

**Assembly of First Nations of
Quebec and Labrador**

- Omnibus Survey Results-

October 2006

-Analysis Report-

**Omnibus Survey on the Perceptions of
Quebeckers regarding Aboriginal People**

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**MEMBER/MEMBRE GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

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Introduction

This report presents the results of an Omnibus survey of 1,000 Quebec citizens. The respondents were surveyed by telephone, were English-speaking or French-speaking and were 18 years of age or older.

To ensure an overall representative population, a sample was randomly generated using Survey Sampler Canada software. The results were weighted according to region, gender, age and language spoken at home according to statistics obtained by the 2001 census.

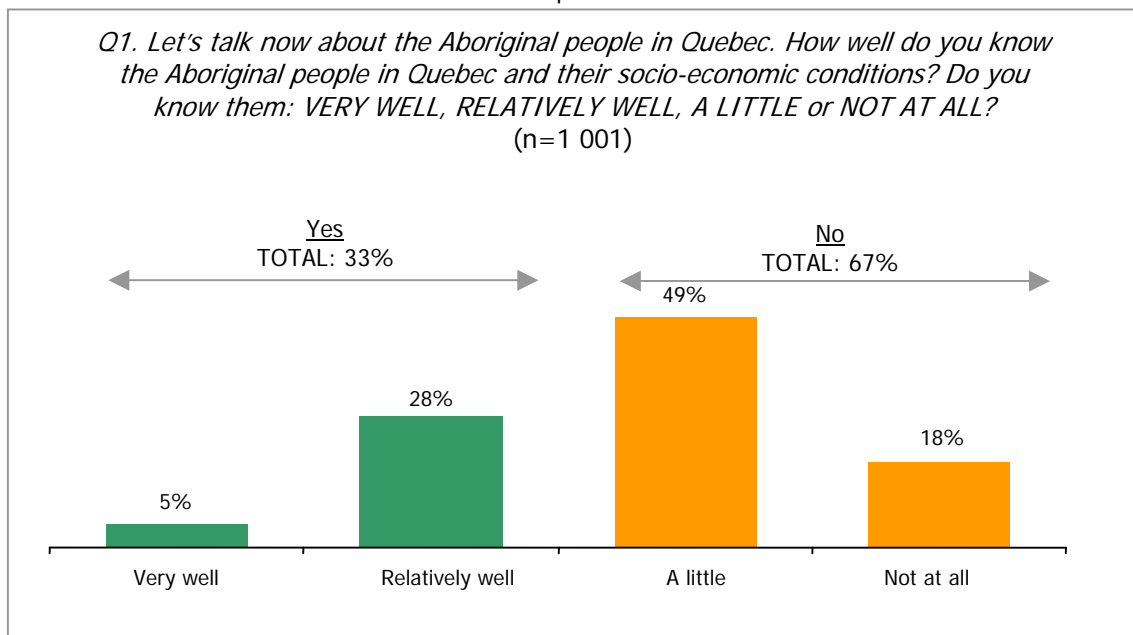
The survey interviews were conducted from our Montreal call centre from September 27 to October 1, 2006. For a sample of 1,001 persons, the margin of error is $\pm 3.1\%$, with a confidence interval of 95.0%.

Detailed Survey Results

1. Knowledge of Aboriginal People and Their Socio-Economic Conditions

- Two-thirds of the Quebecers surveyed (67%) reported having little or no knowledge about the Aboriginal people in Quebec and their socio-economic conditions (49% a little and 18% none at all). At the opposite end of the spectrum, 33% reported having knowledge about the Aboriginal people in Quebec and their socio-economic conditions (28% relatively well and 5% very well).

Graph 1



The respondents who were more proportionately likely to report **knowing very well or relatively well** about the Aboriginal people in Quebec and their socio-economic condition were from the following subgroups:

- Men (38%)
- Non-Francophones (40%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$80K or more (38%)
- Professionals (43%) and retired persons (40%)
- Persons with a university education (44%)

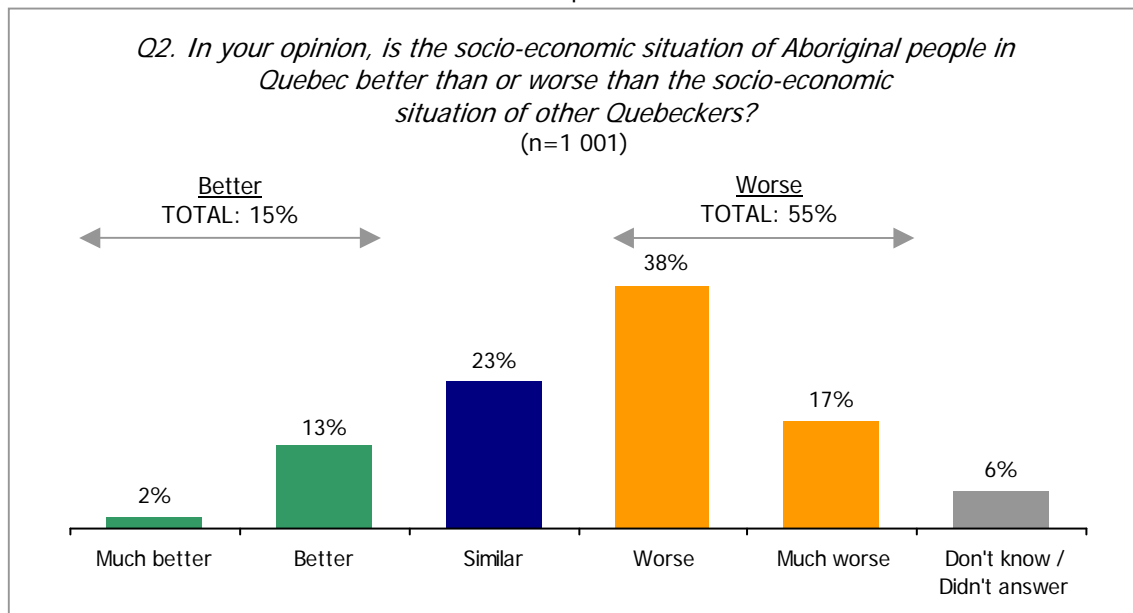
Those who were more proportionately likely to report **knowing a little or not at all** about the Aboriginal people in Quebec and their socio-economic condition were from the following subgroups:

- Women (71%)
- 18-24 year-olds (78%)
- Francophones (69%)
- Residents of the Centre-du-Québec region (78%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$20K to \$40K (73%)
- Services, sales and office workers (80%)
- Persons with an elementary school or high school education (75%)

2. Aboriginal People's Socio-Economic Situation Compared to the Socio-Economic Situation of Other Quebecers

55% of the Quebecers surveyed feel that the socio-economic situation of Aboriginal people is worse than that of other Quebecers (19% feel it is much worse), while 15% feel their socio-economic situation is better than that of other Quebecers and 23% feel that the socio-economic situations of the two groups are similar.

Graph 2



The respondents who were more proportionately likely to consider the socio-economic situation of Aboriginal people to be **better or much better** than that of other Quebecers were from the following subgroups:

- Residents of eastern Quebec (25%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$20K to \$40K (24%)
- Stay-at-home persons (25%)
- Persons with a high school education (20%) or a college education (19%)

Those who were more proportionately likely to consider the socio-economic situation of Aboriginal people to be **worse or much worse** than that of other Quebecers were from the following subgroups:

- Residents of Montreal CMA (63%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$80K or more (69%)
- Professionals (68%)
- Persons with a university education (73%)

Those who were more proportionately likely to consider the socio-economic situation of Aboriginal people to be **similar** to that of other Quebecers were from the following subgroups:

- Francophones (25%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$40K to \$60K (35%)
- Persons with a college education (28%)

3. Responsibility for the Socio-Economic Situation of Aboriginal People

Nearly one-half (46%) of the respondents feel that the two levels of government and Aboriginal people themselves are responsible for the socio-economic situation of Aboriginal people, while 20% feel that the two levels of governments are responsible and another 20% feel that Aboriginal people themselves are responsible. The respondents who feel that one of the two levels of government in particular is responsible formed the category with the smallest proportion in the survey sample.

Table 3

Q3. Several studies show that the socio-economic conditions of the Aboriginal people in Quebec are much worse than that of other Quebecers. Who is responsible for this situation? Choose one of the following (READ)

(n=1001)

	TOTAL n=1001
...The governments and the Aboriginal people	46%
...The governments of Quebec and Canada	20%
...The Aboriginal people themselves	20%
...The Government of Canada (federal)	7%
...The Government of Quebec (provincial)	2%
Don't know / Did not answer	6%

The respondents who were more proportionately likely to consider Aboriginal people's socio-economic situation to be **the responsibility of the two governments and the Aboriginal people** were from the following subgroups:

- Women (53%)
- 25-34 year-olds (54%)
- Residents of Quebec City CMA (57%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$40K to \$60K (54%)
- Professionals (58%)
- Persons with jobs (50%)
- Persons with a university education (55%)

Those who were more proportionately likely to consider it to be **the responsibility of the two governments (federal and provincial)** were from the following subgroups:

- Non-Francophones (29%)
- Persons with a gross family income of less than \$40K (27%)
- Persons without jobs (23%)
- Persons with an elementary school education (32%)

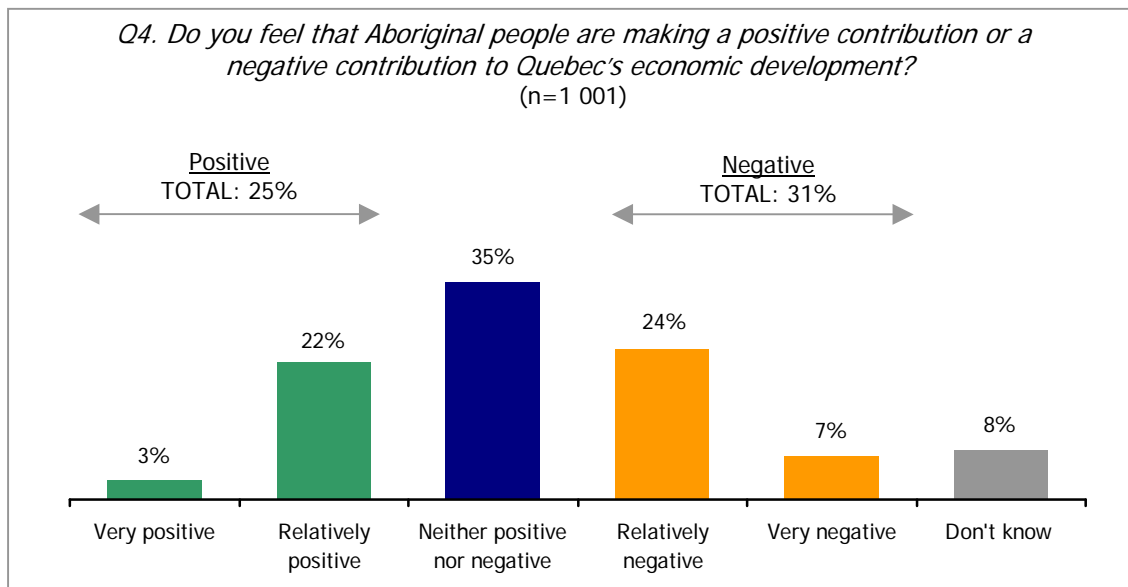
Those who were more proportionately likely to consider it to be **the responsibility of Aboriginal people themselves** were from the following subgroups:

- Men (26%)
- 55-64 year-olds (29%)
- Francophones (22%)
- Manual labourers (32%) and retired persons (25%)

4. Contributions by Aboriginal People to Quebec's Economic Development

Opinions were divided concerning Aboriginal people's contributions to Quebec's economic development; 35% of respondents saw them as being neither positive nor negative, 31% saw them as being negative, 25% saw them as being positive, and 8% did not give an opinion.

Graph 4



The respondents who were more proportionately likely to consider Aboriginal people to be making a **positive contribution** to Quebec's economic development were from the following subgroups:

- 18-24 year-olds (38%)
- Non-Francophones (38%)
- Persons without children 18 or younger at home (27%)
- Persons with a gross family income of less than \$20K (31%)
- Students (38%)

The respondents who were more proportionately likely to consider them to be making a **negative contribution** were from the following subgroups:

- Men (35%)
- 55 and older age group (41%)
- Francophones (35%)
- Persons with children younger than 18 at home (34%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$60K to \$80K (41%)
- Retired persons (43%)
- Persons with an elementary school or high school education (39%)

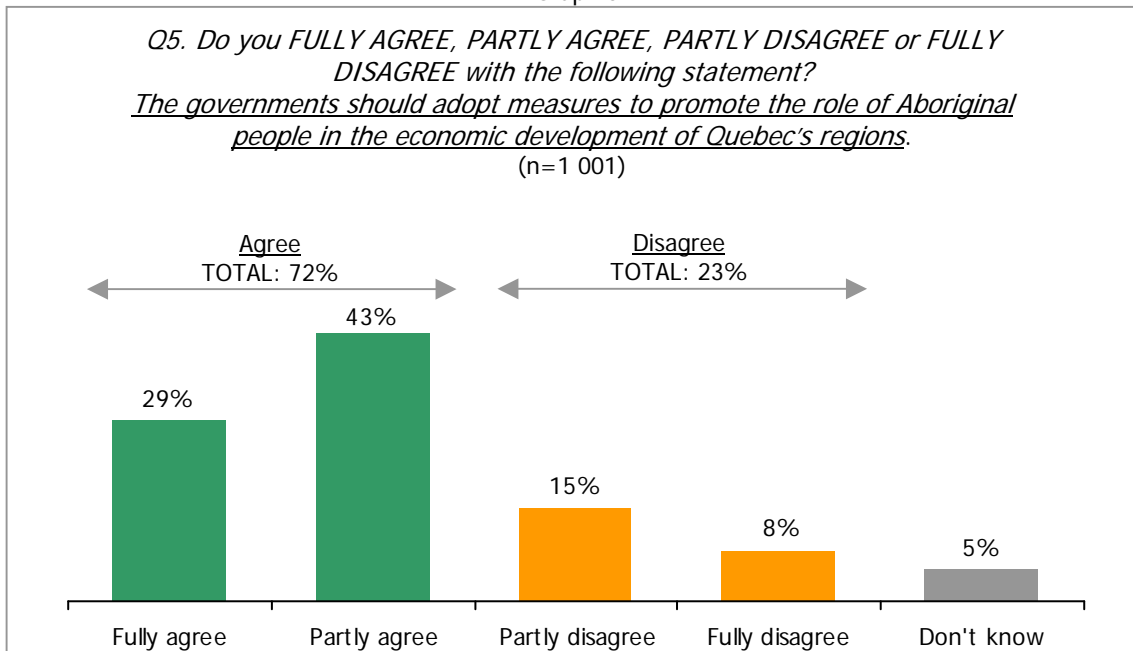
The respondents who were more proportionately likely to consider this contribution to be **neither positive nor negative** were from the following subgroups:

- 35-44 year-olds (44%)
- Persons with children younger than 18 at home (45%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$80K or more (51%)
- Professionals (41%)
- Persons with jobs (39%)
- Persons with a university education (42%)

5. Measures for Giving Aboriginal People a Greater Role in Regional Development

The majority (72%) of respondents agreed that the governments should adopt measures to promote the role of Aboriginal people in the economic development of Quebec's regions (29% fully agreed), while 23% were opposed to such measures.

Graph 5



The respondents who were more proportionately likely to **fully or partly agree** that the governments should adopt measures to promote the role of Aboriginal people in the economic development of Quebec's regions were from the following subgroups:

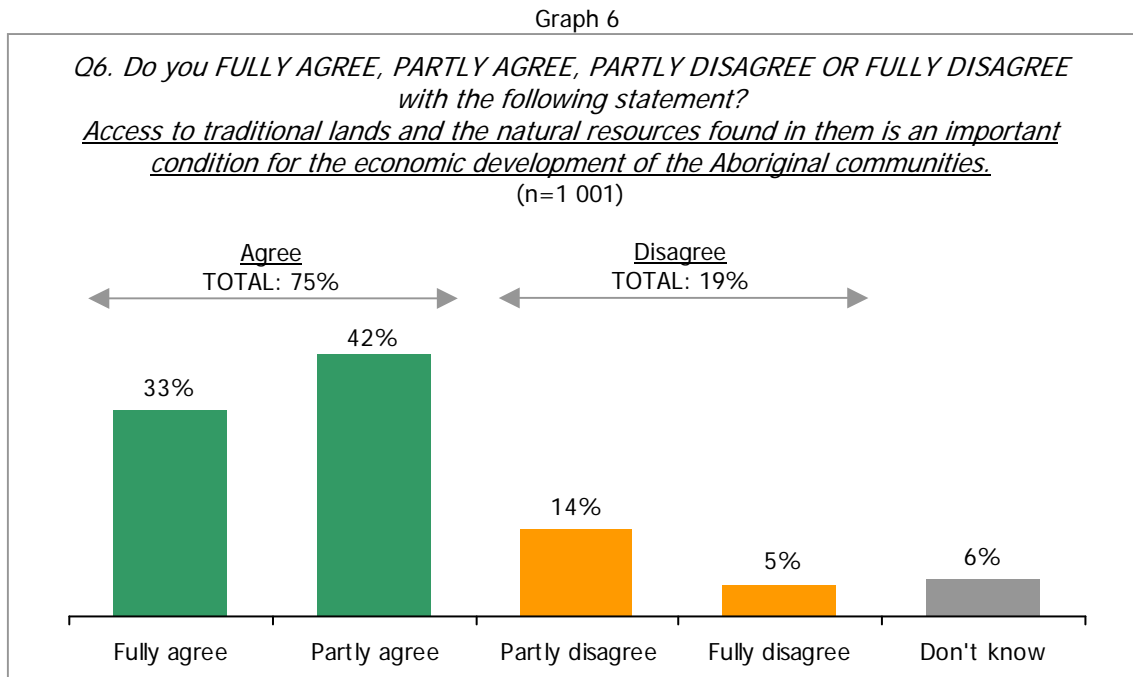
- Students (85%)
- Persons with a university education (78%)

Those who were more proportionately likely to **fully or partly disagree** that the governments should adopt measures to promote the role of Aboriginal people in the economic development of Quebec's regions were from the following subgroups:

- Francophones (25%)
- Residents of eastern Quebec (35%)
- Persons with jobs (26%)
- Persons with a college education (28%)

6. Access to Traditional Lands and Their Natural Resources

Three-quarters (75%) of the respondents agree that access to traditional lands and the natural resources found on them is an important condition for the economic development of the Aboriginal communities (33% wholly agree and 42% partly agree), while 19% do not agree and 6% do not know.



The respondents who were more proportionately likely to **fully or partly agree** that access to traditional lands and their resources is an important condition for the economic development of the Aboriginal communities were from the following subgroups:

- The 35-44 year-olds (84%)
- Persons with a university education (80%)

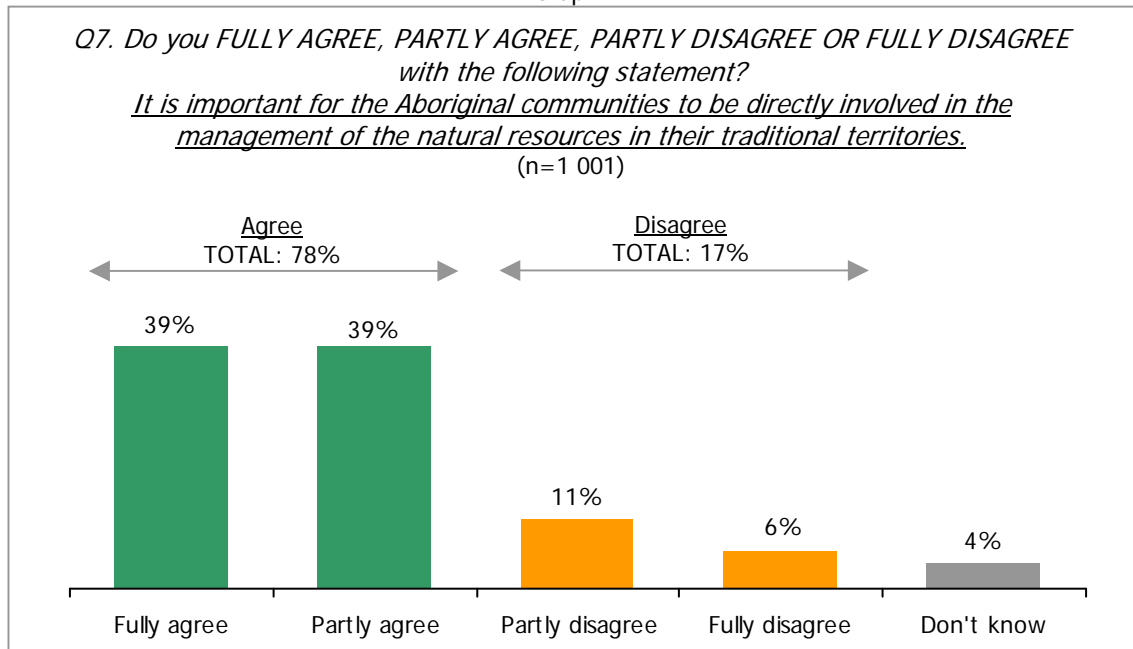
Those who were more proportionately likely to **fully or partly disagree** that access to traditional lands and their resources is an important condition for the economic development of the Aboriginal communities were from the following subgroups:

- 45-54 year-olds (26%)
- Francophones (21%)
- Manual labourers (29%)

7. Aboriginal People’s Involvement in the Management of the Natural Resources in Their Territories

Just over three-quarters (78%) of the respondents agree that it is important for the Aboriginal communities to be directly involved in the management of the natural resources in their territories (with 39% fully agreeing), while 17% of respondents disagreed with the statement (with 6% fully disagreeing).

Graph 7



The respondents who were more proportionately likely to **agree** that the Aboriginal communities should be involved in the management of the natural resources in their territory were from the following subgroups:

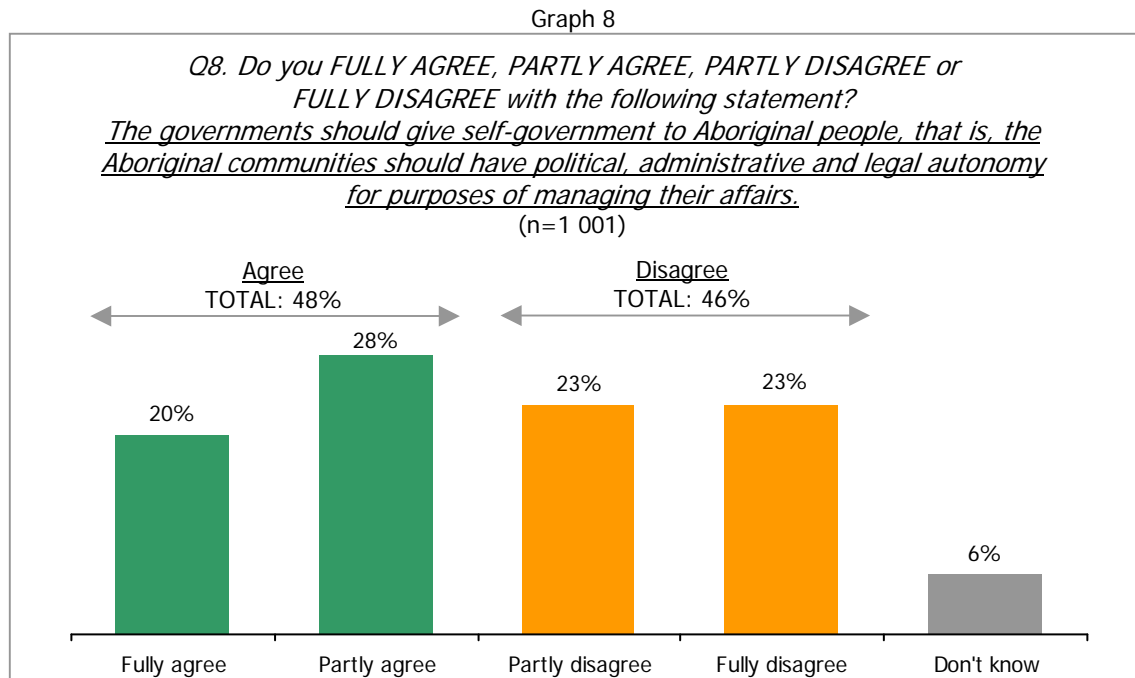
- 18-24 year-olds (88%) and the 35-44 year-olds (85%)
- Non-Francophones (88%)
- Professionals (83%) and students (91%)
- Persons with a university education (84%)

Those who were more proportionately likely to **disagree** were from the following subgroups:

- Francophones (20%)
- Residents of eastern Quebec (27%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$80 K or more (23%)
- Manual labourers (27%)

8. Aboriginal Self-Government

Respondents' opinions were divided as to whether Aboriginal self-government should be implemented; 48% agreed that the governments should give the Aboriginal communities political, administrative and legal autonomy concerning the management of their affairs (with 20% fully agreeing and 28% partly agreeing). But a statistically equivalent proportion of 46% did not agree (with 23% fully disagreeing).



The respondents who were more proportionately likely to **agree** that the Aboriginal communities should be given self-government were from the following subgroups:

- Non-Francophones (64%)
- Persons with a gross family income of less than \$20K (60%)
- Retired persons (56%)
- Persons without jobs (53%)
- Persons with an elementary school education (64%)

Those who were more proportionately likely to **disagree** were from the following subgroups:

- 25-34 year-olds (54%)
- Francophones (50%)
- Residents of Quebec City CMA (53%)
- Persons with children 18 or younger at home (51%)
- Persons with a gross family income of \$60K to \$80K (59%)
- Services, sales and office workers (54%)
- Persons with jobs (50%)