

Socio-demographic Profile of Children Aged 0 to 5 and their Parents

RTS de la Côte-Nord

BASED ON THE 2016 CENSUS OF CANADA

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FOR THE

Community Health and Social Services Network



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Socio-demographic Profiles of Children aged 0-5 and their Parents

Introduction

Early Child Development as a Social Determinant of Health

Early child development (ECD) is a cornerstone of human development and childhood is considered to be the most important developmental phase of the individual lifespan. The developmental outcomes of this early phase of life impact the level of health and well-being enjoyed by a population in its future. Early child development is a social determinant of the health of communities and it is a process that is particularly sensitive to social determinants like the socio-economic status of families with children aged 0-5 and their social environment, access to health and social services, communication competency and literacy and access to local social support networks.

Health organizations around the globe are promoting knowledge and fostering policy, programs and initiatives that aim to improve the situation of children experiencing disadvantaged conditions and who are thereby vulnerable to poor childhood development. In Québec, the 2017 study of the Institut de la statistique du Québec entitled *Québec Survey on Children's Development in Kindergarten/Enquête québécoise sur le développement des enfants à la maternelle* selected the following key areas for assessment of the quality of ECD: physical health and well-being; social competence; emotional maturity; cognitive and language development; as well as communication skills and general knowledge.

See the report at https://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/sante/enfants-ados/developpement-enfants-maternelle-2017_an.html

The Community Health and Social Services Network: *Bright Beginnings*

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. It's 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 21 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. With their networks, CHSSN has developed a collective vision and an early childhood framework called *Bright Beginnings: an adapted approach to supporting English-speaking children (0-5) and families*. This approach is being implemented by networks to varying degrees in many regions in accordance with each network organization's capacity.

To explore their approach further go to http://chssn.org/pdf/ProvincialActionPlan-BB_ENG.pdf

About These Profiles

These profiles draw from the 2016 Census of Canada to provide pertinent socio-demographic information on the children aged 0-5 of Québec's English-speaking communities and their families in

accordance with Québec's RTS (réseau territorial de services) territories.¹ They include information on their numbers, where they live, family structures they are part of, socio-economic issues they face, their status as recent immigrants to Québec, aboriginal identity 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.

Please note that these profiles draw from two different census samples. Section 1 of each profile provides information drawn from the 2016 census sample of the Québec population living in private households. **Section 2** provides information on the 2016 census sample of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 living in census families in Québec.

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>

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.)

Mobility status – (Place of residence 5 years ago) Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2011, in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier.

Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers.

Movers include non-migrants and migrants.

Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve.

Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada.

External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date. External migrants are referred to as immigrants in this document.

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 Québec’s RTS territories in which there are at least 250 English speaking residents. **Please note that the profiles are divided into two sections. Section 1** provides information drawn from the 2016 census sample of the Québec population living in private households. **Section 2** provides information on the 2016 census sample of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 living in census families in Québec.

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
- Household living arrangements
- Income
- Low-income cut-off (LICO)
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Visible minority status
- Family Structure
- Aboriginal identity
- Recent Immigrant status

Section 1: Children 0-5

The statistics presented in this section of the profile
are drawn from the 2016 census population
living in private households in Québec.

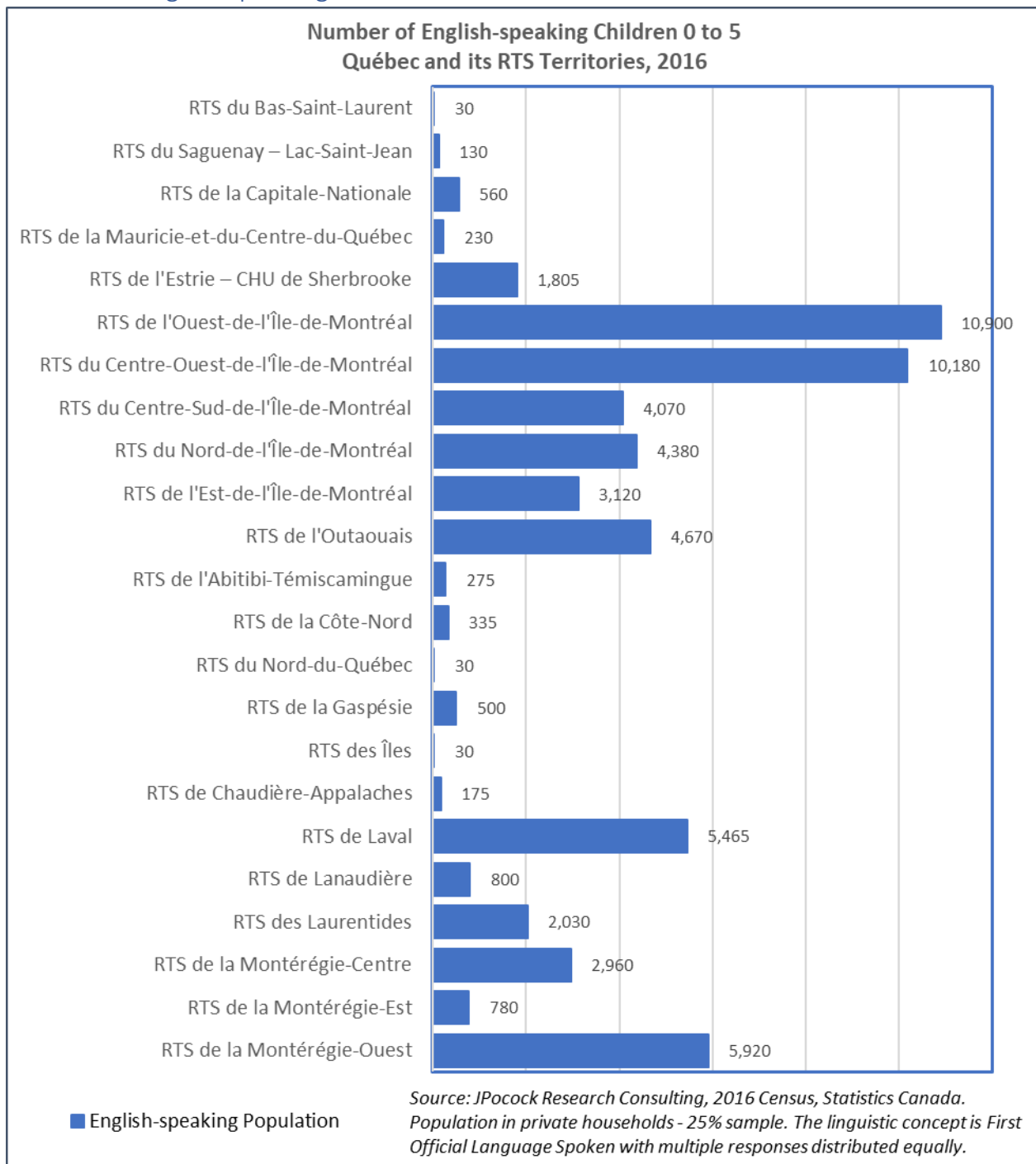
Children 0 to 5 Across Québec

Proportion of Children Across Québec

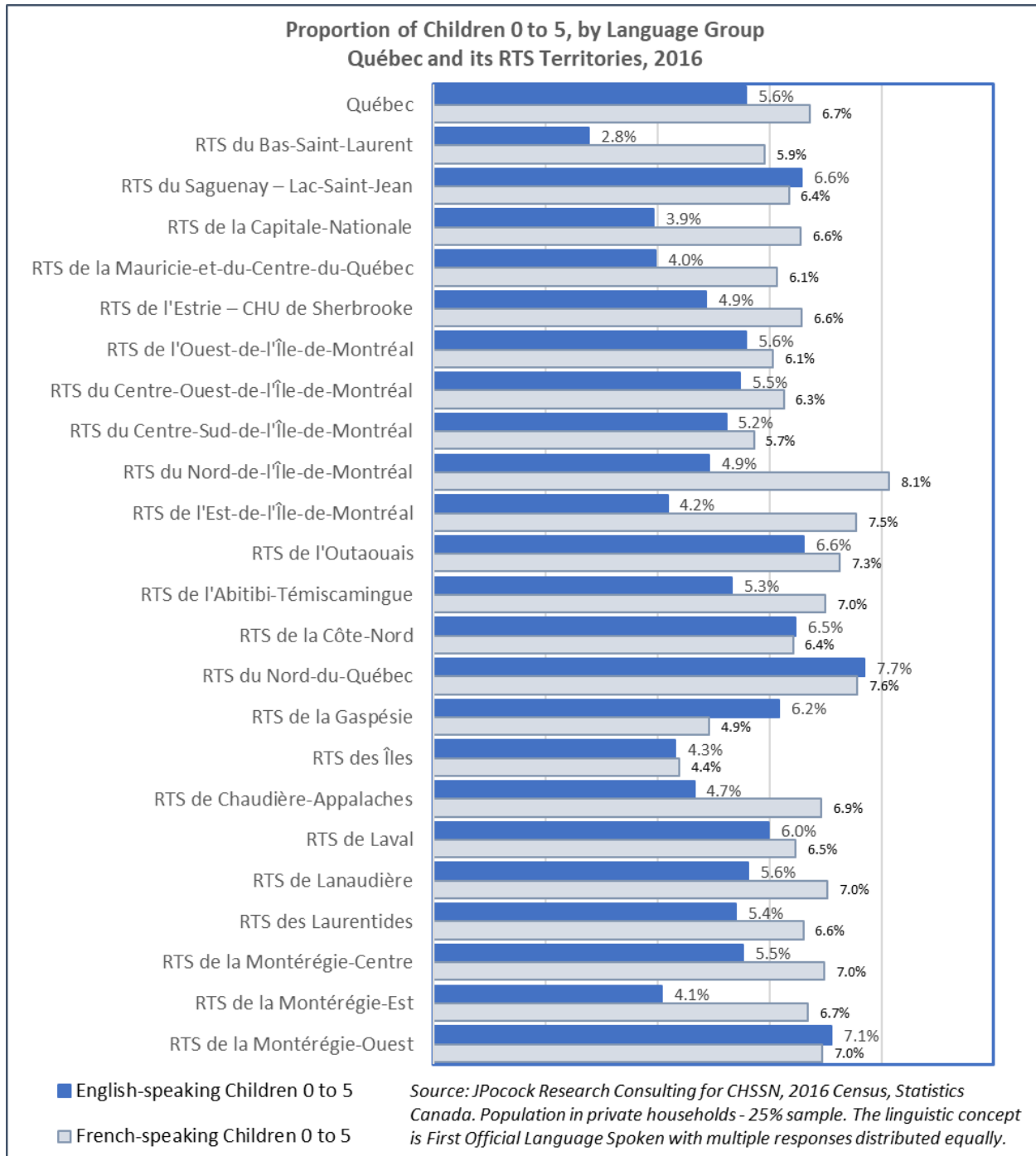
Size and Proportion English-speaking Children 0 to 5 and French-speaking Children 0 to 5 Québec and its RTS Territories, 2016								
Geography	English-speaking Population				French-speaking Population			
	Total English-speaking Population	Share of Total Population	English-speaking Children 0 to 5	English-speaking Children 0 to 5 (%)	Total French-speaking Population	Share of Total Population	French-speaking Children 0 to 5	French-speaking Children 0 to 5 (%)
Québec	1,097,925	13.8%	61,400	5.6%	6,795,280	85%	456,615	6.7%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,080	0.6%	30	2.8%	188,850	99%	11,175	5.9%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	1,975	0.7%	130	6.6%	266,835	99%	16,945	6.4%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	14,205	2.0%	560	3.9%	693,190	98%	45,500	6.6%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	5,800	1.2%	230	4.0%	484,485	99%	29,750	6.1%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	37,010	8.1%	1,805	4.9%	420,845	92%	27,705	6.6%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	194,935	55.8%	10,900	5.6%	148,085	42%	8,970	6.1%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	185,920	55.0%	10,180	5.5%	142,460	42%	8,915	6.3%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	77,840	26.7%	4,070	5.2%	209,030	72%	11,965	5.7%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	88,895	21.4%	4,380	4.9%	314,375	76%	25,575	8.1%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	74,575	14.9%	3,120	4.2%	415,110	83%	31,330	7.5%
RTS de l'Outaouais	70,575	18.7%	4,670	6.6%	304,625	81%	22,120	7.3%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,155	3.6%	275	5.3%	137,920	96%	9,660	7.0%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	5,175	5.7%	335	6.5%	85,085	94%	5,465	6.4%
RTS du Nord-du-Québec	390	2.9%	30	7.7%	13,265	97%	1,005	7.6%
RTS de la Gaspésie	8,090	10.7%	500	6.2%	67,840	89%	3,345	4.9%
RTS des Îles	695	5.7%	30	4.3%	11,495	94%	505	4.4%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	3,755	0.9%	175	4.7%	404,685	99%	28,020	6.9%
RTS de Laval	91,115	22.2%	5,465	6.0%	311,535	76%	20,170	6.5%
RTS de Lanaudière	14,215	2.9%	800	5.6%	471,020	97%	33,155	7.0%
RTS des Laurentides	37,555	6.5%	2,030	5.4%	538,755	93%	35,590	6.6%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	53,570	13.7%	2,960	5.5%	332,790	85%	23,230	7.0%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	19,130	3.8%	780	4.1%	484,805	96%	32,445	6.7%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	83,300	19.4%	5,920	7.1%	343,710	80%	23,890	7.0%

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

Number of English-Speaking Children 0 to 5 Across Québec



Proportion of Children 0 to 5 Across Québec



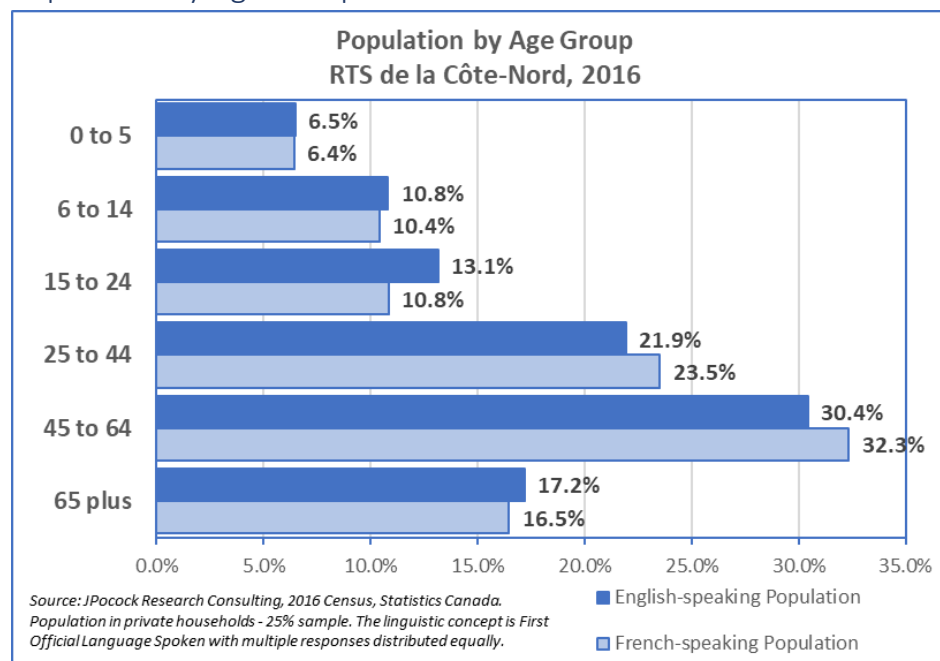
Children 0 to 5 in RTS de la Côte-Nord

Population by Age - Table

Age Groups				
English-speaking Population and French-speaking Population				
RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016				
Age Group	English-speaking Population	French-speaking Population	English-speaking Population (%)	French-speaking Population (%)
Total	5,175	85,085	100.0%	100.0%
0 to 5	335	5,465	6.5%	6.4%
6 to 14	560	8,860	10.8%	10.4%
15 to 24	680	9,225	13.1%	10.8%
25 to 44	1,135	20,005	21.9%	23.5%
45 to 64	1,575	27,520	30.4%	32.3%
65 plus	890	14,005	17.2%	16.5%

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.

Population by Age - Graph



- In 2016, there were 5,175 English-speaking persons in the RTS de la Côte-Nord territory. Of these, 335 (6.5%) were in the 0 to 5 age group.
- The proportion of children aged 0 to 5 was higher in the English-speaking population than in the French-speaking population (6.4%).
- The proportion of children aged 0 to 5 in the English-speaking population of RTS de la Côte-Nord was higher than the average for Quebec's English-speaking population (5.6%).

Visible Minority by Age - Table

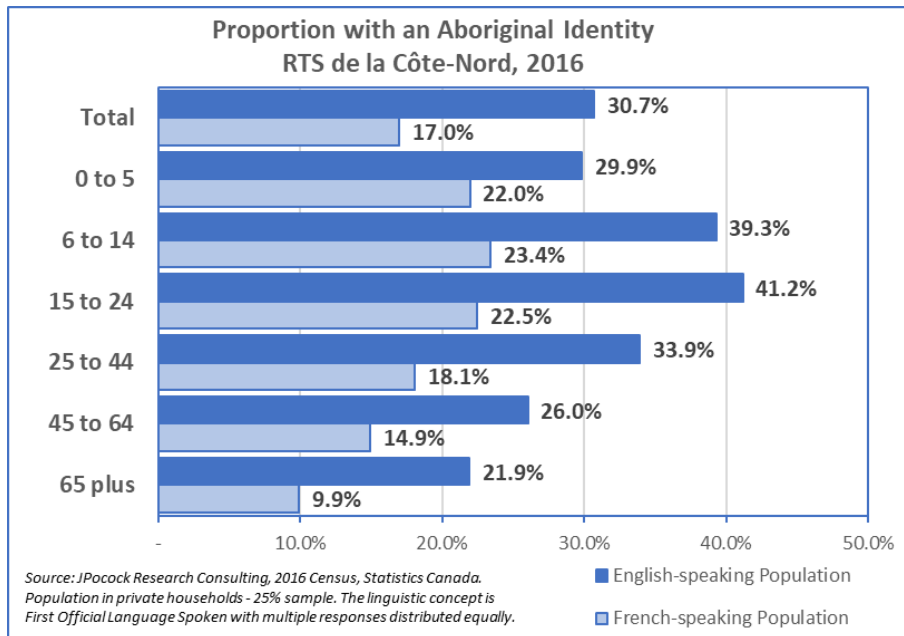
In RTS de la Côte-Nord, the number of English-speaking children aged 0 to 5 who were members of a visible minority was too low to reliably report.

Aboriginal Identity by Age - Table

Aboriginal Identity English-speaking Population and French-speaking Population RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016						
Age Group	English-speaking Population			French-speaking Population		
	Total	Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity (%)	Total	Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity (%)
Total	5,175	1,590	30.7%	85,085	14,460	17.0%
0 to 5	335	100	29.9%	5,465	1,200	22.0%
6 to 14	560	220	39.3%	8,860	2,075	23.4%
15 to 24	680	280	41.2%	9,225	2,075	22.5%
25 to 44	1,135	385	33.9%	20,005	3,615	18.1%
45 to 64	1,575	410	26.0%	27,520	4,105	14.9%
65 plus	890	195	21.9%	14,005	1,385	9.9%

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.

Aboriginal Identity by Age - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord there were 100 (29.9%) English-speaking children aged 0 to 5 who reported an aboriginal identity. This proportion was much higher than that displayed by the French-speaking population (22.0%).
- The proportion of English-speaking children aged 0 to 5 who reported an aboriginal identity was similar to that of the total English-speaking population of RTS de la Côte-Nord (30.7%).
- For the overall English-speaking population of Quebec, there were 44,800 persons who reported an aboriginal identity, representing 4.1% of that population. The level for RTS de la Côte-Nord is much higher than the provincial average.

Household Living Arrangements by Age – English Speakers

Household Living Arrangements English-speaking Population RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016						
Age Group	Total	Total persons in Census families	Spouses, common-law partners and children	Lone parents and children	Total persons in non-Census families	Living with relatives
Total	5,175	4,505	3,795	705	670	100
0 to 5	335	330	270	60	10	10
6 to 14	560	545	395	150	10	5
15 to 24	680	610	455	160	65	15
25 to 44	1,135	1,000	840	155	140	15
45 to 64	1,575	1,370	1,225	140	210	35
65 plus	890	650	610	45	240	20
Total	100.0%	87.1%	73.3%	13.6%	12.9%	1.9%
0 to 5	100.0%	98.5%	80.6%	17.9%	-	-
6 to 14	100.0%	97.3%	70.5%	26.8%	-	-
15 to 24	100.0%	89.7%	66.9%	23.5%	9.6%	-
25 to 44	100.0%	88.1%	74.0%	13.7%	12.3%	-
45 to 64	100.0%	87.0%	77.8%	8.9%	13.3%	2.2%
65 plus	100.0%	73.0%	68.5%	5.1%	27.0%	-

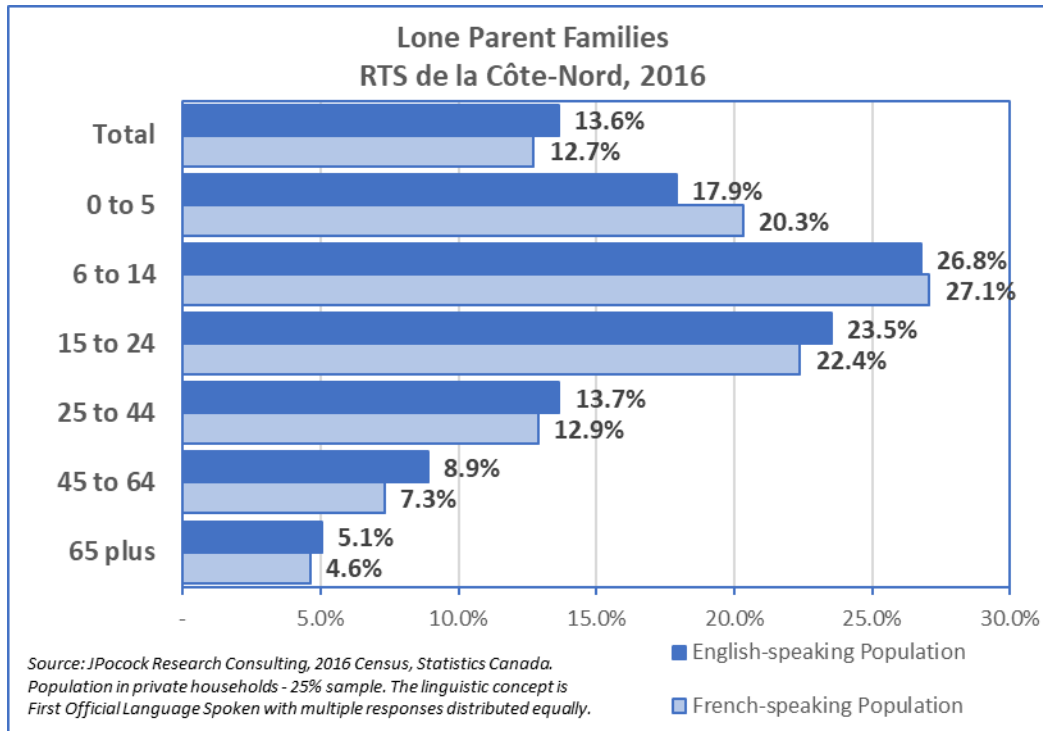
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

Household Living Arrangements by Age – French Speakers

Household Living Arrangements French-speaking Population RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016						
Age Group	Total	Total persons in Census families	Spouses, common-law partners and children	Lone parents and children	Total persons in non-Census families	Living with relatives
Total	85,085	69,850	59,025	10,830	15,235	1,640
0 to 5	5,465	5,425	4,315	1,110	40	40
6 to 14	8,860	8,720	6,320	2,400	140	140
15 to 24	9,225	8,340	6,275	2,065	890	195
25 to 44	20,005	16,750	14,170	2,580	3,255	245
45 to 64	27,520	21,220	19,195	2,020	6,310	535
65 plus	14,005	9,395	8,745	650	4,605	475
Total	100.0%	82.1%	69.4%	12.7%	17.9%	1.9%
0 to 5	100.0%	99.3%	79.0%	20.3%	0.7%	0.7%
6 to 14	100.0%	98.4%	71.3%	27.1%	1.6%	1.6%
15 to 24	100.0%	90.4%	68.0%	22.4%	9.6%	2.1%
25 to 44	100.0%	83.7%	70.8%	12.9%	16.3%	1.2%
45 to 64	100.0%	77.1%	69.7%	7.3%	22.9%	1.9%
65 plus	100.0%	67.1%	62.4%	4.6%	32.9%	3.4%

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.

Lone Parent Families by Age - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord there were 60 (17.9%) English-speaking children aged 0 to 5 living in lone parent families. This proportion was lower than that displayed by the French-speaking population (20.3%).
- In 2016, the proportion of English-speaking children aged 0 to 5 living in lone parent families was much higher than the total English-speaking population of RTS de la Côte-Nord (13.6%).
- For the overall English-speaking population of Quebec, there were 136,050 persons living in lone parent families, representing 12.4% of that population. The level for RTS de la Côte-Nord is higher than the provincial average.

LICO by Age - Table

In RTS de la Côte-Nord, the number of English-speaking children aged 0 to 5 living below LICO was too low to reliably report.

Section 2: Parents of Children 0 to 5

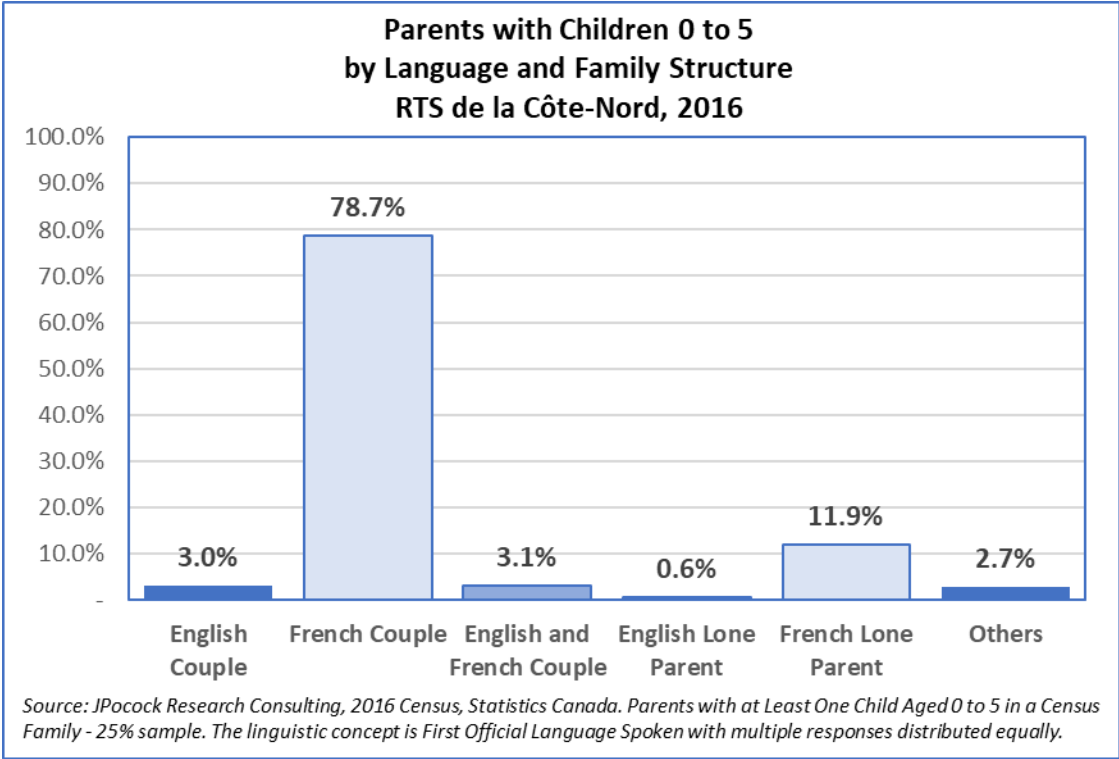
The statistics presented in this section of the profile are drawn from the 2016 census sample of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 living in a census family.

Children of other ages may be present.

Language and Family Structure of Parents with Children 0 to 5 – Table

Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Language, Census Family Structure RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016	
Census Family Structure and Language	Total
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	7,820
In an English Couple	235
In a French Couple	6,155
In an English and French Couple	240
English Lone Parent	45
French Lone Parent	930
Other Types of Families	210
Percentages	
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	100.0%
In an English Couple	3.0%
In a French Couple	78.7%
In an English and French Couple	3.1%
English Lone Parent	0.6%
French Lone Parent	11.9%
Other Types of Families	2.7%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 in a Census Family - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.</i>	

Language and Family Structure of Parents with Children 0 to 5 - Graph



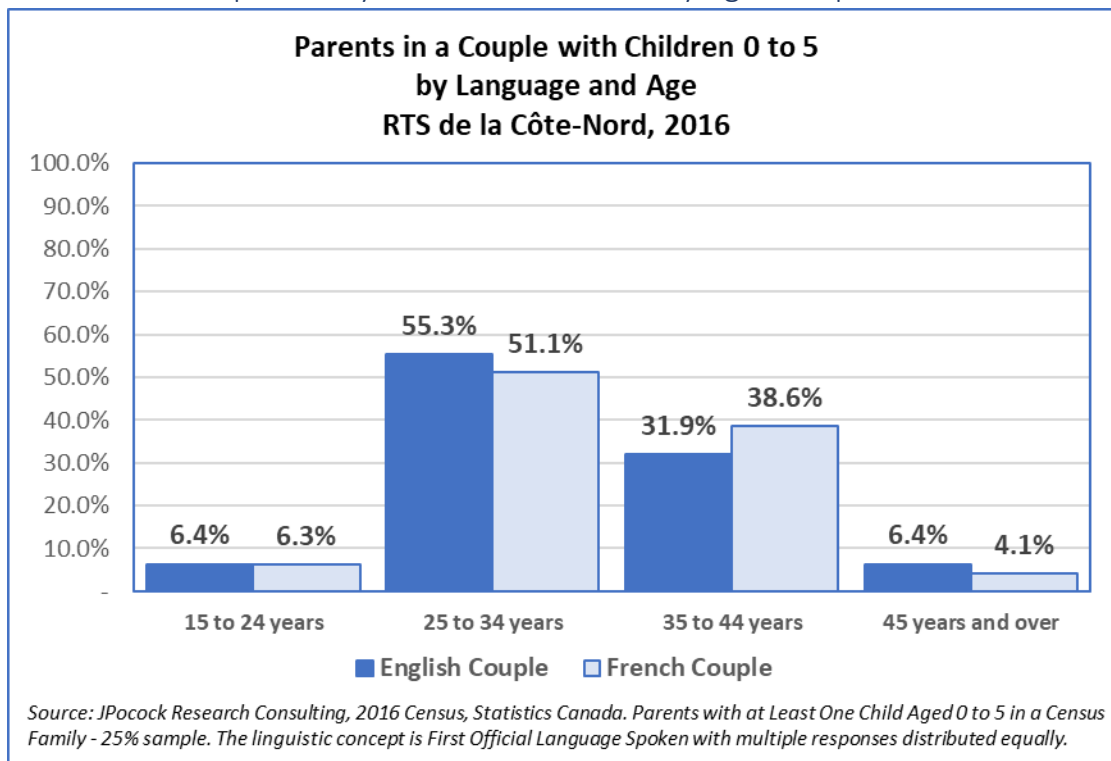
- In RTS de la Côte-Nord there were 7,820 parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5. Of these parents, 235 (3.0%) were part of an English-speaking couple, while 45 (0.6%) were English-speaking lone parents.

Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Age – Table

Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Language, Census Family Structure and Age RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016					
Census Family Structure and Language	Total	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 years and over
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	7,820	650	3,950	2,885	340
In an English Couple	235	15	130	75	15
In a French Couple	6,155	385	3,145	2,375	250
In an English and French Couple	240	15	145	80	-
English Lone Parent	45	-	25	10	20
French Lone Parent	930	190	405	300	40
Other Types of Families	210	35	105	50	20
Percentages					
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	100.0%	8.3%	50.5%	36.9%	4.3%
In an English Couple	100.0%	6.4%	55.3%	31.9%	6.4%
In a French Couple	100.0%	6.3%	51.1%	38.6%	4.1%
In an English and French Couple	100.0%	6.3%	60.4%	33.3%	-
English Lone Parent	100.0%	-	55.6%	-	44.4%
French Lone Parent	100.0%	20.4%	43.5%	32.3%	4.3%
Other Types of Families	100.0%	16.7%	50.0%	23.8%	9.5%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 in a Census Family - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

Parents in a Couple Family with Children 0 to 5 by Age - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 8.3% of all parents with children 0 to 5 were between the ages of 15 and 24. Within English-speaking couples, the proportion of parents in this age group (6.4%) was similar to the proportion within French-speaking couples (6.3%) and much lower than the overall average.
- Among parents with children aged 0 to 5 in English-speaking couples, 55.3% were between the ages of 25 and 34. This was higher than the proportion for French-speaking couples (51.1%).
- Among parents with children aged 0 to 5 in English-speaking couples, 31.9% were between the ages of 35 and 44. This was lower than the proportion for French-speaking couples (38.6%).
- A large majority of parents with young children fall within the combined age group of 25 to 44. Among parents with children aged 0 to 5 in English-speaking couples, approximately 87% were between the ages of 25 and 44. This was similar to the proportion for French-speaking couples (90%).
- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 4.3% of parents with children aged 0 to 5 were 45 years of age or older. Within English-speaking couples, 6.4% of parents with young children were within this age group, which was much higher than the proportion within French-speaking couples (4.1%) and much higher than the overall average.

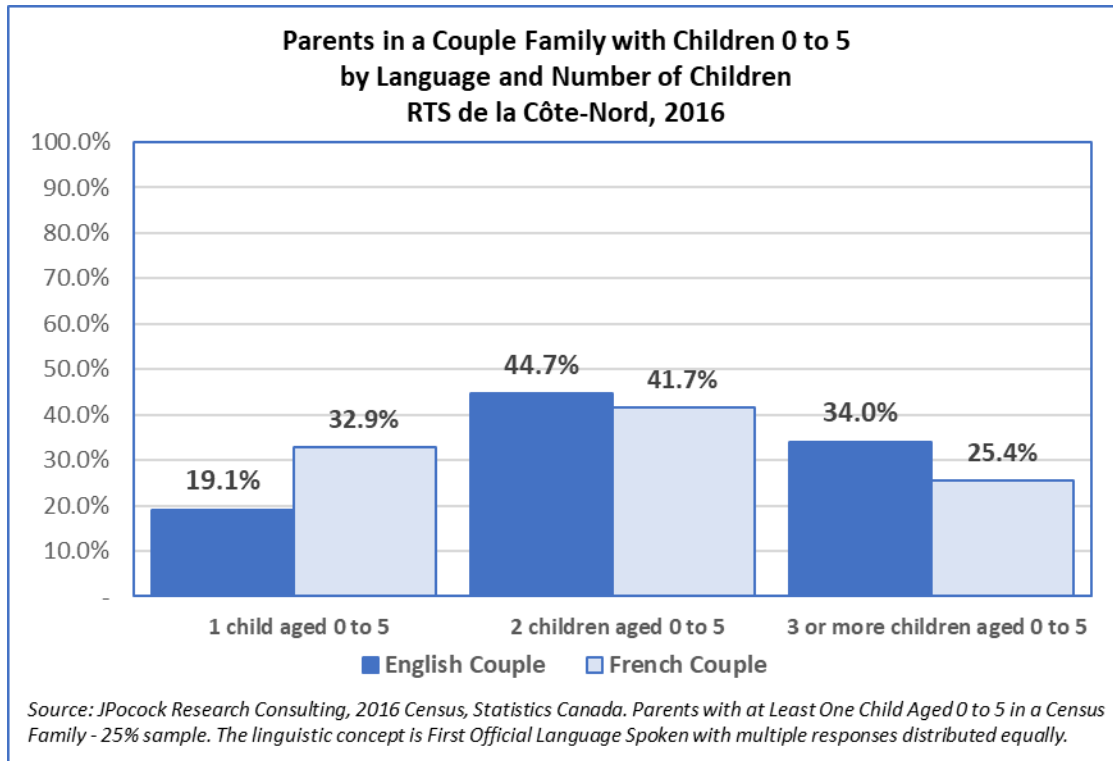
Lone Parents with Children 0 to 5 by Age

The number of English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 was too low to reliably report by age group.

Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Number of Children – Table

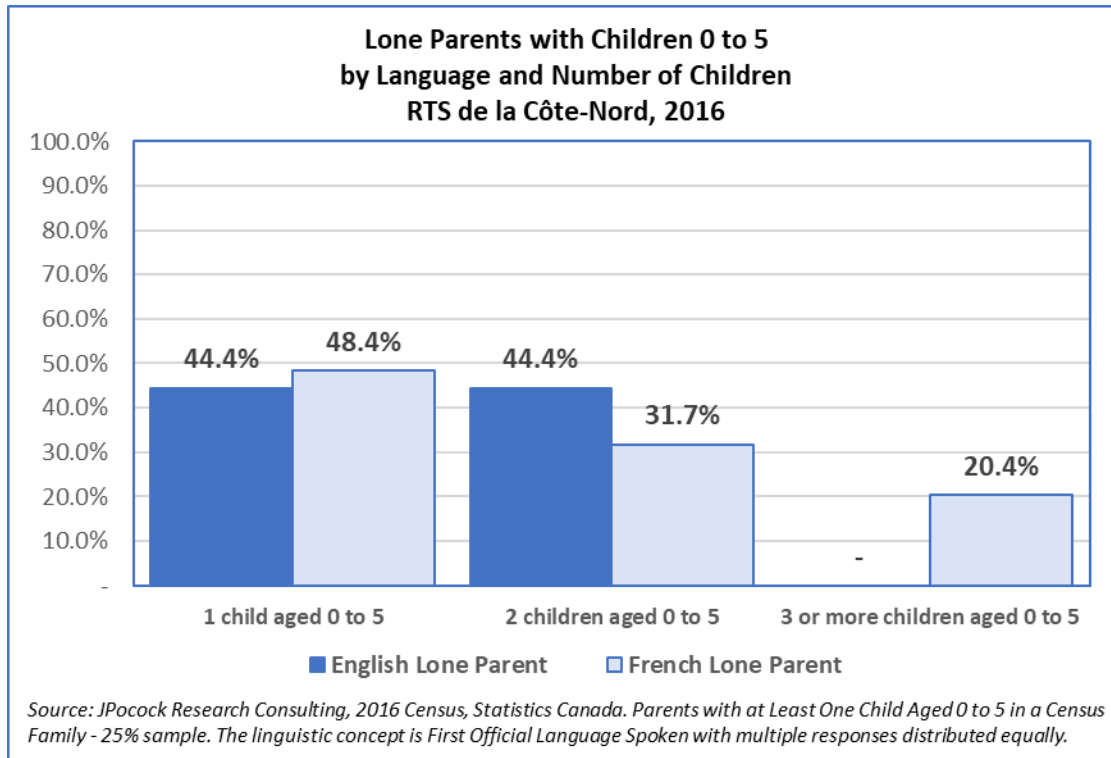
Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Language, Census Family Structure and Number of Children RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016				
Census Family Structure and Language	Total	One Child 0 to 5	Two Children 0 to 5	Three or More Children 0 to 5
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	7,820	2,695	3,150	1,980
In an English Couple	235	45	105	80
In a French Couple	6,155	2,025	2,565	1,565
In an English and French Couple	240	100	100	50
English Lone Parent	45	20	20	10
French Lone Parent	930	450	295	190
Other Types of Families	210	60	65	85
Percentages				
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	100.0%	34.5%	40.3%	25.3%
In an English Couple	100.0%	19.1%	44.7%	34.0%
In a French Couple	100.0%	32.9%	41.7%	25.4%
In an English and French Couple	100.0%	41.7%	41.7%	20.8%
English Lone Parent	100.0%	44.4%	44.4%	-
French Lone Parent	100.0%	48.4%	31.7%	20.4%
Other Types of Families	100.0%	28.6%	31.0%	40.5%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 in a Census Family - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.</i>				

Parents in a Couple Family by Number of Children Aged 0 to 5 - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord in 2016, 34.5% of all parents with children 0 to 5 had a single child within that age range. Among those parents in an English-speaking couple, 19.1% had a single child aged 0 to 5, which was much lower than the proportion among those in French-speaking couples (32.9%) and much lower than the overall average.
- Among parents in English-speaking couples with children aged 0 to 5, 44.7% had two children within that age range, which was higher than the proportion among French-speaking couples (41.7%).
- Among parents in English-speaking couples with children aged 0 to 5, 34.0% had three or more children within that age range, which was much higher than the proportion among French-speaking couples (25.4%).

Lone Parents by Number of Children Aged 0 to 5 - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 44.4% of English-speaking lone parents with children 0 to 5 had a single child in that age group, which was lower than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (48.4%).
- Among English-speaking lone parents with children 0 to 5, 44.4% had two children within that age range, which was much higher than the proportion among French-speaking lone parents (31.7%).
- The number of English-speaking lone parents with three or more children 0 to 5 was too low to reliably report.

Visible Minority Status

The number of English-speaking parents of children aged 0 to 5 who were members of a visible minority was too low to reliably report.

Recent Mobility (2011 – 2016) - Table

Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Language, Census Family Structure and Recent Mobility Status (2011 to 2016) RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016					
Census Family Structure and Language	Total	Non-Migrants	Migrants	Interprovincial Migrants	External Migrants (Immigrants)
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	7,820	6,450	1,370	50	45
In an English Couple	235	190	45	30	10
In a French Couple	6,155	5,035	1,120	-	30
In an English and French Couple	240	200	40	10	-
English Lone Parent	45	35	10	-	-
French Lone Parent	930	820	110	10	-
Other Types of Families	210	165	45	-	10
Percentages					
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	100.0%	82.5%	17.5%	0.6%	0.6%
In an English Couple	100.0%	80.9%	19.1%	12.8%	-
In a French Couple	100.0%	81.8%	18.2%	-	0.5%
In an English and French Couple	100.0%	83.3%	16.7%	-	-
English Lone Parent	100.0%	77.8%	-	-	-
French Lone Parent	100.0%	88.2%	11.8%	-	-
Other Types of Families	100.0%	78.6%	21.4%	-	-

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 in a Census Family - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

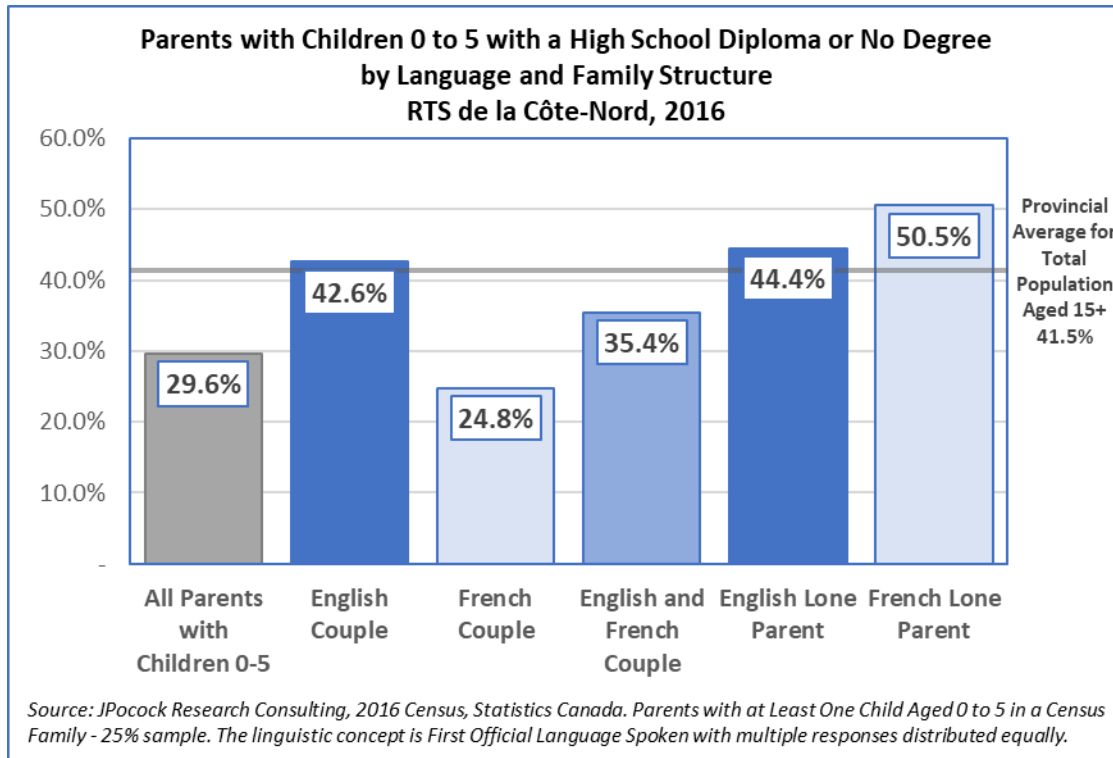
- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 82.5% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 were non-migrants in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 80.9% were non-migrants, which was similar to those in French-speaking couples (81.8%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 83.3% of parents with children 0 to 5 were non-migrants. This was similar to the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and similar to the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples.
- Among English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5, 77.8% were non-migrants. This was lower than the proportion of French-speaking lone parents (88.2%). English-speaking lone parents with children 0 to 5 were about as likely to report being a non-migrant between 2011 and 2016 than were parents in English-speaking couples with children of that age.

Highest Educational Attainment – Table

Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Language, Census Family Structure and Highest Educational Attainment RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016						
Census Family Structure and Language	Total	High School Diploma or No Degree	Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate	College, CEGEP or Other Non-University	University Certificate Below BA	University BA or Higher
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	7,820	2,315	2,235	1,665	160	1,455
In an English Couple	235	100	70	30	-	40
In a French Couple	6,155	1,525	1,860	1,370	140	1,265
In an English and French Couple	240	85	60	65	-	40
English Lone Parent	45	20	-	10	-	-
French Lone Parent	930	470	200	155	10	90
Other Types of Families	210	115	40	35	-	15
Percentages						
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	100.0%	29.6%	28.6%	21.3%	2.0%	18.6%
In an English Couple	100.0%	42.6%	29.8%	12.8%	-	17.0%
In a French Couple	100.0%	24.8%	30.2%	22.3%	2.3%	20.6%
In an English and French Couple	100.0%	35.4%	25.0%	27.1%	-	16.7%
English Lone Parent	100.0%	44.4%	-	-	-	-
French Lone Parent	100.0%	50.5%	21.5%	16.7%	-	9.7%
Other Types of Families	100.0%	54.8%	19.0%	16.7%	-	7.1%

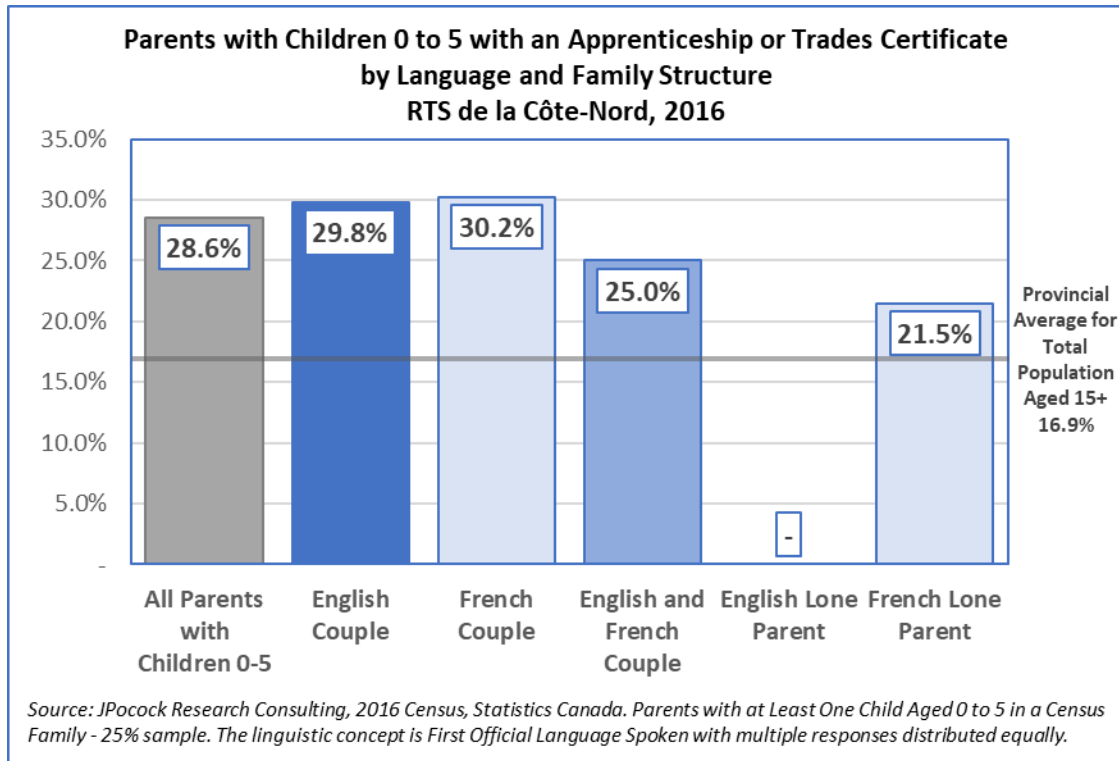
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 in a Census Family - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

Low Educational Attainment - Graph



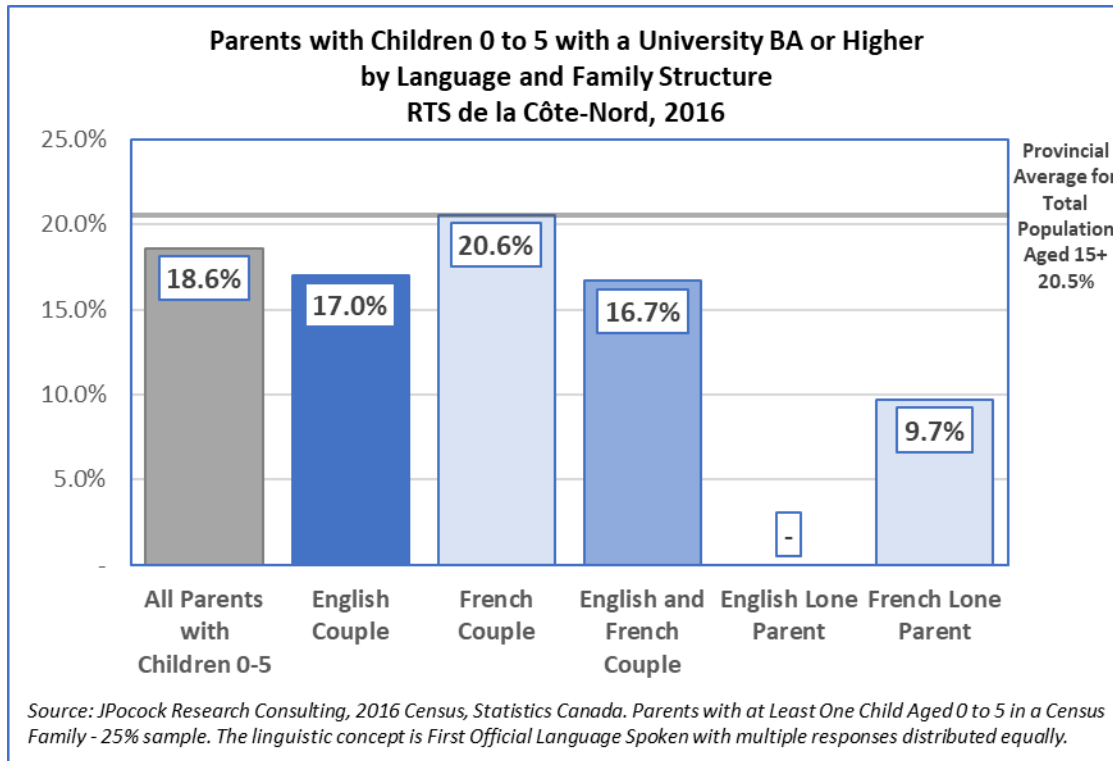
- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 29.6% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 reported a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 42.6% reported a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, which was much higher than those in French-speaking couples (24.8%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 35.4% of parents with children 0 to 5 reported a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment. This was lower than the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and much higher than the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples.
- Among English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5, 44.4% reported a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment. This was lower than the proportion of French-speaking lone parents (50.5%).
- English-speaking lone parents with children 0 to 5 were about as likely to report this low level of educational attainment than were parents with children of that age in English-speaking couples.

Apprenticeship and Trades Certificate - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 28.6% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 reported an apprenticeship or trades certificate as their highest level of educational attainment in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 29.8% reported an apprenticeship or trades certificate as their highest level of educational attainment, which was similar to those in French-speaking couples (30.2%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 25.0% of parents with children 0 to 5 reported an apprenticeship or trades certificate as their highest level of educational attainment. This was lower than the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and lower than the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples.
- The number of English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 who reported an apprenticeship or trades certificate was too low to reliably report.

High Educational Attainment - Graph

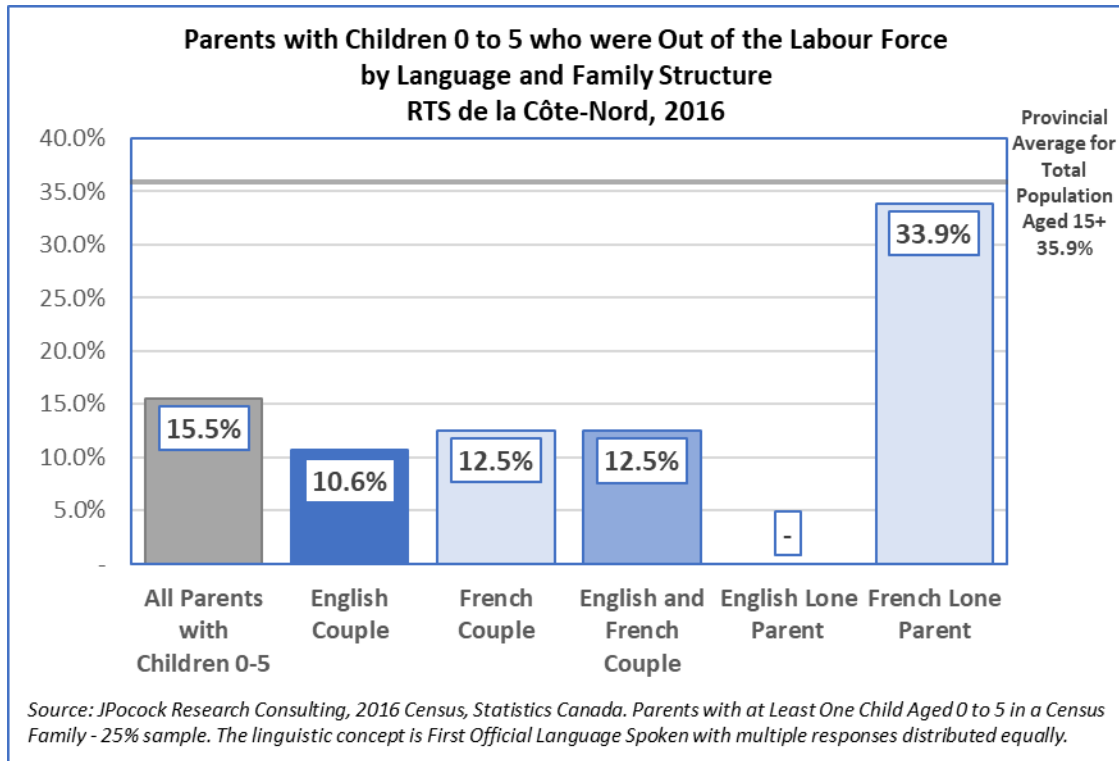


- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 18.6% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 reported having a university BA or higher in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 17.0% reported having a university BA or higher, which was lower than those in French-speaking couples (20.6%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 16.7% of parents with children 0 to 5 reported having a university BA or higher. This was similar to the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and lower than the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples.
- The number of English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 who reported a university BA or higher was too low to reliably report.

Labour Force Activity - Table

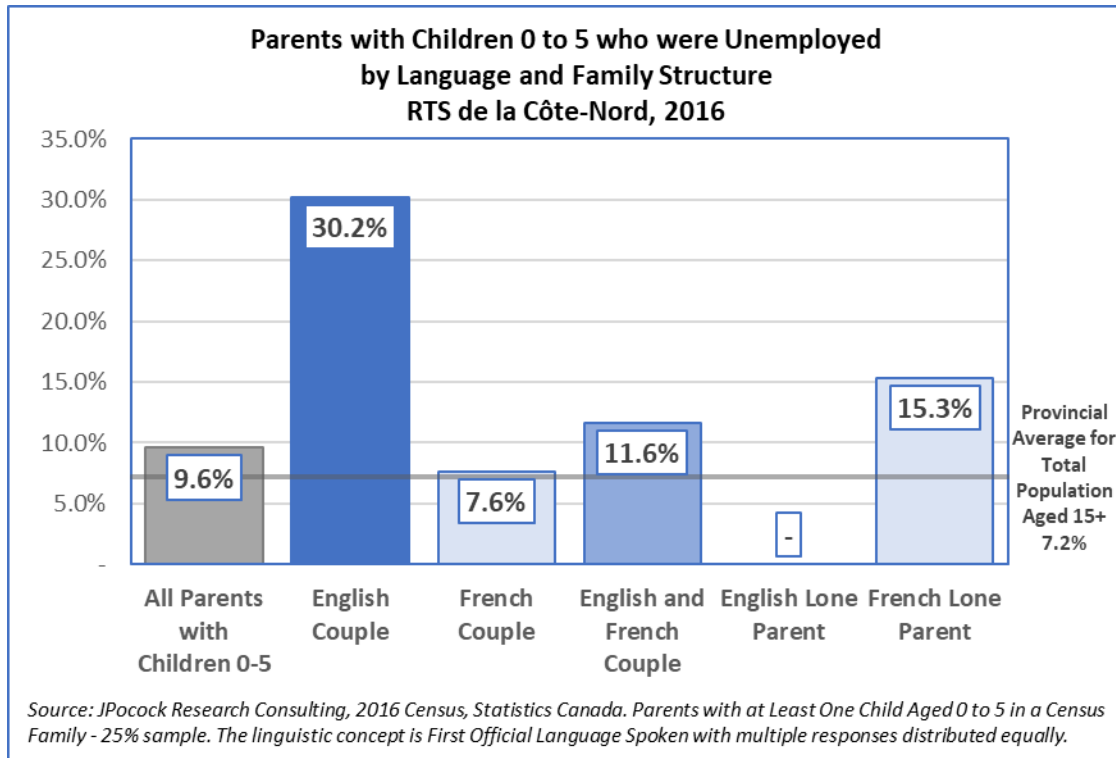
Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Language, Census Family Structure and Labour Force Activity RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016				
Census Family Structure and Language	Total	In the Labour Force	Unemployed	Out of the Labour Force
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	7,820	6,610	635	1,215
In an English Couple	235	215	65	25
In a French Couple	6,155	5,380	410	770
In an English and French Couple	240	215	25	30
English Lone Parent	45	35	10	10
French Lone Parent	930	620	95	315
Other Types of Families	210	150	35	65
Percentages				
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	100.0%	84.5%	9.6%	15.5%
In an English Couple	100.0%	91.5%	30.2%	10.6%
In a French Couple	100.0%	87.4%	7.6%	12.5%
In an English and French Couple	100.0%	89.6%	11.6%	12.5%
English Lone Parent	100.0%	77.8%	-	-
French Lone Parent	100.0%	66.7%	15.3%	33.9%
Other Types of Families	100.0%	71.4%	23.3%	31.0%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 in a Census Family - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.</i>				

Out of the Labour Force - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 15.5% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 were out of the labour force in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 10.6% were out of the labour force, which was lower than those in French-speaking couples (12.5%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 12.5% of parents with children 0 to 5 were out of the labour force. This was higher than the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and similar to the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples
- The number of English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 who were out of the labour force was too low to reliably report.

Unemployment Rate - Graph

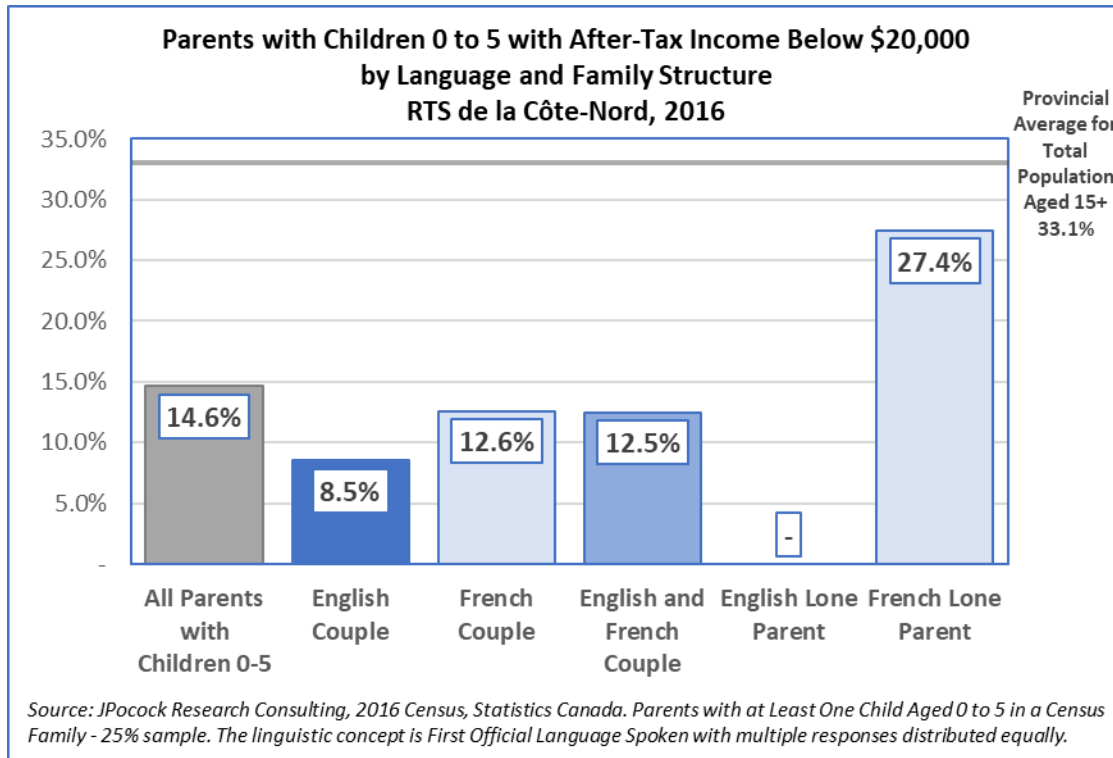


- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 9.6% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 were unemployed in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 30.2% were unemployed, which was much higher than those in French-speaking couples (7.6%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 11.6% of parents with children 0 to 5 were unemployed. This was much lower than the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and much higher than the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples.
- The number of English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 who were unemployed was too low to reliably report.

After-Tax Income - Table

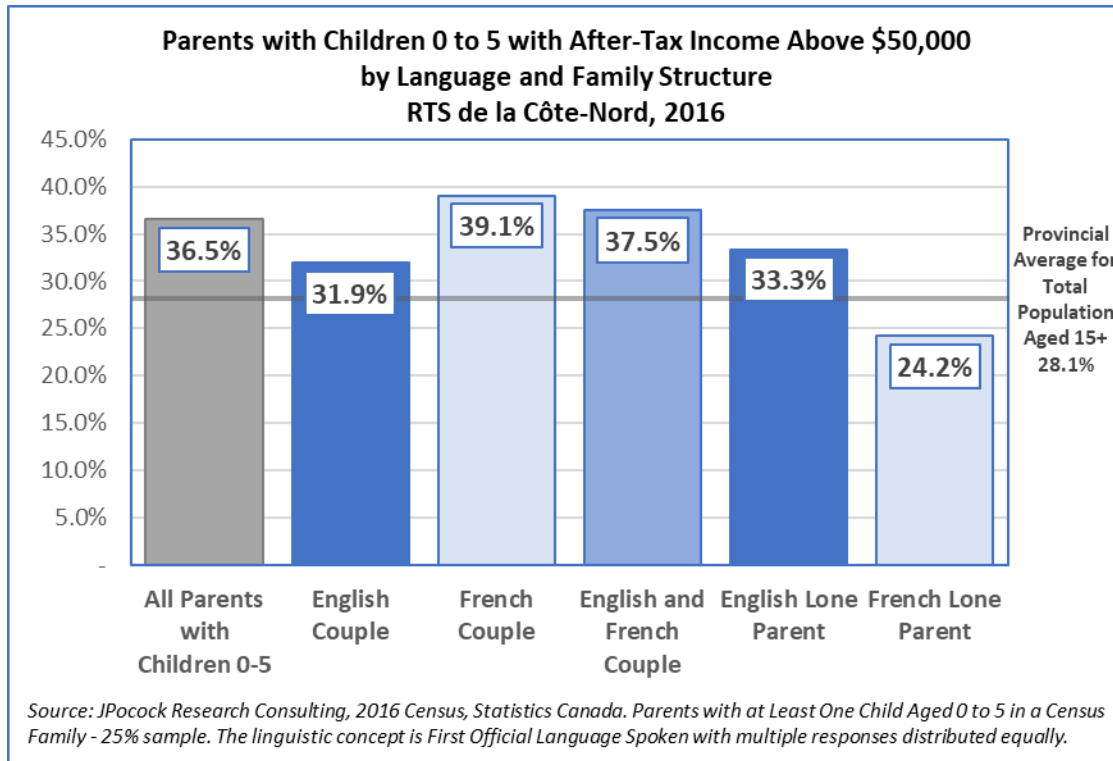
Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 by Language, Census Family Structure and After-Tax Income RTS de la Côte-Nord, 2016				
Census Family Structure and Language	Total	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and Over
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	7,820	1,145	3,825	2,855
In an English Couple	235	20	145	75
In a French Couple	6,155	775	2,975	2,405
In an English and French Couple	240	30	125	90
English Lone Parent	45	10	30	15
French Lone Parent	930	255	455	225
Other Types of Families	210	55	100	50
Percentages				
All Parents with Children 0 to 5	100.0%	14.6%	48.9%	36.5%
In an English Couple	100.0%	8.5%	61.7%	31.9%
In a French Couple	100.0%	12.6%	48.3%	39.1%
In an English and French Couple	100.0%	12.5%	52.1%	37.5%
English Lone Parent	100.0%	-	66.7%	33.3%
French Lone Parent	100.0%	27.4%	48.9%	24.2%
Other Types of Families	100.0%	26.2%	47.6%	23.8%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Parents with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 5 in a Census Family - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.</i>				

After-Tax Income Below \$20,000 - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 14.6% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 earned an after-tax income below \$20,000 in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 8.5% earned an after-tax income below \$20,000, which was much lower than those in French-speaking couples (12.6%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 12.5% of parents with children 0 to 5 earned an after-tax income below \$20,000. This was much higher than the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and similar to the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples.
- The number of English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 who earned \$20,000 or less was too low to reliably report.

After-Tax Income Above \$50,000 - Graph



- In RTS de la Côte-Nord, 36.5% of parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5 earned \$50,000 or more in 2016.
- Among those parents in English-speaking couples, 31.9% earned \$50,000 or more, which was lower than those in French-speaking couples (39.1%).
- Within mixed couples, those with one English-speaking parent and one French-speaking parent, 37.5% of parents with children 0 to 5 earned \$50,000 or more. This was higher than the proportion of parents in English-speaking couples and similar to the proportion of parents in French-speaking couples.
- Among English-speaking lone parents with at least one child aged 0 to 5, 33.3% earned \$50,000 or more. This was much higher than the proportion of French-speaking lone parents (24.2%).
- English-speaking lone parents with children 0 to 5 were about as likely to earn an income of \$50,000 or more than were parents with children of that age in English-speaking couples.

Low Income Cut-Off (LICO)

The number of English-speaking parents with children 0 to 5 who were living below LICO was too low to reliably report.