Sample Data come from the Trajectories and Origins (TeO) gaps in foregone care between groups.Overall, the survey-weighted prevalence of reporting discrimination in healthcare settings was 3.9%, with a range of 26 to 9.3% across the various demographic groups examined.Theoretical framework Models were conceptualized in line with the adapted Behavioral Model for Vulnerable Populations described by Gelberg and colleagues [28], in which the use of healthcare services represents a health behavior that is influenced by upstream population characteristics. The main population characteristics of interest in this study include demographic characteristics "predisposing" factors) of gender, ethnicity, immigrant generation, and religion. Other factors that we attempt to account for given the available data include the "predisposing" factors of age, marital status, education, and employment; the "enabling" factor of family income, and the "need factor of perceived and evaluated health status.In bivariate comparisons, significantly higher rates of discrimination were observed for: women compared to men; 1st generation immigrants compared to French-bom; those with origins in Overseas France, Africa, and Turkey compared to those from Mainland France, and Muslims and those with no religion com- pared to Christians.Each measure was coded dichotomously.