

Gender Based Socio-demographic Profiles

Volume 2: English-speaking Women and Mothers

RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue

BASED ON THE 2016 CENSUS OF CANADA



PRODUCED BY DR. JOANNE POCOCK

FOR THE

Community Health and Social Services Network

Table of Contents

Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
Socio-demographic Profiles of Women and Mothers	4
1 - Introduction	4
1.1 The Community Health and Social Services Network.....	4
1.2 About These Profiles	4
1.3 Definitions and Concepts	5
1.4 Methodological Notes.....	7
2 - Women and Mothers of RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.....	8
2.1 Age Categories Among Women and Mothers - Table	8
2.1.1 Adults Aged 15 to 34 Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	9
2.1.2 Adults Aged 35 to 44 Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	10
2.1.3 Adults Aged 45 to 54 Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	11
2.1.4 Older Adults (55+) Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	12
2.2 Highest Level of Education Among Women and Mothers - Table.....	13
2.2.1 No Degree, Diploma or Certificate Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	14
2.2.2 High School Diploma as Highest Level of Education Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	15
2.2.3 Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate as Highest Level of Education Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	16
2.2.4 University BA or Higher Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	17
2.3 Labour Force Activity Among Women and Mothers - Table	18
2.3.1 Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	19
2.3.2 Unemployment Rates Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	20
2.4 Part-Time and Full-Time Work Among Women and Mothers - Table.....	21
2.4.1 Worked Part-Year or Part-Time Among Women and Mothers - Graph	22

2.4.2 Did Not Work in the Previous Year Among Women and Mothers - Graph	23
2.5 Income Categories Among Women and Mothers - Table.....	24
2.5.1 Low Income (Under \$20,000) Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	25
2.5.2 High Income (\$50,000 or More) Among Women and Mothers - Graph.....	26
2.6 Low-Income Cut-Off Status Among Women and Mothers – Table	27
2.6.1 Low-Income Cut-Off Status Among Women and Mothers – Graph	28
2.7 Visible Minority Status Among Women and Mothers - Table	29
2.7.1 Visible Minority Status Among Women and Mothers - Graph	30
3 - Women and Mothers Across Québec.....	31
3.1 Males and Females Aged 15+ Across Québec.....	31
3.2 English-Speaking Women and Mothers Across Québec.....	32
3.3 Proportion of Women, Mothers and Lone Mothers Across Quebec.....	33
3.4 Low Income Among Women and Mothers Across Québec - Numbers.....	34
3.5 Low Income Among Women and Mothers Across Québec - Percentages	35

Socio-demographic Profiles of Women and Mothers

1 - Introduction

1.1 The Community Health and Social Services Network

The Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) supports the English-speaking communities of Québec in their efforts to redress health status inequalities and promote community vitality. It strengthens and mobilizes networks at the local, regional and provincial levels in order to address health determinants, influence public policy and develop services for English speakers who too often are left out of the system. Its 65 member organizations from various sectors aim to improve vitality and health of individuals and families among Québec's minority language communities. Learn more at <http://chssn.org/about-us/>

CHSSN financially supports 25 local or regional community health and social services network organizations who mobilize citizens and multi-sectorial partners in all regions of Québec using a population health approach. They collectively address health determinants such as access to health services, healthy child development, education and literacy, and social environments or support networks.

1.2 About These Profiles

Volume 1 of these profiles draws from the 2016 Census of Canada to provide pertinent socio-demographic information on the men and fathers of Québec's English-speaking communities by Québec's RTS (réseau territorial de services) territories.¹ Volume 2 presents the same information for English-speaking women and mothers. They include information on their numbers, where they live, family structures they are part of, socio-economic issues they face and their likelihood to be members of a visible minority. Each regional profile includes tables, graphs and information bullets that provide provincial and regional statistics for selected characteristics as well as comparisons between French-speaking majority and English-speaking minority populations within these administrative territories.

Highlighting: The colour highlighting in the tables indicates the areas where a given characteristic is more prevalent in the English-speaking population when compared with the French-speaking population. Highlighting is only applied where the number of census respondents is greater than 30. Light gold shading indicates that the characteristic is **more** prevalent in the English-speaking population (ratio is between 1.05 and 1.20) and the dark gold colour indicates that the characteristic is **much more** prevalent in the English-speaking population (ratio is greater than 1.20).

Notes on population groups: *Mothers* in this report are defined as female parents with children aged 0 to 17 living at home. *Couples* refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same sex. *Women* refers to working-aged females aged 15 years and older.

¹ For further information go to <http://www.msss.gouv.qc.ca/professionnels/informations-geographiques-et-depopulation/decoupage-territorial/>

1.3 Definitions and Concepts

These profiles draw data from the Statistics Canada 2016 Census of Canada and are organized in accordance with its definitions and concepts. The census dictionary is available at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

Census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family. Census family households are those with a married couple (with or without children), or a couple living common-law (with or without children), or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family).

Educational Attainment – Persons with low educational attainment are those with only a high school graduation certificate or less while those with high educational attainment are those with a university bachelor’s degree or higher.

First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) The definitions of first official language spoken and official language minority are outlined in the Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations issued pursuant to the Official Languages Act (1988). The official language minority is English in Québec and French in all other provinces and territories. First Official Language Spoken is derived from the census questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.

Income – Persons with low income are those with individual after-tax income less than \$20k while those with high income reported \$50k or more. This includes income from all sources. 'Income' refers to individual after-tax income and not family income.

LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low-income cut-off category. People who live below income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances.” (Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, August 2009.)

Lone Parent Lone-parent family refers to families containing only one parent with his or her child(ren) living in the same dwelling. Lone parents may be of any marital status, including widowed, separated, divorced, or never married. In the case of non-widowed lone parents, custody is determined by which parent has custody on Census Day and may not fully reflect complex living arrangements and custodial circumstances. A given child will not appear in two different lone parent families in the same census year.

Out of Labour Force According to Statistics Canada, "Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets (this includes persons who were full-time students currently attending school)."

Private household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. For census purposes, households are classified into three groups: private households, collective households and households outside Canada. Unless otherwise specified, all data in census products are for private households only.

Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour"

1.4 Methodological Notes

Data Source

These profiles draw information from datasets developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) using the 2016 Census of Canada. Findings are provided for Quebec's RTS territories in which there are at least 250 English speaking residents.

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. These profiles use the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province. First Official Language Spoken is derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. Dual responses are divided equally among English-speaking and French-speaking groups. Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in these profiles are:

- Population size
- Family structure
- Age groups
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Full-time and part-time work
- Income categories (After-Tax)
- Low-income cut-off (LICO-AT)
- Visible minority status

2 - Women and Mothers of RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue

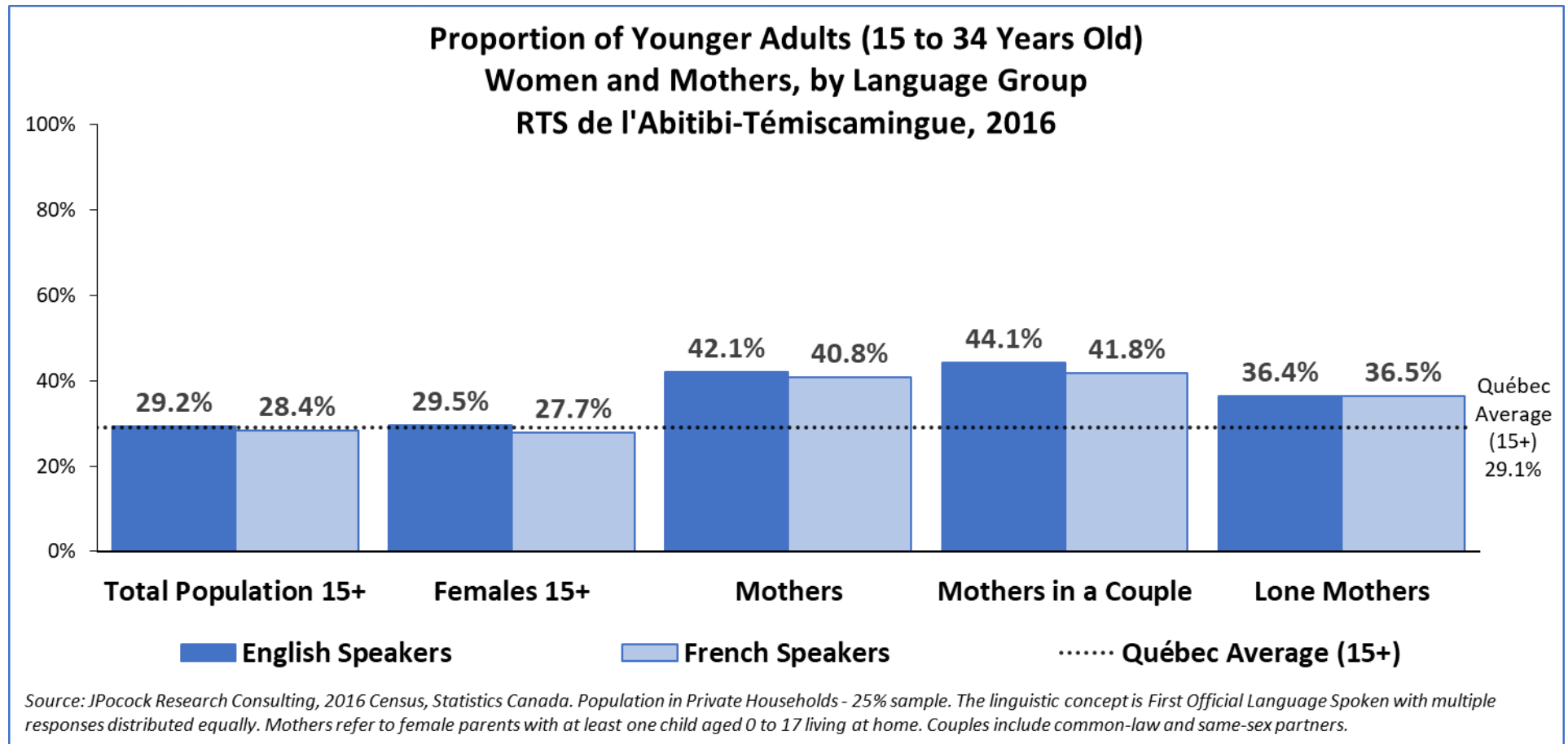
2.1 Age Categories Among Women and Mothers - Table

Women and Mothers, by Age and Language RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2016

Population Group	English Speakers					French Speakers				
	Total	15 to 34 Years Old	35 to 44 Years Old	45 to 54 Years Old	55 Years and Over	Total	15 to 34 Years Old	35 to 44 Years Old	45 to 54 Years Old	55 Years and Over
Total Population 15+	4,345	1,268	648	805	1,620	113,715	32,273	16,518	19,590	45,345
Females 15+	2,243	663	360	438	783	56,073	15,538	8,175	9,738	22,613
Mothers	630	265	230	100	30	13,985	5,705	6,170	1,975	135
Mothers in a Couple	465	205	155	80	20	11,325	4,735	4,915	1,560	110
Lone Mothers	165	60	75	20	10	2,660	970	1,255	415	25
Percentages										
Total Population 15+	100.0%	29.2%	14.9%	18.5%	37.3%	100.0%	28.4%	14.5%	17.2%	39.9%
Females 15+	100.0%	29.5%	16.1%	19.5%	34.9%	100.0%	27.7%	14.6%	17.4%	40.3%
Mothers	100.0%	42.1%	36.5%	15.9%	4.8%	100.0%	40.8%	44.1%	14.1%	1.0%
Mothers in a Couple	100.0%	44.1%	33.3%	17.2%	4.3%	100.0%	41.8%	43.4%	13.8%	1.0%
Lone Mothers	100.0%	36.4%	45.5%	12.1%	-	100.0%	36.5%	47.2%	15.6%	0.9%

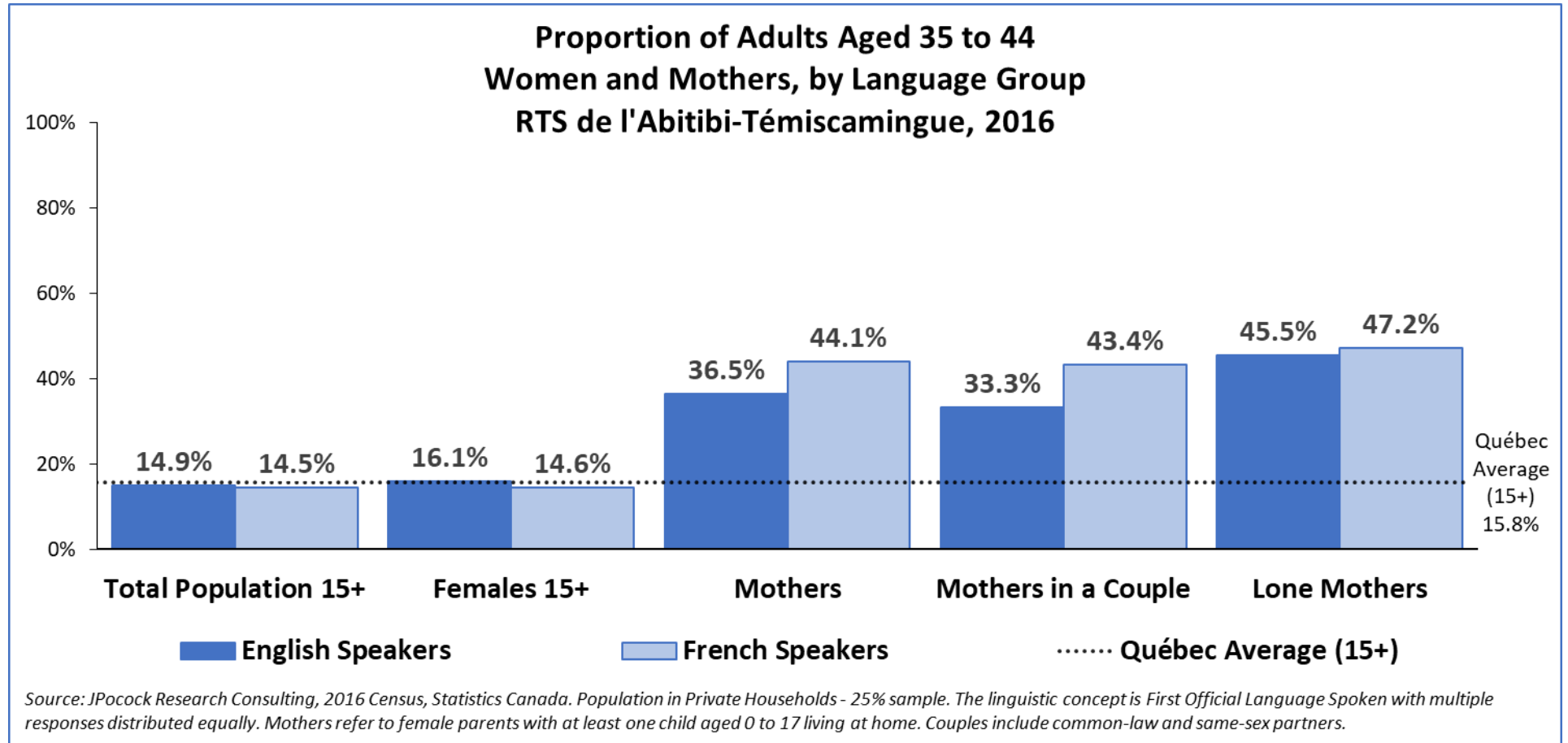
Source: JPacock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Light gold indicates a higher level for English speakers and dark gold indicates a much higher level.

2.1.1 Adults Aged 15 to 34 Among Women and Mothers - Graph



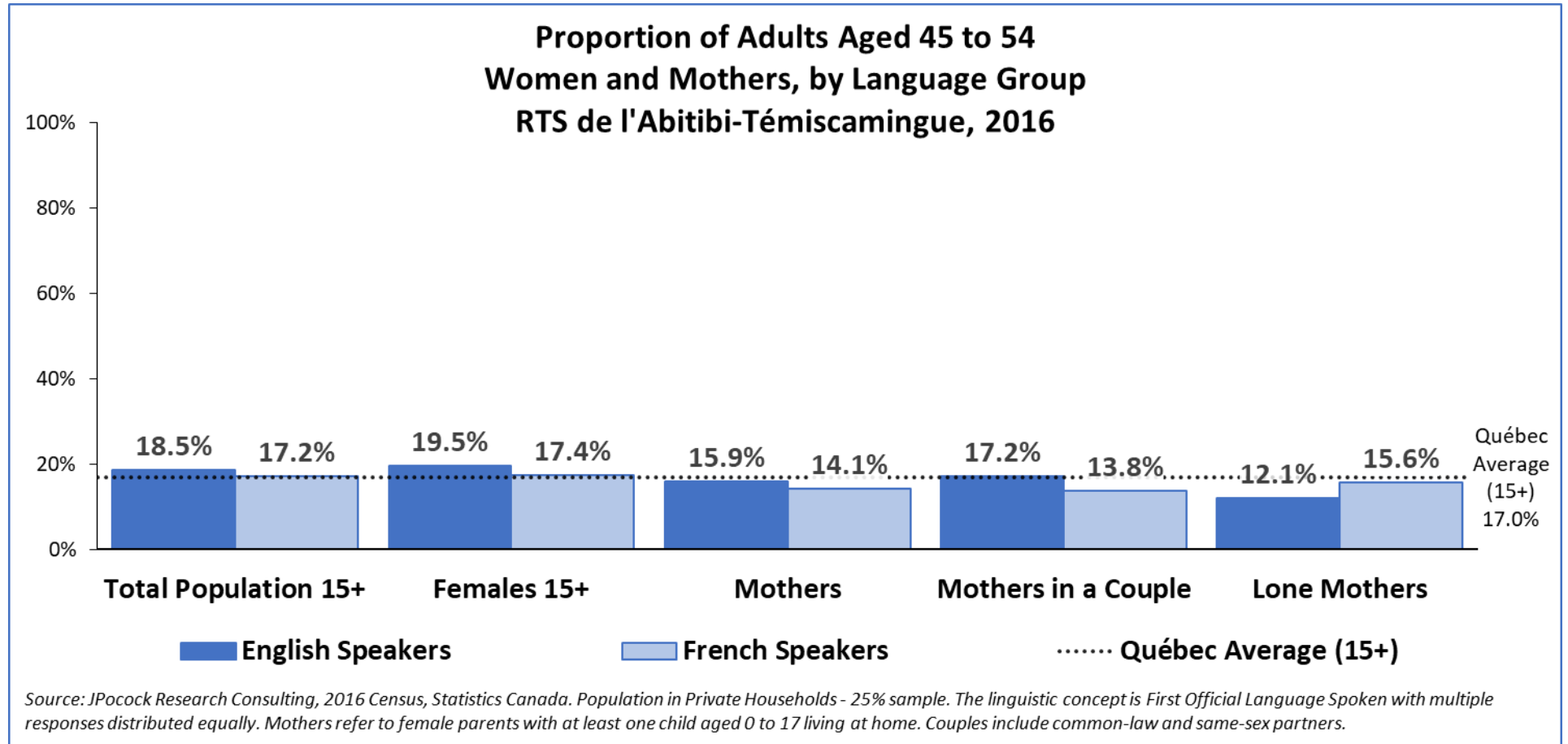
- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 29.5% were aged 15 to 34 years. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (27.7%) and similar to the proportion for the total English-speaking population (29.2%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 42.1% of English-speaking mothers were aged 15 to 34 years. This was similar to the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (40.8%) and much higher than that of English-speaking women (29.5%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who were aged 15 to 34 years (36.4%) was similar to the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (36.5%) and was lower than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (44.1%).

2.1.2 Adults Aged 35 to 44 Among Women and Mothers - Graph



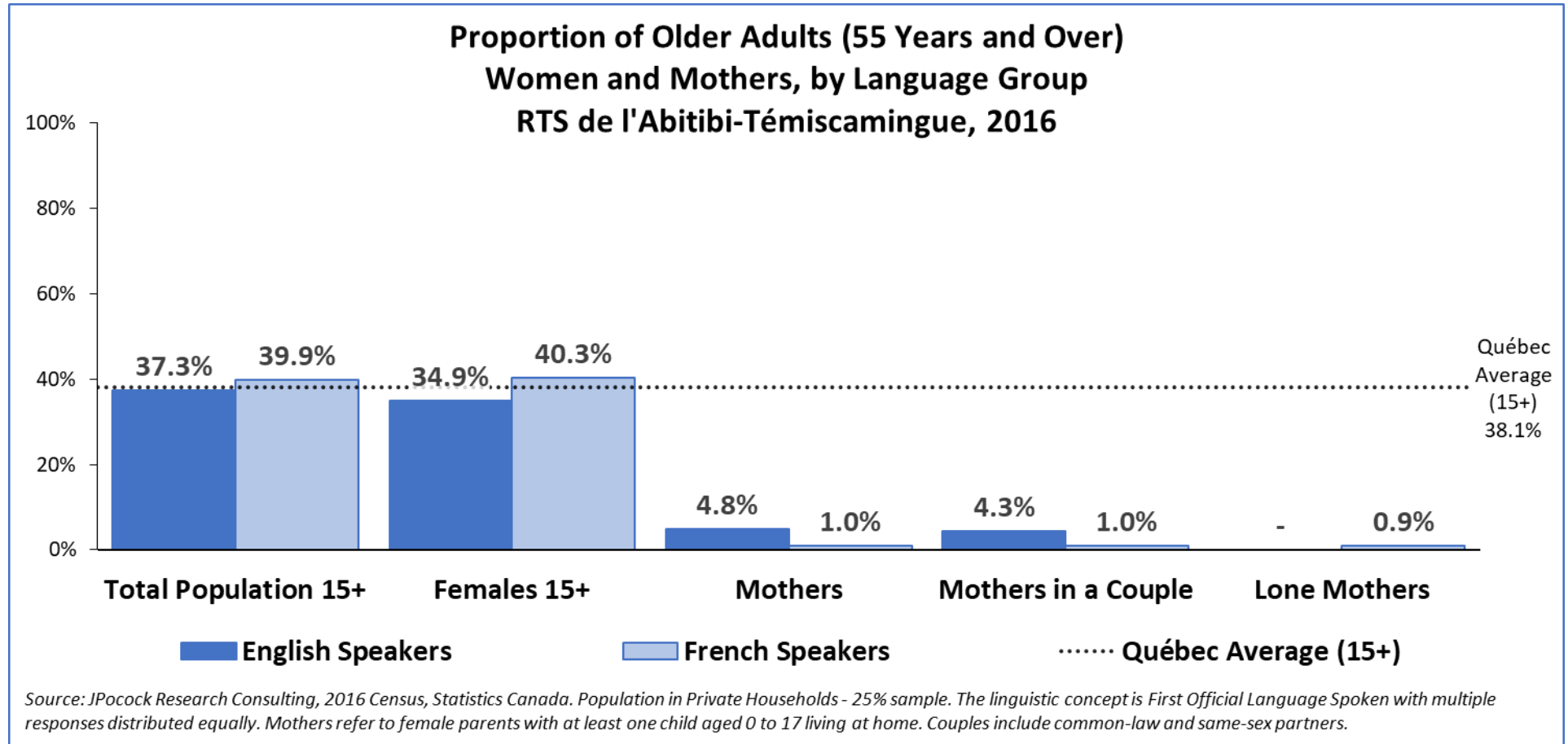
- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 16.1% were aged 35 to 44 years. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (14.6%) and higher than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (14.9%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 36.5% of English-speaking mothers were aged 35 to 44 years. This was lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (44.1%) and much higher than that of English-speaking women (16.1%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who were aged 35 to 44 years (45.5%) was similar to the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (47.2%) and was much higher than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (33.3%).

2.1.3 Adults Aged 45 to 54 Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 19.5% were aged 45 to 54 years. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (17.4%) and higher than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (18.5%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 15.9% of English-speaking mothers were aged 45 to 54 years. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (14.1%) and lower than that of English-speaking women (19.5%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who were aged 45 to 54 years (12.1%) was much lower than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (15.6%) and was much lower than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (17.2%).

2.1.4 Older Adults (55+) Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 34.9% were aged 55 years or older. This was lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (40.3%) and lower than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (37.3%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 4.8% of English-speaking mothers were aged 55 years or older. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (1.0%) and much lower than that of English-speaking women (34.9%).

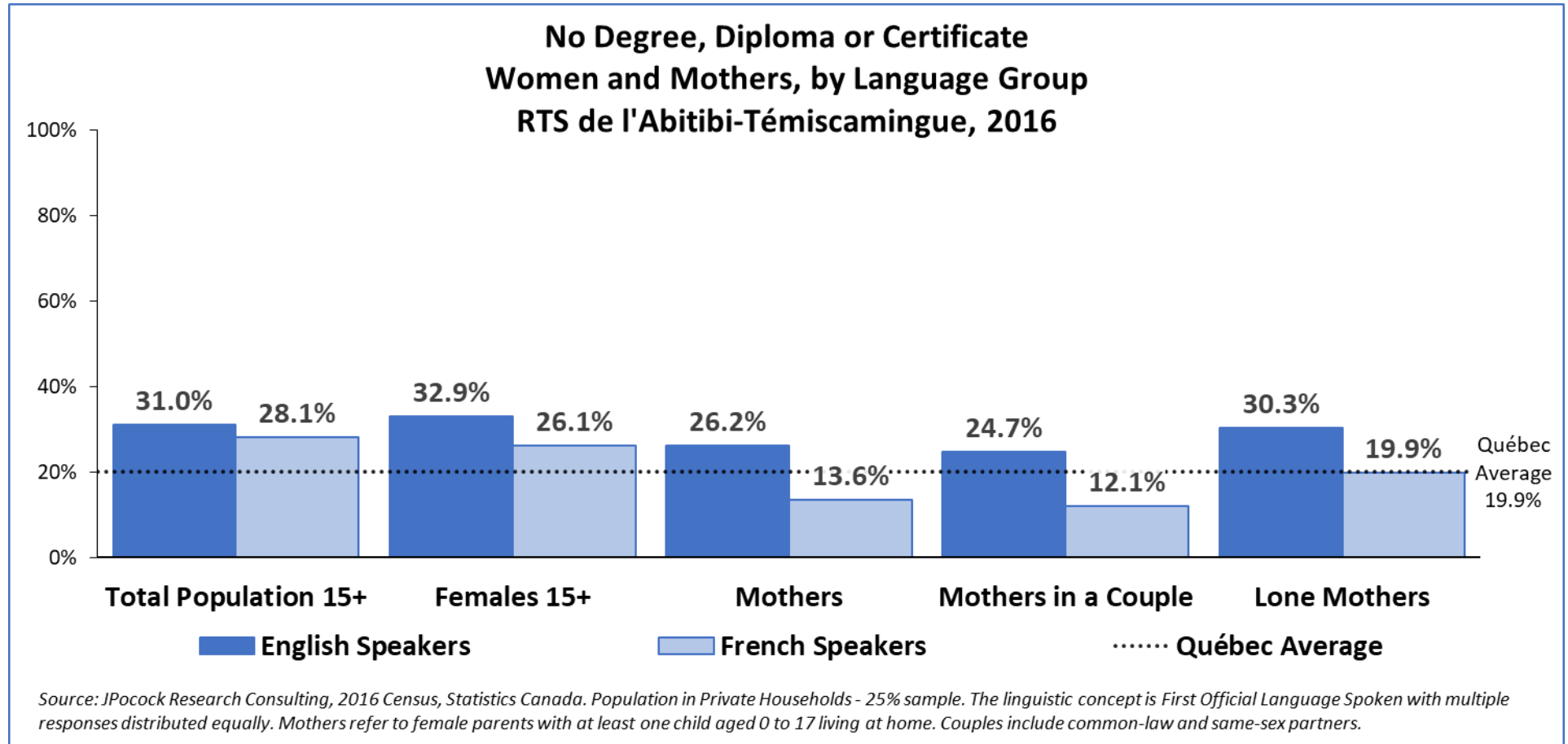
2.2 Highest Level of Education Among Women and Mothers - Table

Highest Level of Educational Attainment Women and Mothers, by Language Group RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2016

Population Group	English Speakers						French Speakers					
	Total	No Degree	High School Diploma	Apprenticeship or Trades	CEGEP or other Below BA	University BA or Higher	Total	No Degree	High School Diploma	Apprenticeship or Trades	CEGEP or other Below BA	University BA or Higher
Total Population 15+	4,345	1,345	930	618	873	578	113,715	31,915	22,255	26,763	20,128	12,663
Females 15+	2,243	738	438	215	515	348	56,073	14,638	12,503	9,590	11,620	7,723
Mothers	630	165	115	45	185	110	13,985	1,895	2,045	3,480	3,310	3,245
Mothers in a Couple	465	115	75	25	140	100	11,325	1,365	1,655	2,760	2,735	2,810
Lone Mothers	165	50	40	20	45	10	2,660	530	390	720	575	435
Percentages												
Total Population 15+	100.0%	31.0%	21.4%	14.2%	20.1%	13.3%	100.0%	28.1%	19.6%	23.5%	17.7%	11.1%
Females 15+	100.0%	32.9%	19.5%	9.6%	23.0%	15.5%	100.0%	26.1%	22.3%	17.1%	20.7%	13.8%
Mothers	100.0%	26.2%	18.3%	7.1%	29.4%	17.5%	100.0%	13.6%	14.6%	24.9%	23.7%	23.2%
Mothers in a Couple	100.0%	24.7%	16.1%	5.4%	30.1%	21.5%	100.0%	12.1%	14.6%	24.4%	24.2%	24.8%
Lone Mothers	100.0%	30.3%	24.2%	12.1%	27.3%	-	100.0%	19.9%	14.7%	27.1%	21.6%	16.4%

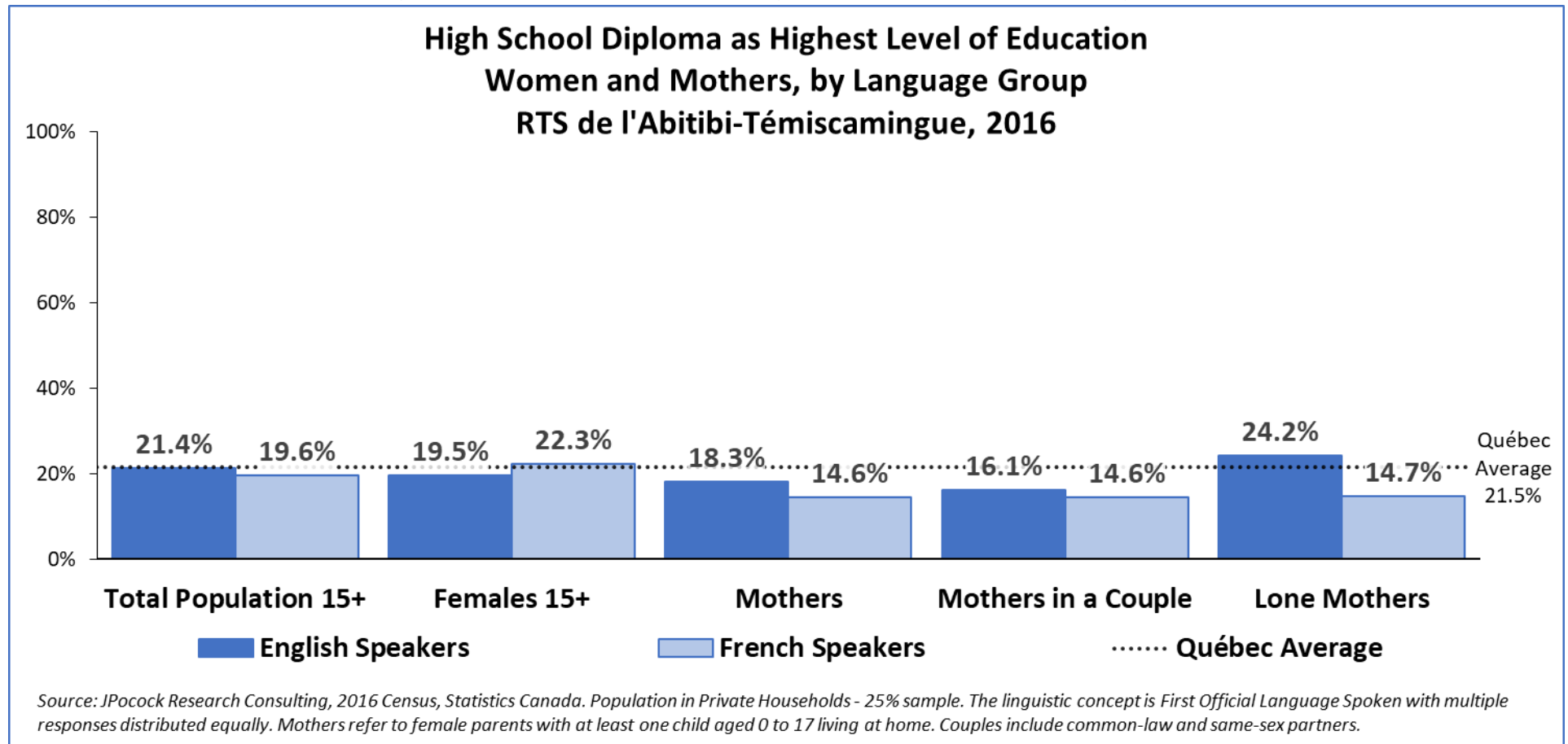
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Light gold indicates a higher level for English speakers and dark gold indicates a much higher level.

2.2.1 No Degree, Diploma or Certificate Among Women and Mothers - Graph



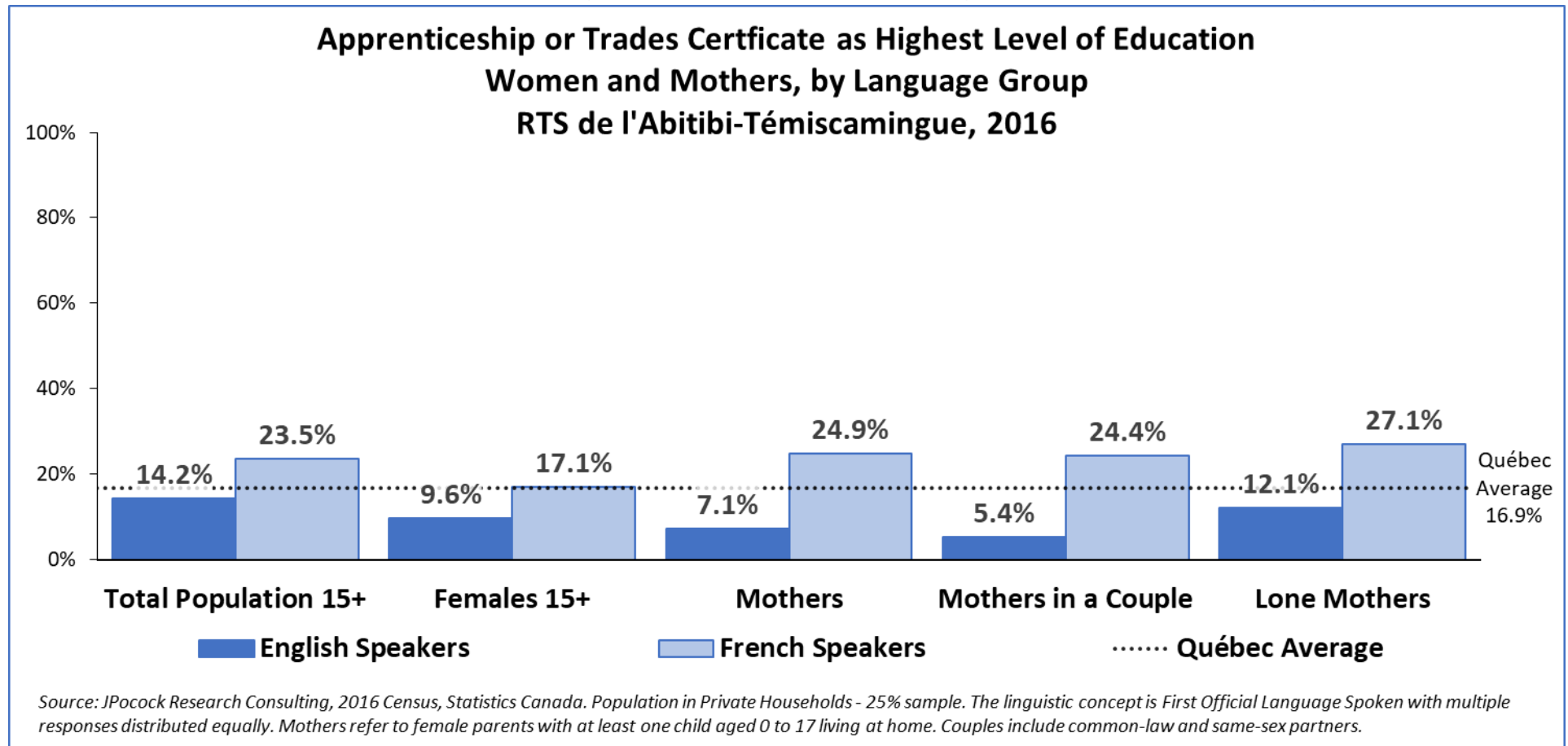
- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 32.9% reported having no degree or certification. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (26.1%) and higher than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (31.0%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 26.2% of English-speaking mothers reported having no degree or certification. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (13.6%) and much lower than that of English-speaking women (32.9%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who reported having no degree or certification (30.3%) was much higher than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (19.9%) and was much higher than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (24.7%).

2.2.2 High School Diploma as Highest Level of Education Among Women and Mothers - Graph



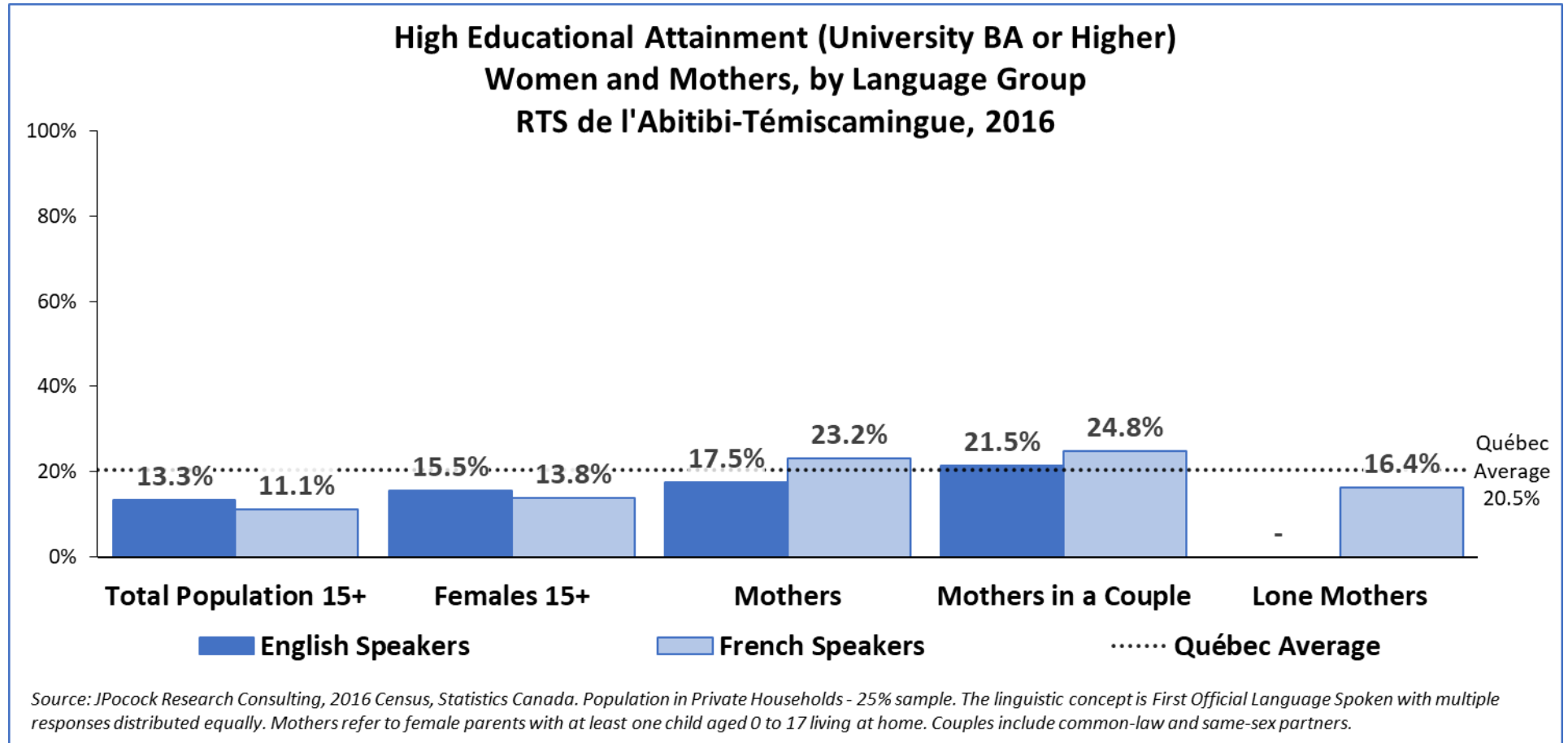
- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 19.5% reported a high school diploma as their highest level of education. This was lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (22.3%) and lower than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (21.4%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 18.3% of English-speaking mothers reported a high school diploma as their highest level of education. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (14.6%) and lower than that of English-speaking women (19.5%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who reported a high school diploma as their highest level of education (24.2%) was much higher than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (14.7%) and was much higher than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (16.1%).

2.2.3 Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate as Highest Level of Education Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 9.6% reported an apprenticeship or trades certificate. This was much lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (17.1%) and much lower than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (14.2%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 7.1% of English-speaking mothers reported an apprenticeship or trades certificate. This was much lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (24.9%) and much lower than that of English-speaking women (9.6%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who reported an apprenticeship or trades certificate (12.1%) was much lower than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (27.1%) and was much higher than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (5.4%).

2.2.4 University BA or Higher Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 15.5% held a university degree at a Bachelor's level or higher. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (13.8%) and higher than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (13.3%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 17.5% of English-speaking mothers held a university degree at a Bachelor's level or higher. This was much lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (23.2%) and higher than that of English-speaking women (15.5%).

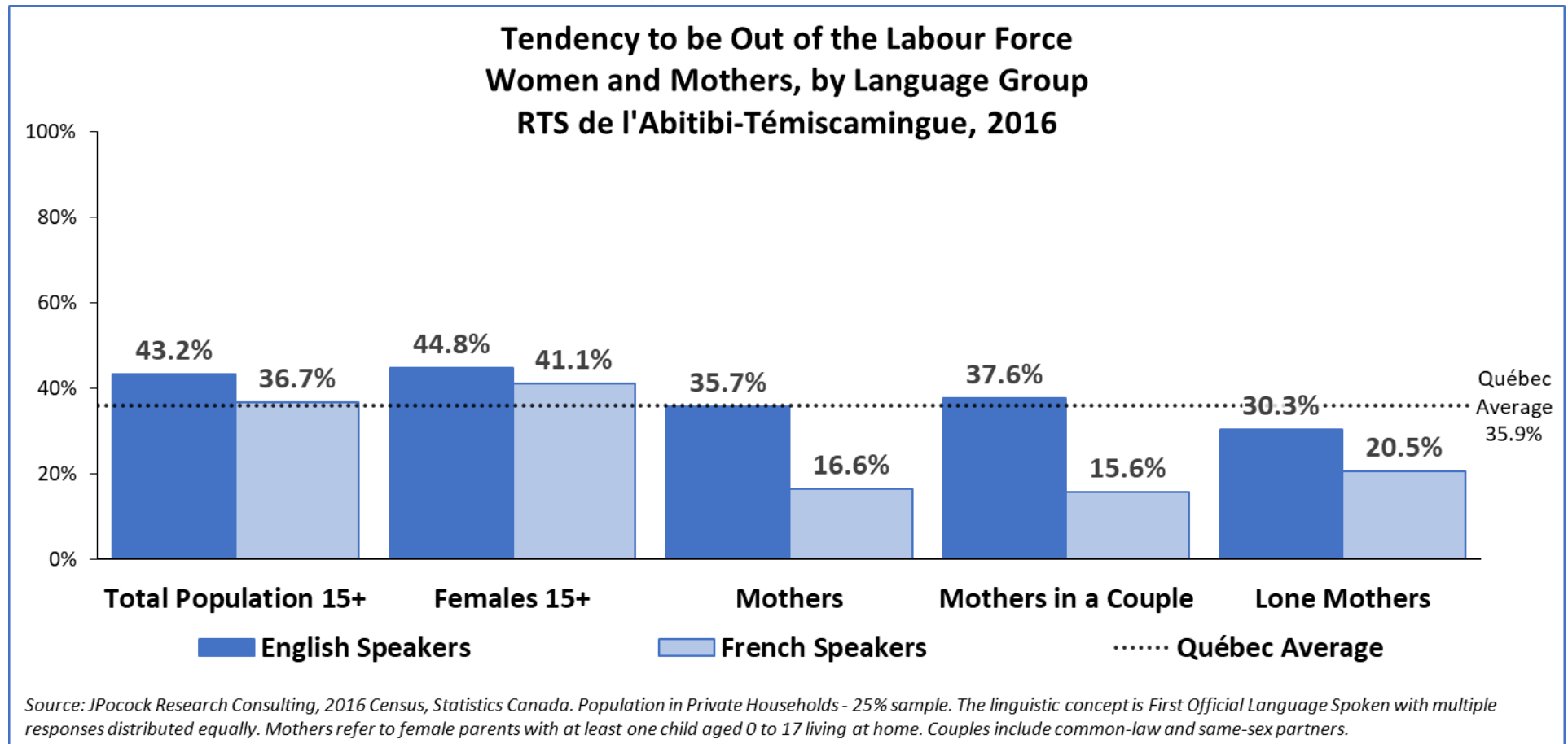
2.3 Labour Force Activity Among Women and Mothers - Table

Labour Force Activity Women and Mothers, by Language Group RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2016

Population Group	English Speakers					French Speakers				
	Total	In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Out of the Labour Force	Total	In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Out of the Labour Force
Total Population 15+	4,345	2,468	2,153	313	1,878	113,715	71,938	66,498	5,443	41,778
Females 15+	2,243	1,245	1,113	130	1,005	56,073	33,015	31,198	1,820	23,060
Mothers	630	405	365	40	225	13,985	11,670	11,220	455	2,315
Mothers in a Couple	465	290	265	25	175	11,325	9,555	9,255	305	1,770
Lone Mothers	165	115	100	15	50	2,660	2,115	1,965	150	545
Percentages										
Total Population 15+	100.0%	56.8%	49.5%	12.7%	43.2%	100.0%	63.3%	58.5%	7.6%	36.7%
Females 15+	100.0%	55.5%	49.6%	10.4%	44.8%	100.0%	58.9%	55.6%	5.5%	41.1%
Mothers	100.0%	64.3%	57.9%	9.9%	35.7%	100.0%	83.4%	80.2%	3.9%	16.6%
Mothers in a Couple	100.0%	62.4%	57.0%	8.6%	37.6%	100.0%	84.4%	81.7%	3.2%	15.6%
Lone Mothers	100.0%	69.7%	60.6%	13.0%	30.3%	100.0%	79.5%	73.9%	7.1%	20.5%

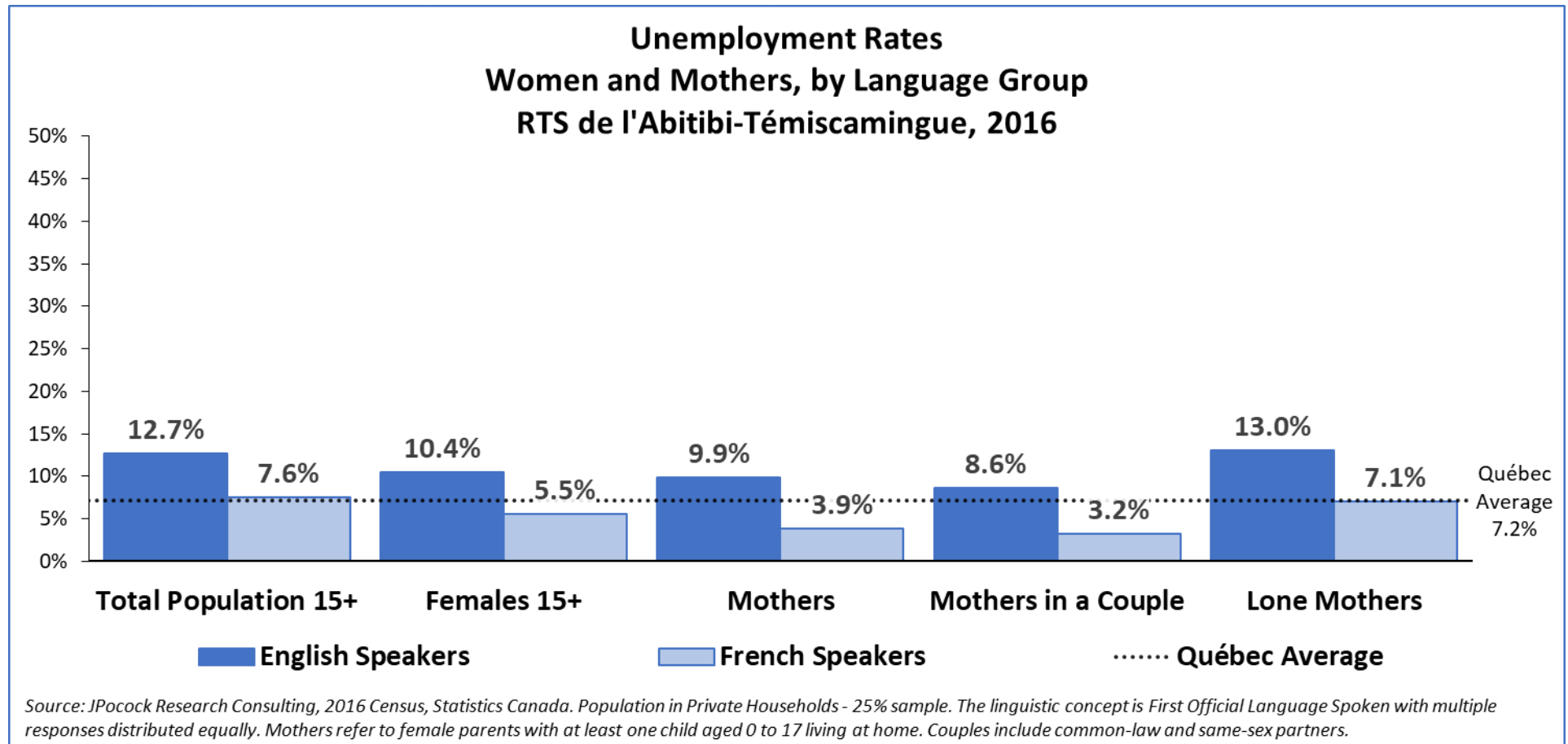
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Light gold indicates a higher level for English speakers and dark gold indicates a much higher level.

2.3.1 Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 44.8% were out of the labour force. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (41.1%) and similar to the proportion for the total English-speaking population (43.2%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 35.7% of English-speaking mothers were out of the labour force. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (16.6%) and much lower than that of English-speaking women (44.8%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who were out of the labour force (30.3%) was much higher than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (20.5%) and was lower than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (37.6%).

2.3.2 Unemployment Rates Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 10.4% were unemployed. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (5.5%) and lower than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (12.7%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 9.9% of English-speaking mothers were unemployed. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (3.9%) and lower than that of English-speaking women (10.4%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who were unemployed (13.0%) was much higher than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (7.1%) and was much higher than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (8.6%).

2.4 Part-Time and Full-Time Work Among Women and Mothers - Table

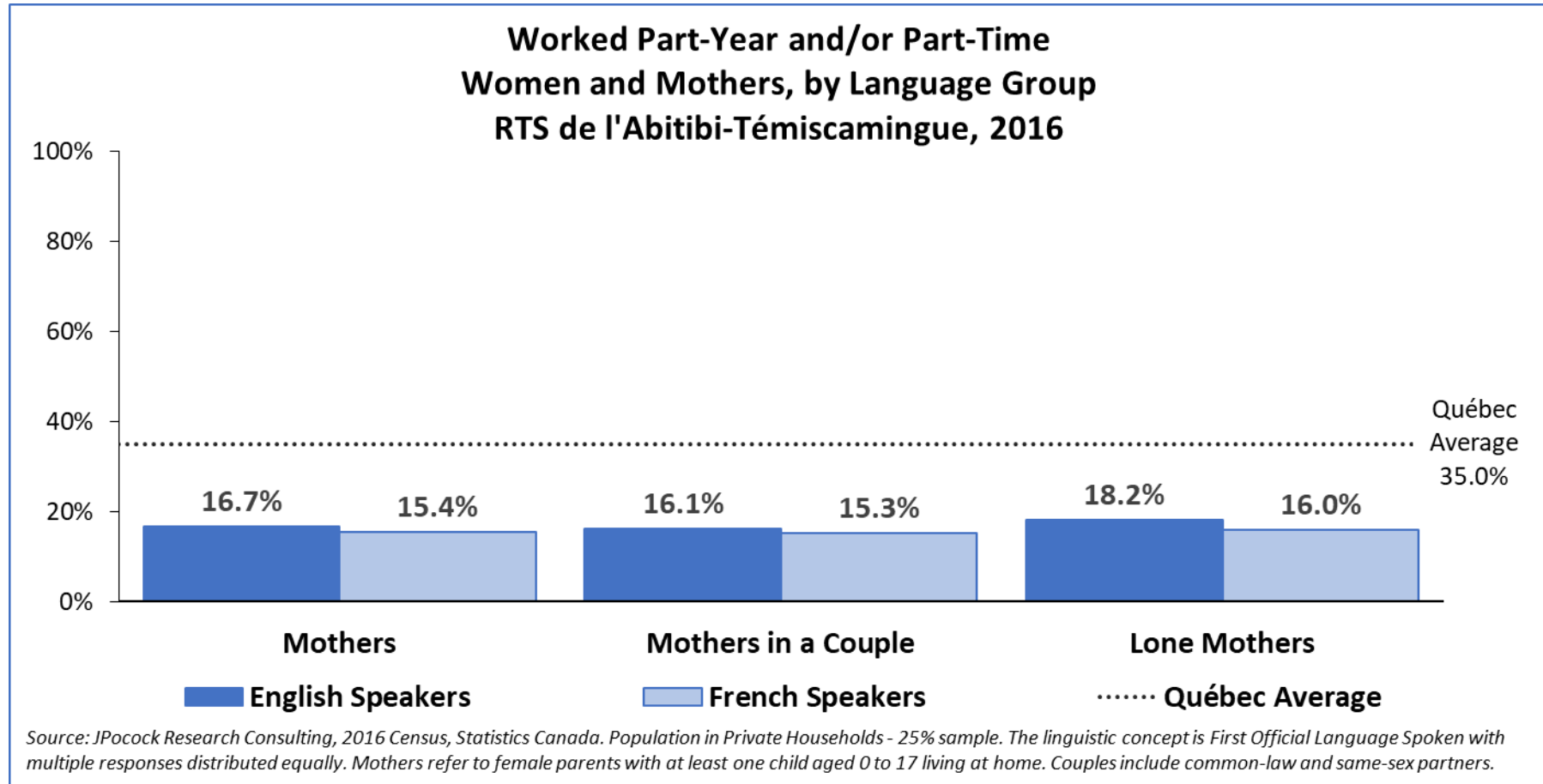
**Part-Time and Full-Time Work
English- and French-Speaking Mothers, by Family Type
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2016**

Population Group	English Speakers				French Speakers			
	Total	Worked Full-Year, Full-Time	Worked Part-Year and/or Part-Time	Did Not Work in Previous Year	Total	Worked Full-Year, Full-Time	Worked Part-Year and/or Part-Time	Did Not Work in Previous Year
Mothers	630	320	105	205	13,985	9,610	2,155	2,230
Mothers in a Couple	465	225	75	160	11,325	7,905	1,730	1,695
Lone Mothers	165	95	30	45	2,660	1,705	425	535
Percentages								
Mothers	100.0%	50.8%	16.7%	32.5%	100.0%	68.7%	15.4%	15.9%
Mothers in a Couple	100.0%	48.4%	16.1%	34.4%	100.0%	69.8%	15.3%	15.0%
Lone Mothers	100.0%	57.6%	18.2%	27.3%	100.0%	64.1%	16.0%	20.1%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Light gold indicates a higher level for English speakers and dark gold indicates a much higher level.

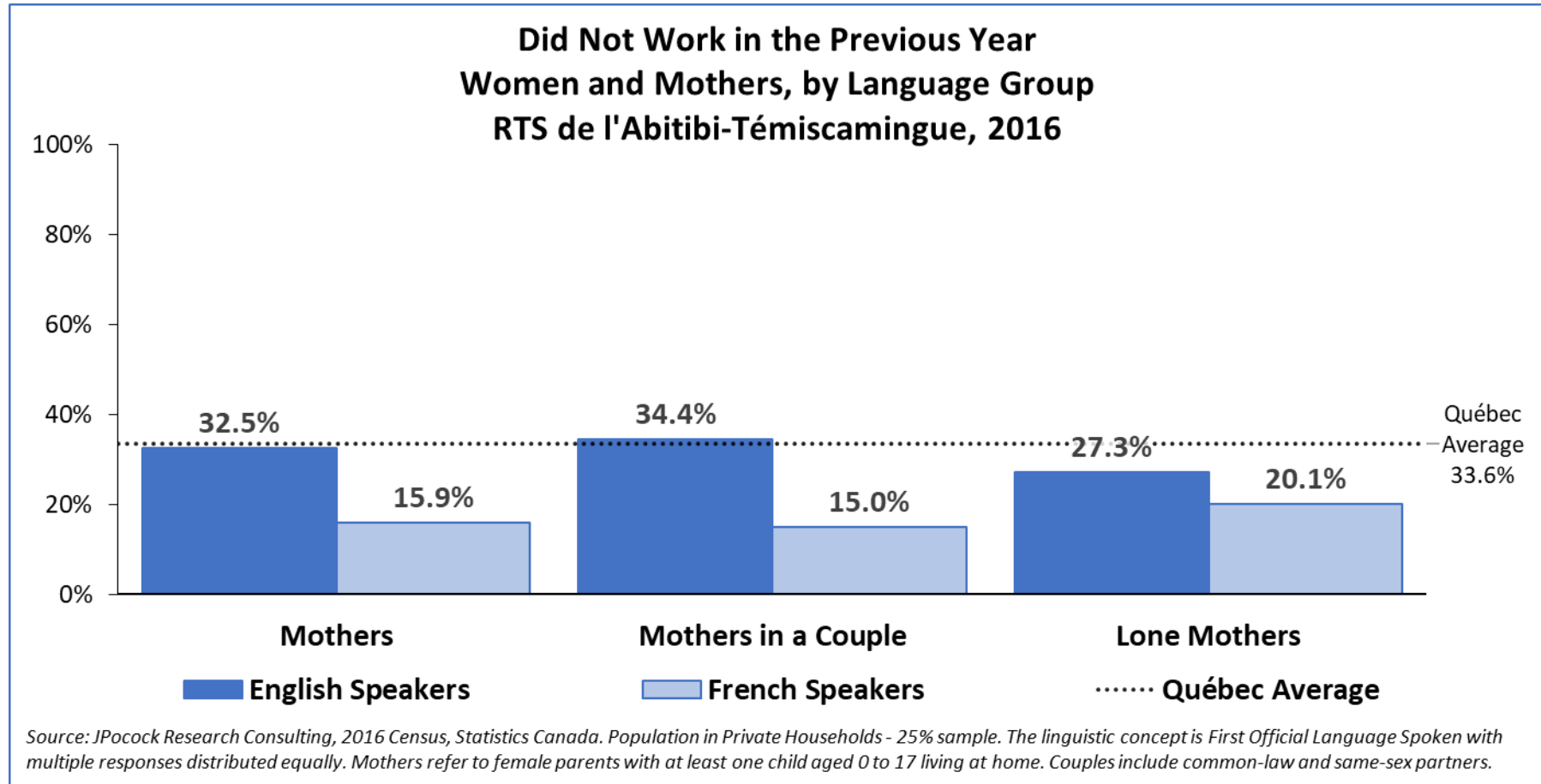
Note: due to limitations of the available data, the total population 15+ and females 15+ have been excluded from this table and related graphs.

2.4.1 Worked Part-Year or Part-Time Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking mothers in a couple in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 16.1% worked part-year and/or part-time in 2015. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers in a couple (15.3%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 18.2% of English-speaking lone mothers worked part-year and/or part-time. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking lone mothers (16.0%) and higher than that of English-speaking mothers in a couple (16.1%).

2.4.2 Did Not Work in the Previous Year Among Women and Mothers - Graph



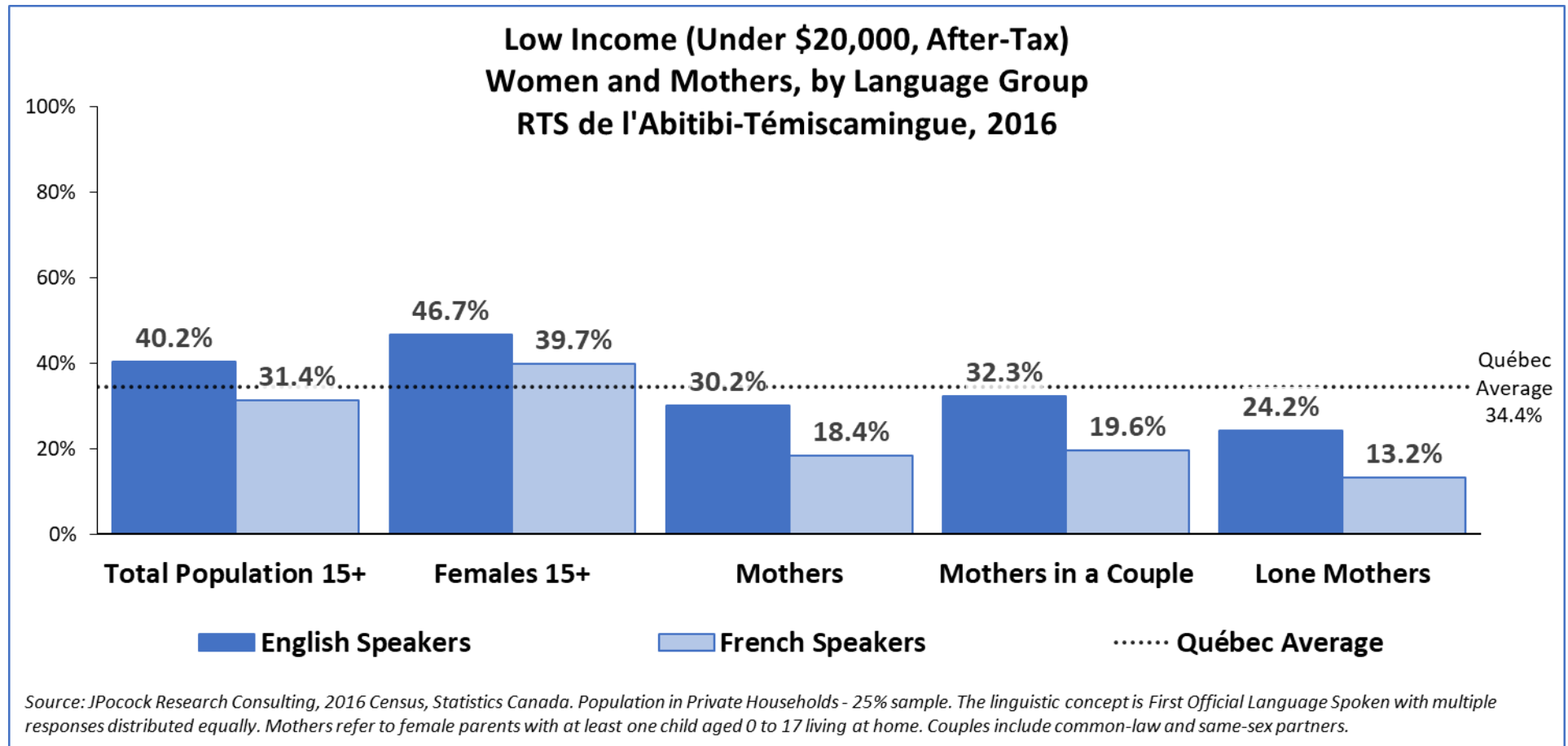
- Among English-speaking mothers in a couple in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 34.4% did not work in 2015. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers in a couple (15.0%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 27.3% of English-speaking lone mothers did not work. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking lone mothers (20.1%) and much lower than that of English-speaking mothers in a couple (34.4%).

2.5 Income Categories Among Women and Mothers - Table

Income Categories Women and Mothers, by Language Group RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2016

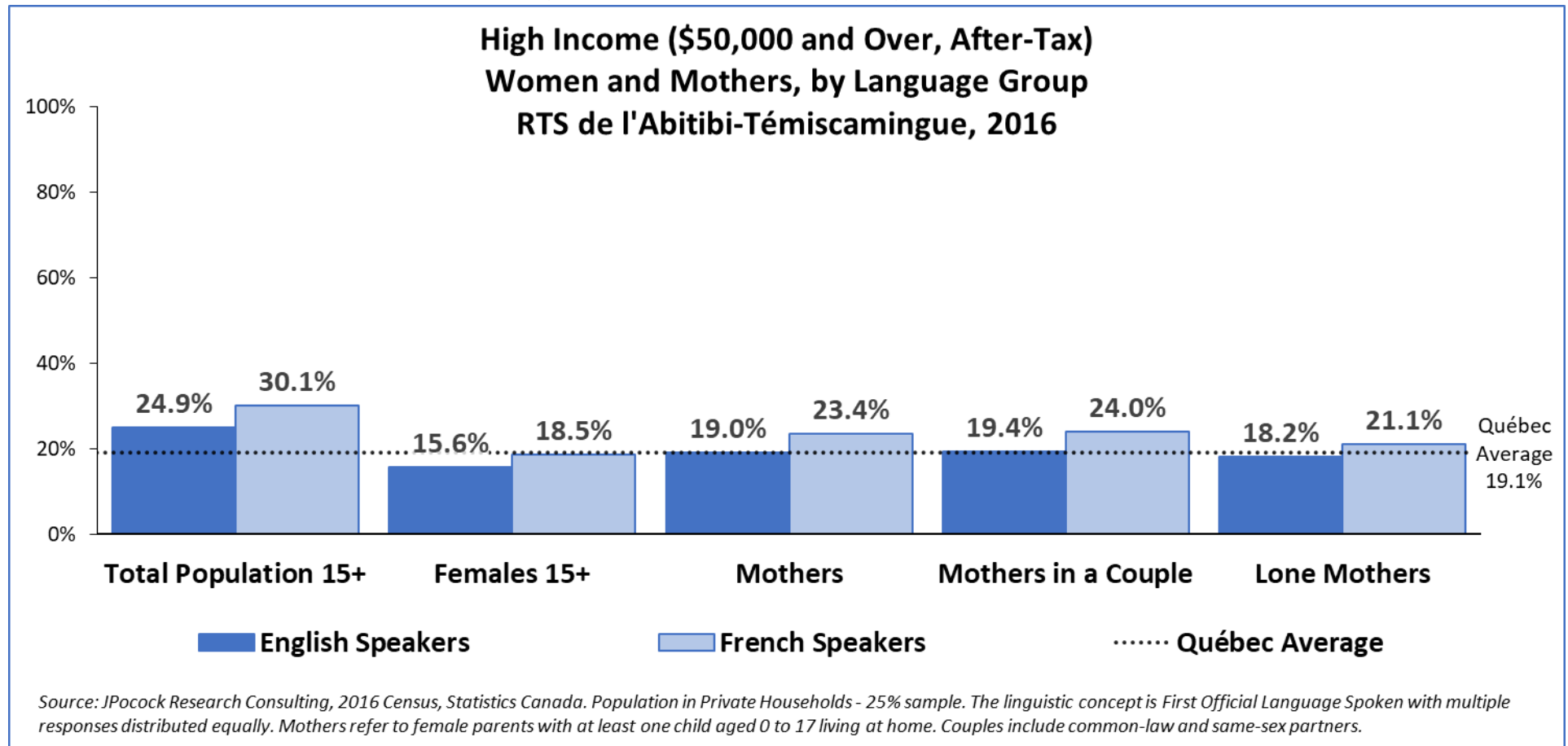
Population Group	English Speakers				French Speakers			
	Total	Under \$20,000 (Including No Income)	\$20,000 - \$49,999	Earning \$50,000 and Over	Total	Under \$20,000 (Including No Income)	\$20,000 - \$49,999	Earning \$50,000 and Over
Total Population 15+	4,345	1,748	1,518	1,083	113,715	35,653	43,833	34,233
Females 15+	2,243	1,048	850	350	56,073	22,253	23,420	10,390
Mothers	630	190	320	120	13,985	2,570	8,130	3,275
Mothers in a Couple	465	150	220	90	11,325	2,220	6,385	2,715
Lone Mothers	165	40	100	30	2,660	350	1,745	560
Percentages								
Total Population 15+	100.0%	40.2%	34.9%	24.9%	100.0%	31.4%	38.5%	30.1%
Females 15+	100.0%	46.7%	37.9%	15.6%	100.0%	39.7%	41.8%	18.5%
Mothers	100.0%	30.2%	50.8%	19.0%	100.0%	18.4%	58.1%	23.4%
Mothers in a Couple	100.0%	32.3%	47.3%	19.4%	100.0%	19.6%	56.4%	24.0%
Lone Mothers	100.0%	24.2%	60.6%	18.2%	100.0%	13.2%	65.6%	21.1%
<p><i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Light gold indicates a higher level for English speakers and dark gold indicates a much higher level. Refers to individual After-Tax income.</i></p>								

2.5.1 Low Income (Under \$20,000) Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 46.7% earned under \$20,000 in 2015. This was higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (39.7%) and higher than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (40.2%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 30.2% of English-speaking mothers earned under \$20,000 in 2015. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (18.4%) and much lower than that of English-speaking women (46.7%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who earned under \$20,000 in 2015 (24.2%) was much higher than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (13.2%) and was much lower than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (32.3%).

2.5.2 High Income (\$50,000 or More) Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking women in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 15.6% earned \$50,000 or more in 2015. This was lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (18.5%) and much lower than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (24.9%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 19.0% of English-speaking mothers earned \$50,000 or more in 2015. This was lower than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (23.4%) and much higher than that of English-speaking women (15.6%).
- The proportion of English-speaking lone mothers in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue who earned \$50,000 or more in 2015 (18.2%) was lower than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (21.1%) and was lower than the proportion among English-speaking mothers in a couple (19.4%).

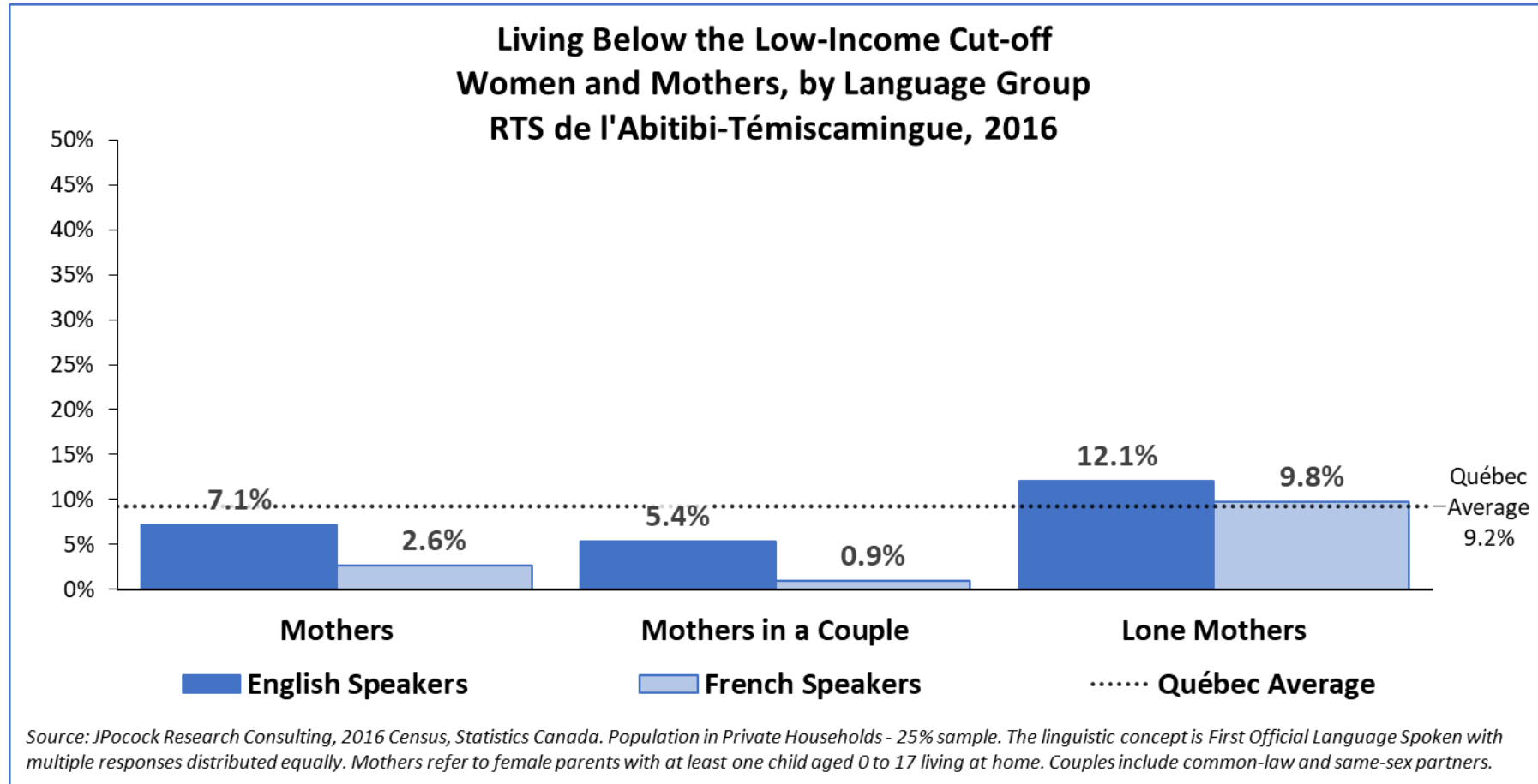
2.6 Low-Income Cut-Off Status Among Women and Mothers – Table

**Low-Income Cut-off (LICO-AT) Status
English- and French-Speaking Mothers, by Family Type
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2016**

Population Group	English Speakers			French Speakers		
	Total	Living Above LICO	Living Below LICO	Total	Living Above LICO	Living Below LICO
Mothers	630	475	45	13,985	13,310	365
Mothers in a Couple	465	360	25	11,325	11,020	105
Lone Mothers	165	115	20	2,660	2,290	260
Percentages						
Mothers	100.0%	75.4%	7.1%	100.0%	95.2%	2.6%
Mothers in a Couple	100.0%	77.4%	5.4%	100.0%	97.3%	0.9%
Lone Mothers	100.0%	69.7%	12.1%	100.0%	86.1%	9.8%
<p><i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Light gold indicates a higher level for English speakers and dark gold indicates a much higher level.</i></p>						

Note: due to limitations of the available data, the total population 15+ and females 15+ have been excluded from this table and related graph.

2.6.1 Low-Income Cut-Off Status Among Women and Mothers – Graph



- Among English-speaking fathers in a couple in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 5.4% reported to be living below LICO. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking fathers in a couple (0.9%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 12.1% of English-speaking lone mothers reported to be living below LICO. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking lone mothers (9.8%) and much higher than that of English-speaking mothers in a couple (5.4%).

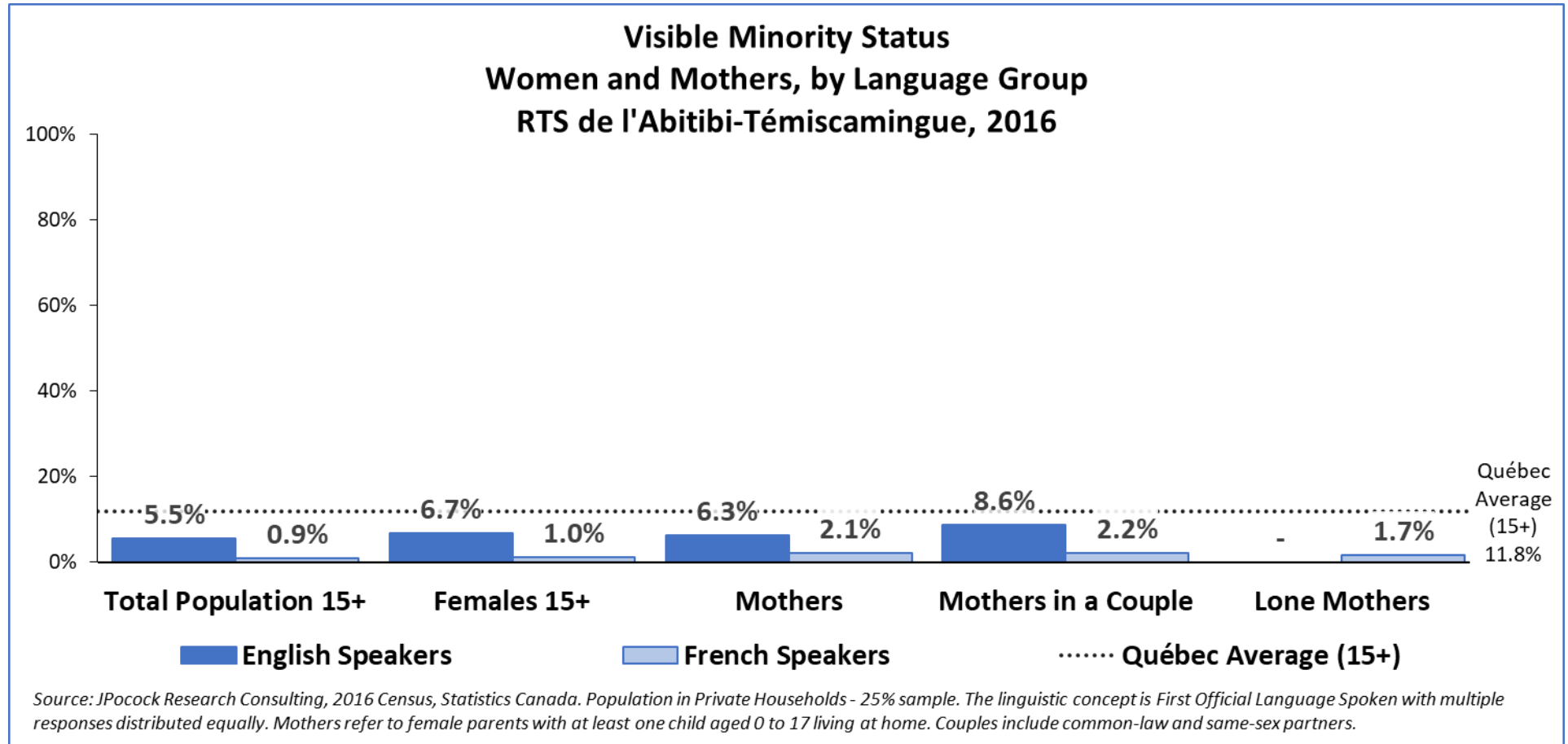
2.7 Visible Minority Status Among Women and Mothers - Table

**Visible Minority Status
Women and Mothers, by Language Group
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2016**

Population Group	English Speakers			French Speakers		
	Total	Non-Visible Minority Population	Visible Minority	Total	Non-Visible Minority Population	Visible Minority
Total Population 15+	4,345	4,100	240	113,715	112,660	1,060
Females 15+	2,243	2,100	150	56,073	55,500	570
Mothers	630	585	40	13,985	13,690	290
Mothers in a Couple	465	420	40	11,325	11,080	245
Lone Mothers	165	165	0	2,660	2,610	45
Percentages						
Total Population 15+	100.0%	94.4%	5.5%	100.0%	99.1%	0.9%
Females 15+	100.0%	93.6%	6.7%	100.0%	99.0%	1.0%
Mothers	100.0%	92.9%	6.3%	100.0%	97.9%	2.1%
Mothers in a Couple	100.0%	90.3%	8.6%	100.0%	97.8%	2.2%
Lone Mothers	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	98.1%	1.7%

Source: JPacock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Light gold indicates a higher level for English speakers and dark gold indicates a much higher level.

2.7.1 Visible Minority Status Among Women and Mothers - Graph



- Among English-speaking females aged 15 years and over in RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 6.7% were members of a visible minority. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking women (1.0%) and much higher than the proportion for the total English-speaking population (5.5%).
- In RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 6.3% of English-speaking mothers were members of a visible minority. This was much higher than the proportion reported for French-speaking mothers (2.1%) and lower than that of English-speaking women (6.7%).

3 - Women and Mothers Across Québec

3.1 Males and Females Aged 15+ Across Québec

Males and Females Aged 15 Years and Over by Language Group Québec and its RTS Territories, 2016							
Geography	Total Population Aged 15+	English Speakers			French Speakers		
		Total Aged 15+	Males 15+	Females 15+	Total Aged 15+	Males 15+	Females 15+
Québec	6,634,280	932,838	468,463	464,375	5,652,213	2,774,518	2,877,695
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	161,585	993	493	500	160,563	79,748	80,815
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	226,365	1,693	890	808	224,643	112,600	112,043
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	599,895	12,588	6,618	5,965	586,103	286,473	299,625
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	414,365	5,193	2,660	2,528	408,578	202,665	205,913
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	383,270	31,838	15,775	16,060	350,573	173,695	176,880
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	291,080	164,370	80,888	83,485	122,235	57,383	64,850
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	283,615	160,150	77,835	82,315	117,505	56,315	61,185
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	255,580	69,440	35,698	33,743	182,940	92,958	89,983
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	343,345	77,393	39,980	37,413	256,653	121,855	134,798
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	417,370	65,320	33,608	31,715	343,720	163,953	179,775
RTS de l'Outaouais	309,055	58,373	29,778	28,598	249,598	121,193	128,413
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	118,105	4,345	2,095	2,243	113,715	57,640	56,073
RTS de la Côte-Nord	75,255	4,285	2,110	2,175	70,765	35,755	35,005
RTS de la Gaspésie	66,125	6,883	3,273	3,610	59,238	29,113	30,125
RTS des Îles	10,785	615	315	300	10,175	4,940	5,240
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	338,470	3,288	1,555	1,735	335,058	168,375	166,675
RTS de Laval	337,495	75,270	38,713	36,555	256,060	122,958	133,105
RTS de Lanaudière	400,015	12,120	6,203	5,923	387,185	191,678	195,508
RTS des Laurentides	479,010	31,750	16,385	15,368	446,475	219,640	226,838
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	323,285	46,030	23,083	22,945	273,580	133,218	140,355
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	419,585	16,953	8,775	8,185	401,658	196,470	205,185
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	348,995	67,235	33,430	33,805	280,865	138,445	142,425

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

3.2 English-Speaking Women and Mothers Across Québec

Women, Parents and Mothers English- and French-Speaking Population Québec and its RTS Territories, 2016

Geography	Total Population Aged 15+	English Speakers					French Speakers				
		Total English Speakers Aged 15+	Females 15+	Parents with children 0-17 at home	Mothers	Lone Monthers	Total French Speakers Aged 15+	Females 15+	Parents with children 0-17 at home	Mothers	Lone Monthers
Québec	6,634,280	932,838	464,375	248,330	124,165	22,830	5,652,213	2,774,518	1,300,025	597,815	46,130
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	161,585	993	500	230	115	25	160,563	79,748	32,545	15,255	1,070
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	226,365	1,693	808	470	235	55	224,643	112,600	48,105	22,540	1,705
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	599,895	12,588	5,965	3,200	1,600	240	586,103	286,473	126,150	59,330	4,500
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	414,365	5,193	2,528	1,260	630	130	408,578	202,665	85,200	39,290	3,465
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	383,270	31,838	16,060	6,830	3,415	730	350,573	173,695	77,340	36,025	3,450
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	291,080	164,370	83,485	43,400	21,700	3,900	122,235	57,383	30,085	13,280	745
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	283,615	160,150	82,315	37,530	18,765	3,545	117,505	56,315	27,665	12,445	600
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	255,580	69,440	33,743	13,520	6,760	1,560	182,940	92,958	29,690	12,840	1,030
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	343,345	77,393	37,413	20,690	10,345	1,930	256,653	121,855	62,120	27,250	1,615
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	417,370	65,320	31,715	17,180	8,590	1,620	343,720	163,953	78,270	33,895	2,480
RTS de l'Outaouais	309,055	58,373	28,598	16,580	8,290	1,805	249,598	121,193	61,415	27,835	2,640
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	118,105	4,345	2,243	1,260	630	165	113,715	57,640	26,400	12,420	1,085
RTS de la Côte-Nord	75,255	4,285	2,175	1,250	625	145	70,765	35,755	16,830	7,785	775
RTS de la Gaspésie	66,125	6,883	3,610	1,440	720	235	59,238	29,113	10,590	4,855	435
RTS des Îles	10,785	615	300	140	70	20	10,175	4,940	1,870	905	65
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	338,470	3,288	1,735	850	425	70	335,058	168,375	79,310	37,770	2,720
RTS de Laval	337,495	75,270	36,555	24,960	12,480	1,465	256,060	122,958	63,385	28,860	1,660
RTS de Lanaudière	400,015	12,120	5,923	3,640	1,820	275	387,185	191,678	95,455	44,110	3,380
RTS des Laurentides	479,010	31,750	15,368	8,400	4,200	655	446,475	219,640	107,160	49,510	4,320
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	323,285	46,030	22,945	12,470	6,235	1,000	273,580	133,218	67,255	30,950	2,260
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	419,585	16,953	8,185	4,570	2,285	315	401,658	196,470	95,920	44,565	3,445
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	348,995	67,235	33,805	20,690	10,345	1,750	280,865	138,445	73,115	34,120	2,495

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Mothers refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex.

3.3 Proportion of Women, Mothers and Lone Mothers Across Quebec

Women, Parents and Mothers English- and French-Speaking Population Québec and its RTS Territories, 2016

Geography	English Speakers			French Speakers		
	Proportion of the Adult Population who had Children 0-17 at Home	Proportion of Women who were Mothers	Proportion of Mothers who were Lone Parents	Proportion of the Adult Population who had Children 0-17 at Home	Proportion of Women who were Mothers	Proportion of Mothers who were Lone Parents
Québec	26.6%	26.7%	18.4%	23.0%	21.5%	7.7%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	23.2%	23.0%	21.7%	20.3%	19.1%	7.0%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	27.8%	29.1%	23.4%	21.4%	20.0%	7.6%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	25.4%	26.8%	15.0%	21.5%	20.7%	7.6%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	24.3%	24.9%	20.6%	20.9%	19.4%	8.8%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	21.5%	21.3%	21.4%	22.1%	20.7%	9.6%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	26.4%	26.0%	18.0%	24.6%	23.1%	5.6%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	23.4%	22.8%	18.9%	23.5%	22.1%	4.8%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	19.5%	20.0%	23.1%	16.2%	13.8%	8.0%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	26.7%	27.7%	18.7%	24.2%	22.4%	5.9%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	26.3%	27.1%	18.9%	22.8%	20.7%	7.3%
RTS de l'Outaouais	28.4%	29.0%	21.8%	24.6%	23.0%	9.5%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	29.0%	28.1%	26.2%	23.2%	21.5%	8.7%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	29.2%	28.7%	23.2%	23.8%	21.8%	10.0%
RTS de la Gaspésie	20.9%	19.9%	32.6%	17.9%	16.7%	9.0%
RTS des Îles	22.8%	23.3%	28.6%	18.4%	18.3%	7.2%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	25.9%	24.5%	16.5%	23.7%	22.4%	7.2%
RTS de Laval	33.2%	34.1%	11.7%	24.8%	23.5%	5.8%
RTS de Lanaudière	30.0%	30.7%	15.1%	24.7%	23.0%	7.7%
RTS des Laurentides	26.5%	27.3%	15.6%	24.0%	22.5%	8.7%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	27.1%	27.2%	16.0%	24.6%	23.2%	7.3%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	27.0%	27.9%	13.8%	23.9%	22.7%	7.7%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	30.8%	30.6%	16.9%	26.0%	24.6%	7.3%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Mothers refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex.

3.4 Low Income Among Women and Mothers Across Québec - Numbers

Living Below the Low-Income Cut-Off (LICO-AT) Among English- and French-Speaking Mothers, by Family Structure Québec and its RTS Territories, 2016

Geography	English-Speaking Mothers						French-Speaking Mothers					
	In a Couple Census Family			Lone Parent			In a Couple Census Family			Lone Parent		
	Total With Children	Living Above LICO	Living Below LICO	Total With Children	Living Above LICO	Living Below LICO	Total With Children	Living Above LICO	Living Below LICO	Total With Children	Living Above LICO	Living Below LICO
Québec	101,335	91,150	8,205	22,830	16,000	5,895	561,295	539,135	20,020	140,915	114,025	25,800
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	90	85	-	25	25	-	14,225	14,085	135	3,055	2,660	400
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	180	170	10	55	45	10	20,945	20,545	230	4,625	3,925	640
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,360	1,225	135	240	170	70	55,235	53,830	1,235	11,590	9,780	1,760
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	500	470	10	130	85	45	35,950	34,905	670	9,955	8,080	1,740
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	2,685	2,530	160	730	570	160	33,040	32,300	740	8,280	7,155	1,125
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	17,800	16,660	1,130	3,900	2,930	970	13,505	12,525	985	3,300	2,540	760
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	15,220	13,010	2,210	3,545	2,335	1,210	12,440	10,870	1,570	2,780	1,915	865
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	5,200	4,305	895	1,560	890	675	12,340	11,360	985	4,505	2,930	1,575
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	8,415	7,315	1,105	1,930	1,260	670	26,880	23,470	3,405	7,995	5,465	2,535
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	6,970	6,465	500	1,620	1,205	420	32,490	28,775	3,720	11,880	8,340	3,545
RTS de l'Outaouais	6,485	6,055	360	1,805	1,290	455	25,935	25,075	845	7,645	6,195	1,435
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	465	360	25	165	115	20	11,325	11,020	105	2,660	2,290	260
RTS de la Côte-Nord	480	385	-	145	80	10	7,040	6,275	60	2,005	1,300	140
RTS de la Gaspésie	485	390	-	235	90	10	4,425	4,355	60	1,315	1,215	100
RTS des Îles	50	50	-	20	20	-	830	825	-	135	125	-
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	355	345	10	70	60	10	35,100	34,890	215	6,440	5,845	595
RTS de Laval	11,015	10,345	665	1,465	1,150	310	28,315	27,020	1,300	6,210	5,025	1,185
RTS de Lanaudière	1,545	1,490	50	275	210	60	41,015	40,065	715	10,330	8,800	1,455
RTS des Laurentides	3,545	3,390	150	655	510	140	45,715	44,910	800	11,930	10,230	1,700
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	5,235	4,815	420	1,000	765	240	29,240	28,470	770	7,065	5,895	1,165
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	1,970	1,870	100	315	205	110	41,310	40,350	960	10,045	8,095	1,945
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	8,595	8,240	230	1,750	1,430	270	32,255	31,730	530	6,740	5,895	840

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Women refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex. Low-income concepts do not apply to the full population.

3.5 Low Income Among Women and Mothers Across Québec - Percentages

Living Below the Low-Income Cut-Off English- and French-Speaking Mothers, by Family Structure Québec and its RTS Territories, 2016

Geography	English-Speaking Mothers		French-Speaking Mothers	
	In a Couple with Children Below LICO	Lone Parent Below LICO	In a Couple with Children Below LICO	Lone Parent Below LICO
Québec	8.3%	26.9%	3.6%	18.5%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	-	-	0.9%	13.1%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	-	-	1.1%	14.0%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	9.9%	29.2%	2.2%	15.3%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	-	34.6%	1.9%	17.7%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	5.9%	21.9%	2.2%	13.6%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	6.4%	24.9%	7.3%	23.0%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	14.5%	34.1%	12.6%	31.1%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	17.2%	43.1%	8.0%	35.0%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	13.1%	34.7%	12.7%	31.7%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	7.2%	25.8%	11.4%	29.8%
RTS de l'Outaouais	5.6%	26.1%	3.3%	18.8%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	6.5%	14.8%	0.9%	10.2%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	-	-	0.9%	9.7%
RTS de la Gaspésie	-	-	1.4%	7.6%
RTS des Îles	-	-	-	-
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	-	-	0.6%	9.2%
RTS de Laval	6.0%	21.2%	4.6%	19.1%
RTS de Lanaudière	3.2%	22.2%	1.8%	14.2%
RTS des Laurentides	4.2%	21.5%	1.8%	14.2%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	8.0%	23.9%	2.6%	16.5%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	5.1%	34.9%	2.3%	19.4%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	2.7%	15.9%	1.6%	12.5%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in Private Households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. Parents include only those with at least one child aged 0-17 living at home. Mothers refer to those parents who reported their sex as female. Couples refer to married and common-law partners, including those of opposite/same-sex.