

In Québec,
learning certified
by a **Secondary
School Diploma (SSD)**
or a **Diploma
of Vocational Studies (DVS)**
is the **social benchmark**
for defining **basic education**

Profile of **Basic Education** in Québec ■ ■ ■



Statistics on English School Boards

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Introduction

This profile of the use of services offered to adults in the English school boards complements the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport's publication on the target population for basic education in Québec.¹ It contains a short analysis of data on the following three aspects:

- the English adult population without a diploma, according to the 2001 Census of Canada, compared with the adult population of Québec as a whole
- the participation of adults in general education activities offered by the English school boards
- the participation of adults in vocational training activities offered by the English school boards

This portrait looks exclusively at the services offered by the English school boards; it does not include certain services offered in English by the Cree and Kativik School Boards and the Commission scolaire du Littoral, or the vocational training services offered in English by the private sector. Participation in the network of community literacy organizations will not be discussed either since we do not have precise enough data to allow us to identify those organizations that offer education in English. For more information on participation in this training network, please consult the main publication or the 17 regional profiles.

The main publication offers a more in-depth analysis and reflection, primarily on the obstacles to participation and on conditions that favour the participation of adults with little schooling in educational activities. It also cites a number of recent studies that qualify or enrich the data presented here. In addition, since this publication presents data on participation in education for Québec as a whole, the situation in the English school boards can be compared with the situation for the whole province.

It is important to remember that the English school boards cover the entire territory of Québec and offer instructional services in English (see the map at the end of the document). The appendix also includes details of participation in general education services for each of the nine school boards.

1. Anglophones without a diploma

This section presents data on anglophones without a diploma, who are part of the target population for basic education. In Québec, according to the 2001 Census, a total of

1. Québec, Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport, Direction de la recherche, des statistiques et des indicateurs and Direction de la formation générale des adultes. *État de la formation de base des adultes au Québec*, document prepared by Sylvie Roy, in collaboration with Isabelle Coulombe, Québec, Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport, 2005.

368 270 people between the ages of 15 and 64 reported English as their mother tongue. This represents 7.5% of the Québec population.

- Table 1 presents 2001 data on anglophones aged 15 and over with no diploma, by age, and for comparative purposes, the data for Québec as a whole.
- In Québec, 79 655 anglophones between the ages of 15 and 64, or approximately one-fifth of this age group (21.6%), had no diploma. At the provincial level, the proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 without a diploma was five percentage points higher (26.3%).
- Excluding the 16-19 age group, the more favourable situation of the anglophones may be observed in all age groups, including people aged 65 and over. In fact, fewer than half the members of this group had no diploma (47.5%), which is 15 percentage points lower than the Québec population in this age group (62.5%). As in the province as a whole, the population over age 45 had the highest proportion of people without a diploma.

Table 1
Population 15 years of age and over without a high school diploma, by age, 2001
anglophone population and Québec population

Age	Total		Less than 9 years of schooling		From 9 to 13 years of schoolings, no diploma		Total adult population without a diploma	
	N		N	%	N	%	N	%
Anglophone population								
15 years	8 010		875	10.9	6 845	85.5	7 720	96.4
16-19 years	30 065		625	2.1	12 310	40.9	12 935	43.0
20-24 years	37 740		455	1.2	3 840	10.2	4 295	11.4
25-44 years	159 585		4 175	2.6	18 525	11.6	22 700	14.2
45-64 years	132 870		10 865	8.2	21 140	15.9	32 005	24.1
Total 15-64 years	368 270		16 995	4.6	62 660	17.0	79 655	21.6
65 years and over	76 040		18 725	24.6	17 400	22.9	36 125	47.5
Total 15 years and over	444 310		35 720	8.0	80 060	18.0	115 780	26.1
Québec population								
15 years	88 945		11 320	12.7	71 560	80.5	82 880	93.2
16-19 years	364 570		17 980	4.9	139 630	38.3	157 610	43.2
20-24 years	478 545		19 515	4.1	57 350	12.0	76 865	16.1
25-44 years	2 125 355		103 020	4.8	294 565	13.9	397 585	18.7
45-64 years	1 837 035		311 940	17.0	260 715	14.2	572 655	31.2
Total 15-64 years	4 894 450		463 775	9.5	823 820	16.8	1 287 595	26.3
65 years and over	866 545		410 890	47.4	130 625	15.1	541 515	62.5
Total 15 years and over	5 760 995		874 665	15.2	954 445	16.6	1 829 110	31.7

Source : 2001 Census of Canada.

- Among anglophones between ages 15 to 64 without a diploma, 16 995 or 4.6% had less than nine years of schooling. This is half the proportion of the same age group in the entire Québec population (9.5%); a similar difference can be found for all age groups.
- While the proportion of anglophones with less than nine years of schooling was smaller than the proportion for the provincial population, the proportions were similar for people with nine to 13 years of schooling who did not earn a diploma. In 2001, 62 660 anglophones between the ages of 15 and 64 fit this description. They represented 17% of the anglophone population in their age group, compared with 16.8% of the same age group in Québec as a whole. However, among those aged 65 and over, 22.9% of anglophones had nine to 13 years of schooling and no diploma, compared with 15.1% of people in this age group at the provincial level.
- The data presented in Tables 1 and 2, as well as the other censuses published to date in Canada, confirm that the educational situation of both anglophone men

and women in Québec is better than that of francophones. This is most evident in the group with less than nine years of schooling, in which the proportion of anglophones was half that of francophones.

- The proportion of allophones without a diploma (28.6%) was higher than the other two linguistic groups, particularly because of the high percentage of people with less than nine years of schooling (14.4%). In the 15-64 age group, there were 374 355 francophones, 72 415 allophones and 16 995 anglophones with less than nine years of schooling.

Table 2
Population between 15 and 64 years of age with no scholl diploma,
by mother tongue* and sex, Québec, 2001

Mother tongue and sex	Less than 9 years of schooling		From 9 to 13 years of schooling, no certificate or diploma		Total adult population without a diploma	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Québec	463 775	9.5	823 820	16.8	1 287 595	26.3
Men	235 010	9.7	437 510	18.0	672 520	27.7
Women	228 755	9.3	386 315	15.7	615 070	24.9
French	374 355	9.3	689 400	17.1	1 063 755	26.4
Men	194 210	9.7	367 995	18.5	562 205	28.2
Women	180 170	8.9	321 410	15.8	501 580	24.7
English	16 995	4.6	62 660	17.0	79 655	21.6
Men	8 830	4.8	32 855	18.0	41 685	22.8
Women	8 150	4.4	29 810	16.1	37 960	20.5
Other languages	72 415	14.4	71 785	14.2	144 200	28.6
Men	31 970	12.6	36 660	14.5	68 630	27.1
Women	40 435	16.1	35 095	14.0	75 530	30.1

Source : 2001 Census of Canada.

* : The data collected concern only respondents reporting a single mother tongue.

2. Participation of adults in general education

This section begins by drawing a general portrait of the students enrolled in adult general education at English school boards in 2001-2002 using data on mother tongue, age and sex. We will then look at the breakdown by instructional service and the evolution of student enrollment between 1999 and 2002.

- In 2001-2002, 164 204 people used adult general education services in Québec school boards. Of this number, 18 506 were enrolled in the nine English school boards. This represents 11.3% of the total student population (Table 3).

Table 3
Student population in adult general education,
English school boards in Québec, 2001-2002

School board	2001-2002
	N
Central Québec	218
Eastern Shores	159
Eastern Townships	917
Riverside	429
Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier	1 154
Western Québec	678
English-Montréal	10 420
Lester-B.-Pearson	4 225
New Frontiers	306
Total	18 506

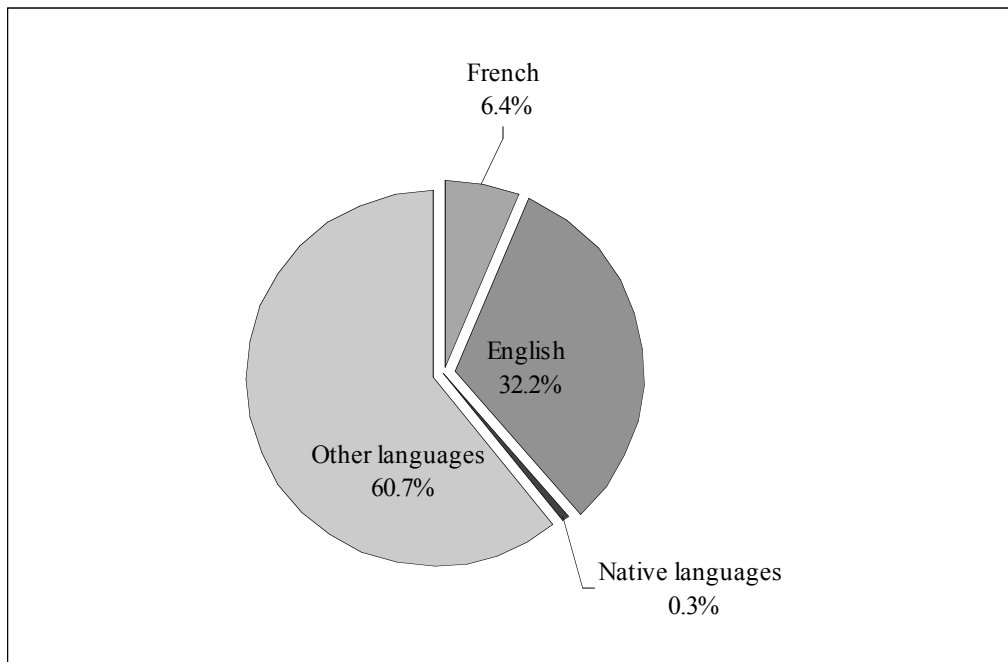
Source : SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, octobre 2003.

- Approximately 80% of the total student population, or close to 15 000 people, were enrolled on the Island of Montréal, at the English-Montréal and Lester-B.-Pearson school boards.

Allophones the principal users of general education services

- Allophones represent the largest group of adults enrolled in general education at the English school boards (Graph 1), accounting for almost two-thirds of enrollments (60.7%). Anglophones make up close to one-third (32.2%) of the student population, while francophones represent 6.4%. There were also 61 people who reported a Native mother tongue.

Graph 1
Proportion of students enrolled in adult general education, by mother tongue, English school boards in Québec, 2001-2002



Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

- Although almost the entire population enrolled in general education in the English school boards used English services (96.4%), 3.4% of students used French services.²

Higher participation of adults aged 25 and over than in Québec as a whole

- Table 4 presents the breakdown of people who were enrolled in adult general education in the English school boards in 2001-2002, by age and sex.

2. This situation can be explained by the existence of French immersion classes in the adult sector. In addition, for historical reasons, when the linguistic school boards were created, one of the nine English school boards maintained a centre offering services in French.

Table 4
Population enrolled in adult general education, by age and sex,
English school boards in Québec, 2001-2002

Age	Men		Women		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%*
16-19 years	3 031	56.2	2 360	43.8	5 391	100.0	29.1
20-24 years	1 556	50.7	1 511	49.3	3 067	100.0	16.6
Subtotal							
16-24 years	4 587	54.2	3 871	45.8	8 458	100.0	45.7
25-44 years	3 486	44.4	4 365	55.6	7 851	100.0	42.4
45-64 years	699	36.0	1 240	64.0	1 939	100.0	10.5
Subtotal							
16-64 years	8 772	48.1	9 476	51.9	18 248	100.0	98.6
65 years and over	115	44.6	143	55.4	258	100.0	1.4
Total 16 ans and over	8 887	48.0	9 619	52.0	18 506	100.0	100.0

Source : SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003

* : This column refers to the distribution of the student population by age group. For example, 29.1% of the total student population in 2001-2002 was between the ages of 16 and 19.

- The proportion of adults between 25 and 64 years enrolled in English school boards is higher than that of adults in the same age group enrolled in Québec as a whole (52.9% versus 42.9%).
- A total of 8 458 young adults under the age of 25 used general education services in the English sector; they account for 45.7% of the student population. At the provincial level, this group comprised 55% of the student population. It should be noted that close to one-third of the English student population (29.1%) is under 20 years of age.
- With 7 851 enrollments in the instructional services of the English school boards, students aged 25 to 44 represented the largest age group.
- By contrast, fewer than 2 000 adults between 45 and 64 years of age were enrolled in general education at the English school boards (10.5% of the student population), while adults aged 65 and over represent less than 2% of the student population (285 people). Provincewide, these two age groups represent 8.9% and 2.2% of the student population, respectively. It is important to remember that there are the largest number of persons without a diploma in the 45 and over age group.

Participation by sex

- In 2001-2002, a total of 9 619 women and 8 887 men were enrolled in adult general education in the English sector.
- The proportions of men and women differed by age group: the older age groups had higher proportions of women. This was the case for all school boards in Québec. For example, in the 25 and under age group, women represented 45.8% of students, whereas in the 45 to 64 group, they represented almost two-thirds of the student population (64%).

Participation by instructional service

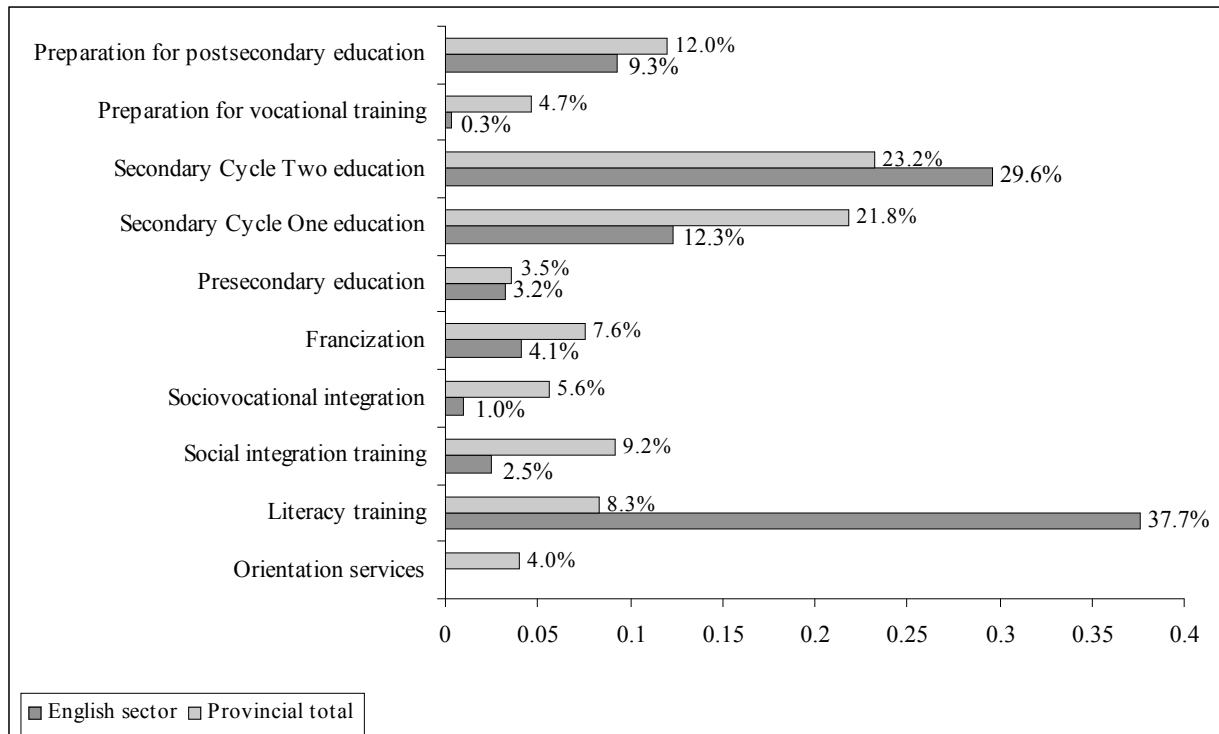
Adult general education is divided into ten instructional services: eight have distinct curricula, while the two others (vocational training preparation and postsecondary education preparation) use the Secondary Cycle One and Two programs. The difference between these two services and the eight others is in essence financial.³ Graph 2 presents the distribution of these services in the English school boards in Québec for 2001-2002 and includes a comparison with the entire province.⁴

- The literacy service had the highest proportion of adults enrolled in general education in the English sector (37.7% of the student population). It should be noted that this service was used by a large number of allophones, primarily enrolled in Montréal. The situation was very different at the provincial level, where literacy students represented only 8.3% of the total student population.
- The second most popular service was Secondary Cycle Two instruction, which accounted for more than one-quarter of the student population (29.6%). In Québec as a whole, this is the most popular service, with close to one-quarter of students enrolled (23.2%).

3. For more information on participation by instructional service, see the guide *État de la formation de base des adultes au Québec : des données sur les services de la formation générale*.

4. For more information on participation in general education services in each school board, consult the appendix.

Graph 2
Population enrolled in adult general education, by instructional service,
English school boards and all of Québec, 2001-2002



Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

- Two other services each accounted for approximately 10% of the adults enrolled in the English sector: Secondary Cycle One instruction (12.3%) and Postsecondary education preparation (9.3%). These two services were more popular at the provincial level; they were the most popular after Secondary Cycle Two instruction, with 21.8% and 12%, respectively, of the total student population.
- Just over half of the students enrolled in the English sector (51.5%) were enrolled in services leading to a diploma (Secondary Cycle One and Two education, postsecondary education preparation and vocational training preparation). Provincially, this proportion is 61.7%. Both in the English sector and at the provincial level, these services were more popular with students under the age of 25. This age group was proportionally bigger in Québec as a whole than in the English sector.
- Other students were enrolled in services that, while they can lead to a diploma, are designed to meet other education goals such as learning a language or a non-specialized trade, or becoming proficient in reading and writing. A higher proportion of students were enrolled in these services in the English sector—48.5%—than in Québec as a whole (38.3%). Both in the English sector and at the provincial level, these services were primarily used by adults between 25 and 64

years of age. The higher proportion for the English sector reflects the number of students enrolled in literacy programs.

- Relatively few students were enrolled in vocational training preparation, sociovocational integration, social integration training, presecondary education and francization services. Together, they accounted for roughly 11% of the total number of adults in the English sector and 30.6% in the entire province.
- The breakdown of the use of services is not representative of the situation in all the English school boards. In five school boards—Eastern Shores (71.7%), New Frontiers (71.2%), Eastern Townships (66.9%), Riverside (66.7%) and Western Québec (65%)—approximately two-thirds or more of the student population were enrolled in Secondary Cycle One and Two education.
- At the Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier School Board, francization, with 20.7% of the adult general education population, was the service with the second highest proportion of enrollments after Secondary Cycle Two.
- The English-Montréal School Board was the only board in which the majority of the student population was enrolled in literacy services (57.3%), followed far behind by the Lester-B.-Pearson School Board with a proportion of 20%.
- At the Central Québec School Board, the francization service had the most students (55.5%).
- As the appendix describing the services used in the nine school boards shows, only Secondary Cycle One and Two education and postsecondary education preparation were used by all the boards. Conversely, orientation services were not used by any.

Evolution of participation between 1999 and 2002

- Between 1999 and 2002, the population of the English sector grew by 11.7%, from 16 566 to 18 506 (see Table 5). This is similar to, but slightly lower than, the 14% increase observed for the province as a whole.
- Contrary to the trend at the provincial level, the increase in the English sector was mainly the result of increased enrollment in literacy services.
- Seven out of 10 literacy services in Québec as a whole saw an increase, compared to only four literacy services in the English school boards.

Table 5
Evolution of the adult general education population, by instructional service,
English school boards in Québec, 1999-2002

Instructional service	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	Difference (%)
	N	N	N	%
Literacy	2 957	5 230	6 972	135.8
Social integration training	476	540	462	-2.9
Sociovocational integration	137	236	184	34.3
Francization	883	668	755	-14.5
Presecondary education	3 254	1 782	596	-81.7
Secondary Cycle One education	2 350	2 323	2 285	-2.8
Secondary Cycle Two education	4 862	5 080	5 473	12.6
Vocational training preparation	84	77	59	-29.8
Postsecondary education preparation	1 563	1 584	1 720	10.0
Total	16566	17 520	18 506	11.7

Source : SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

- The biggest increase was in the number of students enrolling in the literacy service, which more than doubled. This increase was primarily seen in three school boards: English-Montréal, Lester-B.-Pearson and Western Québec. The growth in literacy services in Québec as a whole was much less marked (36.1%).
- The three other services in the English sector that saw an increase in their student populations were sociovocational integration (34.3%), Secondary Cycle Two education (12.6%) and postsecondary education preparation (10%). Their growth at the provincial level was comparable, except for postsecondary education preparation, which dropped slightly.
- The service that saw the biggest decline was presecondary education. In the English sector, the number of students in this service fell by 81.7%. In Québec as a whole, this was also the service that experienced the largest fall, but, at 35.6%, the decline was less dramatic.

In the English sector, the number of students also declined in vocational training preparation, francization, social integration training and Secondary Cycle One education, by proportions ranging from 2.8% to 29.8%. Provincewide, only Secondary Cycle One education experienced a slight decrease (2.3%); the three other services saw major increases varying from 47% to 72%.

Table 6
Population enrolled in adult general education, by age,
English school boards in Québec, 1999-2002

Age	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
16-19 years	4 817	29.1	5 041	28.8	5 391	29.1
20-24 years	2 800	16.9	2 917	16.6	3 067	16.6
Sous-total 16-24 years	7 617	46.0	7 958	45.4	8 458	45.7
25-44 years	6 664	40.2	7 322	41.8	7 851	42.4
45-64 years	2 013	12.2	1 992	11.4	1 939	10.5
Sous-total 16-64 years	16 294	98.4	17 272	98.6	18 248	98.6
65 years and over	272	1.6	248	1.4	258	1.4
Total 16 years and over	16 566	100.0	17 520	100.0	18 506	100.0

Source : SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

- Table 6 presents the evolution of the student population by age. Over the three-year period, a slight increase of approximately two percentage points can be seen in the proportion of adults aged between 25 and 44, whereas the 45 to 64 age group fell by the same proportion.
- The proportion of anglophones declined slightly from 1999 to 2002 (from 34.8% to 32.2%), while the proportion of allophones rose from 57% to 60.7% (data not presented).
- Table 7 presents the total number of students enrolled in general education in each English school board for the same period. Six boards saw a rise in enrollment, while the three others experienced a decline. Note that in several school boards, these variations concern relatively small numbers of students.

Table 7
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
English school boards in Québec, 1999-2002

School board	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	Difference (%) 1999-2002
	N	N	N	%
Central Québec	186	203	218	17.2
Eastern Shores	191	178	159	-16.8
Eastern Townships	705	893	917	30.1
Riverside	480	403	429	-10.6
Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier	949	1 097	1 154	21.6
Western Québec	605	623	678	12.1
English-Montréal	9 923	10 158	10 420	5.0
Lester-B.-Pearson	3 210	3 601	4 225	31.6
New Frontiers	317	364	306	-3.5
Total	16 566	17 520	18 506	11.7

Source : SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

- Proportionally speaking, the biggest increases occurred in the Lester-B.-Pearson School Board (31.6%), Eastern Townships School Board (30.1%) and Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier School Board (21.6%). The Central Québec, Western Québec and English-Montréal School Boards saw smaller increases, of 17.2%, 12.1% and 5% respectively.
- The growth in the size of the student population at the English-Montréal School Board can be attributed to enrollments in literacy, which went from 2 500 to 5 972 in three years (138.9%). Conversely, the number of students declined in six services—particularly in presecondary education, where it fell by 86.8%, from 3 170 to 534 between 1999 and 2002 .
- The increase at the Central Québec School Board was essentially due to an increase in the number of students enrolled in francization, which was the only service to experience growth during this period. Its enrollment went from 70 to 121 (72.9%).
- Lastly, three school boards, Eastern Shores, Riverside and New Frontiers, saw a fall in their student populations during this period. Although the student populations in question were small, the decline was generalized in almost all the services of these boards.

3. Participation of adults in vocational training

In this section, we draw a portrait, using detailed data on age and sex, of people aged 16 and over who were enrolled in vocational training in the English school boards between 1999 and 2002. We also provide information on the participation of adults in vocational training by sector of activity.

It is important to note that throughout the province, vocational training attracts many people who already have diplomas, which means that they have completed basic training. In fact, approximately two-thirds of the students enrolled in a program leading to a Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS) already had a Secondary School Diploma.⁵

- Table 8 presents the students enrolled in vocational training in the English sector in 2001-2002 by school board. During that period, a total of 5 130 people were enrolled in vocational training in the English sector, compared with 98 750 adults for the entire province. Students in the English sector represented 5.2% of Québec's total student population in vocational training. It should be noted that the proportion of students in vocational training in the English school boards was half the proportion for general education.

Table 8
Students enrolled in vocational training, youth and adult sectors,
English school boards in Québec, 2001-2002
(all sources of funding)

School board	DVS AVS VEC	OP	Total
Central Québec	64	0	64
Eastern Shores	36	57	93
Eastern Townships	439	2	441
Riverside	55	0	55
Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier	314	0	314
Western Québec	260	86	346
English-Montréal	2 348	24	2 372
Lester-B.-Pearson	1 061	0	1 061
New Frontiers	369	15	384
Total	4 946	184	5 130

Sources : Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle; Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS); Système d'information financière sur la clientèle adulte (SIFCA); Système d'information du Ministère sur les clientèles adultes (SIMCA); Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP).

DVS : Diploma of Vocational Studies

AVS : Attestation of Vocational Specialization. Students enrolled in an AVS program must hold a DVS

VEC : Other programs. These courses include all vocational training activities, which are often short-term. They are defined by the school boards and are not part of the training paths.

OP : Other programs. These courses include all vocational training activities, which are often short-term. They are defined by the school boards and are not part of the training paths.

- Of the 5 130 students in vocational training in the English sector, 96% were enrolled in a program leading to a Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS), an

5. Unpublished data from the Banque de cheminement scolaire (BCS) of the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport.

Attestation of Vocational Specialization (AVS) or a Vocational Education Certificate (VEC).

- This student population also includes 184 people (3.6%) enrolled in other programs—generally short retraining sessions defined by the school boards, based on local needs. Two-thirds of the adults enrolled in these programs were men (data not given). These programs were not very common in the English school boards, whereas at the provincial level, their students represented 19.8% of the vocational training student population. In 2001-2002, participation in the other programs in the English sector was primarily limited to four school boards, which had 182 of the 184 students: Eastern Shores (57 students), Western Québec (86 students), English-Montréal (24 students) and New Frontiers (15 students).
- Overall, slightly more women (57.8%) than men enrolled in vocational training in the English sector, while the opposite was true for the province as a whole (data not given).
- Table 9 presents the data for a three-year period by age and sex. In 2001-2002, as in the previous years, adults aged 25 to 44 years were the ones who enrolled most heavily in vocational training; they made up half of the student population (49.7%). Young adults under the age of 25 accounted for more than a third of the students (2 040 or 39.8%). At the provincial level, the population enrolled in vocational education was younger, with students under 25 years of age representing more than half of total (52.5%).
- Over the three years, the number of students in the English sector in vocational training programs leading to a diploma or attestation remained stable, while for the province as a whole, there was a 4.2% increase.

Table 9
Population aged 16 and over enrolled in vocational training,
by sex and age, youth and adult sectors,
English school boards in Québec, 1999-2002

Sex and age	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
	DVS AVS VEC	OP	Total	DVS AVS VEC	OP	Total	DVS AVS VEC	OP	Total
Women									
16-19 years	486		486	470	1	471	473	0	473
20-24 years	587	2	589	564	2	566	559	0	559
25-44 years	1 614	34	1 648	1 468	80	1 548	1 525	41	1 566
45-59 years	311	23	334	309	27	336	340	21	361
60 years and over	10	1	11	10	0	10	5	0	5
Subtotal	3 008	60	3 068	2 821	110	2 931	2 902	62	2 964
Men									
16-19 years	400	8	408	413	12	425	454	13	467
20-24 years	513	20	533	516	24	540	528	13	541
25-44 years	834	80	914	861	90	951	913	69	982
45-59 years	150	35	185	133	20	153	137	25	162
60 years and over	13		13	11	2	13	12	2	14
Subtotal	1 910	143	2 040	1 934	148	2 082	2 044	122	2 166
Women and men									
16-19 years	886	8	894	883	13	896	927	13	940
20-24 years	1 100	22	1 122	1 080	26	1 106	1 087	13	1 100
25-44 years	2 448	114	2 562	2 329	170	2 499	2 438	110	2 548
45-59 years	461	58	519	442	47	489	477	46	523
60 years and over	23	1	24	21	2	23	17	2	19
Total	4 918	203	5 121	4 755	258	5 013	4 946	184	5 130

Sources : Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle; Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS); Système d'information financière sur la clientèle adulte (SIFCA); Système d'information du Ministère sur les clientèles adultes (SIMCA); Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP).

DVS : Diploma of a Vocational Studies

AVS : Attestation of Vocational Specialization. The students enrolled in an AVS program must hold a DVS

VEC : Vocational Education Certificate (for semi-specialized trades)

OP: Other programs. These courses include all vocational training activities, which are often short-term. They are defined by the school boards and are not part of the training paths.

- Between 1999 and 2002, the proportion of women enrolled in vocational training declined by 3.6%, while the proportion of men grew by 6.2%. In the 45 and over age group, the number of women increased, while the number of men decreased.

- Table 10 shows the evolution of the student population in vocational training over three years, by school board, in the programs leading to a diploma or an attestation.⁶
- While the number of students enrolled in vocational training remained stable in the English sector as a whole, it varied from one school board to another. It declined in four school boards, grew in four others, and remained stable in the last board.

Table 10
Evolution of the student population in vocational training leading to a DVS, an AVS or a VEC, English school boards in Québec, 1999-2002

School board	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
	N	N	N
Central Québec	97	84	64
Eastern Shores	25	65	36
Eastern Townships	537	509	439
Riverside	48	34	55
Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier	377	337	314
Western Québec	257	239	260
English-Montréal	2 160	2 146	2 348
Lester-B.-Pearson	1 103	996	1 061
New Frontiers	314	345	369
Total	4 918	4 755	4 946

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle; Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS); Système d'information financière sur la clientèle adulte (SIFCA); Système d'information du Ministère sur les clientèles adultes (SIMCA); Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP).

DVS: Diploma of Vocational Studies

AVS: Attestation of Vocational Specialization. The students enrolled in an AVS program must hold a DVS.

VEC: Vocational Education Certificate (for semi-specialized trades).

- The English-Montréal School Board saw an 8.7% increase in the size of its student population, which rose from 2 160 to 2 348 adults. Given that the numbers are small for the other school boards, we will not analyze the variations.

6. As with the overall portrait for Québec, we did not take into account the participation of students enrolled in short-term programs defined by the school boards and designated by the term “other programs.” Participation in these programs varies from one school board to another and from one year to the next. It should also be noted that there were no enrollments in these programs at the Riverside and Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier School Boards in the three years examined.

- Table 11 shows the breakdown of enrollments⁷ in vocational training in 2001-2002, by sector of activity in the English sector and by the three training paths (DVS, AVS and VEC). Note that while 21 sectors of activity were offered in vocational training at the secondary level in Québec, only 14 were offered in the English school boards during the three years examined.

Table 11
Enrollments* in vocational training, by training path and sector of activity, youth and adult sectors, English school boards in Québec, 2001-2002

Sector	VEC	AVS	DVS	Total
Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology	11	184	1 935	2 130
Agriculture and Fisheries			10	10
Food Services and Tourism	1	29	495	525
Arts	1		64	65
Buildings and Public Works	1		53	54
Woodworking and Furniture Making			149	149
Communications and Documentation			307	307
Electrotechnology	2		146	148
Motorized Equipment Maintenance			383	383
Mechanical Manufacturing		9	275	284
Maintenance Mechanics			50	50
Métallurgical Technology		14	167	181
Health Services			515	515
Beauty Care		67	311	378
Total	16	303	4 860	5 179

Source : Système de sanction des études appliquées au ministère de l'Éducation (SÉSAME).

* : Individuals enrolled in more than one program during the school year were counted in each training path in which they were enrolled.

Overall, more than nine out of 10 enrollments were in sectors that led to a Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS). This was also the case for the province as a whole. There were 303 enrollments—6% of the total number—in programs leading to an AVS. Again, this is similar to the enrollment situation in Québec as a whole. Enrollments leading to a Vocational Education Certificate (VEC) were practically nonexistent in the English sector.

- There were enrollments in five of the 14 sectors leading to an Attestation of Vocational Specialization (AVS). Students in these courses must already hold a DVS.

7. As opposed to all the other tables on the participation of adults in general education and vocational training, Table 11 provides data on enrollments rather than the student population. It should be noted, however, that the net student population in vocational training is quite similar to the number of enrollments.

- Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology had the highest number of enrollments (2 130), with 41.1% of the total enrollments in vocational training. It was also the most popular sector in Québec as a whole. The other popular sectors in the English school boards were Food Services and Tourism and Health Services, which had 525 and 515 enrollments, respectively, or approximately 10% of the total enrollments. The picture is slightly different at the provincial level, where the most popular sectors after Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology were Buildings and Public Works, Mechanical Manufacturing and Electrotechnology.

Summary concerning the anglophone population

- According to the last Canadian census, 79 655 anglophones from 15 to 64 years of age (21.6%) had no diploma. This proportion is lower than the provincial proportion for this age group, which was 26.3%.
- Of this number, 16 995 (4.6%) had less than nine years of schooling. This is half the provincial proportion.
- Furthermore, 62 660 anglophone adults (17%) between the ages of 15 and 64 had nine to 13 years of schooling, but no diploma. This compares to 16.8% of adults in the same age group in Québec as a whole.
- In short, the educational situation of both anglophone men and women in Québec was better than that of francophones. This is particularly evident with regard to people with less than nine years of schooling.

English school boards in Québec in 2001-2002

General education

- In the English sector, 18 506 people were enrolled in adult general education. This represents 11.3% of the Québec student population.
- The allophone population represented the largest group of adults enrolled in general education (60.7%). Anglophones made up close to one-third of the students enrolled (32.2%).
- Contrary to the situation at the provincial level, in the English school boards there were more adults between 25 and 64 years enrolled in general education than young people under 25 years of age.

- The literacy service had the highest proportion of adults enrolled in general education (37.7%), which is four times higher than the provincial proportion (8.3%).
- The second most popular service was Secondary Cycle Two instruction, with 29.6% of the student population.
- In the English sector, the services that attracted the fewest students were vocational training preparation (0.3%), sociovocational integration (1%), social integration training (2.5%), presecondary education (3.2%) and francization (4.1%). These services, particularly social integration training, are used more extensively at the provincial level, where together, they accounted for 30.6% of the student population, compared with 11% in the English sector.
- Orientation services was the only service not used in any of the nine English school boards.

Vocational training

- In 2001-2002, 5 130 people were enrolled in vocational training in the English sector, which represents close to 5% of the vocational student population in Québec.
- More women (57.8%) than men enrolled in vocational training, while the opposite was true for the province as a whole.
- With half of the student population (49.7%), adults aged 25 to 44 years comprised the largest age group in vocational training in the English sector; while at the provincial level, they made up more than one-third of the population (39%).

Evolution of participation between 1999-2000 and 2001-2002

General education

- The number of students enrolled in the English sector grew by 11.7%, from 16 566 to 18 506. This is slightly lower than the 14% increase observed for Québec as a whole, and primarily reflects the increase in one service—literacy—whose student population doubled in three years, going from 2 957 to 6 972.
- In addition to literacy, three other services in the English sector saw an increase in the number of students enrolled: sociovocational integration (34.3%), Secondary Cycle Two education (12.6%) and postsecondary education preparation (10%).
- Presecondary education saw the biggest drop (81.7%). It also declined at the provincial level, but the decline was smaller (35.6%).

- Four other services also lost students: vocational training preparation (29.8%), francization (14.5%), social integration training (2.9%) and Secondary Cycle One education (2.8%).
- In six school boards, the number of students increased. The biggest increases were at the Lester-B.-Pearson School Board (31.6%), Eastern Townships School Board (30.1%) and Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier School Board (21.6%).
- However, three boards had falling student populations during the period examined: Eastern Shores (16.8%), Riverside (10.6%) and New Frontiers (3.5%).

Vocational training

- During this period, the number of students enrolled in vocational training programs leading to a diploma or attestation remained stable in the English sector, while it rose 4.2% provincewide.
- However, four English school boards saw an increase in the size of their vocational training populations: Eastern Shores, New Frontiers, Riverside and English-Montréal.
- The biggest decrease was at the Central Québec School Board. The other boards where the number of students fell were Eastern Townships, Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier and Lester-B.-Pearson. The population in vocational training at the Western Québec School Board remained stable.
- Between 1999 and 2002, the proportion of women enrolled in vocational training declined by 3.6%, while the proportion of men grew 6.2%.
- More than nine out of 10 enrollments were in sectors leading to a Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS). This was also the case for the province as a whole.
- The sectors that had the highest number of enrollments were Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology (2 130 enrollments), Food Services and Tourism (525 enrollments) and Health Services (515 enrollments).

Appendix
Participation by instructional service in adult general education,
by English school board

Table 1.1
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
Central Québec School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Literacy	0	--	0	--	1	0.5	--
Social integration training	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Sociovocational integration	0	--	0	--	1	0.5	--
Francization	70	37.6	90	44.3	121	55.5	72.9
Presecondary education	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Secondary Cycle One education	28	15.1	34	16.7	24	11.0	-14.3
Secondary Cycle Two education	60	32.3	53	26.1	45	20.6	-25.0
Vocational training preparation	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Postsecondary education preparation	28	15.1	26	12.8	26	11.9	-7.1
Total	186	100.0	203	100.0	218	100.0	17.2

Source : SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELs, October 2003.

Note : In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.2
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
Eastern Shores School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	10	5.2	7	3.9	7	4.4	--
Social integration training	7	3.7	10	5.6	10	6.3	--
Sociovocational integration	0	--	5	2.8	13	8.2	--
Francization	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Presecondary education	0	--	0	--	1	--	--
Secondary Cycle One education	45	23.6	37	20.8	35	22.0	-22.2
Secondary Cycle Two education	107	56.0	99	55.6	79	49.7	-26.2
Vocational training preparation	0	--	0	--	1	0.6	--
Postsecondary education preparation	22	11.5	20	11.2	13	8.2	--
Total	191	100.0	178	100.0	159	100.0	-16.8

Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELs, October 2003.

Note: In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.3
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
Eastern Townships School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	0	--	6	0.7	1	0.1	--
Social integration training	36	5.1	43	4.8	50	5.5	38.9
Sociovocational integration	10	1.4	70	7.8	46	5.0	360.0
Francization	107	15.2	47	5.3	64	7.0	-40.2
Presecondary education	14	2.0	4	0.4	5	0.5	--
Secondary Cycle One education	146	20.7	180	20.2	205	22.4	40.4
Secondary Cycle Two education	269	38.2	398	44.6	408	44.5	51.7
Vocational training preparation	27	3.8	24	2.7	26	2.8	-3.7
Postsecondary education preparation	96	13.6	121	13.5	112	12.2	16.7
Total	705	100.0	893	100.0	917	100.0	30.1

Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELs, October 2003.

Note: In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.4
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
Riverside School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	0	--	0	--	15	3.5	--
Social integration training	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Sociovocational integration	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Francization	94	19.6	21	5.2	52	12.1	-44.7
Presecondary education	0	0.0	0	--	0	0.0	--
Secondary Cycle One education	77	16.0	54	13.4	38	8.9	-50.6
Secondary Cycle Two education	228	47.5	239	59.3	248	57.8	8.8
Vocational training preparation	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Postsecondary education preparation	81	16.9	89	22.1	76	17.7	-6.2
Total	480	100.0	403	100.0	429	100.0	-10.6

Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELs, October 2003.

Note: In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.5
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	20	2.1	20	1.8	15	1.3	--
Social integration training	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Sociovocational integration	39	4.1	73	6.7	84	7.3	115.4
Francization	91	9.6	153	13.9	239	20.7	162.6
Presecondary education	23	2.4	14	1.3	22	1.9	--
Secondary Cycle One education	192	20.2	205	18.7	232	20.1	20.8
Secondary Cycle Two education	388	40.9	458	41.8	410	35.5	5.7
Vocational training preparation	6	0.6	2	0.2	4	0.3	--
Postsecondary education preparation	190	20.0	172	15.7	148	12.8	-22.1
Total	949	100.0	1 097	100.0	154	100.0	21.6

Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

Note: In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.6
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
Western Québec School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	34	5.6	85	13.6	118	17.4	247.1
Social integration training	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Sociovocational integration	3	0.5	0	--	0	--	--
Francization	22	3.6	42	6.7	25	3.7	13.6
Presecondary education	39	6.4	1	0.2	0	--	--
Secondary Cycle One education	157	26.0	188	30.2	190	28.0	21.0
Secondary Cycle Two education	269	44.5	240	38.5	252	37.2	-6.3
Vocational training preparation	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Postsecondary education preparation	81	13.4	67	10.8	93	13.7	14.8
Total	605	100.0	623	100.0	678	100.0	12.1

Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

Note: In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.7
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
English-Montréal School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	2 500	25.2	4 508	44.4	5 972	57.3	138.9
Social integration training	306	3.1	359	3.5	295	2.8	--
Sociovocational integration	74	0.7	88	0.9	40	0.4	-45.9
Francization	174	1.8	91	0.9	23	0.2	-86.8
Presecondary education	3 170	31.9	1 757	17.3	534	5.1	-83.2
Secondary Cycle One education	1 155	11.6	1 031	10.1	925	8.9	-19.9
Secondary Cycle Two education	2 010	20.3	1 888	18.6	2 062	19.8	2.6
Vocational training preparation	11	0.1	13	0.1	2	--	--
Postsecondary education preparation	523	5.3	423	4.2	567	5.4	8.4
Total	9 923	100.0	10 158	100.0	10 420	100.0	5.0

Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.
Note: In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.8
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
Lester-B.-Pearson School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	393	12.2	597	16.6	843	20.0	114.5
Social integration training	127	4.0	128	3.6	107	2.5	-15.7
Sociovocational integration	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Francization	325	10.1	224	6.2	231	5.5	-28.9
Presecondary education	8	0.2	6	0.2	34	0.8	--
Secondary Cycle One education	507	15.8	548	15.2	590	14.0	16.4
Secondary Cycle Two education	1 371	42.7	1 522	42.3	1 797	42.5	31.1
Vocational training preparation	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Postsecondary education preparation	479	14.9	576	16.0	623	14.7	30.1
Total	3 210	100.0	3 601	100.0	4 225	100.0	31.6

Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.
Note: In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Table 1.9
Evolution of the student population in adult general education,
by instructional service, 1999-2002
New Frontiers School Board

Instructional service	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Difference (1999-2002)
		%		%		%	%
Literacy	0	--	7	1.9	0	--	--
Social integration training	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Sociovocational integration	11	3.5	0	--	0	--	--
Francization	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Presecondary education	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Secondary Cycle One education	43	13.6	46	12.6	46	15.0	7.0
Secondary Cycle Two education	160	50.5	183	50.3	172	56.2	7.5
Vocational training preparation	40	12.6	38	10.4	26	8.5	-35.0
Postsecondary education preparation	63	19.9	90	24.7	62	20.3	-1.6
Total	317	100.0	364	100.0	306	100.0	-3.5

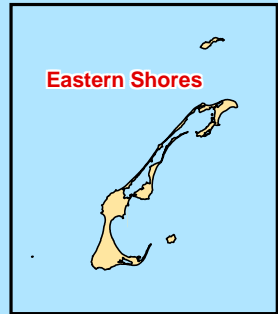
Source: SISCA (Information system on the student population), MELS, October 2003.

Note In cases where the number of people enrolled in an instructional service is equal to or less than 20 for at least two out of three years, the difference between 1999 and 2002 is omitted.

Commissions scolaires anglophones

Îles-de-la-Madeleine

Eastern Shores



Tracé de 1927 du Conseil privé (non définitif)

Eastern Shores

Central Québec

Région de Montréal

Western Québec

Eastern Shores

Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier

Central Québec

Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier

Lester-B.-Pearson

English-Montréal

Lester-B.-Pearson

New Frontiers

Riverside

Eastern Townships





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