



# QPS highlights

## Who are Quebec's immigrant fathers?

<b>Older fathers, often with young children</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% of immigrant fathers are 50 years of age or older, compared with 14% of Canadian-born fathers</li> <li>• 47% of immigrant fathers have a child aged 0–5, compared with 41% of Canadian-born fathers</li> </ul>
<b>Fathers more often in intact two-parent families</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85% of immigrant fathers form an intact family, i.e., a family with the children's mother (or other parent), compared with 73% of Canadian-born fathers</li> </ul>
<b>Fathers who are often able to express themselves in French</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 330% of immigrant fathers have French as their mother tongue, 5% have English, and 65% have another language</li> <li>• 85% are able to carry on a conversation in French</li> <li>• 63% speak French at home, either alone or along with other languages</li> <li>• 37% speak English and other languages at home</li> <li>• Among fathers who arrived in Canada less than 5 years ago, 45% speak English and other languages at home</li> </ul>
<b>Fathers who, for the most part, form a couple with someone who was also born abroad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 84% of immigrant fathers form a couple with a person also born outside Canada</li> <li>• Among fathers who arrived in Canada less than 5 years ago, the proportion is 93%</li> </ul>

## Economic status and access to employment

<b>Fathers who have jobs, but under more insecure conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 93% of immigrant fathers are employed, compared with 96% of Canadian-born fathers</li> <li>• 35% of employed immigrant fathers work atypical hours (irregular, evenings, nights, weekends), compared with 31% of Canadian-born fathers</li> </ul>
<b>Fathers who experience more work-family conflicts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21% of employed immigrant fathers experience a high level of work-family conflict, compared with 16% of Canadian-born fathers</li> </ul>
<b>Fathers who are better educated but more often disadvantaged</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 63% of immigrant fathers have a university degree, compared with 34% of Canadian-born fathers</li> <li>• 26% of immigrant fathers belong to low-income households, compared with 8% of Canadian-born fathers</li> <li>• 10% of immigrant fathers have used at least one food or material assistance service in the past year, compared with 3% of Canadian-born fathers</li> </ul>
<b>Socioeconomic insecurity is of even greater concern for recent immigrant fathers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While 26% of immigrant fathers live in low-income households, this is the case for 36% of fathers who arrived in Canada less than 5 years ago</li> <li>• A similar trend is observed for most of the study's socioeconomic indicators</li> </ul>

## Adapting to the role of father and bonding with their children

<b>Fathers who derive greater satisfaction from their role as parents, but experience greater parental stress</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 42% of immigrant fathers experience a high level of parental satisfaction, compared with 21% of Canadian-born fathers</li><li>• Among immigrant fathers who arrived in Canada less than 5 years ago, this proportion reaches 53%</li><li>• 24% of immigrant fathers experience a high level of parental stress, compared with 20% of Canadian-born fathers</li></ul>
<b>Fathers who seem to have less difficulty exercising their parental role</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 13% of immigrant fathers report difficulty coping with the challenges of parenting, compared with 17% of Canadian-born fathers</li><li>• 15% of immigrant fathers have a very demanding daily pace of life, compared with 21% of Canadian-born fathers</li></ul>

## Coparenting

<b>Fathers who, for the most part, feel supported and seldom criticized by their spouse or ex-spouse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 66% of immigrant fathers in a couple report that they often or always feel supported by their spouse, compared with 51% of Canadian-born fathers</li><li>• Among immigrant fathers who arrived in Canada less than 5 years ago, this proportion reaches 76%</li><li>• 57% of immigrant fathers in a couple say they are seldom or never criticized by their spouse, compared with 52% of Canadian-born fathers</li><li>• Among immigrant fathers who arrived in Canada less than 5 years ago, this proportion reaches 63%</li></ul>
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## Community support

<b>Fathers often lacking the support of friends and family in their parental role</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 59% of immigrant fathers report that the people in their various circles are not available to help them, compared with 28% of Canadian-born fathers</li><li>• 41% of immigrant fathers report that the people in their various circles are seldom or never available when the parents feel overwhelmed, compared with 28% of Canadian-born fathers</li></ul>
<b>Fathers who have a greater unmet need for parenting support services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 18% of immigrant fathers who did not use parenting support services indicated that they would have needed them, compared with 10% of Canadian-born fathers</li><li>• 35% of immigrant fathers rate their need for support as moderate or high, compared with 39% of Canadian-born fathers</li></ul>

Methodology - The 2022 Québec Parenting Survey was conducted by the Institut de la statistique du Québec at the request of the Ministère de la Famille. Data collection for the survey took place from March 14 to August 21, 2022, by telephone and Web questionnaire among a sample of Quebec parents. For the purposes of the survey, these are defined as all people aged 18 and over living in non-institutional housing who are parents of at least one child aged between 6 months and 17 years living with them at least 14% of the time, i.e., the equivalent of one weekend out of two, for example. With a pool of 19,000 respondents, we were able to produce results representative of the experience of just over 1.5 million parents of minors, totalling 794,800 mothers and 717,800 fathers. The data presented in this document compares fathers' experiences based on the place of birth they declared in the survey and relates to estimated populations of 200,900 fathers born outside Canada and 516,900 fathers born in Canada.