



WHAT KIND OF
ENVIRONNEMENTS

ARE QUEBEC'S YOUNGEST CHILDREN
GROWING UP IN?

2016 Portrait

OBSERVATOIRE
des tout-petits

 Fondation Lucie
et André Chagnon

This content of this publication was prepared and edited by the **Early Childhood Laboratory (*Observatoire des tout-petits*)**, a project of the Lucie and André Chagnon Foundation.

This document can be accessed online in the Publications section of the Observatory's website at tout-petits.org/en/portrait2016.

Project team

DIRECTION

Fannie Dagenais

RESEARCH AND WRITING

Guyline Boucher

LINGUISTIC REVISION

Claire Neveux

TRANSLATION

Cynthia Gates

GRAPHIC DESIGN AND LAYOUT

GB Design Studio

MANAGER/GRAPHIC AND DIGITAL PRODUCTION

Alexandre Gosselin

WE WISH TO THANK ALL THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE REVISION OF THIS PORTRAIT:

Caroline Bouchard, Université Laval, Département d'études
sur l'enseignement et l'apprentissage

Christiane Bourdages-Simpson, Ministère de l'Éducation
et de l'Enseignement supérieur

Catherine Chouinard, Avenir d'enfants

Hélène Desrosiers, Institut de la statistique du Québec

Mariève Doucet, Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux

Latifa Elfassihi, Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur

Marie-Josée Larochelle, Ministère de la Famille

Virginie Nanhou, Institut de la statistique du Québec

Julie Poissant, Institut national de santé publique du Québec

The opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the organizations that participated in the revision.

Reproduction of excerpts from this document is authorized for non-commercial purposes provided the source is acknowledged. Any partial reproduction must be faithful to the original.

To cite this document:

Early Childhood Observatory (2016). *What kind of environments are Quebec's youngest children growing up in? 2016 Portrait*. Montreal, Quebec: Observatoire des tout-petits.

Distribution

Observatoire des tout-petits

2001 McGill College Avenue

Suite 1000

Montreal QC H3A 1G1

Telephone : 514 380-2001

info@toutpetits.org © Lucie and André Chagnon Foundation

Legal deposit – 4th quarter 2016

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

Library and Archives Canada

ISBN: 978-2-9814756-1-9 (printed version)

ISBN: 978-2-9814756-2-6 (PDF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4
HIGHLIGHTS

5
PORTRAIT OF
THE VERY YOUNG
IN QUEBEC

Part 1 - The situation in quebec

8
WHO ARE THESE
0-5 YEAR-OLDS?

10
WHERE DO
THEY LIVE?

14
WHAT DO
THEIR FAMILIES
LOOK LIKE?

20
WHAT ARE
THEIR LIVING
CONDITIONS?

26
WHAT ARE THEY
EXPOSED TO?

Part 2 - The situation region by region

19
BAS-SAINT-
LAURENT

21
SAGUENAY - LAC-
SAINT-JEAN

23
CAPITALE-
NATIONALE

25
MAURICIE

27
ESTRIE

29
MONTRÉAL

31
OUTAOUAIS

33
ABITIBI-
TÉMISCAMINGUE

35
CÔTE-NORD

37
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

39
GASPÉSIE - ÎLES-
DE-LA-MADELEINE

41
CHAUDIÈRE-
APPALACHES

43
LAVAL

45
LANAUDIÈRE

47
LAURENTIDES

49
MONTÉRÉGIE

51
CENTRE-DU-
QUÉBEC

53
CONCLUSION

60
ABOUT
THE DATA
PRESENTED

110
REFERENCES

HIGHLIGHTS

Generally speaking, the living conditions and environments in which the youngest Quebecers are growing up have improved over the past 10 years. There has been a decline in the proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 living in low-income families (from 18.5% in 2004 to 12.9% in 2013) and in the number of families receiving last-resort financial assistance (from 9.5% in 2006 to 7.9% in 2011). We have also seen a marked decrease in the proportion of children born to mothers who did not finish high school (from 7.9% in 2008 to 5.9% in 2014).

On the other side of the coin, however, problems related to housing, food insecurity and violent parental behaviour still affect too many children between the ages of 0 and 5. Approximately one out of every five families with very young children lives in housing that is considered to be non-affordable (i.e., accounting for over 30% of their income). In 2012, some 73,000 families with at least one child under 6 had difficulty finding affordable housing.

Economic pressure on families also has a negative impact on their diet. In 2014, about 8% of families with children under 6 experienced food insecurity. This figure has not changed since 2005.

Our portrait also brings to light the issue of violent parental behaviour. The percentage of very young children who were subjected to minor physical violence at least once a year (for example, being shaken or slapped on the hand or arm) declined significantly (from 56.2% in 2004 to 47.8% in 2012). There was, however, no significant decrease in the proportion of children who were exposed to repeated psychological abuse (being shouted at or threatened with being hit), or severe physical violence (being punched or choked). In 2012, these figures were, respectively, 43.8% and 4.3% of children between the ages of 0 and 5.

Adequate housing, food and emotional security are basic needs that must be met to ensure the healthy development of the very young. Available data shows, however, that a significant proportion of children are being shortchanged in these areas. It is our hope that a better knowledge of the environments in which the youngest Quebecers are growing up will result in more informed decision-making on issues related to early childhood.

PORTRAIT OF THE VERY YOUNG IN QUEBEC

Created in April 2016, the Early Childhood Observatory is a project of the Lucie and André Chagnon Foundation. Its mission is to help ensure that the development and well-being of Quebec's very youngest children remains at the top of the province's list of social priorities.

To fulfill this mission, the Observatory compiles the most reliable and relevant data on children between the ages of 0 and 5, produces special reports and encourages dialogue on possible collective action in the area of early childhood. The Observatory's activities revolve around two fundamental questions:

HOW ARE QUEBEC'S YOUNGEST CHILDREN FARING?

AND

WHAT KIND OF ENVIRONMENTS ARE THEY GROWING UP IN?

This initial portrait seeks to provide answers to the second question, offering a snapshot of the lives of children between the ages of 0 and 5 living in Quebec: their living conditions, family situations and the environmental factors to which they are exposed—both positive and negative.

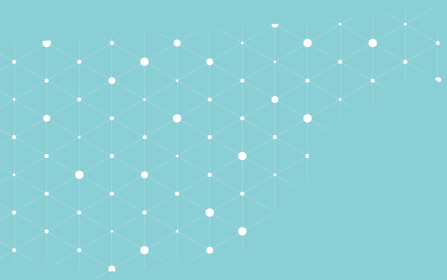
The data presented in this portrait are drawn from administrative, census and population survey documents. In addition to creating a portrait of very young Quebecers, they also show how their situation has evolved over the past 10 years. Since the data used come from various sources, reference years may vary. The data presented here is the most recent currently available to us.

This portrait could not have been produced without the help of many people, including the team at the *Institut de la statistique du Québec*, the members of the Observatory's scientific and advisory committees, and the many experts consulted at various stages in the process. The Observatory extends its most sincere thanks to all of the dedicated professionals who were able to see the individuals behind the figures.

Their efforts have enabled us to obtain a better grasp of the constantly evolving environments of children between 0 and 5 years of age in Quebec and to provide a unique insight into their world.

Part 1

THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC





WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



535,490



The number of children between 0 and 5 currently living in Quebec¹

With the exception of a slight decline in 2015, this figure has grown every year over the past 10 years.



This age group accounts for **6.5%** of the Quebec population.

In 2005, that figure was 5.9%.

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Direction des statistiques sociodémographiques* and Statistics Canada, Demography Division, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, provisional data for 2015.



The number of births in the province of Quebec rose from

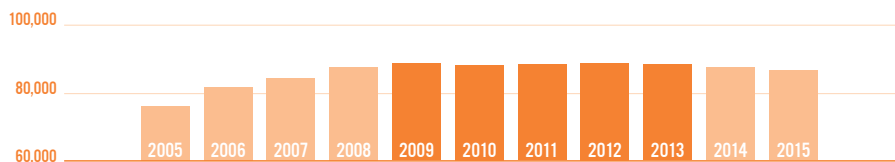
76,341
in 2005



86,800
in 2015

A difference of about 10,000 births

These figures are still lower, however, than those recorded for 2009 and 2013, when the annual number of births exceeded 88,000.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, provisional data for 2015.



WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

Since the immediate environment of children between 0 and 5 can have an impact on their development, it is important to look at where they are living.

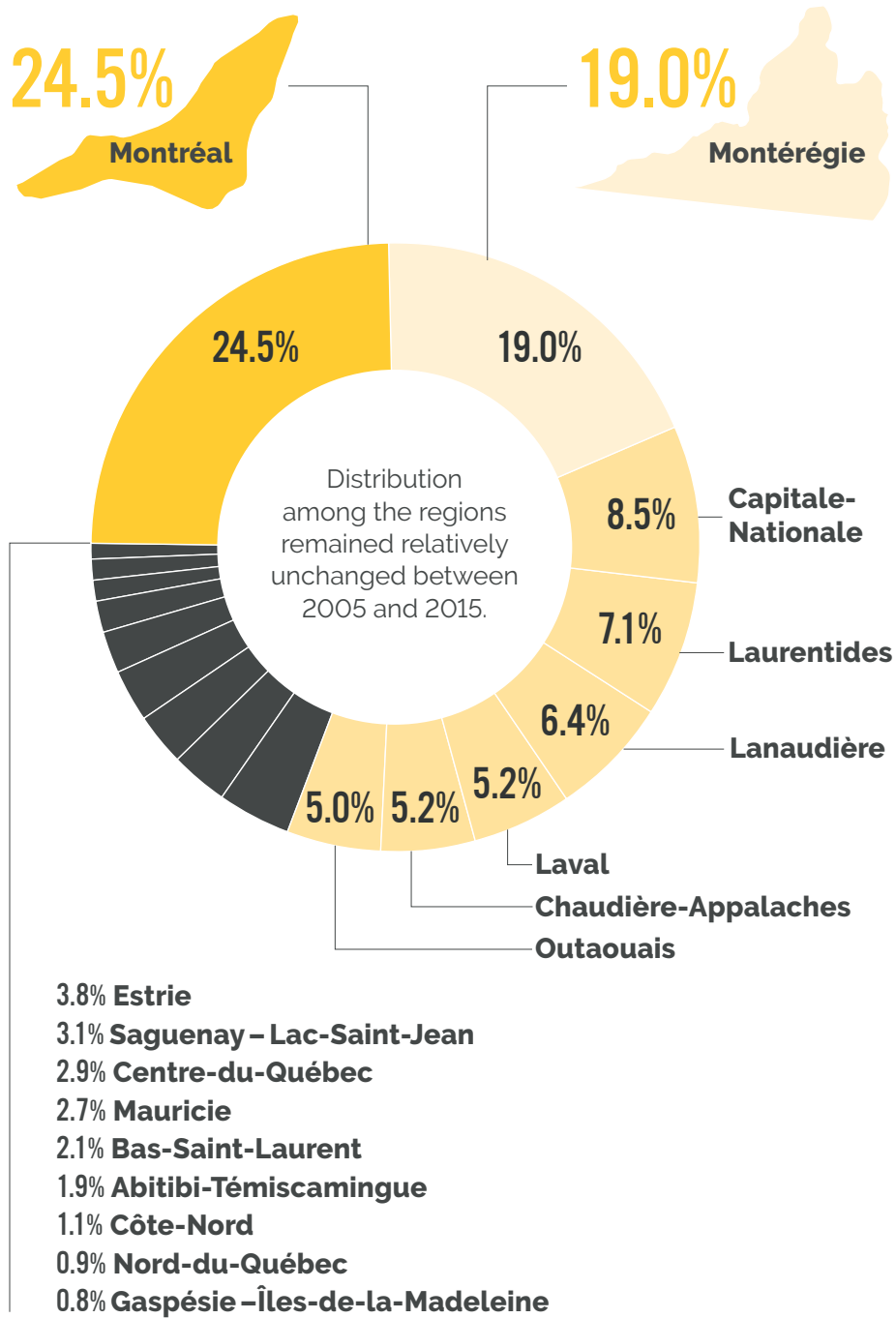
About a quarter of very young Quebecers (24.5%) live in the Greater Montreal region*. Montréal has the next highest concentration of children 5 and under, accounting for almost one out of five (19.0%). The regions of Outaouais, Chaudière-Appalaches, Laval, Lanaudière, Laurentides and Capitale-Nationale each have between 5% and 9% of the province's children between 0 and 5. The remaining regions account for under 4% of this age group. This distribution among the regions changed very little between 2005 and 2015².

The proportion of children under 6 in most of the regions of Quebec is similar to that for the province as a whole (6.5%). This is true for the administrative regions of Côte-Nord, Laval, Centre-du-Québec, Montréal and Chaudière-Appalaches. A few regions have a lower proportion: Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (4.7%), Mauricie (5.4%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (5.5%) and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (5.9%). At the other end of the spectrum, the region with the highest proportion of children under 6 is Nord-du-Québec, with 11.1% of its population aged 5 or under³.

* Translator's note: Several Quebec regions have historical English names that continue to be widely used among English-speakers throughout the province: Montréal = Greater Montreal, Outaouais = Ottawa Valley, Laurentides = Laurentians, Capitale-Nationale = Quebec City region, Côte-Nord = North Shore, Bas-Saint-Laurent = Lower St. Lawrence, Estrie = Eastern Townships, Îles-de-la-Madeleine = Magdalen Islands. To avoid confusion, however, the official French names are used throughout this document.



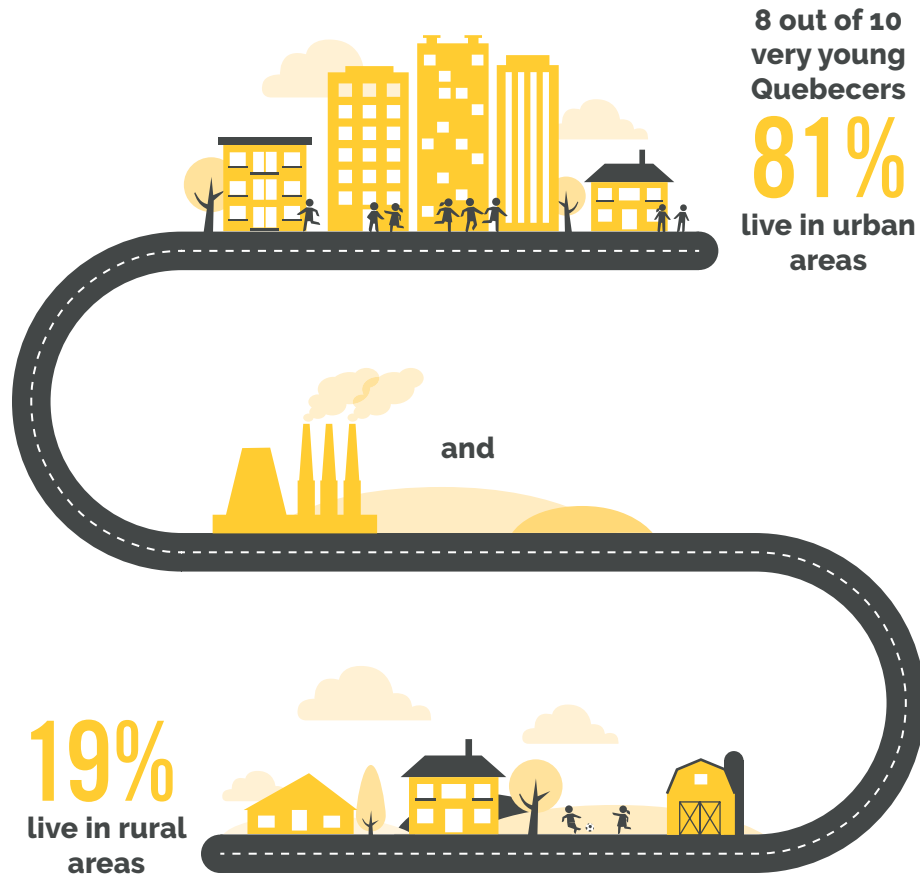
Distribution of the population between 0 and 5 years in the various regions of Quebec in 2015



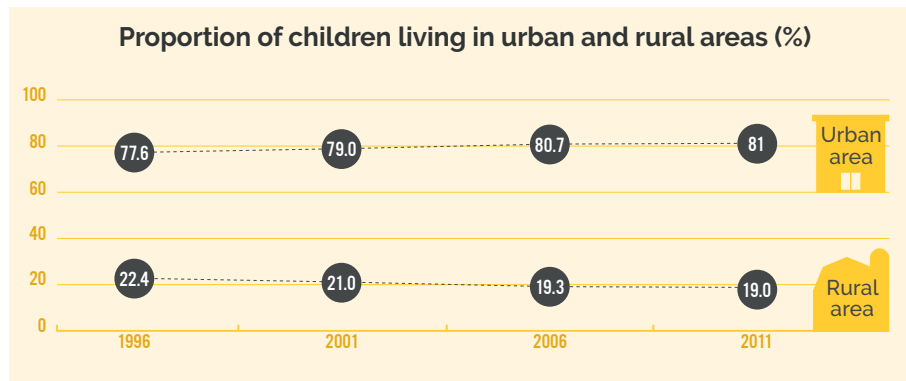
Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Direction des statistiques sociodémographiques*, and Statistics Canada, Demography Division, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec. Provisional data for 2015.

URBAN OR RURAL?

The most recent data show that:



The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in **urban areas** rose from **77.6%** to **80.7%** between **1996 and 2006**.



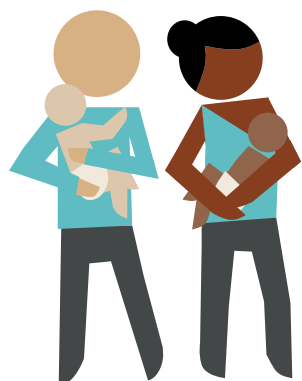
Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.



WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?

The family is a child's first living environment, where they have their first experiences with the world around them and acquire their first skills. Certain family characteristics play a crucial role in early child development. Very young maternal age (under 20) has been linked to premature births or low birthweights, two factors that have been shown to have a negative impact on a child's development⁴. Similarly, a mother's level of education at the time of birth is also associated with her child's physical health and cognitive and language development⁵.

On a different note, taking advantage of parental leave—for fathers as well as mothers—has a positive effect on the well-being of both young children and their parents. Fathers who take parental leave not only have better childcare skills⁶ but also experience greater satisfaction with their emotional connection with their child. An increase in the number of mothers taking maternity leave is also associated with a rise in exclusive breastfeeding (giving babies breast milk only). During the first few months of life, breastfeeding—especially exclusive breastfeeding—for at least three months results in a significant decrease in the incidence and severity of several types of infections (respiratory, gastro-intestinal), as well as Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

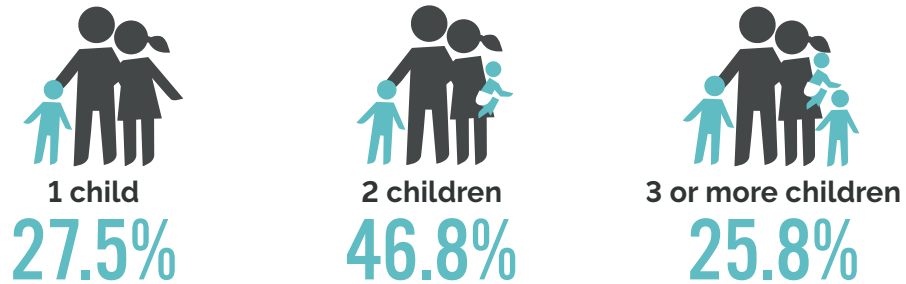


In Quebec, improved social policy in the area of parental leave has resulted in a increase in the number of mothers who breastfeed their baby up to the age of 6 months⁷.

40%

SIBLINGS

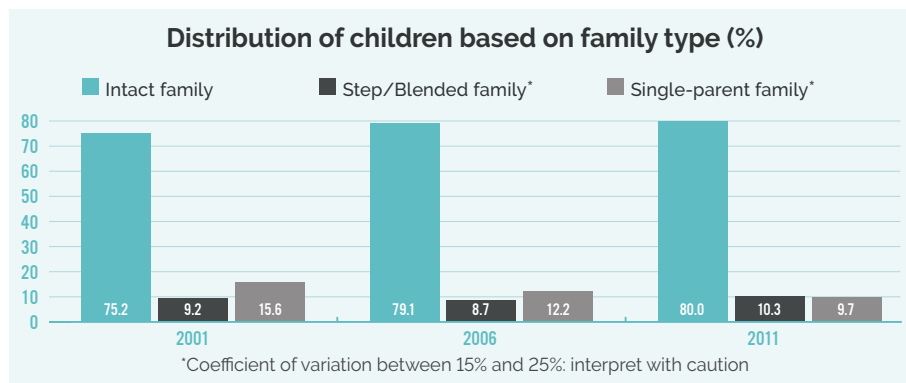
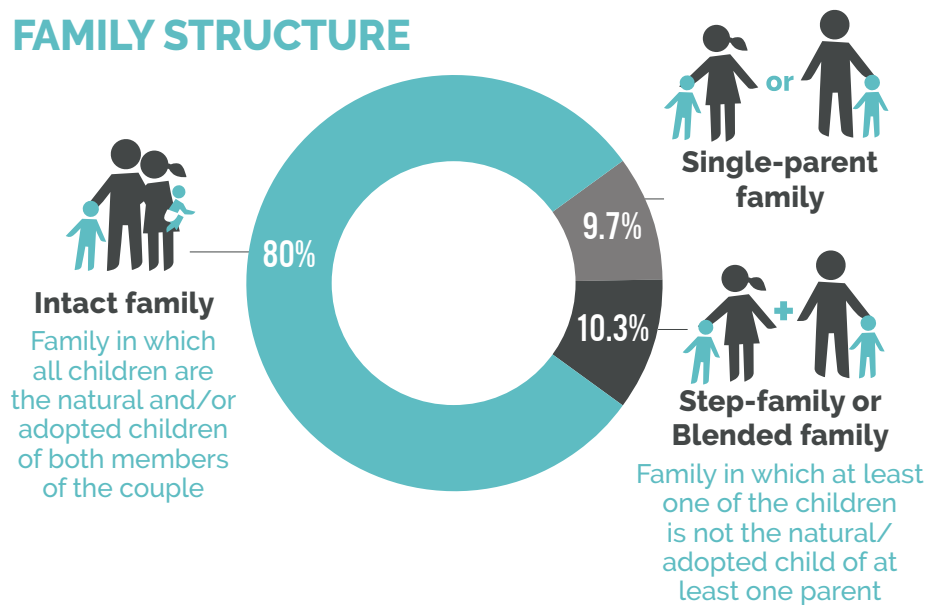
According to the most recent data,
the youngest Quebecers live in families of:



These figures have remained relatively stable over time.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey,
adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

FAMILY STRUCTURE



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey: 2001, 2006 and 2011,
adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

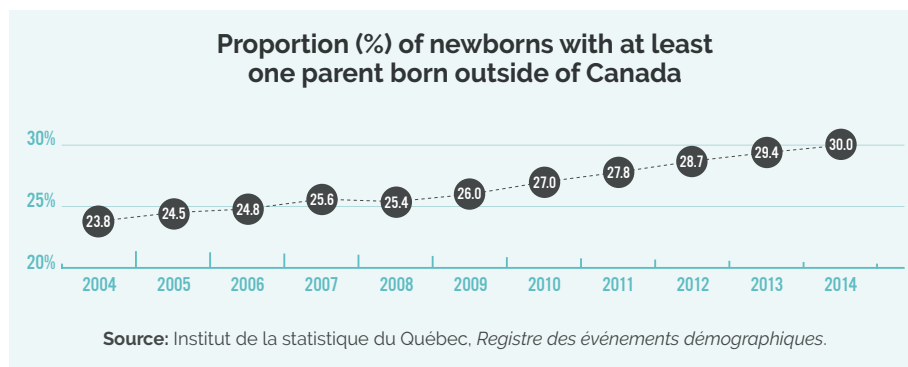
IMMIGRATION STATUS

According to the 2011 National Household Survey, close to 16,000 very young Quebecers have at least one parent who has been living in Canada for under 5 years⁸.

In 1996, those children accounted for 1.3% of their age group living in the province. This proportion close to doubled between 1996 and 2006.



of all 0-5 year-olds living in Quebec have a parent who is a recent immigrant



The proportion of newborns with at least one parent born abroad also rose over the last decade. In 2014, over **26,000 newborns** (or **30%** of the Quebec total) had at least one parent who was born outside of Canada, as compared to 23.8% in 2004.

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH

In 2014, approximately



1,000
young women under 20 gave birth.

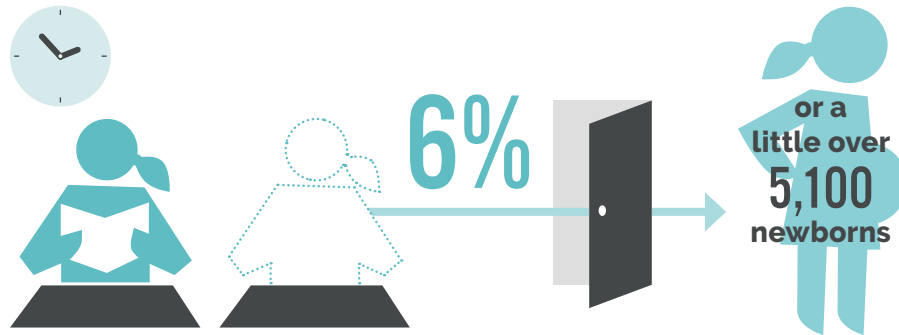
This is the lowest recorded level for this age group since 1997, representing a significant reduction.

In 2004, the corresponding figure was 10 out of 1,000 young women.

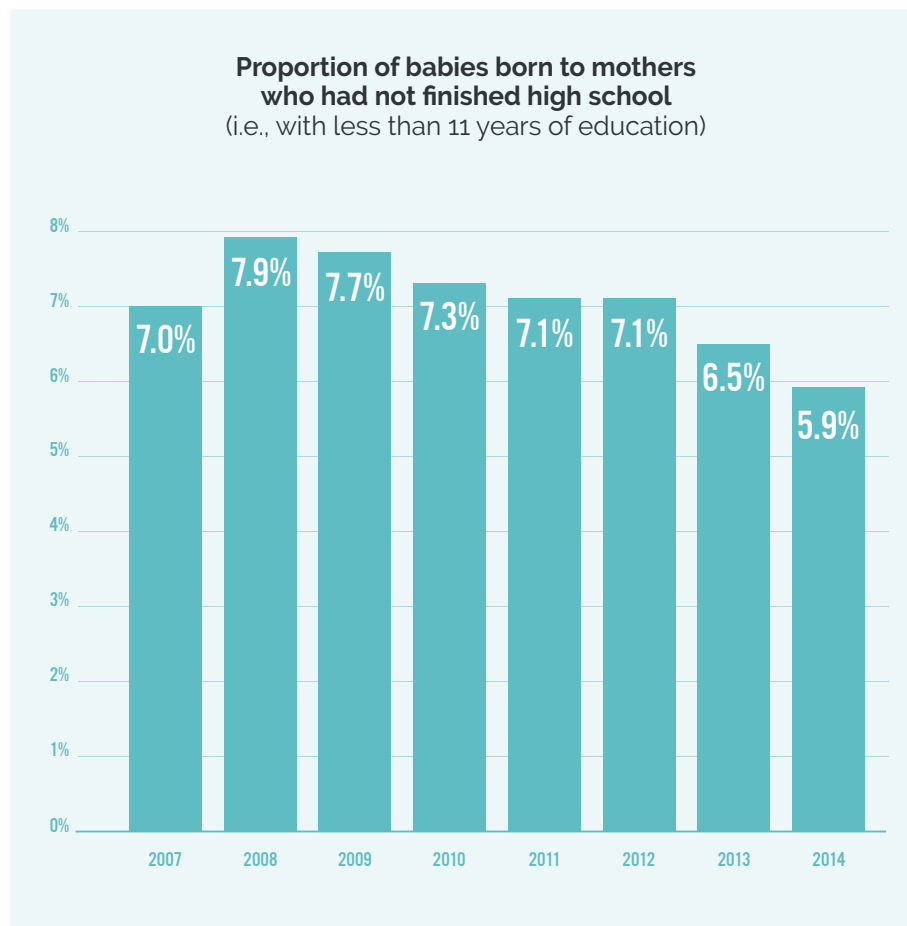
Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*.

MATERNAL EDUCATION LEVEL

About 6% of the babies born in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.



This proportion was lower than in 2008, when **6,941 newborns** fell into this category.

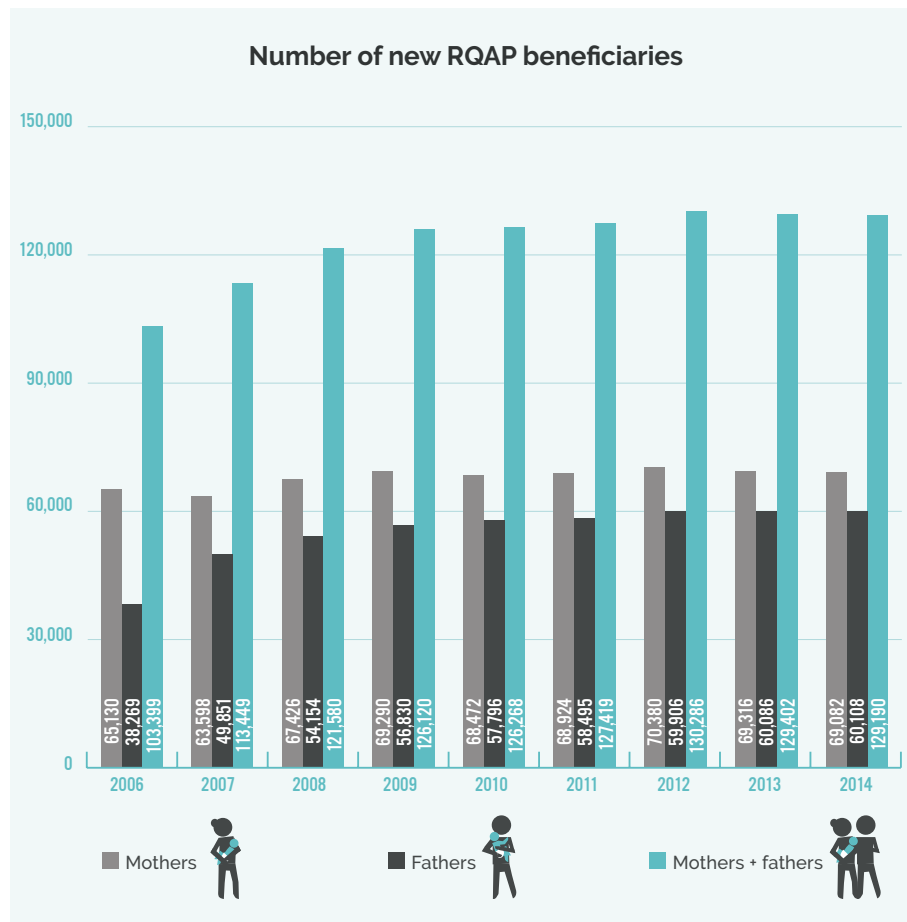
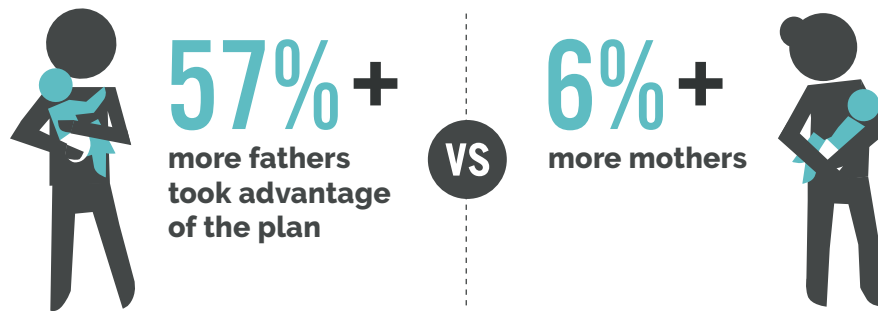


Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*.

USE OF QUEBEC PARENTAL INSURANCE PLAN

Between 2006 and 2014, the number of new beneficiaries under the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (*Régime québécois d'assurance parentale* or RQAP) rose by **24.9%**, from 103,399 to 129,900.

There was a particularly marked increase among fathers:



Source: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale. Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 through 2014.

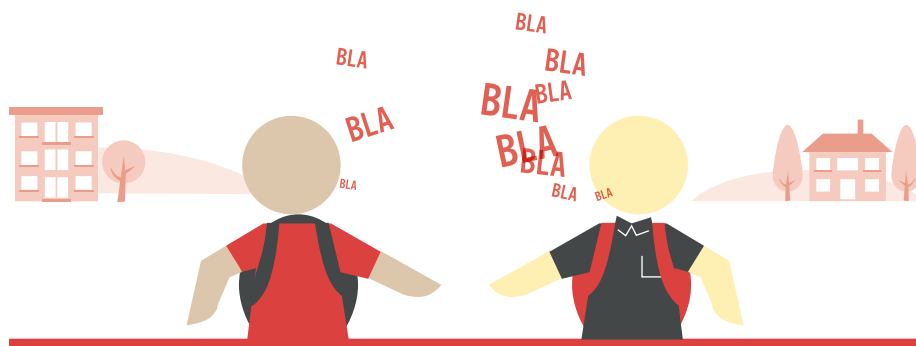


WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

The immediate environment of very young children can have a major impact on their development and well-being. Studies have shown that children between the ages of 0 and 5 who are living in poverty have more problems with language and are at greater risk of developing learning difficulties when they start school. Growing up in a situation of financial precarity is also more frequently associated with behavioural and health problems⁹.

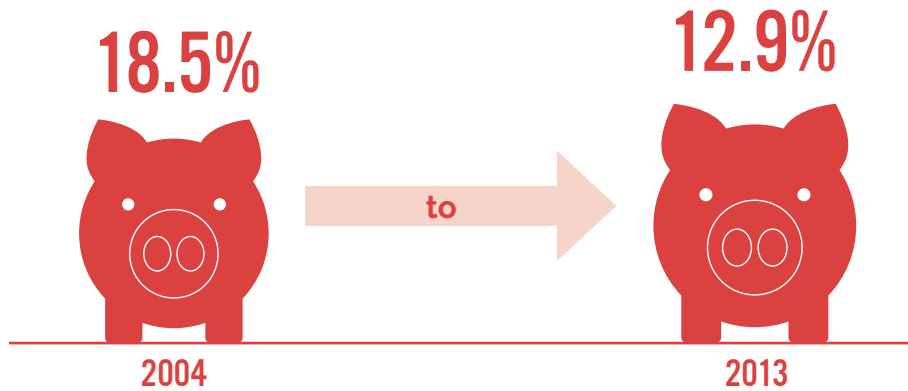
Economic insecurity often leads to difficulties in obtaining adequate housing or sufficient food. Studies have shown that these factors also have a direct effect on children's development and well-being. Preschool-aged children living in inadequate housing run a greater risk of developing cognitive, language and socioaffective delays throughout their lives¹⁰.

Similarly, children who are food insecure or who live with an adult in a situation of food insecurity are more likely to present problems related to anxiety and depression or aggressivity and hyperactivity. Their capacity for attention and concentration may be poor, and they risk developing cognitive, motor and neurophysiological delays. Food insecurity is also associated with chronic early childhood diseases¹¹.



ECONOMIC SITUATION

During this period, the overall economic situation in Quebec improved. In a little under 10 years, the proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income* families fell from

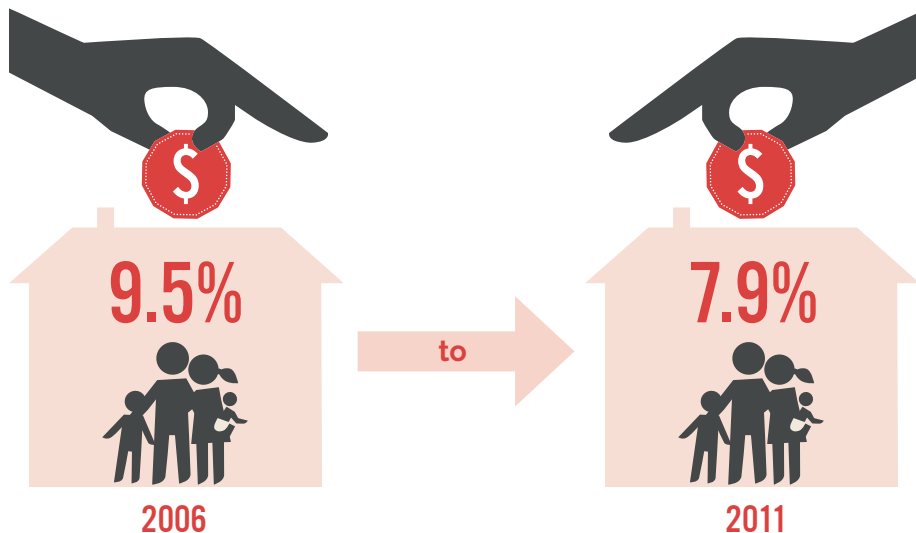


Source: Statistics Canada, T1 Family File (T1FF), adapted by the *Institut de la statistique du Québec*.

* After taxes

That means that in 2013, there were **11,000 fewer** very young children living in low-income families than in 2004.

Between 2006 and 2011, as a probable result of this situation, there was a decrease in the use of social assistance among families with children under 6¹².

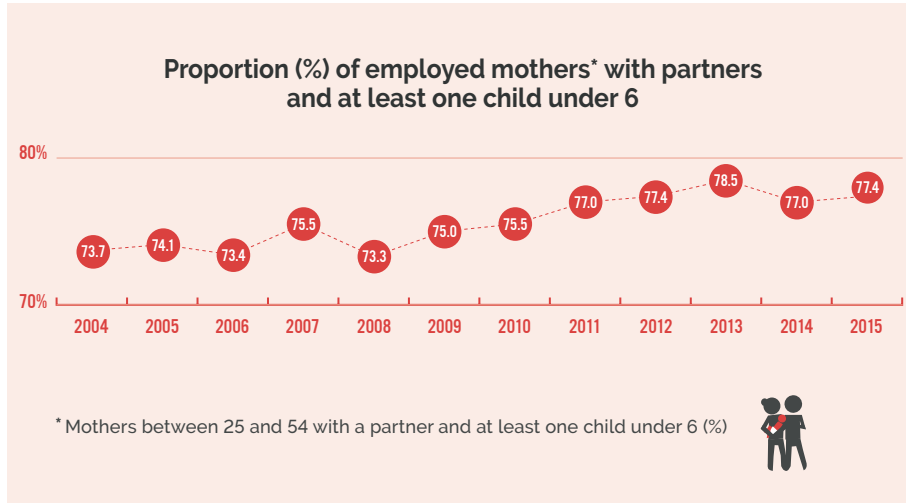


During that period, almost **2,500 fewer families** received last-resort financial assistance.

Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale (MTESS), *Direction de la statistique, de l'information de gestion et du suivi de la performance*; Statistics Canada, Census. Adapted by the *Institut de la statistique du Québec*.

This improvement in families' financial situations could be linked in part to an increase in the number of mothers of young children on the labour market.

Between 2004 and 2015, the proportion of working mothers of children under 6 **rose from 73.7% to 77.4% among women with partners**. Changes were also noted among single mothers during this period: in 2015, 61.3% of single mothers were employed.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (LFS), 1976-2015, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec

DEPRIVATION OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT

The material deprivation index is a geographical index based on the proportion of individuals without a high school diploma, the employment/population ratio, and the average income of individuals over 15 in a given residential area¹³.



The most disadvantaged areas are those in the fifth quintile (lowest 20%) of the index for the whole of Quebec. Since the territories on which the calculation is based have evolved over time, however, it is impossible to give an accurate report on variations in the situation over the years.

The most recent figures show that close to

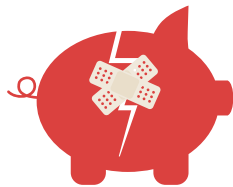


94,000



Quebec children between 0 and 5 are living in conditions considered to be the most materially disadvantaged.

Although the figure for the **entire province stands at 17.9%**, the proportion of very young children living in environments considered to be the most disadvantaged varies from one region to another.



VS



The two regions of the province with the highest proportions are **Nord-du-Québec** and **Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine**, where more than half of all children between 0 and 5 live in environments considered to be the most materially disadvantaged. The regions of **Bas-Saint-Laurent**, **Côte-Nord**, **Montréal** and **Abitibi-Témiscamingue** are next, with about three of every ten children living in such conditions.

75.2%	Nord-du-Québec
54.5%	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine
33.9%	Bas-Saint-Laurent
32.6%	Côte-Nord
28.3%	Montréal
26.6%	Abitibi-Témiscamingue

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the lowest proportion is observed in the **Capitale-Nationale** region (about 3%). In the regions of **Montréal**, **Laval**, **Outaouais**, **Laurentides** and **Chaudière-Appalaches**, the proportions are between 9 and 13%.

2.9%	Capitale-Nationale
9.2%	Montréal
11.2%	Laval
11.8%	Outaouais
12.2%	Laurentides
12.6%	Chaudières-Appalaches

The proportion for the **Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean** region (17.7%) is similar to that of **Quebec as a whole**.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

HOUSING

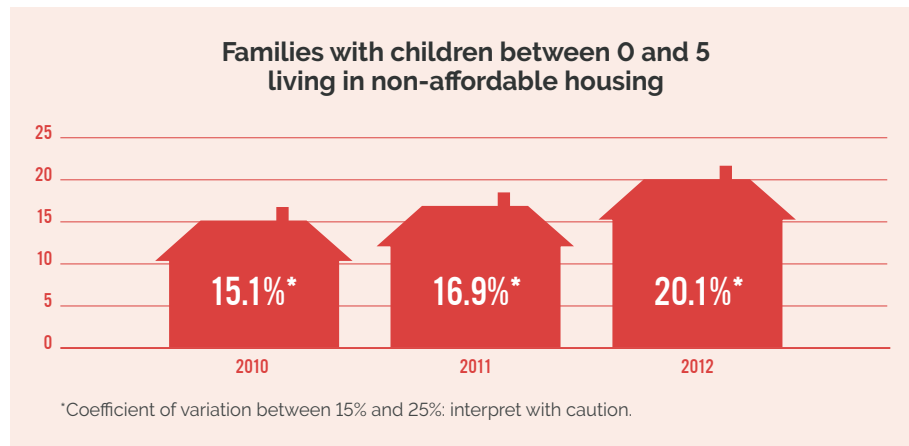


In the area of housing, about one out of every five families with a child under 6



lives in what is considered to be non-affordable housing—in other words, housing that costs more than 30% of their household income¹⁴.

That means that some **73,000 families** with a child between the ages of 0 and 5 are having difficulties finding affordable housing.



Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending (2010-2012), Master Files, adapted by the *Institut de la statistique du Québec*.

FOOD SECURITY

Economic pressure on families has also affected their diet.

In 2013-2014, approximately **8%** of families with children under 6 were in a situation of food insecurity¹⁵.



What that means is that those families did not have access to a sufficient quantity of healthy, nutritious food. This figure has not changed since 2005. The proportion of families with children under 6 that experience *severe* food insecurity **remains stable at about 2.0%**.



WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

Certain realities to which children between the ages of 0 and 5 may be exposed can have a negative impact on their development and are considered to be risk factors by the research community. Factors in this category include at-risk alcohol use or drug use¹⁶ by parents, violent parental behaviour¹⁷ or exposure to conjugal violence¹⁸. Researchers who have examined these phenomena have established that they represent an increased risk for very young children of developing behavioural problems related to emotion management, including agitation, impulsivity, aggressivity, anxiety and depression.

Although it is not considered a risk factor, parental stress can also have serious negative consequences for very young children, including parental attachment insecurity or delayed cognitive or language development¹⁹.

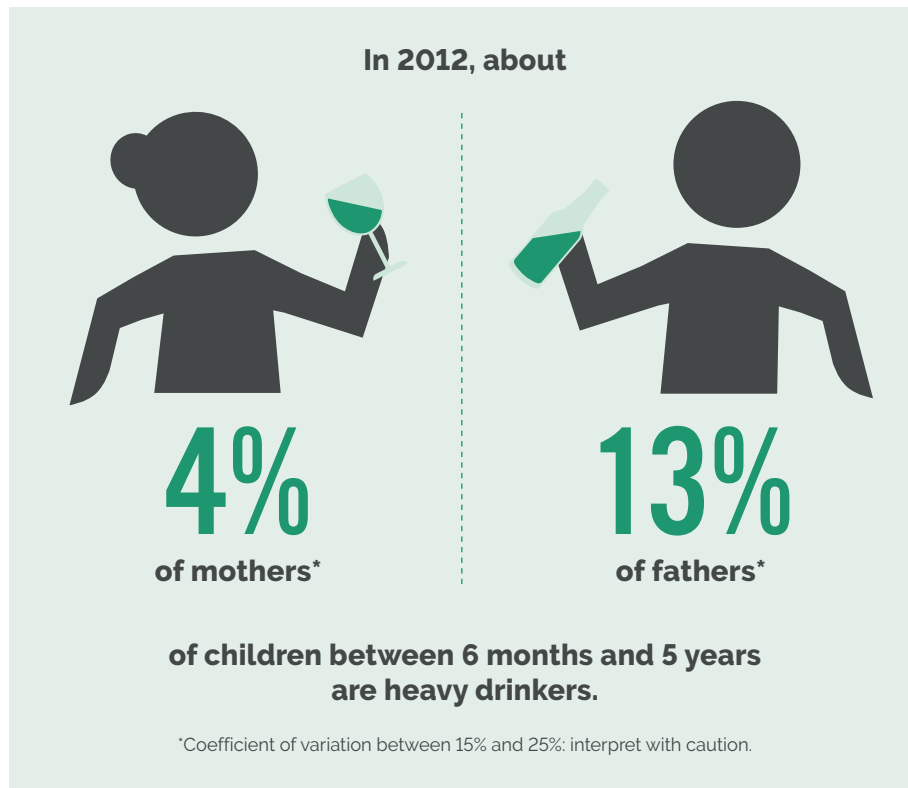
Other conditions present in the environment can, however, be favourable to early childhood development. Attending an educational daycare falls into this category, particularly for children in disadvantaged neighbourhoods²⁰. The scientific literature has established that certain activities carried out by parents on a daily basis with their children between 0 and 5, such as reading stories, singing songs or just playing, can also have a positive effect on a child's development. Such activities promote cognitive and language development and give children a better start in school²¹.



RISK FACTORS

PARENTAL ALCOHOL USE

The most recent data show that a significant proportion of children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years have parents who are at-risk alcohol users (heavy drinkers)²².



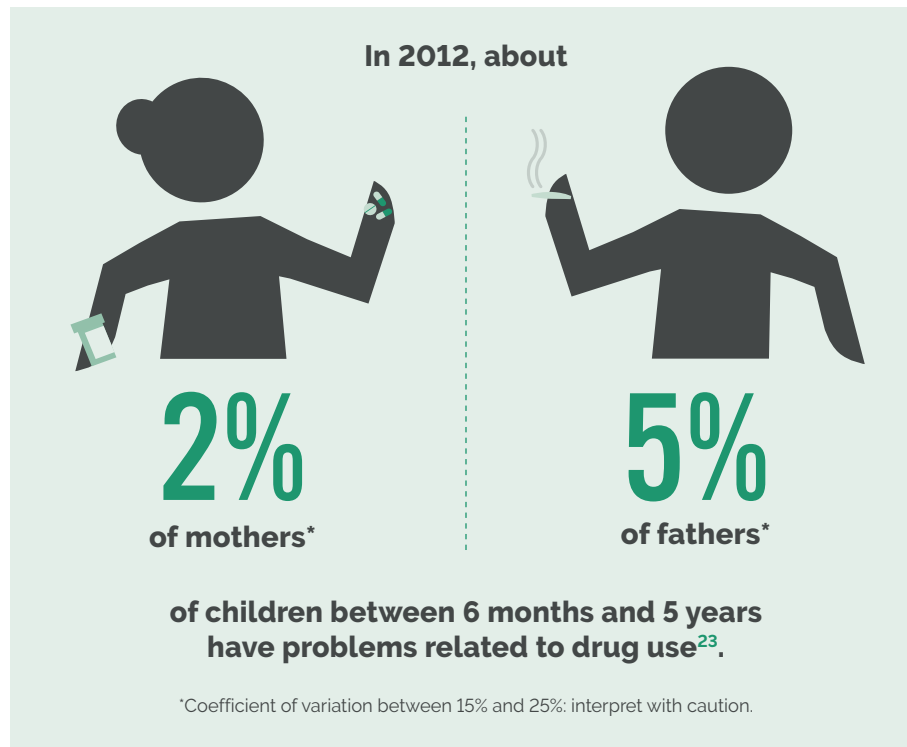
Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2012.

HOW IS AT-RISK ALCOHOL USE DETERMINED?

The level of parental alcohol use is established based on parents' answers to the *Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test* (AUDIT). The test consists of three questions on frequency of alcohol use and seven questions used to assess the possibility of alcohol dependence and harmful effects of drinking based on a 0-5 point scale (from "Never" to "Daily, or almost daily"). A score of 8 or more in men (7 in women) indicates a strong likelihood of hazardous or harmful alcohol consumption (ISQ, 2012).

PARENTAL DRUG USE

Drug use is less prevalent than alcohol use among parents of very young children.



Since we only have access to data from 2012, however, we are unable to report on any developments in this phenomenon.

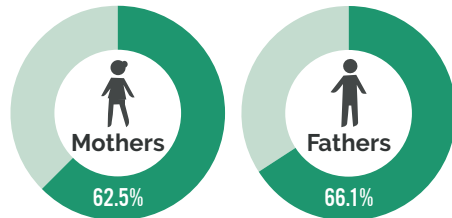
Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2012.

HOW IS AT-RISK DRUG USE DETERMINED?

The level of parental drug use is established based on the respondent's answers to 10 questions used to determine whether he or she uses drugs and experiences various problems related to drug use. An additive score of 0 = No drug use, 1 = No problems related to drug use, and 2-10 = Problems related to drug use ranging from minor to serious (ISQ, 2012).

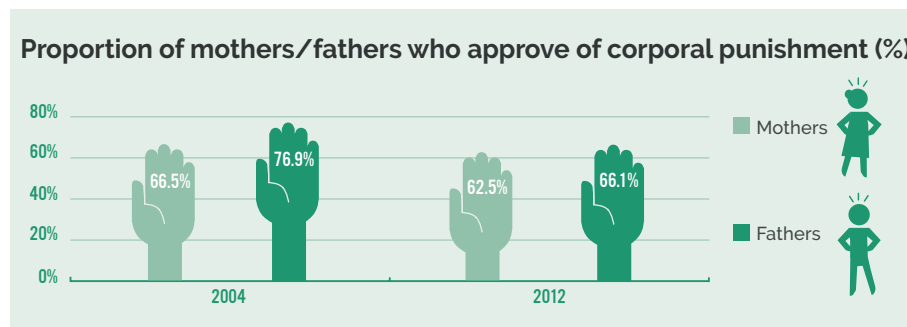
PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

The most recent data show that the majority of mothers and fathers of children between 6 months and 5 years approve of corporal punishment for children.



The gap between mothers and fathers has narrowed considerably during the past few years. In 2012, **66.1% of fathers** were in favour of corporal punishment, compared to **76.9% in 2004**.

■ Approve of corporal punishment for children



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2004 and 2012.

HOW ARE PARENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORPORAL PUNISHMENT MEASURED?

A parent's attitude towards corporal punishment is determined based on his or her responses to the following four statements:

1. "It is wrong for parents to hit their children (i.e., they have no reason to do it)."
2. "Some children need to be spanked in order to learn how to behave properly."
3. "It should be legal for parents to use force to discipline their child."
4. "Spanking is an effective way to discipline children."

Mothers or fathers are considered to be in favour of corporal punishment for children if they answer "Strongly agree" or "Agree" to at least one of statements 2, 3 or 4, or "Disagree" or "Strongly disagree" to statement 1.

VIOLENT PARENTAL BEHAVIOUR: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Minor physical violence implies corporal punishment such as shaking (in the case of children 2 or over), spanking on the buttocks with a bare hand, slapping a hand, arm or leg, or pinching.

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2012.



Severe physical violence refers to shaking a child under 2 years of age, hitting on the buttocks or other part of the body with a hard object (belt, stick or other hard object), punching or kicking, choking, beating, throwing a child on the ground or hitting them on the face, head or ears.

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2012.

Between 2004 and 2012, the proportion of Quebec children between 0 and 5 who were subjected to **minor physical violence** by an adult in their household at least once during the previous year decreased significantly (from 56.2% in 2004 to 47.8% in 2012).

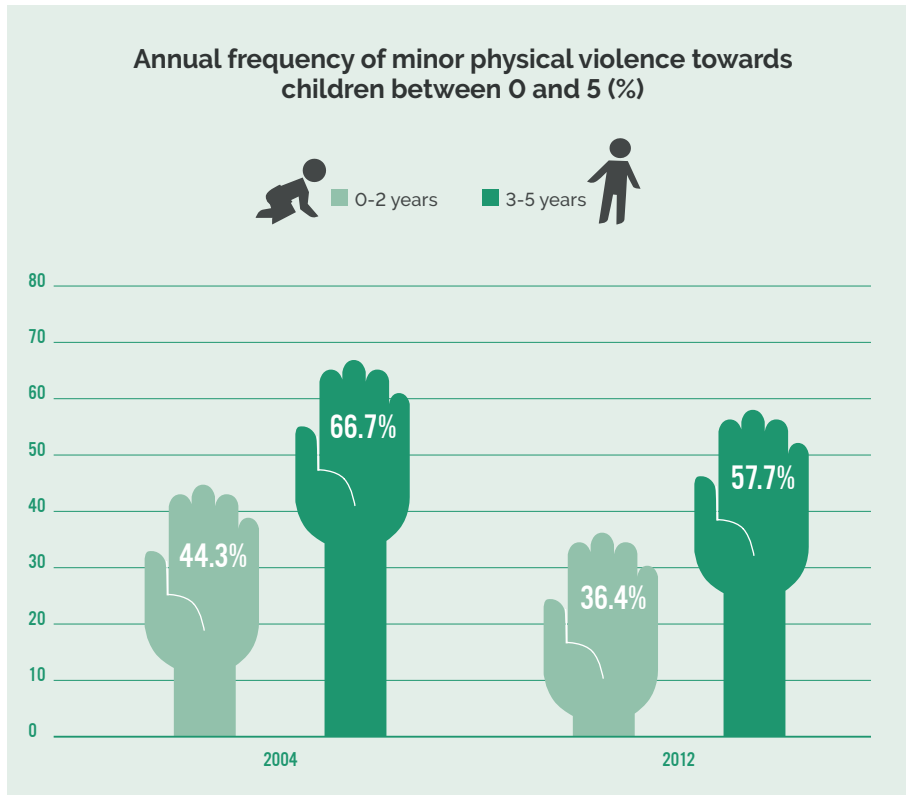
Despite this improvement, figures show that almost

1
young child
2 **=** **the equivalent of** **223,000** **or** **47.8%**
of children between 6 months and 5 years
are constantly exposed to this type
of behaviour²⁴.

Minor physical violence is still the form of violence most frequently observed in Quebec families with young children.

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2012

Proportionally more children between the ages of 3 and 5 were subjected to minor physical violence in both 2004 and 2012.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2004 and 2012.

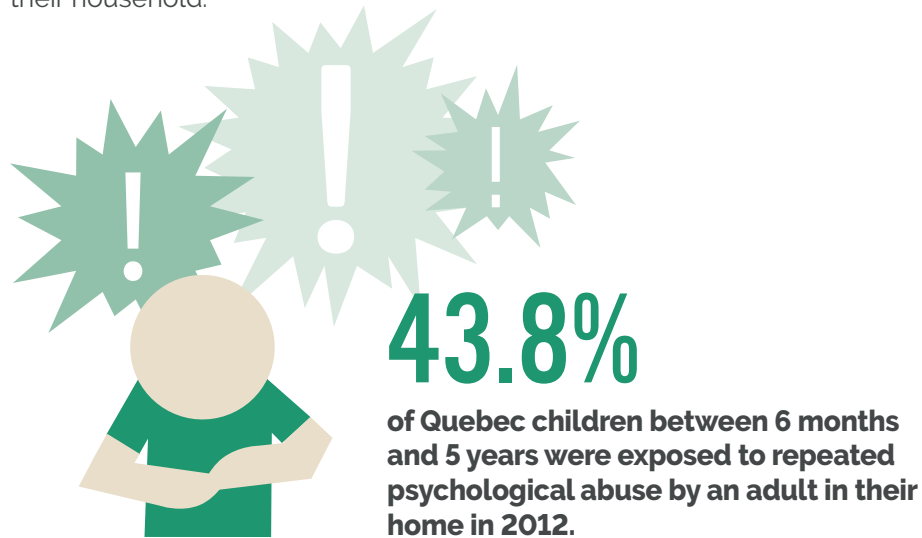
The risk of escalation from minor to severe physical violence is high. Researchers have established that children who are subjected to corporal punishment are between two and ten times more likely to be victims of severe physical violence, even at a very young age.

In 2012, an estimated 4.3% of Quebec children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years were subjected to **severe physical violence** by an adult in their household at least once during the previous year. There has been no significant change in this figure since 1999.

VIOLENT PARENTAL BEHAVIOUR: PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

Psychological abuse includes shouting or screaming at a child, swearing, threatening to place them in foster care or throw them out of the house, threatening to hit them (without actually doing it) or calling them names (stupid, lazy or other similar insult).

There has been no significant positive change since 2004 in the proportion of 0-5 year-olds who were subjected to repeated (i.e., at least three times during the previous year) psychological abuse by an adult in their household.

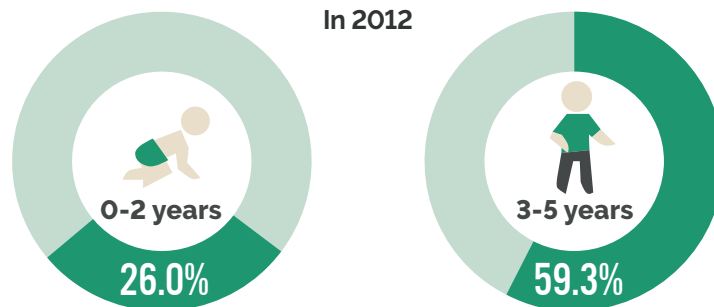


That means that about

204,000

very young children in Quebec (between 6 months and 5 years) were exposed to this type of violence in 2012²⁵.

The proportion of children affected was lower, however, among babies and toddlers (**0-2 years**) than for the rest of the group (**3-5 years**) in both 2012 and 2004.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2004 and 2012.

EXPOSURE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Approximately one child out of every five between the ages of 6 months and 5 years living in Quebec has already witnessed some form of domestic violence.

It is estimated, furthermore, that about 6% of Quebec children between 6 months and 5 years witnessed this type of behaviour on three or more occasions **in 2012**.

Not only are children who are exposed to violence between intimate partners more likely to develop behavioural problems, but it appears that the earlier the exposure occurs in a child's life, the greater the eventual risk of dropping out of school²⁶.

Since we only have access to data from 2012, however, we are unable to report on any developments in this phenomenon.

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2012.

EXPOSURE TO HIGH PARENTAL STRESS

In Quebec, about 35% of mothers and 23% of fathers of children between 6 months and 5 years present high levels of stress related to reconciling work and family responsibilities²⁷.



What these figures tell us is that approximately **97,000 very young children** could be at greater risk of having their development compromised as a result of their parents' (particularly their mothers') difficulties in dealing with their family and work responsibilities.

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec*, 2012.

POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

EDUCATIONAL DAYCARE ATTENDANCE

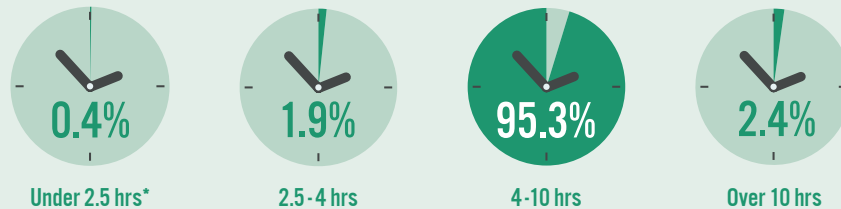


In 2009, virtually all Quebec children between 0 and 5 who were cared for on a regular basis while their parents were at work or at school attended a daycare facility for between 4 and 10 hours a day.

In general, as long as the educational daycare facility is of good quality, studies show that this is a positive factor²⁸.

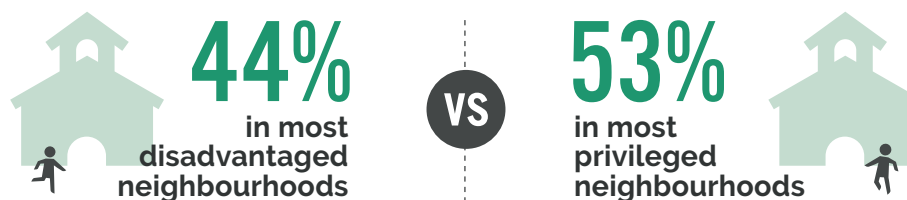
Distribution of children under 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school

(based on the number of hours/day of non-parental care in 2009)



*Coefficient of variation between 15% and 25%; interpret with caution.

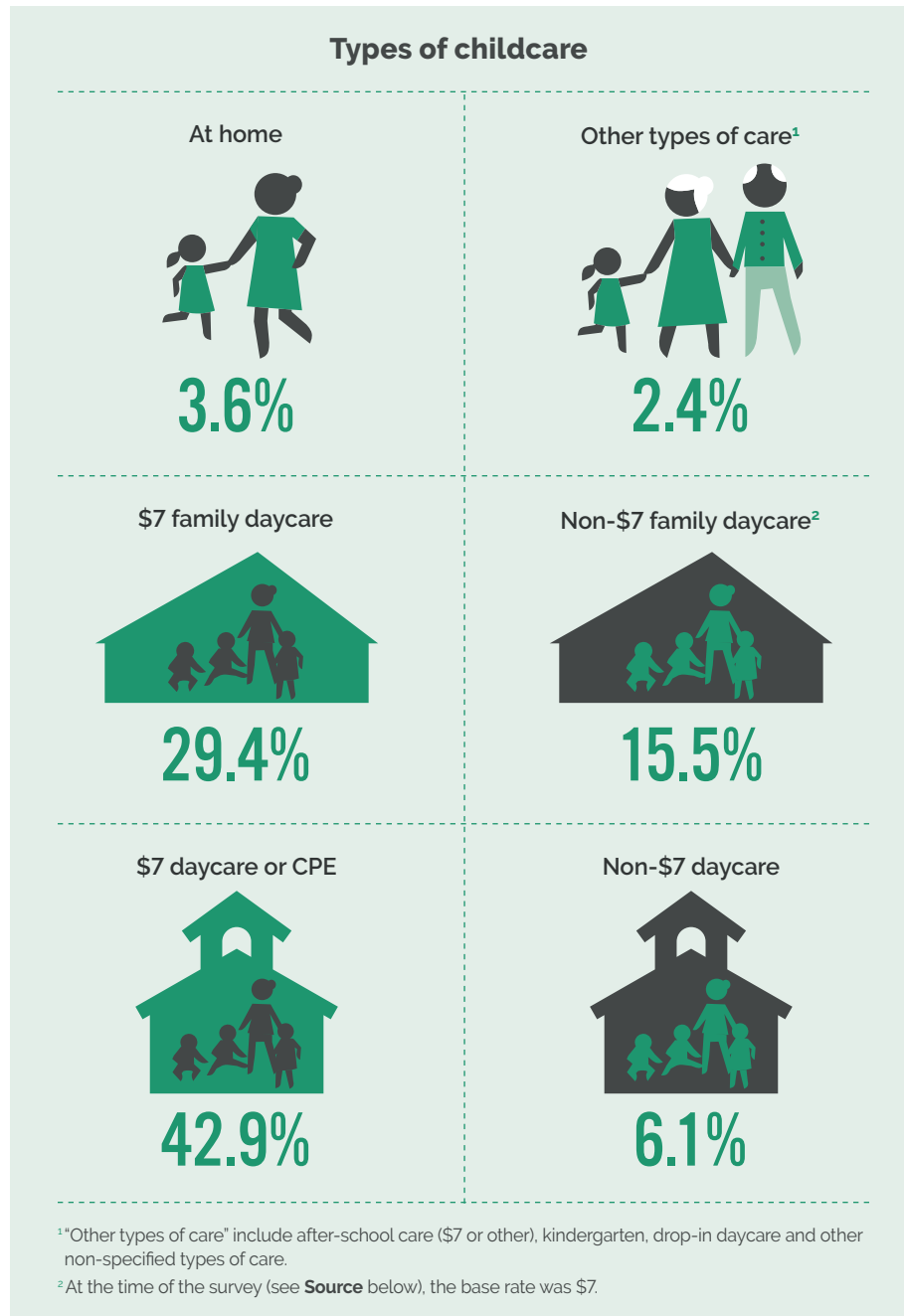
Although children in **disadvantaged environments** in particular benefit from regular attending a quality daycare facility²⁹, it is the neighbourhoods that are the most disadvantaged—both socially and materially—that have the lowest proportion of children under 5 in subsidized daycare.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

The majority of Quebec children under 5 who are cared for by someone other than their parents on a regular basis (at least 72%) attend a subsidized daycare facility: 29.4% in family daycare and 42.9% in public daycare or CPE (*Centre de la petite enfance* or childcare centre).

Since we only have access to data from 2009, we are unable to report on any developments in this phenomenon.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

POSITIVE PARENTAL ACTIVITIES

In 2015 in Quebec,
approximately

80%

of parents of children
between 0 and 5 say that
they play with their children
at least once a day.



50%

of parents report that
they also sing a song or
nursery rhyme to their
young children on a
daily basis.

And

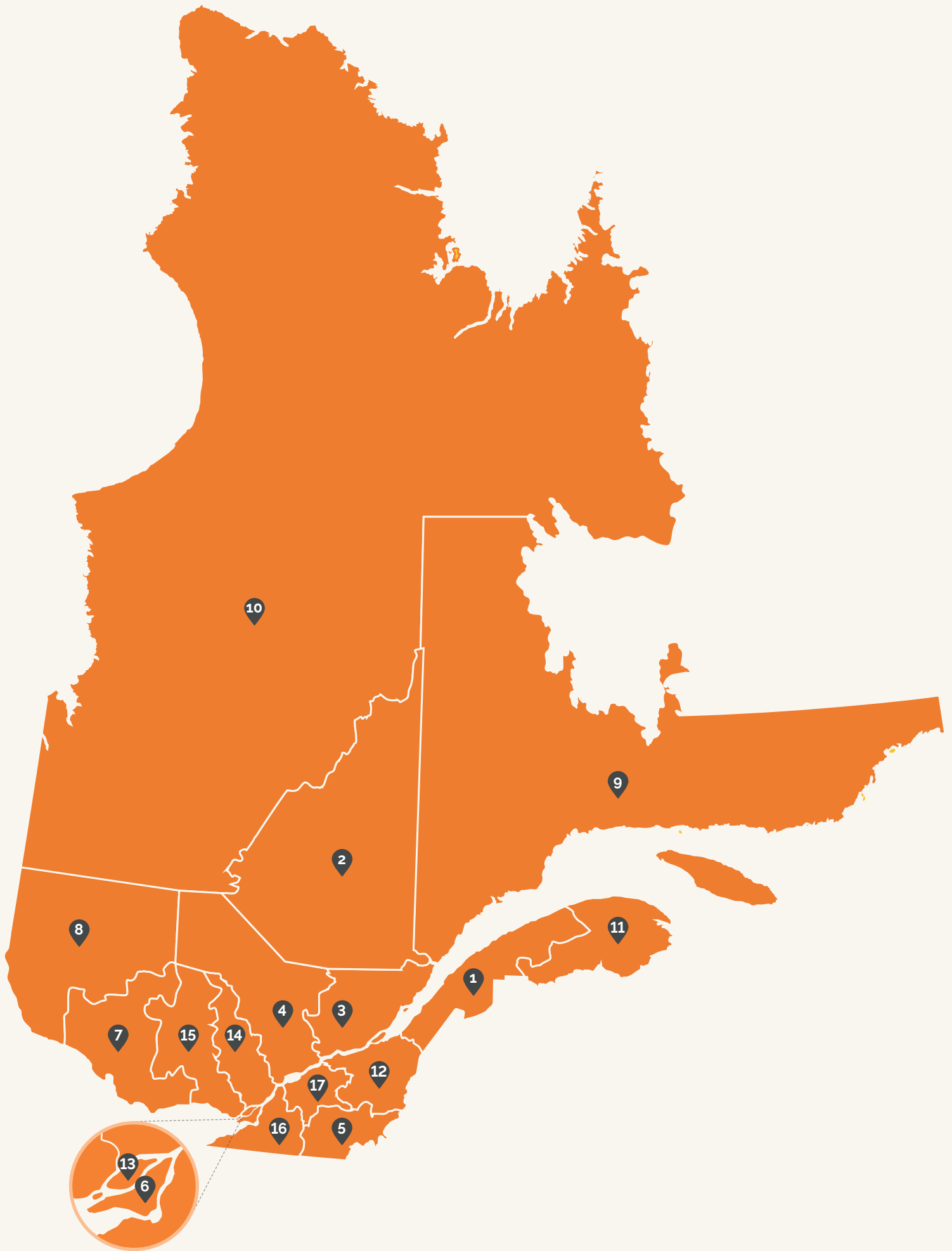
41%

take the time to read
or tell stories to their
children every day.



Since the survey from which these data are taken was conducted on a single occasion, we cannot report on any development in these phenomena.

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec (2016). *Mieux connaître la parentalité au Québec. Un portrait à partir de l'Enquête québécoise sur l'expérience des parents d'enfants de 0 à 5 ans en 2015.*



Part 2

THE SITUATION REGION BY REGION

Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5
in each region – 2015

Region	Population 0-5 years	Proportion of children between 0 and 5 in each region
1 Bas-Saint-Laurent	11,039	5.5%
2 Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	16,469	5.9%
3 Capitale-Nationale	45,273	6.1%
4 Mauricie	14,414	5.4%
5 Estrie	20,124	6.2%
6 Montréal	131,161	6.6%
7 Outaouais	26,578	6.9%
8 Abitibi-Témiscamingue	10,140	6.9%
9 Côte-Nord	6,087	6.5%
10 Nord-du-Québec	4,982	11.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	4,342	4.7%
12 Chaudière-Appalaches	27,960	6.6%
13 Laval	27,638	6.5%
14 Lanaudière	34,237	6.9%
15 Laurentides	37,831	6.4%
16 Montérégie	101,609	6.7%
17 Centre-du-Québec	15,606	6.5%
ALL OF QUEBEC	535,490	6.5%

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Direction des statistiques sociodémographiques, and Statistics Canada, Demography Division, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

BAS-SAINT-LAURENT



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 2.5%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is lower than that for the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than that in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal in this region.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is greater than in Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, there are

11,039 children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **5.5%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 10,365, or 5.1% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were **1,789** recorded births.

That represents an increase of 2.5% over the 2005 figure of 745 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

52.7%



of very young children in the Bas-Saint-Laurent live in rural areas (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion dropped from 59.1% to 56.6%.



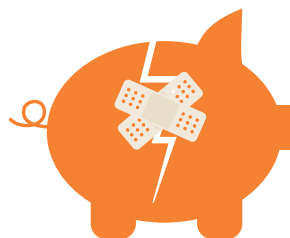
One child out of every three (33.9%) between 0 and 5 in the region lives in an area considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

7.1%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in low-income families (2013).



That figure was 12.6% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

96.4%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for between 4 and 10 hours a day.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
26.1%



2 children
46.9%



3 children or more
27.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

0.3% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion remained relatively stable (below 0.5%) between 1996 and 2011.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

9
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 8/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

9.4% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 7.4% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.



Almost **3,000** parents (**2,874**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 9.1% over 2006, when 2,634 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

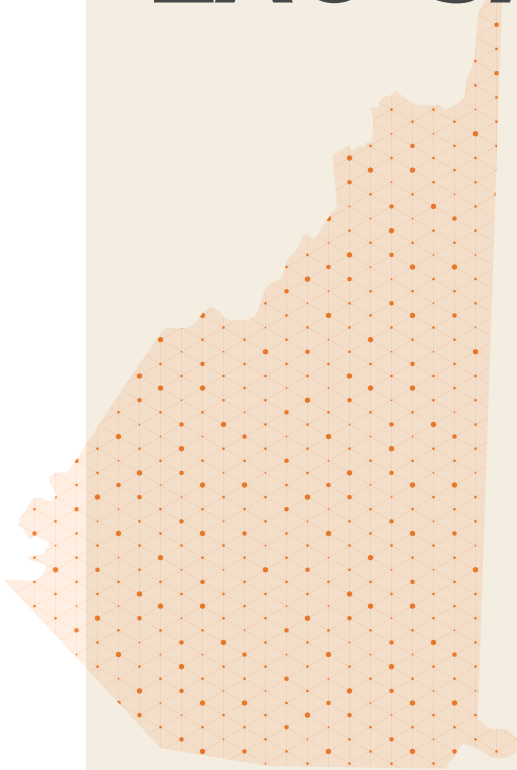
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	1 Bas-Saint-Laurent	All of Quebec
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	11,039	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	5.5%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	1,789	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	47.3%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	33.9%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	7.1%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.3%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	9.1 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	9.4%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	2,874	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

SAGUENAY- LAC-SAINT-JEAN



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 9.6%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is lower than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is markedly lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal in this region.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is greater than in Quebec as a whole. There are proportionally fewer babies, however, born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean region, there are

16,469

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **5.9%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 14,913, or 5.4% of the total regional population

In 2015, there were 2,752 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 9.6% over the 2005 figure of 2,511 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

73.1%



of very young children in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean live in **urban areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose very slightly from 70.3% to 70.9%.



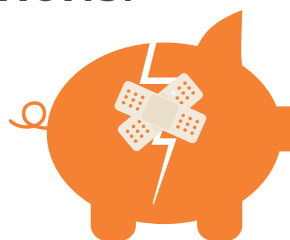
A little less than one child out of every five (**17.7%**) between 0 and 5 in the region lives in an area considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

7.7%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 13.4% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (T1FF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

95.9%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
24.8%



2 children
48.5%



3 children or more
26.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

0.1% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained relatively stable since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

8
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 7/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

4.8% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 3.8% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.




Almost to **4,500** parents (4,435) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 20.0% over 2006, when 3,695 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

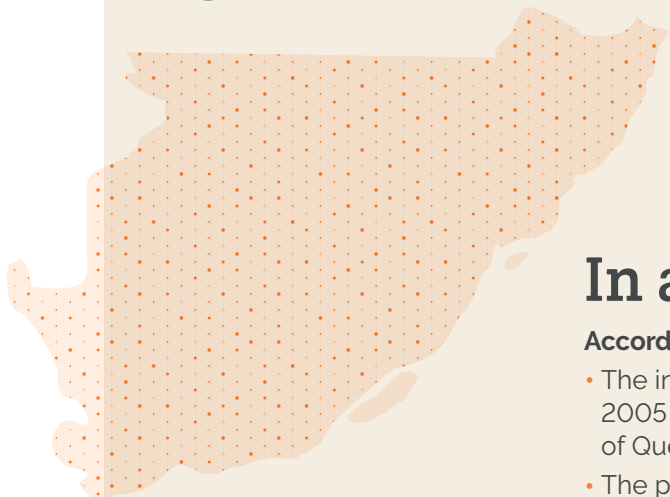
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Saguenay- Lac-Saint-Jean 2	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	16,469	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	5.9%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	2,752	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	73.1%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	17.7%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	7.7%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.1%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	7.9 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	4.8%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	4,435	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

CAPITALE-NATIONALE



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 28.9%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is lower than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is markedly lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is lower than that in Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally fewer babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Capitale-Nationale region, there are

45,273 children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.1%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 33,744, or 5.1% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 7,530 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 28.9% over the 2005 figure of 5,843 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

87.5%



of very young children in the Capitale-Nationale region live in urban areas (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose slightly from 86.8% to 87.6%.

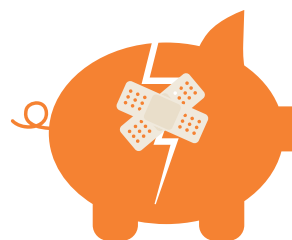
About 3% (2.9%) of the children between 0 and 5 in the region live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

6.8%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in low-income families (2013).



That figure was 11.9% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

94.6%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for between 4 and 10 hours a day.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
29.8%



2 children
49.1%



3 children or more
21.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

1.8% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion rose from 0.8% in 1996 to 1.6% in 2006.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

5
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

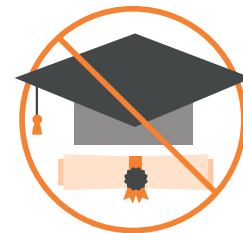
This proportion was similar in 2004.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

2.5% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 3.3% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.




Almost to **13,000** parents (**12,791**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 33.0% over 2006, when 9,616 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

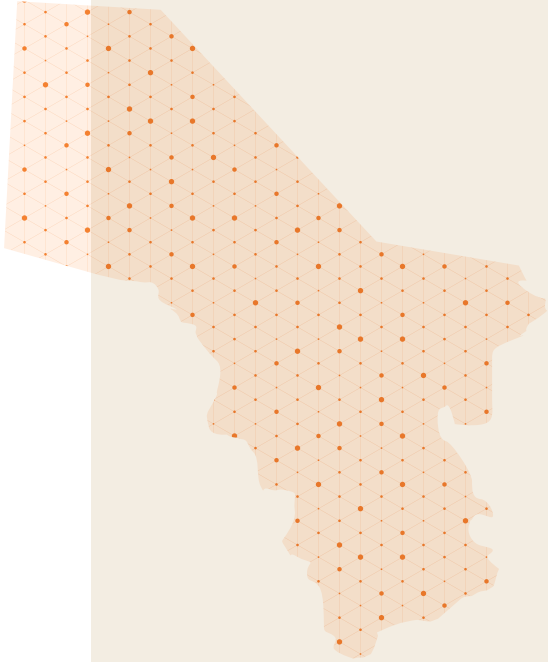
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Capitale-Nationale 3	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	45,273	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.1%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	7,530	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	87.5%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	2.9%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	6.8%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	1.8%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	5.3 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	2.5%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	12,791	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

MAURICIE



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 15.6%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is lower than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is higher than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal in this region.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is higher than for Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?

6,875



In the Mauricie region, there are

14,414

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **5.4%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 12,350, or 4.8% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 2,383 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 15.6% over the 2005 figure of 2,061 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

71.5%



71.5% of very young children in the Mauricie live in urban areas (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose from 76.0% to 78.3%.

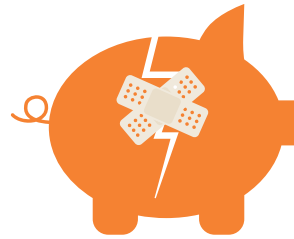


One child out of every five between 0 and 5 (20.0%) in the region lives in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

16.5% of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in low-income families (2013).



That figure was 22.3% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (T1FF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

95.8%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for between 4 and 10 hours a day.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
25.8%



2 children
47.5%



3 children or more
26.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

0.8%

of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained relatively stable (below 1.0%) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

13
1,000



women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 17/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

10.1%

of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.



This figure was 7.4% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.




Over **3,000**

parents (3,408) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 17.8% over 2006, when 2,893 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

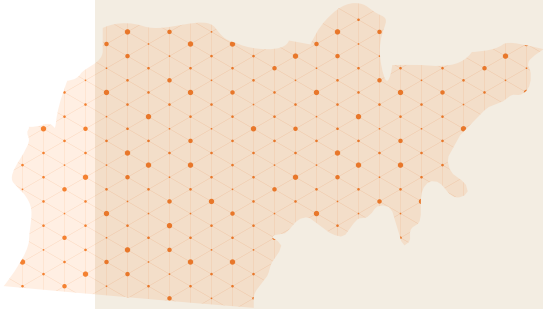
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Mauricie 4	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	14,414	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	5.4%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	2,383	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	71.5%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	20.0%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	16.5%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.8%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	13.0 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	10.1%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	3,408	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

ESTRIE



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 6.1%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is lower than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is similar to that for the whole of Quebec. There are, however, proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Estrie region, there are

20,124

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.2%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 17,933, or 6% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 3,154 recorded births

That represents an increase of 6.1% over the 2005 figure of 2,972 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

64.3%



of very young children in the Estrie live in **urban areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose from 60.7% to 63.3%.



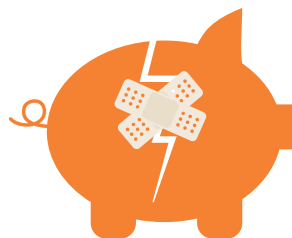
One child out of every five between 0 and 5 (20.3%) in the region lives in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

11%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 16.0% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

98.3%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
24.5%



2 children
46.3%



3 children or more
29.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

1.5% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion rose from 0.6% in 1996 to 2.2% in 2006.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

7
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 13/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

10.4% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 9.8% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.




Over **5,000** parents (5,048) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 19.4% over 2006, when 4,227 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Estrie 5	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	20,124	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.2%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	3,154	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	64.3%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	20.3%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	11.0%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	1.5%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	7.4 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	10.4%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	5,048	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

MONTRÉAL

In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was similar to the figure for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is similar to that than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is higher than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is markedly higher than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is lower than that for the whole of Quebec. There are also proportionally fewer babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Montréal region, there are

131,161 children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.6%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 113,305, or 6.1% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were **23,576** recorded births.

That represents an increase of 13.7% over the 2005 figure of 20,729 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

100%



of very young children in the Montréal region live in **urban areas** (2011).



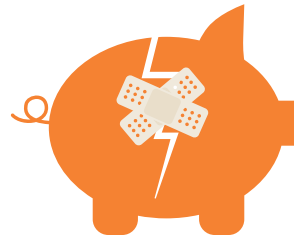
Over a quarter of the children between 0 and 5 living in the region (**28.3%**), however, live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

22.2%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 31.6% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

93.3%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child

31.5%



2 children

44.3%



3 children or more

24.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

8.7%

of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion rose from 4.2% in 1996 to 8.1% in 2006.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

6
1,000

women under 20 gave birth.

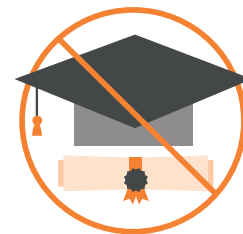
In 2004, this proportion was 10/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

3.3% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 6.2% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.



Over


28,000

parents (28,742) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 38.9% over 2006, when 20,699 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

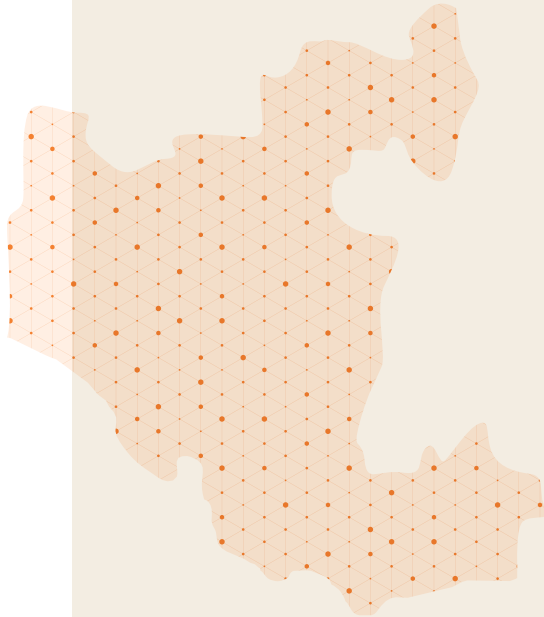
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Montréal 6	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	131,161	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.6%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	23,576	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	100,0%	81,0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	28,3%	17,9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	22,2%	12,9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	8,7%	3,0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	5.7 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	3,3%	5,9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	28,742	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

OUTAOUAIS



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 12.6%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is higher than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is higher than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is basically the same as in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is higher than that for the whole of Quebec. There are also proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Outaouais region, there are

26,578

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.9%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 21,595, or 6.3% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 4,123 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 12.6% over the 2005 figure of 3,662 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

89.2%



of very young children in the Outaouais live in **urban areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose from 83.7% to 86.8%.



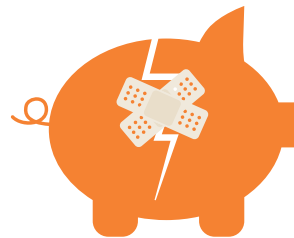
About one child out of every 10 (**11.8%**) between 0 and 5 in the region lives in an area considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

13.6%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 17.4% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

96.4%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
29.8%



2 children
46.2%



3 children or more
24.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, *2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

2.7%

of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion rose from 0.8% in 1996 to 1.6% in 2006.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

11
1,000

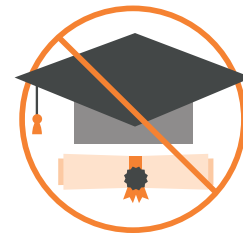


women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 14/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2004 and 2014.

12.2% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.



This figure was 13.3% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2007 and 2014.



Almost


6,000

parents (5,790) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 23.4% over 2006, when 4,693 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, *Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale*, 2006 and 2014.

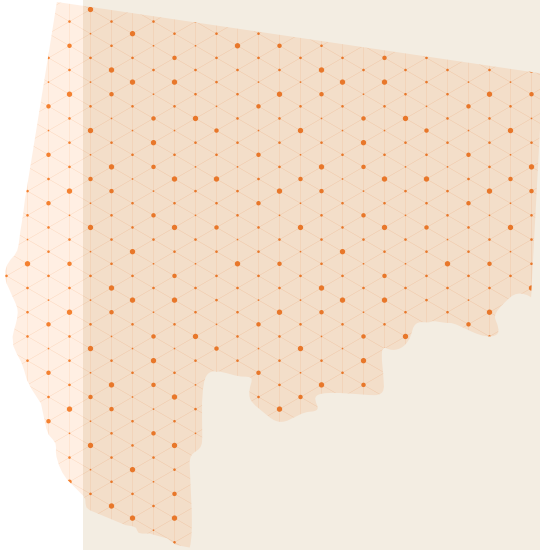
THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Outaouais 7	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	26,578	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.9%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	4,123	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	89.2%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	11.8%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	13.6%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	2.7%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	10.7 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school ²	12.2%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	5,790	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

² Maternal levels of education are unknown for births outside of Quebec.

ABITIBI- TÉMISCAMINGUE



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 7.1%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is higher than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal in this region.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is higher than for Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, there are

10,140

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.9%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 8,961, or 6.2% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 1,608 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 7.1% over the 2005 figure of 1,501 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

63.6%



of very young children in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue live in **urban areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose from 46.1% to 61.4%.



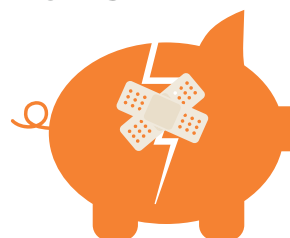
Over a quarter (**26.6%**) of all the children between 0 and 5 in the region live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

11.5%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in low-income families (2013).



That figure was 18.2% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (T1FF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

97%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
23.4%



2 children
43.6%



3 children or more
33.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

0.2% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained relatively stable (0.2% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

17
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was relatively the same.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

12.3% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.



This figure was 14.0% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.





Over **2,500** parents (**2,557**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 28% over 2006, when 1,997 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

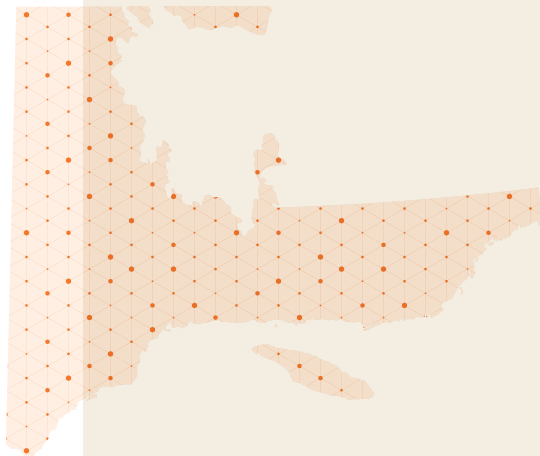
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Abitibi- Témiscamingue 	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	10,140	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.9%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	1,608	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	63.6%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	26.6%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	11.5%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.2%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	16.9 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	12.3%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	2,557	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

CÔTE-NORD



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 0.1%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is similar to that in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is significantly higher than in Quebec as a whole.
- There are virtually no children in this region between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is much higher than for Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Côte-Nord region, there are

6,087 children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.5%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 6,180, or 6.4% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 956 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 0.1% over the 2005 figure of 955 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

59.4%



of very young children in the Côte-Nord live in **urban areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose slightly from 56.4% to 57.3%.



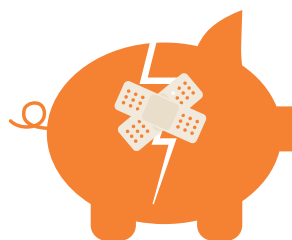
Almost one out of every three children (**32.6%**) between 0 and 5 in the region lives in an area considered to be the among most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

17.8%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 18.2% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (T1FF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

94.2%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
27.3%



2 children
42.1%



3 children or more
30.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of



0% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained stable (0.1% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

20



1,000

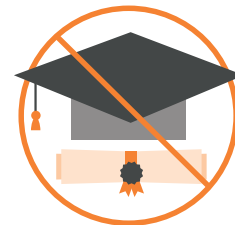
women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 32/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

15.9%

of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.



This figure was 15.3% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.



Over



1,500

parents (1,520) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 21.8% over 2006, when 1,247 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

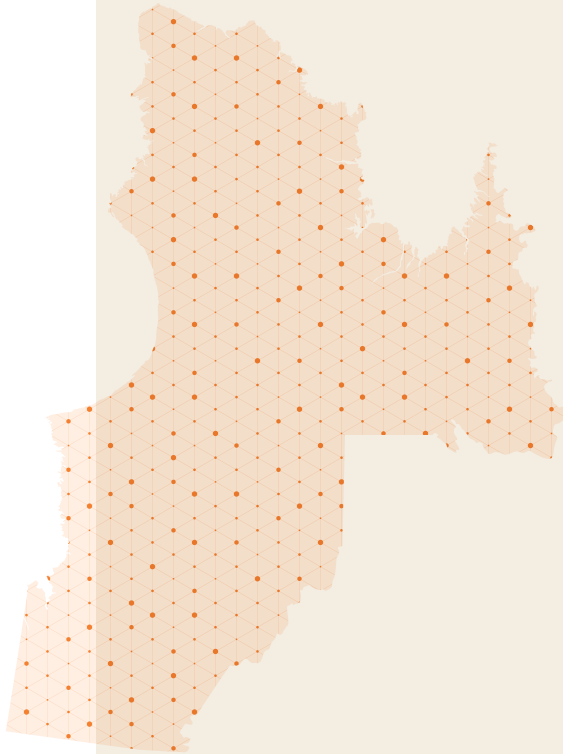
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	 Côte-Nord	 All of Quebec
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6,087	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.5%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	956	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	59.4%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	32.6%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	17.8%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	–	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	19,7 out of 1,000	7,0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	15.9%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	1,520	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- Between 2005 and 2015, there was a decrease of 1.6% in the number of newborns in this region, as compared to an increase of 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is much higher than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is much higher than for Quebec as a whole.
- There are virtually no children in this region between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is much higher than in Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



The Nord-du-Québec region has

4,982 children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **11.1%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 4,814, or 12% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 803 recorded births.

That represents a decrease of 1.6% from the 2005 figure of 816 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

100%



of very young children in the Nord-du-Québec region live in rural areas (2011).



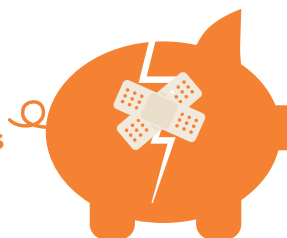
Three out of every four children (75.2%) between 0 and 5 in the region live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

28.2%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in low-income families (2013).



That figure was 26.4% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

96.9%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for between 4 and 10 hours a day.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
18.3%



2 children
30.7%



3 children or more
51.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, *2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of



0% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained stable (0.2% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

67
1,000

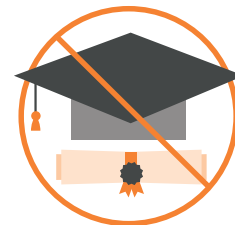


women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 79/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2004 and 2014.

37.3% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.



This figure was 42.6% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2007 and 2014.



Over


600

parents (**653**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 8.2% over 2006, when 587 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

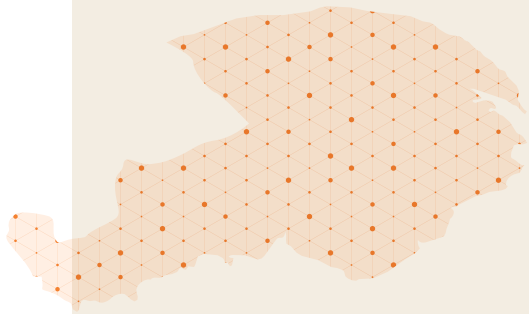
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, *Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale*, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Nord-du-Québec 10	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	4,982	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	11.1%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	803	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	–	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	75.2%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	28.2%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	–	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	671 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	37.3%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	653	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

GASPÉSIE – ÎLES- DE-LA-MADELEINE



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 1.7%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is lower than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is similar to that in Quebec as a whole.
- There are virtually no children in this region between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is slightly higher than for Quebec as a whole. There are, however, proportionally fewer babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?

In the Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, there are



4,342

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **4.7%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 4,328, or 4.5% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 676 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 1.7% over the 2005 figure of 665 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

94.3%



of very young children in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine live in **rural areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion remained stable at about 95.0%.



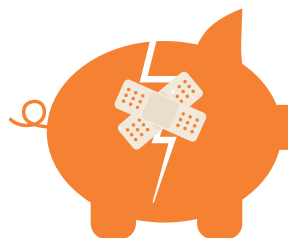
More than one out of every two children (**54.5%**) between 0 and 5 in the region live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

13.3%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 20.8% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

98.4%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
29.5%



2 children
46.8%



3 children or more
23.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, *2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of virtually



0% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained stable (0.2% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

8
1,000



women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 15/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2004 and 2014.

5% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 7.4% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2007 and 2014.




Over
900

parents (981) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 16.1% over 2006, when 845 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

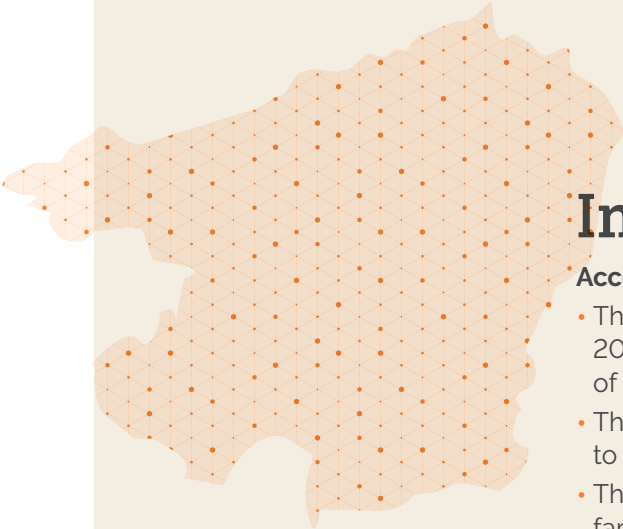
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, *Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale*, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Gaspésie – îles-de-la-Madeleine 11	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	4,342	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	4.7%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	676	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	5.7%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	54.5%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	13.3%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	–	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	7.7 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	5.0%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	981	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 12%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is similar to that in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is much lower than that in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children in this region between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is much lower than for Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally fewer babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, there are

27,960

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.6%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 23,669, or 6% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 4,431 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 12% over the 2005 figure of 3,955 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

54.3%



of very young children in the Chaudière-Appalaches region live in urban areas (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose from 49.2% to 52.0%.



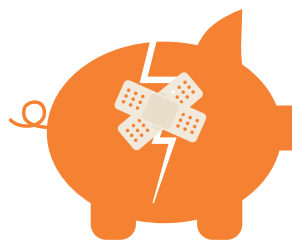
More than one child out of ten (12.6%) between the ages of 0 and 5 in the region live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

4.9%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in low-income families (2013).



That figure was 8.8% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (T1FF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

96.9%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for between 4 and 10 hours a day.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
23.5%



2 children
49.3%



3 children or more
27.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, *2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

0.3% children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained stable (0.3% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

5
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 7/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2004 and 2014.

2.8% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 3.6% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2007 and 2014.




Over **7,000** parents (7,718) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 15.8% over 2006, when 6,666 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

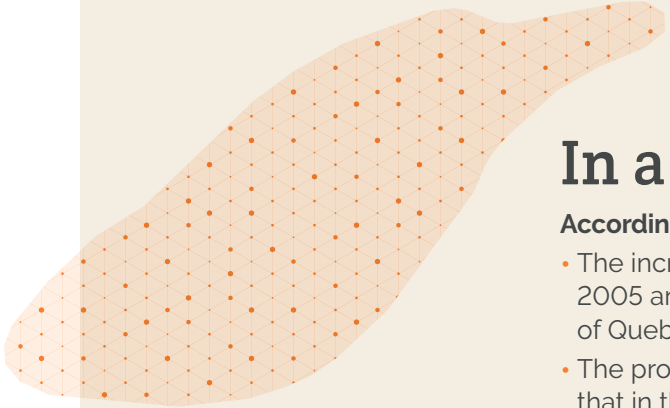
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, *Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale*, 2006 and 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Chaudière-Appalaches 12	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	27,960	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.6%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	4,431	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	54.3%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	12.6%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	4.9%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.3%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	4,5 out of 1,000	7,0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	2.8%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	7,718	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

LAVAL



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 11.2%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is similar to that in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is higher than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is lower than that for the whole of Quebec. There are also proportionally fewer babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Laval region, there are

27,638

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.5%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 22,770, or 6.2% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 4,205 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 11.2% over the 2005 figure of 3,780 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

100%



of very young children in the Laval region live in **urban areas** (2011).



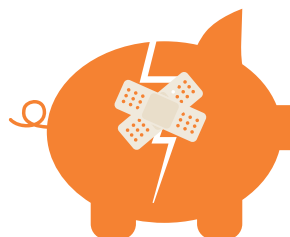
More than one child out of 10 (**11.2%**) between 0 and 5 in the region, however, live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

11%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 13.8% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

96.9%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
26.0%



2 children
49.1%



3 children or more
24.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

3.3% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion rose from 0.8% in 1996 to 1.5% in 2006.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

3
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 5/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

3.8% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 5.8% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.




Over **6,000** parents (**6,388**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 28.8% over 2006, when 5,159 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

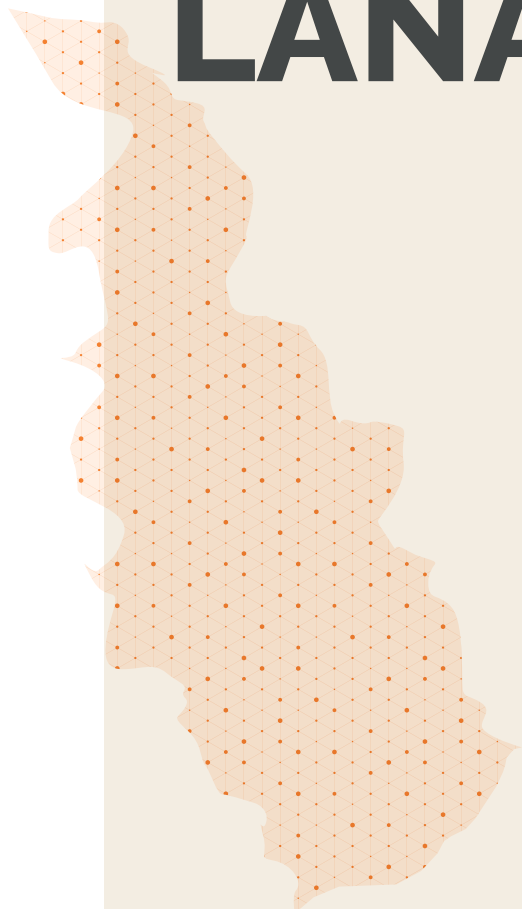
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 et 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Laval 13	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	27,638	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.5%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	4,205	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	100%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	11.2%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	11.0%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	3.3%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	2.6 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	3.8%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	6,388	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

LANAUDIÈRE



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 28.3%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is higher than in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than that in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal in this region.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is comparable to that for the whole of Quebec. There are, however, proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Lanaudière region, there are

34,237

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.9%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 25,007, or 5.9% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 5,140 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 28.3% over the 2005 figure of 4,005 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

73.1%



of very young children in the Lanaudière region live in **urban areas** (2011).

This proportion rose from 68.0% in 1996 to 71.6% in 2006.



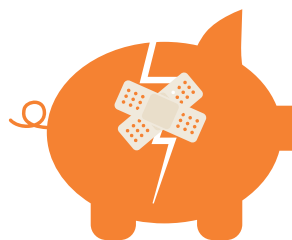
Close to two out of six children (**16.0%**) between 0 and 5 in the region live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

9.8%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 14.1% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (T1FF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

93.3%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
25.9%



2 children
46.9%



3 children or more
27.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of



0.5% of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained relatively stable (0.5% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

8
1,000



women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 10/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

12.2% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.



This figure was 9.4% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.




Over
8,000

parents (8,222) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 29.5% over 2006, when 6,350 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

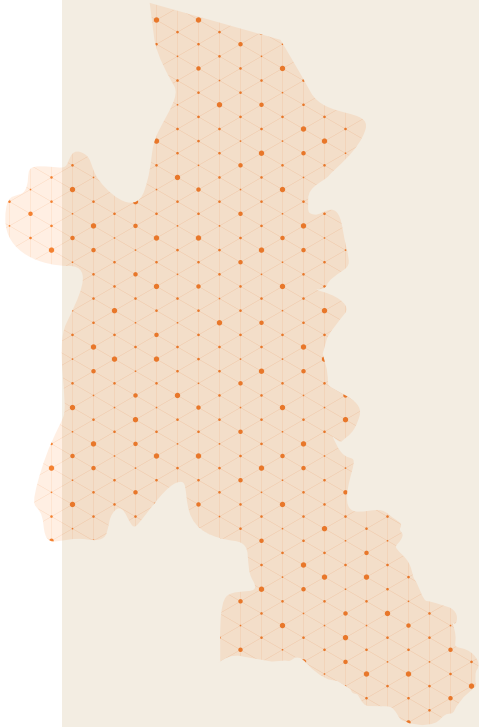
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 et 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Lanaudière 14	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	34,237	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.9%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	5,140	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	73.1%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	16.0%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	9.8%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.5%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	7.6 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	12.2%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	8,222	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

LAURENTIDES



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was similar to that in the whole of Quebec (13.7%).
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is similar to that in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal in this region.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is lower than for the whole of Quebec. The proportion of babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region is, however, similar to that of Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Laurentides region, there are

37,831 children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.4%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 31,964, or 6.3% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 5,718 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 13.7% over the 2005 figure of 5,029 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

74.8%



of very young children in the Laurentides live in **urban areas** (2011).

This proportion has remained relatively stable around 75.0% since 1996.



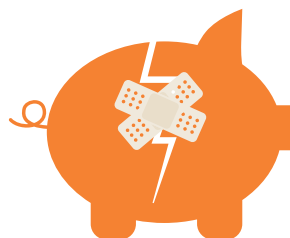
Slightly more than one child out of every 10 (**12.2%**) between 0 and 5 in the region lives in an area considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

9.4%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 13.1% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

94.8%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
25.3%



2 children
47.9%



3 children or more
26.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

0.2%

of children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained relatively stable (0.5% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

6
1,000

women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 10/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

6.3% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 6.4% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 and 2014.




Over **9,000** parents (**9,101**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 14.7% over 2006, when 7,935 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 et 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Laurentides 15	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	37,831	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.4%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	5,718	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	74.8%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	12.2%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	9.4%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.2%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	5.8 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	6.3%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	9,101	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

MONTÉRÉGIE

In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 11.7%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is higher than that in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children in this region between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is similar to that for Quebec as a whole. There are, however, proportionally slightly fewer babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



In the Montérégie region, there are

101,609

children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.7%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 84,315, or 6.2% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were **15,527** recorded births.

That represents an increase of 11.7% over the 2005 figure of 13,895 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

83.4%



of very young children in the Montérégie live in **urban areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose from 79.8% to 83.9%.



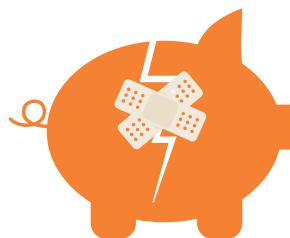
Almost one child out of every 10 (**9.2%**) between 0 and 5 in the region lives in an area considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

9.8%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 13.3% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

95.9%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
26.4%



2 children
48.3%



3 children or more
25.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

1.5% children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion rose from 0.5% in 1996 to 1.3% in 2006.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

7
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

In 2004, this proportion was 10/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

5% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 5.3% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 et 2014.




Almost **25,000** parents (**24,957**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 20.4% over 2006, when 22,527 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

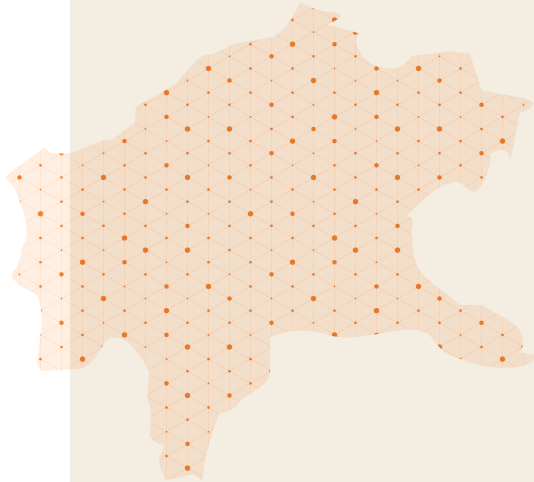
Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 et 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Montérégie 16	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	101,609	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.7%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	15,527	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	83.4%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	9.2%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	9.8%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	1.5%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	6.7 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	5.0%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	24,957	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC



In a nutshell

According to the most recent data available:

- The increase in the number of newborns in this region between 2005 and 2015 was 9.5%, as compared to 13.7% for the whole of Quebec.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 is similar to that in the province as a whole.
- The proportion of children between 0 and 5 living in low-income families is lower than in Quebec as a whole.
- The proportion of children in this region between 0 and 5 whose parents are recent immigrants is marginal.
- The proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in this region is higher than in Quebec as a whole. There are also proportionally more babies born to mothers who have not finished high school in this region than in Quebec as a whole.

WHO ARE THESE 0-5 YEAR-OLDS?



The Centre-du-Québec region has

15,606 children between the ages of 0 and 5, accounting for **6.5%** of the total regional population.

In 2005, that figure was 13,569, or 6% of the total regional population.

In 2015, there were 2,427 recorded births.

That represents an increase of 9.5% over the 2005 figure of 2,217 recorded births in the region.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2005, and provisional data for 2015; Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Registre des événements démographiques*, 2005, and provisional data for 2015.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

62.6%



of very young children in the Centre-du-Québec region live in **urban areas** (2011).

Between 1996 and 2006, this proportion rose from 52.9% to 62.5%.



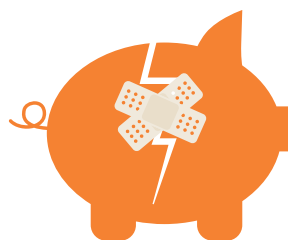
More than one child out of five (**12.6%**) between 0 and 5 in the region live in areas considered to be among the most materially disadvantaged (2011).

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Household Survey*, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS?

10.5%

of 0-5 year-olds in the region live in **low-income families** (2013).



That figure was 13.9% in 2004.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *T1 Family File (TIFF)*, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2004 and 2013.

WHAT ARE THEY EXPOSED TO?

98.1%

of children between 0 and 5 who are cared for on a regular basis while their parents are at work or at school attend a daycare facility for **between 4 and 10 hours a day**.



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sur l'utilisation, les besoins et les préférences des familles en matière de services de garde*, 2009.

WHAT DO THEIR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?



1 child
25.2%



2 children
47.4%



3 children or more
27.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2011, the parents of

0.7% children between 0 and 5 had recently immigrated to Canada (less than 5 years earlier).

This proportion has remained stable (1.0% or under) since 1996.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

In 2014, approximately

11
1,000 women under 20 gave birth.

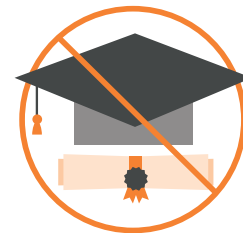
In 2004, this proportion was 13/1,000 women under 20.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2004 and 2014.

6.8% of all newborns in 2014 were born to mothers who had not finished high school.

This figure was 8.0% in 2007.

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Registre des événements démographiques, 2007 et 2014.




Almost **4,000** parents (**3,987**) in the region took advantage of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan in 2014.

That represents an increase of 16.1% over 2006, when 3,657 parents took parental leave under the Plan.

Sources: Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Statistiques officielles sur les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale, 2006 et 2014.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

INDICATORS	Centre-du-Québec 17	All of Quebec 
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	15,606	535,490
Proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	6.5%	6.5%
Number of newborns in 2015	2,427	86,800
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	62.6%	81.0%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	22.7%	17.9%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	10.5%	12.9%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.7%	3.0%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	10.7 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school	6.8%	5.9%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	3,987	129,190

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

OVERVIEW OF ALL REGIONS

INDICATORS	1 Bas-Saint-Laurent	2 Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	3 Capitale-Nationale	4 Mauricie	5 Estrie
Number of children between the ages of 0 and 5 in 2015	11,039	16,469	45,273	14,414	20,124
Number of newborns in 2015	1,789	2,752	7,530	2,383	3,154
Proportion of children living in urban areas in 2011	47.3%	73.1%	87.5%	71.5%	64.3%
Proportion of children living in areas considered to be among the most disadvantaged in 2011	33.9%	17.7%	2.9%	20.0%	20.3%
Proportion of children living in low-income families in 2013	7.1%	7.7%	6.8%	16.5%	11.0%
Proportion of children whose parents were recent immigrants ¹ in 2011	0.3%	0.1%	1.8%	0.8%	1.5%
Proportion of women under 20 who gave birth in 2014	9.1 out of 1,000	7.9 out of 1,000	5.3 out of 1,000	13.0 out of 1,000	7.4 out of 1,000
Proportion of babies born in 2014 to mothers who had not finished high school.	9.4%	4.8%	2.5%	10.1%	10.4%
Number of new beneficiaries (mothers and fathers) of the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) in 2014	2,874	4,435	12,791	3,408	5,048

¹ Parents who had been living in Canada for under 5 years.

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Montréal	Outaouais	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Côte-Nord	Nord-du-Québec	Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Chaudière-Appalaches	Laval	Lanaudière	Laurentides	Montréal	Centre-du-Québec	All of Quebec
	131,161	26,578	10,140	6,087	4,982	4,342	27,960	27,638	34,237	37,831	101,609	15,606	535,490
	23,576	4,123	1,608	956	803	676	4,431	4,205	5,140	5,718	15,527	2,427	86,800
	100%	89.2%	63.6%	59.4%	0.0%	5.8%	54.3%	100%	73.1%	74.8%	83.4%	62.6%	81.0%
	28.3%	11.8%	26.6%	32.6%	75.2%	54.5%	12.6%	11.2%	16.0%	12.2%	9.2%	22.7%	17.9%
	22.2%	13.6%	11.5%	17.8%	28.2%	13.3%	4.9%	11.0%	9.8%	9.4%	9.8%	10.5%	12.9%
	8.7%	2.7%	0.2%	–	–	–	0.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.2%	1.5%	0.7%	3.0%
	5.7 out of 1,000	10.7 out of 1,000	16.9 out of 1,000	19.7 out of 1,000	67.1 out of 1,000	7.7 out of 1,000	4.5 out of 1,000	2.6 out of 1,000	7.6 out of 1,000	5.8 out of 1,000	6.7 out of 1,000	10.7 out of 1,000	7.0 out of 1,000
	3.3%	12.2%	12.3%	15.9%	37.3%	5.0%	2.8%	3.8%	12.2%	6.3%	5.0%	6.8%	5.9%
	28,742	5,790	2,557	1,520	653	981	7,718	6,388	8,222	9,101	24,957	3,987	129,190

CONCLUSION

This document shines a light on the environments the youngest Quebecers are growing up in. At the same time, it paints the picture of an entire generation of children—providing details ranging from the size of their families to the conditions in which they live.

The situation as described includes both positive and negative elements. For example, the province-wide decrease in the proportion of children living in low-income families or families using last-recourse financial assistance is just one of the improvements recorded. The drop in the number of babies born to mothers who have not finished high school is also good news. However, data in the areas of housing, food insecurity and violent parental behaviour are disturbing.

The portrait also shows how varied the regional profiles are across Quebec, with some coming out ahead in economic terms and others showing higher levels of maternal education at birth.

The data—and their evolution—presented in this document are eloquent proof of the ongoing importance of ensuring that the development and well-being of the very young remain a priority in our society.

ABOUT THE DATA PRESENTED

Five key criteria were applied to select the indicators used to produce this portrait: data had to be recurring, statistically robust, available at the regional level and based on a recent point in time. Possible links to child development were also taken into consideration.

Any necessary reservations with respect to data interpretation are included in the text. Notes on the methodology used for each indicator are available on the Observatory's website at tout-petits.org/donnees.

This portrait does not include any information on First Nations or Inuit children. The specific nature of surveys conducted in First Nations communities makes comparisons with data on other children living in Quebec difficult. A portrait of First Nations children has been drawn up by the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission (FNQLHSSC) and will be submitted with the Declaration of the Rights of First Nations Children ratified by the Chiefs Assembly of the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador. This portrait is available for consultation online at: <https://www.cssspnql.com/docs/default-source/centre-de-documentation/affiche-declaration-droits-enfant-pn-rognée-eng.pdf?sfvrsn=0>.

Certain data on Cree children may also be accessed in a document produced by the Cree Nation Government, available on the Observatory's website at tout-petits.org/portrait2016.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Institut de la statistique du Québec, Direction des statistiques sociodémographiques and Statistics Canada, Demography Division, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, provisional data for 2015.
- ² Institut de la statistique du Québec, Direction des statistiques sociodémographiques and Statistics Canada, Demography Division, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.
- ³ Institut de la statistique du Québec, Direction des statistiques sociodémographiques and Statistics Canada, Demography Division, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.
- ⁴ Dhayanandhan, B., Bohr, Y., and Connolly, J. (2015). Developmental task attainment and child abuse potential in at-risk adolescent mothers. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 24, 1987-1998; Gendron, S., Moreau, J., Dupuis, G., Lachance-Fiola, J., and Clavier, C. (2014). *Évaluation du programme de soutien aux jeunes parents (PSJP) des Services intégrés en périnatalité and pour la petite enfance à l'intention des familles vivant en contexte de vulnérabilité. Partie 3. Modélisation de cibles d'action du PSJP: Le développement des enfants and les parcours de vie des jeunes parents*. Research report for the MSSS, Faculté des sciences infirmières, Université de Montréal; Gibbs, C.M., Wendt, A., Peters, S., and Hogue, C.J. (2012). The impact of early age at first childbirth on maternal and infant health. *Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology*, 26(1), 259-284; Lehr, M., Wecksell, B., Nahum, L., Neuhaus, D., Shoum Teel, K., Linares, L.O., and Diaz, A. (2015). Parenting stress, child characteristics, and developmental delay from birth to age five in teen mother-child dyads. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 1-9.
- ⁵ Harding, J. F. (2015). Increases in maternal education and low-income children's cognitive and behavioral outcomes. *Developmental Psychology*, 51(5), 583-599; Lakshman, R., Zhang, J., Koch, F. S., Marcus and C., Ludvigsson, J. (2013). Higher maternal education is associated with favourable growth of young children in different countries. *Journal of Epidemiology*, 67(7), 595-602; Magnuson, K. A., Sexton, H. R., and Davis-Kean, P. E. (2009). Increases in maternal education and young children's language skills. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly: Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 55(3), 319-350.
- ⁶ Baker, M. and Milligan, K. (2010). Evidence from maternity leave expansions of the impact of maternal care on early child development. *Journal of Human Resources*, 45(1), 1-32; Baker, M. and Milligan, K. (2008). Maternal employment, breastfeeding, and health: Evidence from maternity leave mandates. *Journal of Health Economics*, 27(4), 871-887; Haas, L. and Hwang, C. P. (2008). The impact of taking parental leave on fathers' participation in childcare and relationships with children: Lessons from Sweden. *Community, Work & Family*, 11(1), 85-104; Seward, R. R., Yeatts, D. E., Amin, I. and DeWitt, A. (2006). Employment leave and fathers' involvement with children: According to mothers and fathers. *Men and Masculinities*, 8(4), 405-427; Tanaka, S. and Waldfogel, J. (2007). Effects of parental leave and work hours on fathers' involvement with their babies: Evidence from the millennium cohort study. *Community, Work & Family*, 10(4), 409-426; Tremblay, D.-G. (2010). Viser la conciliation emploi-famille au Québec : des politiques pour les enfants et/ou les mères ? *Informations sociales*, (160), 106-113.
- ⁷ Comité de nutrition de la Société française de pédiatrie, D. Turck, et al. (2013). *Allaitement maternel : les bénéfices pour la santé de l'enfant et de sa mère*. *Arch Pediatr*, 20(2), S29-48; Section on breastfeeding (2012). Breastfeeding and the use of human milk. *Pediatrics*, 129(3), e827-841; Anderson, J. W., Johnstone, B. M. et al. (1999). Breast-feeding and cognitive development: a meta-analysis. *Am J Clin Nutr*, 70(4), 525-535; Mahurin Smith, J. (2015). Breastfeeding and language outcomes: A review of the literature. *J Commun Disord*, 57, 29-40; Delgado, C. et Matijasevich, A. (2013). Breastfeeding up to two years of age or beyond and its influence on child growth and development: A systematic review. *Cad Saude Publica*, 29(2), 243-256.
- ⁸ Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses and 2011 National Household Survey, 2011, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.
- ⁹ Béatrice, N., Lise, G., Victoria, Z. and Louise, S. (2012). Longitudinal patterns of poverty and health in early childhood: Exploring the influence of concurrent, previous, and cumulative poverty on child health outcomes. *BMC Pediatrics*, 12, 141; Leffel, K. and Suskind, D. (2013). Parent-directed approaches to enrich the early language environments of children living in poverty. [Review]. *Seminars in Speech & Language*, 34(4), 267-278; Letourneau, N. L., Duffett-Leger, L., Levac, L., Watson, B. and Young-Morris, C. (2011). Socioeconomic Status and Child Development: A Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 21(3), 211-224; Shaw, D. S. and Shelleby, E. C. (2014). Early-starting conduct problems: Intersection of conduct problems and poverty. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 10, 503-528.

- ¹⁰ Aratani, Y., Chau, M. M., Wight, V., and Addy, S. D. (2011). *Rent burden, housing subsidies and the well-being of children and youth*. Found at <http://academiccommons.columbia.edu/catalog/ac:146767>; Becker Cutts, D., Meyers, A.F., Black, M.M., Casey, P.H., Chilton, M., Cook, J.T., ... Frank, D.A. (2011). US housing insecurity and the health of very young children. *American Journal of Public Health, 101*(8), 1508-1514; Coley, R. L., Leventhal, T., Lynch, A. D., and Kull, M. (2013). Relations between housing characteristics and the well-being of low-income children and adolescents. *Developmental psychology, 49*(9), 1775; Evans, G. W., Ricciuti, H. N., Hope, S., Schoon, I., Bradley, R. H., Corwyn, R. F. and Hazan, C. (2010). Crowding and cognitive development: the mediating role of maternal responsiveness among 36-month-old children. *Environment and Behavior, 42*(1), 135-148; Leventhal, T and Newman, S. (2010). Housing and child development. *Children and Youth Services Review, 32*(9), 1165-1174.
- ¹¹ Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, et al. (2013). *Research opportunities concerning the causes and consequences of child food insecurity and hunger: A workshop summary*. Washington (DC), National Academies Press (US); Ke, J. and Ford-Jones, E. L. (2015). Food insecurity and hunger: A review of the effects on children's health and behaviour. *Paediatr Child Health, 20*(2), 89-91; Melchior, M., Chastang, J. F. et al. (2012). Food insecurity and children's mental health: a prospective birth cohort study. *PLoS One, 7*(12), e52615; Slopen, N., Fitzmaurice, G. et al. (2010). Poverty, food insecurity, and the behavior for childhood internalizing and externalizing disorders. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry, 49*(5), 444-452.
- ¹² These figures are calculated based on the number of families with children under 6 that have received last-recourse financial assistance (i.e., under the Quebec social assistance or social solidarity programs) at least once during the year.
- ¹³ Gamache, P., Pampalon, R. and Hamel, D. (2010). *Guide méthodologique : L'indice de défavorisation matérielle et sociale : en bref*. Québec, Institut national de santé publique, September.
- ¹⁴ According to a standard established by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), housing is considered to be affordable if it costs less than 30% of household income before taxes.
- ¹⁵ Statistics Canada, *Enquête sur la santé dans les collectivités canadiennes (ESCC)*, 2005, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012 and 2013-2014, share files, adapted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.
- ¹⁶ Edwards, E. P., Eiden, R. D., Colder, C. and Leonard, K. E. (2006). The development of aggression in 18- to 48-month old children of alcoholic parents. *J. Abnorm. Child Psychol., 34*(3), 409-423; Keller, P. S., Gilbert, L. R., Koss, K. J., Cummings, E. M. and Davies, P. T. (2011). Parental problem drinking: Marital aggression, and child emotional insecurity: A longitudinal investigation. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 72*(5), 711-722; Barnard, M. and McKeganey, N. (2004). The impact of parental problem drug use on children: what is the problem and what can be done to help? *Addiction, 99*, 552-559; Manly, J. T., Oshri, A., Lynch, M., Herzog, M. and Wortel, S. (2012). Child neglect and the development of externalizing behavior problems: associations with maternal drug dependence and neighborhood crime. *Child Maltreatment, 18*(1), 17-29.
- ¹⁷ Campbell, S. B., Shaw, D. S., and Gilliom, M. (2000). Early externalizing behavior problems: Toddlers and preschoolers at risk for later maladjustment. *Development and Psychopathology, 12*, 467-488; Clément, M.-È., Bernèche, F., Chaberland, C., and Fontaine, C. (2013). *La violence familiale dans la vie des enfants du Québec, 2012. Les attitudes et parentales et les pratiques familiales*. Québec: Institut de la Statistique du Québec; Ferguson, C. J. (2013). Spanking, corporal punishment and negative long term outcomes: A meta-analytic review of longitudinal studies. *Clinical Psychology Review, 33*, 196-208; Gershoff, E. T. (2002). Corporal punishment by parents and associated child behaviors and experiences: A meta-analytic and theoretical review. *Psychological Bulletin, 128*(4), 539-579; Lee, S. J., Grogan-Kaylor, A., and Berger, L. M. (2014). Parental spanking of 1-year-old children and subsequent child protective services involvement. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 38*(5), 875-883. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2014.01.018; Paolucci, E. O., and Violato, C. (2004). A meta-analysis of the published research on the affective, cognitive, and behavioral effects of corporal punishment. *Journal of Psychology, 138*(3), 197-221; Scott, S., Lewsey, L., Thompson, L., and Wilson, P. (2013). Early parental physical punishment and emotional and behavioural outcomes in preschool children. *Child: Care, Health and Development, 40*(3), 337-345.
- ¹⁸ Chang, Y-C. and Yeung, J.W-K. (2009). Children living with violence within the family and its sequel: A meta-analysis from 1995-2006. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 14*, 313-322; Howell, K. H., Barnes, S. E., Miller, M. E., Graham-Bermann, S. A. (2016). Developmental variations in the impact of intimate partner violence exposure during childhood. *Journal of Injury & Violence, 8*(1), 43-57; Letourneau, N. L., Fedick, C. B. and Willms, J. D. (2007). Mothering and domestic violence: A Longitudinal Analysis. *Journal of Family Violence, 22*, 649-659; Levendosky, A., Huth-Bocks, A., Shapiro, D. and Semel, M. (2003). The impact of domestic violence on the maternal-child relationship and preschool-age children's functioning. *Journal of Family*

Psychology, 17(3), 275–287; Wolfe, D. A., Crooks, C. V., Lee, V., McIntyre-Smith, A. and Jaffe, P. G. (2003). The effects of children's exposure to domestic violence: A meta-analysis and critique. *Clinical Child & Family Psychology Review*, 6, 171–187.

- ¹⁹ Achtergarde, S., Postert, C., Wessing, I., Romer, G. and Muller, J. M. (2014). Parenting and child mental health: Influences of parent personality, child temperament and their interaction. *The Family Journal*, 23(2), 167–179; Berger, E.M. and Spiess, C.K. (2011). Maternal Life Satisfaction and Child Outcomes: Are They Related? *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 32, 142–158; Molfese, V. J., Rudasill, K. M., Beswick, J. L., Jacobi-Vessels, J. L., Ferguson, M. C. and White, J. M. (2010). Infant temperament, maternal personality, and parenting stress as contributors to infant developmental outcomes. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 56(1), 49–79; Puff, J. and Renk, K. (2014). Relationships Among Parents' Economic Stress, Parenting, and Young Children's Behavior Problems. *Child Psychiatry and Human Development*, 45, 712–727.
- ²⁰ Bigras, N. and Lemay, L. (2013, February). *Petite enfance, services de garde éducatifs et développement des enfants : État des connaissances*. Presented at the conferences of the Institut Santé et Société, Montréal (QC), Canada; Bradley, R. H. and Vandell, D. L. (2007). Child care and the well-being of children. [Review] [106 refs]. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 161(7), 669–676; Côté, S. M., Doyle, O., Petitclerc, A. and Timmins, L. (2013). Child care in infancy and cognitive performance until middle childhood in the millennium cohort study. *Child Development*, 84(4), 1191–1208; Huston, A. C., Bobbitt, K. C. and Bentley, A. (2015). Time spent in child care: How and why does it affect social development? *Developmental Psychology*, 51(5), 621–634; Levine Coley, R., Votruba-Drzal, E., Miller, P. L. and Koury, A. (2013). Timing, extent, and type of child care and children's behavioral functioning in kindergarten. *Developmental Psychology*, 49(10), 1859–1873; Norwegian Institute of Public Health. (2015). 2015 report: *High quality centre-based childcare can prevent developmental difficulties*; Simard, M., Tremblay, M.E., Lavoie, A. and Audet, N. (2013). *Enquête québécoise sur le développement des enfants à la maternelle 2012*. Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec.
- ²¹ Desrosiers, H. and Ducharme, A. (2006). *Commencer l'école du bon pied. Facteurs associés à l'acquisition du vocabulaire à la maternelle. Étude longitudinale du développement des enfants du Québec 1998-2002*. Quebec City, Québec: Institut de la statistique du Québec; Myre-Bisaillon, J., Breton, S., Boutin, N., and Dionne, C. (2012). L'apport des pratiques d'éveil des mères dans la préparation de leurs enfants à l'entrée dans l'écrit. *Revue des sciences de l'éducation*, 38(3), 601-616; Théoret, M. and Lesieux, E. (2006). *Revue de littérature internationale sur l'éveil au langage écrit chez les enfants de 0 à 5 ans*. Montréal, Québec: Département de psychoéducation et d'andragogie, Faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université de Montréal; Thériault, J. and Lavoie, N. (2004). *L'éveil à la lecture et à l'écriture : une responsabilité familiale et communautaire*. Outremont, Québec: Éditions Logiques.
- ²² Levels of alcohol use were measured using a tool developed and validated by the World Health Organization: *Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test* (AUDIT). This test is used to identify individuals at risk of presenting problems related to alcohol use (including dependence), and is available in both English and French.
- ²³ Drug use was measured using the short version (10 questions) of the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST). The DAST measures the severity of problems related to drug use/abuse. For each question, respondents are required to indicate whether they have experienced the behaviour described during the 12 months preceding the survey (dichotomous answer scale).
- ²⁴ Violent parental behaviours were evaluated using the *Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales* (PCCTS; Straus and others, 1998), a revised version of the *Conflict Tactics Scales* (CTS), the instrument most commonly used for the epidemiological measurement of family violence. Proportions were established based on maternal declaration.
- ²⁵ Violent parental behaviours were evaluated using the *Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales* (PCCTS; Straus and others, 1998), a revised version of the *Conflict Tactics Scales* (CTS), the instrument most commonly used for the epidemiological measurement of family violence. Proportions were established based on maternal declaration.
- ²⁶ Chang, Y-C. and Yeung, J.W-K. (2009). Children living with violence within the family and its sequel: A meta-analysis from 1995–2006. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 14, 313–322; Howell, K. H., Barnes, S. E., Miller, M. E., Graham-Bermann, S. A. (2016). Developmental variations in the impact of intimate partner violence exposure during childhood. *Journal of Injury & Violence*, 8(1), 43–57; Letourneau, N. L., Fedick, C. B. and Willms, J. D. (2007). Mothering and domestic violence: A longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Family Violence*, 22, 649–659; Levendosky, A., Huth-Bocks, A., Shapiro, D. and Semel, M. (2003). The impact of domestic violence on the maternal-child relation-ship and preschool-age children's functioning. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 17(3), 275–287; Wolfe, D. A., Crooks, C. V., Lee, V., McIntyre-Smith, A. and Jaffe, P. G. (2003). The effects of children's exposure to domestic violence: A meta-analysis and critique. *Clinical Child & Family Psychology Review*, 6, 171–187.

- ²⁷ Parental stress linked to reconciling family and work commitments is the sum of the responses (including an inverse score) on a five-point scale (from "Never" to "Always") to three statements about stress and fatigue related to all of parents' daily responsibilities. A high level of stress corresponds to the upper quintile of the distribution of mothers and fathers.
- ²⁸ Bigras, N. and Lemay, L. (2013, February). *Petite enfance, services de garde éducatifs et développement des enfants : État des connaissances*. Presented at the conferences of the Institut Santé et Société, Montréal (QC), Canada; Bradley, R. H. and Vandell, D. L. (2007). Child care and the well-being of children. [Review] [106 refs]. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 161(7), 669–676; Côté, S. M., Doyle, O., Petitclerc, A. and Timmins, L. (2013). Child care in infancy and cognitive performance until middle childhood in the millennium cohort study. *Child Development*, 84(4), 1191–1208; Huston, A. C., Bobbitt, K. C. and Bentley, A. (2015). Time Spent in Child Care: How and Why Does It Affect Social Development? *Developmental Psychology*, 51(5), 621–634; Levine Coley, R., Votruba-Drzal, E., Miller, P. L. and Koury, A. (2013). Timing, extent, and type of child care and children's behavioral functioning in kindergarten. *Developmental Psychology*, 49(10), 1859–1873; Norwegian Institute of Public Health. (2015). 2015 report: *High quality centre-based childcare can prevent developmental difficulties*.; Simard, M., Tremblay, M.E., Lavoie, A. and Audet, N. (2013). *Enquête québécoise sur le développement des enfants à la maternelle 2012*. Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec.
- ²⁹ Bigras, N. and Lemay, L. (2013, February). *Petite enfance, services de garde éducatifs et développement des enfants : État des connaissances*. Presented at the conferences of the Institut Santé et Société, Montréal (QC), Canada; Bradley, R. H. and Vandell, D. L. (2007). Child care and the well-being of children. [Review] [106 refs]. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 161(7), 669–676; Côté, S. M., Doyle, O., Petitclerc, A. and Timmins, L. (2013). Child care in infancy and cognitive performance until middle childhood in the millennium cohort study. *Child Development*, 84(4), 1191–1208; Huston, A. C., Bobbitt, K. C. and Bentley, A. (2015). Time Spent in Child Care: How and Why Does It Affect Social Development? *Developmental Psychology*, 51(5), 621–634; Levine Coley, R., Votruba-Drzal, E., Miller, P. L. and Koury, A. (2013). Timing, extent, and type of child care and children's behavioral functioning in kindergarten. *Developmental Psychology*, 49(10), 1859–1873; Norwegian Institute of Public Health. (2015). 2015 report: *High quality centre-based childcare can prevent developmental difficulties*.; Simard, M., Tremblay, M.E., Lavoie, A. and Audet, N. (2013). *Enquête québécoise sur le développement des enfants à la maternelle 2012*. Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec.

OBSERVATOIRE des tout-petits

The mission of the Early Childhood Observatory is to help ensure that the development and well-being of Quebec's very youngest children has a place on the province's list of social priorities. In order to do so, the Observatory compiles the most rigorous data on 0-5 year-olds which it then disseminates to incite dialogue on collective actions in this area.

Tout-petits.org