically, could you tell me if the following statements correspond very much, somewhat, a little or not at all with the reasons explaining your moving from (Place 0) to (Place 1)?

	Very much	Some- what	A little	NAA	DNK	NA
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because my study programme was not available in this region	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because I wanted to live far from my parents	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because I wanted to have better working conditions	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> but I could have stayed there	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because I wanted a different life style	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because the atmosphere was too constricting	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> to get away from my childhood gang	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because I had different ambitions than people from that region	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> to increase my possibilities in life	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because I wanted to get out of my routine	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because the values of the people no longer corresponded with my values	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because everyone knew about my life	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because my linguistic abilities were not recognized as an asset	1	2	3	4	8	9
I left <u>PLACE 0</u> because my linguistic abilities were not enough to get me a good job	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 32

At that moment, could you have moved somewhere other than (Place 1)?

- 1 no: moving to this place was necessary
- 2 yes: I could have gone somewhere else
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 33

Could you tell me if your moving from (Place 0) to (Place 1) have helped you to...

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
Acquire skills needed to get a job?	1	2	8	9
Find work more quickly?	1	2	8	9
Improve your working conditions?	1	2	8	9
Improve your living conditions?	1	2	8	9

Question 34

When you moved to (Place 1)...

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
You knew friends already established in that place?	1	2	8	9
You had relatives in that region?	1	2	8	9
You stayed a few days in that region?	1	2	8	9
You were familiar with the neighbourhood you moved to?	1	2	8	9
You phoned your parents regularly during the first period?	1	2	8	9
Similarly, your parents phoned you regularly?	1	2	8	9
You often had family visits during that period?	1	2	8	9

Question 35

When you went to live in (Place 1), who helped you to move...

- 1 Your parents?
- 2 Your friends?
- 3 Other people?
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 36

Did you move to (Place 1) at the same time as anyone else from your region?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 37 |
| 2 no | Go to question 38 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 38 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 38 |

Question 37

Who were these people?

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
Friends?	1	2	8	9
Your girlfriend or boy friend?	1	2	8	9
Your brother or sister?	1	2	8	9
Someone else?	1	2	8	9

Question 38

When you moved to (Place 1), did you live in...

- 1 an apartment?
- 2 a room?
- 3 a student residence?
- 4 other?
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 39

Were you living alone or with other people?

- 1 alone
- 2 with other people
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 40

Could you tell me, in order of importance, what were your main sources of income when you arrived at (Place 1)?

[Three answers, from the most important to the least important]

	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3
Income from work	01	01	01
Savings	02	02	02
Parental support	03	03	03
Alimony	04	04	04
Loans and bursaries	05	05	05
Unemployment insurance	06	06	06
Welfare	07	07	07
Family allowance	08	08	08
Partner's / spouse's income	09	09	09
Other	10	10	10
DNK	98	98	98
NA	99	99	99

Question 41

At that time, would you say that your personal financial situation was very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

- 1 very good
- 2 somewhat good
- 3 somewhat bad
- 4 very bad
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 42

When you first arrived to (Place 1), which of the following factors contributed mostly to your getting to meet new people?

- 1 your educational environment?
- 2 your working environment?
- 3 the neighbourhood you lived in?
- 4 social and recreational activities?
- 5 family?
- 6 friends or acquaintances?
- 7 the partner or the spouse
- 96 other? Specify _____
- 98 DNK
- 99 NA

Question 43

In your neighbourhood, in (Place 1), where was it easiest to make new acquaintances? Was it mainly...

- 01 in bars and restaurants?
- 02 at the local recreational centre?
- 03 at local community organizations?
- 04 at local small businesses?
- 05 at the daycare centre or at your children's school?
- 06 in parks?
- 07 in the immediate neighbourhood?
- 08 Other? Specify _____
- 98 DNK
- 99 NA

Section 4: Regional Identity and the Future of Place 0

- Migrants intra (without the return migrants intra)

- Migrants extra

- Return migrants extra B

Section 4=(profileA = 4 / profileA = 6 / profile A = 8)

Question 44

Do you meet very often, quite often, rarely or never people who live in (Place F) and who once lived in (Place 0)?

- 1 very often
- 2 quite often
- 3 rarely
- 4 never
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 45

How many times a year do you return to (Place 0) to visit your parents and your friends?

Question 46

Generally speaking, would you say that you are still very interested, somewhat interested, not very interested or not interested at all by what will happen to (Place 0) in the future?

- 1 very interested
- 2 somewhat interested
- 3 not very interested
- 4 not interested at all
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Section 5: Evaluation of Actual Situation

(Everyone)

Question 47

Do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with the following opinions concerning (Place 0) and its surroundings?

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
There is no job for me	1	2	3	4	8	9
There is no job for my partner/spouse	1	2	3	4	8	9
The economic situation is difficult	1	2	3	4	8	9
I could not benefit from advancement possibilities in this town and its surroundings	1	2	3	4	8	9
Decision-makers are not fast enough	1	2	3	4	8	9
The population of this region is too old	1	2	3	4	8	9
People don't have the sense of mutual aid	1	2	3	4	8	9
There is no school for children	1	2	3	4	8	9
Health services are deficient in this town and its surroundings	1	2	3	4	8	9
There are not enough leisure activities	1	2	3	4	8	9
There's no place for young people	1	2	3	4	8	9
There are no cultural activities	1	2	3	4	8	9
The region is too much controlled by the older generations	1	2	3	4	8	9
I don't know any person who might help me to find a job	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 48

Do you think that it will be possible for young generations to develop (Place 0) and its surroundings or that they won't be able to do anything?

- 1 they will be able to develop
- 2 they won't be able to do anything
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 49

Generally speaking, would you say it is somewhat easy, more or less easy or somewhat difficult to live in today's society?

- 1 somewhat easy
- 2 more or less easy
- 3 somewhat difficult
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 50

Do you identify yourself a lot, somewhat, a little, or not at all...

	A lot	Some- what	A little	NAA	DNK	NA
With your town of origin?	1	2	3	4	8	9
With the town you live in now?	1	2	3	4	8	9
With Quebec as a whole?	1	2	3	4	8	9
With Canada as a whole?	1	2	3	4	8	9
As a citizen of the world?	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 51

Do you consider yourself mainly as...

- 1 a member of the francophone community?
- 2 a member of the anglophone community?
- 3 a member of a First Nation?
- 4 a member as much of the francophone than the anglophone community
- 96 other – Specify _____
- 98 DNK
- 99 NA

Question 52

Among the following choices, what do you consider the most important factor in the place where you now live?

- 1 the vegetation
- 2 the aesthetic appearance of the neighbourhood
- 3 the quality and price of housing
- 4 the social environment
- 5 the pace of life and animation
- 6 the nearness of public and commercial services
- 7 the accessibility of transportation
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 53

Personally, do you very frequently, frequently enough, rarely or never...

	Very frequently	Frequently enough	Rarely	Never	DNK	NA
Meet with friends	1	2	3	4	8	9
Get involved in organizations	1	2	3	4	8	9
Take on responsibilities in your milieu	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 54

Do you consider yourself able to contribute towards the betterment of society?

- 1 yes
- 2 more or less
- 3 no
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 55

Have you already actively contributed towards the realization of projects...

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
in the social area?	1	2	8	9
in the area of sports?	1	2	8	9
in the area of politics?	1	2	8	9
in the area of business?	1	2	8	9
in the cultural area?	1	2	8	9
in the tourist area?	1	2	8	9
in the area of leisure?	1	2	8	9

Question 56

Personally, do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or completely disagree with the following opinions about your future and that of society?

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
I am confident I will always have a job	1	2	3	4	8	9
The economic situation will improve in the future	1	2	3	4	8	9
My standard of living will improve over time	1	2	3	4	8	9
I'll do better in life than my parents	1	2	3	4	8	9
I'll have a successful love life	1	2	3	4	8	9
I will easily find work in my field of studies	1	2	3	4	8	9
Pollution will decline over the next ten years	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 57

What's the most important to you? Having...

- 1 a stable job?
- 2 a well-paid job?
- 3 an interesting job?
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 58

More specifically, would you say that the following statements concerning job are very much, somewhat, a little or not at all important to you?

	Very much	Some- what	A little	NAA	DNK	NA
To have a job related to your studies	1	2	3	4	8	9
To have a well-paying job	1	2	3	4	8	9
To have a job with possibilities of promotion	1	2	3	4	8	9
To have a job that reconciles family and work	1	2	3	4	8	9
To have a job that gives personal satisfaction	1	2	3	4	8	9
To have a job that gives responsibility	1	2	3	4	8	9
To have a job allowing autonomy to realize your tasks	1	2	3	4	8	9
To work with people you know	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 59

Do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or completely disagree with the following opinions about (Place 0) and its surroundings?

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
Leaving your area of origin helps in finding a job	1	2	3	4	8	9
It is difficult to find a job in your area of origin	1	2	3	4	8	9
It is difficult to find a job in your field of study in your area of origin	1	2	3	4	8	9
Leaving your area of origin leads to better working conditions	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 60

Personally, do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or completely disagree with the following opinions?

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
Without a diploma, it is difficult to have good working conditions	1	2	3	4	8	9
Diplomas obtained in a region are of less value in the job market	1	2	3	4	8	9
It is preferable to leave your area of origin to study	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 61

Personally, do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or completely disagree with the following opinions?

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
More schooling would open me doors in the job market	1	2	3	4	8	9
Volunteer work would help me find a job	1	2	3	4	8	9
It'd be easier to get a job in another province in Canada	1	2	3	4	8	9
My linguistic abilities in French allow me to succeed in the job market in Quebec	1	2	3	4	8	9
My linguistic abilities in English allow me to succeed in the job market in Quebec	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 62

Do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or completely disagree with the following statements about your experience in the job market? (the answer “not applicable” will be available, but not mentioned)

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
Since my first jobs, I've been able to find work I've liked	1	2	3	4	8	9
I've been able to find work related to my field of study	1	2	3	4	8	9
My working conditions are OK now	1	2	3	4	8	9
In the past few years, I have not been able to find a job when I wanted one	1	2	3	4	8	9
I am told that I do not have enough work experience	1	2	3	4	8	9
The current lack of available jobs hurts my chances of finding a job that meets my aspirations	1	2	3	4	8	9
I have never held a stable job	1	2	3	4	8	9
My family responsibilities have limited me in the job market	1	2	3	4	8	9
My personal contacts helped me a lot in finding a job	1	2	3	4	8	9
My personality played an important role in finding a job	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 63

Presently, would you say that your personal financial situation is very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

- 1 very good
- 2 somewhat good
- 3 somewhat bad
- 4 very bad
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 64

Could you tell me, in order of importance, what are your main sources of income at the moment?

[Three answers, from the most important to the least important]?

	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3
Income from work	01	01	01
Savings	02	02	02
Parental support	03	03	03
Alimony	04	04	04
Loans and bursaries	05	05	05
Unemployment insurance	06	06	06
Welfare	07	07	07
Family allowance	08	08	08
Partner's or Spouse's income	09	09	09
Other	10	10	10
Do not know	98	98	98
No answer	99	99	99

Question 65

Would you say that your personal financial situation may improve or get worse in the future?

- 1 improve
- 2 stay the same
- 3 get worse
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 66

Personally, do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or completely disagree with the following opinions about large cities. Large cities...

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
let you be closer to services	1	2	3	4	8	9
are violent	1	2	3	4	8	9
have more cultural activities	1	2	3	4	8	9
isolate people from one another	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 67

Similarly, do you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or completely disagree with the following opinions about regions as opposed to large cities. Regions....

	Compl. Agree	Som. Agree	Som. Dis.	Compl. Dis.	DNK	NA
bring us closer to nature	1	2	3	4	8	9
have few services	1	2	3	4	8	9
have too much gossip	1	2	3	4	8	9
allow a peaceful lifestyle	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question 68

If you had to make a choice among the most important things in your life, would you choose to:

	The 1 st	Both	The 2 nd	DNK	NA
Spend time with family or spend time with friends?	1	2	3	8	9
Live in stability or live in change?	1	2	3	8	9
Live with others or live on your own?	1	2	3	8	9
Be involved with your entourage or lead a solitary existence?	1	2	3	8	9
Always have the same friends or frequently change your entourage?	1	2	3	8	9
Enjoy the present or sacrifice for the future?	1	2	3	8	9

Question 69

If you had to move, would you rather live in a large city, the suburb of a large city, a middle-sized city, a village or in the country?...

- 1 a large city
- 2 the suburb of a large city
- 3 a middle-sized city
- 4 a village
- 5 in the country
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 70

Since you left your parents' home, have you ever lived outside of Quebec for a period longer than six months (except for Place 1 and Place F)?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 71 |
| 2 no | Go to question 74 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 74 |

Question 71

During this period, where did you live?

- 1 in other provinces of Canada
- 2 in the United States
- 3 in Europe
- 4 elsewhere in the world – Specify _____

Question 72

Among the following reasons, which explained your departure from Quebec for a period of over six months?

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
To pursue studies	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to work	1	2	8	9
To better your future	1	2	8	9
To avoid the feeling of being discriminated	1	2	8	9
To make humanitarian aid	1	2	8	9
To live an adventure	1	2	8	9
To make use of your language abilities	1	2	8	9
To learn another language	1	2	8	9
To follow, or join, your partner or spouse	1	2	8	9
To be near your family or friends	1	2	8	9
To purchase a house	1	2	8	9
To raise your children	1	2	8	9
To live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone	1	2	8	9
To benefit from a better economical context	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to the political context of Quebec	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to Quebec's linguistic laws	1	2	8	9
To live in a place to which you identify yourself	1	2	8	9
To follow the advices of your parents or professors	1	2	8	9
For another reason [If yes, go to question 72a] [If no, DNK or NA, go to question 73]	1	2	8	9

Question 72a

Which one? _____

Question 73

Are you thinking of leaving Quebec again for a long period of time?

- 1 yes
- 2 perhaps
- 3 no
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Go to question 76

Question 74

Are you thinking of living outside of Quebec for a period longer than six months?

- 1 yes
 - 2 perhaps
 - 3 no
 - 8 DNK
 - 9 NA
- Go to question 76
Go to question 75
Go to question 76

Question 75

Among the following reasons, which would lead you to leave Quebec for a period longer than six months?

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
To pursue studies	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to work	1	2	8	9
To better your future	1	2	8	9
To avoid the feeling of being discriminated	1	2	8	9
To make humanitarian aid	1	2	8	9
To live an adventure	1	2	8	9
To make use of your language abilities	1	2	8	9
To learn another language	1	2	8	9
To follow, or join, your partner or spouse	1	2	8	9
To be near your family or friends	1	2	8	9
To purchase a house	1	2	8	9
To raise your children	1	2	8	9
To live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone	1	2	8	9
To benefit from a better economical context	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to the political context of Quebec	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to Quebec's linguistic laws	1	2	8	9
To live in a place to which you identify yourself	1	2	8	9
To follow the advices of your parents or professors	1	2	8	9
For another reason [If yes, go to question 75a] [If no, DNK or NA, go to question 76]	1	2	8	9

Question 75a

Which one? _____

Question 76

In general, would you say that you are very interested, somewhat interested, not very interested or not interested at all in what's going to happen in the future of the region you presently live in?

- 1 very interested
- 2 somewhat interested
- 3 not very interested
- 4 not interested at all
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 77

Are you aware of the project *Place aux Jeunes*?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 78 |
| 2 no | Go to question 81 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 81 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 81 |

Question 78

Have you participated in the project *Place aux Jeunes*, which is available in your region or origin?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 79 |
| 2 no | Go to question 80 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 80 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 80 |

Question 79

Has the project *Place aux jeunes* influenced you to live in your region of origin?

- | | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 yes | Go to question 81 |
| 2 no | Go to question 81 |
| 8 DNK | Go to question 81 |
| 9 NA | Go to question 81 |

Question 80

Might the projects *Place aux jeunes* influence you to live in your region of origin?

- | |
|-------|
| 1 yes |
| 2 no |
| 8 DNK |
| 9 NA |

Question 81

Have you ever used the job search services offered in your region of origin?

- | |
|-------|
| 1 yes |
| 2 no |
| 8 DNK |
| 9 NA |

Section 6: Stability and Potential Mobility

- *Movers, return movers*
- *Migrants intra, return migrants intra*
- *Migrants extra, return migrants extra (A & B)*

Section 6=(profile >= 3)

Question 82

For how long have you lived in (Place F)? _____ (To ask to migrants who are *not return migrants*)

Or

For how long have you lived in (Place F) since your last move? _____
(To ask to *return migrants*)

Question 83

How old were you when you moved to the place of residence you live in now (Place F)?
_____ (To ask to migrants who are *not return migrants*)

Or

How old were you at your last move to the place of residence you live in now (Place F)?
_____ (To ask to *return migrants*)

Question 84

Why did you finally settle in (Place F)? Was it...

	Yes	No	DND	NA
To pursue studies	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to work	1	2	8	9
To better your future	1	2	8	9
To avoid the feeling of being discriminated	1	2	8	9
To make humanitarian aid	1	2	8	9
To live an adventure	1	2	8	9
To live your life on your own	1	2	8	9
To make use of your language abilities	1	2	8	9
To learn another language	1	2	8	9
To follow, or join, your partner or spouse	1	2	8	9
To be near your family or friends	1	2	8	9
To purchase a house	1	2	8	9
To raise your children	1	2	8	9
Because of family problems	1	2	8	9
To have a good quality of life	1	2	8	9
To be close to nature	1	2	8	9
To live in a milieu where the majority is anglophone	1	2	8	9
To benefit from a better economical context	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to the political context of Quebec	1	2	8	9
For reasons related to Quebec's linguistic laws	1	2	8	9
To live in a place to which you identify yourself	1	2	8	9
To follow the advices of your parents or professors	1	2	8	9
For another reason [If yes, go to question 84a] [If no, DNK or NA, go to question 85]	1	2	8	9

Question 84a

Which one? _____

Question 85

Do you consider (Place F) a temporary or a permanent place of residence?

- 1 temporary
- 2 permanent
- 4 other
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question 86

During your first period in (Place F), did you have:

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
work?	1	2	8	9
a partner / spouse?	1	2	8	9
friends?	1	2	8	9
contact with neighbors?	1	2	8	9
leisure time with others?	1	2	8	9
relatives?	1	2	8	9

Question 87

And in this place...

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
Were you involved socially?	1	2	8	9
Were you registered in courses?	1	2	8	9
Did you play sports with other people?	1	2	8	9

Question 88

In this place, did you use job search services?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Section 7 – Q89: Potential Return

- Migrants intra

- Migrants extra

Section 7q89=(profileA = 4 / profileA = 6)

Question 89

If conditions were favourable, would you return and live to (Place O)?

1 yes	Go to question 90
2 no	Go to question X1
3 perhaps	Go to question 90
8 DNK	Go to question X1
9 NA	Go to question X1

Question 90

Could you tell us if any of the following statements might justify your return to (Place O)?

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
To pursue studies	1	2	8	9
To earn a living	1	2	8	9
To have better working conditions	1	2	8	9
To have a good quality of life	1	2	8	9
To be close to nature	1	2	8	9
To follow, or join, your partner or spouse	1	2	8	9
To be nearer your parents	1	2	8	9
To be nearer your friends	1	2	8	9
To be nearer your children	1	2	8	9
To raise your children	1	2	8	9
To own your own house	1	2	8	9
To have a lower rent	1	2	8	9
To open a small business or take over the family business	1	2	8	9
For another reason [If yes, go to question 90a] [If no, DNK or NA, go to question X1]	1	2	8	9

Question 90a

Which one? _____

If not a return migrant (to Place O), go to socio-demographic section.

Section 7 – Q91: Return

- Return migrants intra

- Return migrants extra (A&B)

Section 7q91=(profileA=5 / profileA=7 / profileA=8)

Question 91

Could you tell us if any of the following statements explain your return to the area of (Place O)?

	Yes	No	DNK	NA
To pursue studies	1	2	8	9
To earn a living	1	2	8	9
To have better working conditions	1	2	8	9
To have a good quality of life	1	2	8	9
To be close to nature	1	2	8	9
To follow, or join, your partner or spouse	1	2	8	9
To be nearer your parents	1	2	8	9
To be nearer your friends	1	2	8	9
To be nearer your children	1	2	8	9
To raise your children	1	2	8	9
To own your own house	1	2	8	9
To have a lower rent	1	2	8	9
To open a small business or take over the family business	1	2	8	9
For another reason [If yes, go to question 91a] [If no, DNK or NA, go to question X1]	1	2	8	9

Question 91a

Which one? _____

Section 8: Socio-demographic

Question X1

What is your date of birth? (day, month, year)

Question X2

Were you born...

- 1 in Quebec?
- 2 in other provinces of Canada?
- 3 elsewhere in the world?
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question X3

Which town did you live in for most of your life between 0 and 18 years old?

Question X4

What language do you speak most often outside of your home?

- 1 French
- 2 English
- 96 Other – Specify _____
- 99 NA

Question X5

What is your mother tongue, that is the language that you first learned and that you still understand?

- 1 French
- 2 English
- 96 Other – Specify _____
- 99 NA

Question X6

What language were you educated in?

	French	English	Other	NAP	NA
Primary	1	2	96		99
Secondary	1	2	96		99
College	1	2	96	97	99
University	1	2	96	97	99

Question X7

For each of the following statements, would you say that your knowledge of French is very good, rather good, rather bad, or very bad?

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DNK	NA
I read	1	2	3	4	8	9
I understand	1	2	3	4	8	9
I write	1	2	3	4	8	9
I speak	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question X8

For each of the following statements, would you say that your knowledge of English is very good, rather good, rather bad, or very bad?

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DNK	NA
I read	1	2	3	4	8	9
I understand	1	2	3	4	8	9
I write	1	2	3	4	8	9
I speak	1	2	3	4	8	9

Question X9

What is the highest level of education for which you have obtained a diploma?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 01 no diploma | <Go to question X11 |
| 02 primary | <Go to question X11 |
| 03 high school general | <Go to question X11 |
| 04 high school technical | <Go to question X10 |
| 05 college general | <Go to question X10 |
| 06 college technical | <Go to question X10 |
| 07 bachelor's | <Go to question X10 |
| 08 master's | <Go to question X10 |
| 09 doctorate | <Go to question X10 |
| 99 NA | |

Question X10

What field did you study in? _____

Question X11

What is your father's level of education?

- 1 primary
- 2 secondary
- 3 college
- 4 university
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question X12

What is your mother's level of education?

- 1 primary
- 2 secondary
- 3 college
- 4 university
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question X13

During the past year, were you mostly...

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 at work | Go to question X14 |
| 2 looking for work | Go to question X18 |
| 3 studying | Go to question X18 |
| 4 at home | Go to question X18 |
| 5 other | Go to question X18 |
| 9 NA | Go to question X18 |

Question X14

Did you work mostly...

- 1 full-time
- 2 part-time
- 9 NA

Question X15

What is your job?

- 01 Office worker
- 02 Personnel specialisez in sales
- 03 Personnel specialisez in services
- 04 Manual workers
- 05 Skilled, semi-skilled workers
- 06 Science and technologies workers
- 07 Professionals
- 08 Managers / Administrators / Owners
- 13 Write down if uncertain
- 98 DNK
- 99 Refusal

Question X16

In this job, are you mainly:

- 1 employed?
- 2 self-employed?
- 9 NA

Question X17

Does your work correspond with the field that you studied in?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question X18

What job did your father have for the longest period in his life?

- 01 Office worker
- 02 Personnel specialisez in sales
- 03 Personnel specialisez in services
- 04 Manual workers
- 05 Skilled, semi-skilled workers
- 06 Science and technologies workers
- 07 Professionals
- 08 Managers / Administrators / Owners
- 09 Homemaker
- 10 Student
- 12 Unemployed
- 13 Write down if uncertain
- 98 DNK
- 99 Refusal

Question X19

What job did your mother have for the longest period?

- 01 Office worker
- 02 Personnel specialisez in sales
- 03 Personnel specialisez in services
- 04 Manual workers
- 05 Skilled, semi-skilled workers
- 06 Science and technologies workers
- 07 Professionals
- 08 Managers / Administrators / Owners
- 09 Homemaker
- 10 Student
- 12 Unemployed
- 13 Write down if uncertain
- 98 DNK
- 99 Refusal

Question X20

Was your father born...

1 in Quebec	Go to question X22
2 in other provinces of Canada	Go to question X22
3 elsewhere in the world	Go to question X21
8 DNK	Go to question X22
9 NA	Go to question X22

Question X21

What year did your father immigrate to Canada in?

Question X22

Was your mother born...

1 in Quebec	Go to question X24
2 in other provinces of Canada	Go to question X24
3 elsewhere in the world	Go to question X23
8 DNK	Go to question X24
9 NA	Go to question X24

Question X23

What year did your mother immigrate to Canada in?

Question X24

Are you a member of an Aboriginal community?

1 yes	
2 no	Go to question X28
9 NA	

Question X25

Which one?

- 1 Algonquin
- 2 Attikamek
- 3 Montagnais
- 4 Huron
- 96 Other Specify _____
- 98 DNK
- 99 NA

Question X26

Are you a registered member of a First Nation?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 DNK
- 9 NA

Question X27

Do you live on a reserve now?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 NA

Question X28

Do you have a partner or spouse now?

- | | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| 1 Yes | Question X32 should be asked |
| 2 No | Go to question X30 |
| 9 NA | Go to question X30 |

Question X29

What is the mother tongue of your partner or spouse, that is the language he/she first learned and that he/she still understands?

- 1 French
- 2 English
- 96 Other – Specify _____
- 99 NA

Question X30

Do you have children?

- [if yes:] How many? _____
- [if no=0]
- [if NA=99]

Question X31

What was your personal income, all sources included, before taxes and deductions for the year 2003? (gross income)

- 01 = no income
- 02 = less than \$20,000
- 03 = less than \$10,000
- 04 = less than \$5,000
- 05 = \$5,000 or more
- 06 = \$10,000 or more
- 07 = less than \$15,000
- 08 = \$15,000 or more
- 09 = \$20,000 or more
- 10 = less than \$40,000
- 11 = less than \$30,000
- 12 = \$30,000 or more
- 13 = \$40,000 or more
- 14 = between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- 15 = between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- 16 = between \$80,000 and \$99,999
- 17 = \$100,000 or more
- 98 = DNK
- 99 = NA

Question X32

If you live with your partner or spouse, what was the income of your partner/spouse, all sources included, before taxes and deductions for the year 2003? (gross income)

- 01 = no income
- 02 = less than \$20,000
- 03 = less than \$10,000
- 04 = less than \$5,000
- 05 = \$5,000 \$ or more
- 06 = \$10,000 or more
- 07 = less than \$15,000
- 08 = \$15,000 or more
- 09 = \$20,000 or more
- 10 = less than \$40,000
- 11 = less than \$30,000
- 12 = \$30,000 or more
- 13 = \$40,000 or more
- 14 = between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- 15 = between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- 16 = between \$80,000 and \$99,999
- 17 = \$100,000 or more
- 77 = Not applicable
- 98 = DNK
- 99 = NA

Question X33

What was the income of the parent(s) with which you live now, all sources included, before taxes and deductions for the year 2003? (gross income)

- 01 = no income
- 02 = less than \$20,000
- 03 = less than \$10,000
- 04 = less than \$5,000
- 05 = \$5,000 \$ or more
- 06 = \$10,000 or more
- 07 = less than \$15,000
- 08 = \$15,000 or more
- 09 = \$20,000 or more
- 10 = less than \$40,000
- 11 = less than \$30,000
- 12 = \$30,000 or more
- 13 = \$40,000 or more
- 14 = between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- 15 = between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- 16 = between \$80,000 and \$99,999
- 17 = \$100,000 or more
- 77 = Not applicable
- 98 = DNK
- 99 = NA

Question X34

What is your gender?

- 1 male
- 2 female

Finally, could you tell me if you have any cotenants, brothers or sisters aged 20 to 34 who could participate in this study?

[if yes:] could you give me their phone number? [take note of it] And that's all.
I'd like to thank you very much for your cooperation. Have a very good day.