

GREATER MONTRÉAL'S
VitalSigns® 2015

GREATER MONTRÉAL IN **TRANSITION**



Foundation of Greater Montreal

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PEOPLE

- 1 Demographic context
- 2 Belonging and citizenship
- 3 Diversity and integration

ECONOMY

- 4 Economic climate
- 6 Socioeconomic inequality
- 7 Housing
- 8 Jobs

PLACE

- 9 Environment
- 10 Safety
- 11 Transportation

SOCIETY

- 12 Arts and culture
- 13 Education
- 14 Health and social development
- 15 The challenge of homelessness
- 16 Sources
 - Vital Signs Strategic Committee
 - Vital Signs team
- C3 FGM Staff
 - Board of Directors

ABOUT VITAL SIGNS®

Vital Signs® is a community check-up conducted by community foundations across Canada that measures the vitality of our communities and identifies significant trends in a range of areas critical to quality of life. Vital Signs is coordinated nationally by Community Foundations of Canada and with special thanks to the Toronto Foundation for developing and sharing the Vital Signs concept. This year, 28 Canadian community foundations will simultaneously publish local reports.

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

Start conversations. Take action. If you or your organization is moved or motivated by what you read, use this report as a starting point for positive action.

Pass it on. Share the report with your friends, colleagues, employees, students, neighbours, library, community centre, entrepreneurs, or an elected official at any level.

Find out more. Learn about the many organizations in our community working to improve it, and see how you too can help.

GREATER MONTRÉAL IN TRANSITION



Yvan Gauthier
President and CEO



Richard W. Pound
Chair, Senior counsel,
Stikeman Elliott

“While a city’s success can be measured by its ability to grow and tackle challenges such as transportation and housing, it is also, and perhaps above all, measured by its ability to reduce hardship and inspire hope.”

Since 2012, the year we last published *Greater Montréal’s Vital Signs®*, the skies over our city have cleared. Crises of governance and uncertainty have given way to renewed and shared leadership. One sign that Greater Montréal is becoming less an administrative abstraction and more a coherent metropolitan entity is its citizens’ increasing sense of belonging. For example, people have made a fresh commitment to the *je fais mtl* movement (formerly *je vois mtl*), and there has been progress in key areas of social development. Poverty has declined somewhat, and Montréal has more and more university graduates. These are definite signs of a renewed confidence.

But we can’t relax just yet. Indeed, we must push on even harder. The publication of *Greater Montréal’s Vital Signs® 2015* is intended to help propel us forward. Because while a city’s success can be measured by its ability to grow and tackle challenges such as transportation and housing, it is also, and perhaps above all, measured by its ability to reduce hardship and inspire hope.

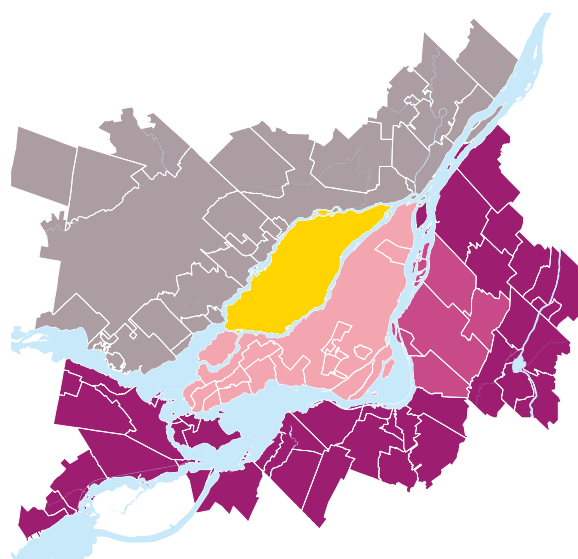
Like the more than 25 community foundations operating in other major Canadian cities, the Foundation of Greater Montréal has taken the pulse of our city’s social reality in order to better orient its own actions; better advise donors, citizens, and companies in their charitable works; and provide numerous community organizations with important information about changing needs.

Greater Montréal is in transition, and the situations that require our solidarity are manifold and changing. In our homes, in our neighbourhoods, in many of the region’s cities, there is an alarming prevalence of family violence. We must face the facts and tackle this issue. Regarding the economy, single-parent families are still over-represented among low-income households. The population’s aging continues to accelerate, with one of the consequences being that more and more seniors are living alone. Montréal must ask itself some hard questions. Why, with the city’s reputation of acceptance, do its immigrants have a markedly higher rate of unemployment than the general population? How can a university town have such a high percentage of adults who can barely read? In this mosaic of realities and needs, we must also ask ourselves why homelessness in Greater Montréal persists, and why there are so many people of Aboriginal origins who live in extreme poverty.

These are challenges that our community, our citizens, and our businesses are facing. So while Greater Montréal is doing well, it can do better. Let’s set a goal to accelerate the progress that has been made so that our great metropolis and all of its citizens will truly want to participate in the city’s anniversary celebrations in 2017.

GREATER MONTRÉAL, OR THE METROPOLITAN MONTRÉAL REGION, IS MADE UP OF 82 MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED IN FIVE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE COMMUNAUTÉ MÉTROPOLITAINE DE MONTRÉAL (CMM). IT COMPRISES THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL AND, AROUND THIS CENTRE, THE CITIES OF LAVAL AND LONGUEUIL, AS WELL AS THE NORTH AND SOUTH SHORES.*

* Certain data from the federal government refer to the CMA (census metropolitan area). This zone essentially comprises the Island of Montréal and the cities of Laval and Longueuil.



HIGHER LIFE EXPECTANCY



In terms of population age, people aged 45 and over accounted for 42.5 percent of Greater Montréal's population in 2014, an increase of 4 percent over the previous 10 years (38.5%). And while among people 85 years and older, women outnumber men more than 2 to 1 (68.2% vs. 31.8%), the life expectancy of men in this age group has improved, and the ratio has risen by 5.3 percent (it was 26.5% in 2004).

LATER PREGNANCIES



In 2013, the average age of maternity in Greater Montréal was 31.34 years, 18 months older than in 2003.

HIGHER BIRTH RATE ON THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL



In 2013, the birth rate was 12 children per 1,000 inhabitants on the Island of Montréal. It was 10.5 per 1,000 in Laval, and 10.4 per 1,000 in Longueuil.

OVERALL

AGING OF THE POPULATION



For nearly 15 years, the percentage of youth aged 15 and under has declined steadily, while the population aged 65 and over continues to increase in Greater Montréal. The proportion of youth dropped from 17.9 percent in 2001 to 16 percent in 2014; the proportion of seniors rose from 12.6 percent in 2001 to 15.4 percent in 2014.

Nevertheless, the median age of Greater Montréal's population (38.7 years) is lower than that of Québec as a whole (41.5 years).

- Montréal (50.9% of the population)
- Laval (10.8%)
- Longueuil (10.8%)
- North Shore (14.8%)
- South Shore (12.7%)

A POPULATION IN TRANSITION

Population growth, especially off the Island of Montréal

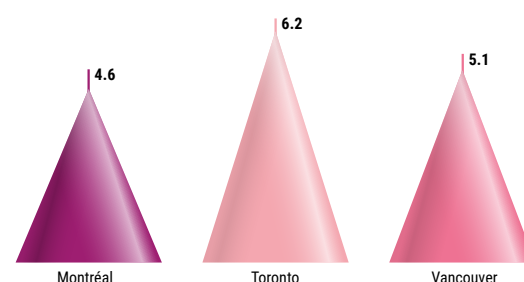
■ From 2008 to 2013, Greater Montréal's population grew by 5 percent. The Island of Montréal's population increased by over 2 percent, and Longueuil's grew by over 3 percent. With much more sustained growth, the population of the South Shore increased by over 8 percent, and Laval's by over 9 percent. The North Shore saw its population grow by over 11 percent.

■ Overall, in the 10-year period from 2003 to 2013, nearly 81 percent of the region's demographic growth came from people living off the Island of Montréal.

■ Of all Québec residents, nearly one in two (49%) lives in Greater Montréal.

■ Over the past 10 years (2004–2014), the population of metropolitan Montréal grew by 11 percent, while that of Toronto and Vancouver grew by 17 and 16 percent, respectively.

■ Population growth rate (%), 2010-2014



MORE PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

■ Among the large metropolitan regions of North America, Greater Montréal has the highest percentage of single-person households, at 32.7 percent. This can be explained in part by Montréal's high proportion of seniors, who are more likely to live alone than other age groups.

■ Over the 15-year period from 1998 to 2013, average household size in Greater Montréal continued to decline, falling from 2.49 to 2.37 people. In Laval, the average household had 2.61 people, for the first time moving past the North Shore at 2.56 and the South Shore at 2.54. The average Longueuil household had 2.36 people, while on the Island of Montréal, the average household size was 2.22 people.

VOTING RATE HIGHER IN MONTRÉAL AND LAVAL

IN THE 2013 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, THE VOTING RATE WAS HIGHER IN MOST GREATER MONTRÉAL CITIES, ESPECIALLY IN MONTRÉAL ITSELF AND LAVAL. IN 2013, THE VOTING RATE IN MONTRÉAL'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION WAS **42 PERCENT**. WHILE RELATIVELY LOW, THIS IS A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE FROM 2009, WHEN ONLY 39.4 PERCENT OF VOTERS EXERCISED THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE.

IN LAVAL, THE VOTING RATE ROSE FROM 35.7 PERCENT TO **41 PERCENT**.

LONGUEUIL WAS AN EXCEPTION, WITH A DROP IN VOTER TURNOUT: **26 PERCENT** OF VOTERS EXERCISED THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE IN 2013 COMPARED WITH 38 PERCENT IN THE 2005 AND 2009 ELECTIONS.

Women accounted for 34 percent of city councillors on the Island of Montréal in 2014, up from 31.3 percent in 2009. They made even more progress at the very highest echelon of municipal life, with the percentage of women mayors rising 6.2 points, from 18.8 to 25 percent.

Among the 82 municipalities in the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal, just under

30 percent have women mayors. The South Shore—without even including the mayor of Longueuil—was the leader in this category in both 2009 (12/23) and 2014 (14/24).

INCREASING PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS

MONTRÉALERS ARE SATISFIED WITH LIFE

SLIGHT INCREASE IN CHARITABLE GIVING

SENSE OF BELONGING TO THE COMMUNITY

In 2014, a high proportion of Greater Montréal residents (93.3%) said they were satisfied or very satisfied with their lives. Overall, the rate of satisfaction is higher than in other large cities such as Toronto (88.7%), Calgary (92.8%) and Vancouver (87.2%).

Since 2003, the sense of belonging to the community has remained the same or improved in most of the large urban agglomerations of Greater Montréal, rising 7.4 percent on the Island of Montréal, 10.8 percent in Laval, and 1.9 percent in the Montérégie.

In 2013, the median charitable gift by donors in Greater Montréal was \$160, a 6.7% increase over 2012 (\$150). This amount is \$120 lower than the Canadian average (\$280) and \$30 higher than the average for Québec as a whole (\$130).

The concept of sense of community is considered an indicator of good physical and mental health.

SENSE OF BELONGING TO THE COMMUNITY

(percentage)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Greater Montréal	54.9	56.0	54.3			
Agglomeration of Montréal	56.0	60.3	57.0	62.8	58.3	61.6
Laval	53.5	52.4	45.0	45.0	52.2	56.3
Montérégie (Longueuil)	53.7	51.1	53.2	57.9	56.9	54.3

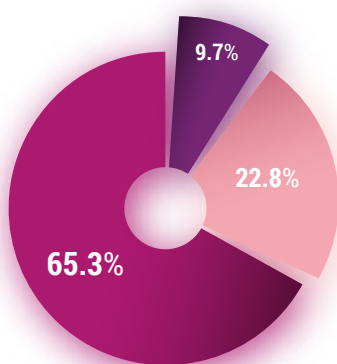
Source: Table X-6 Sense of belonging to one's community: Percentage of people (aged 12 and over) satisfied and very satisfied, by census metropolitan area and health region, 2003, 2005, 2007–2014, Statistics Canada, special compilation

MONTRÉAL, A MAJOR DESTINATION FOR IMMIGRATION

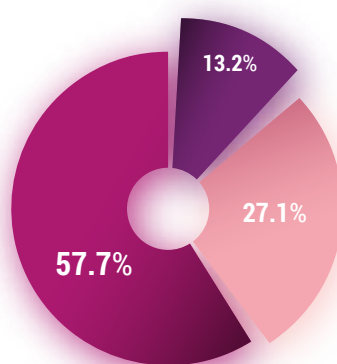
IN 2011, **86.8 PERCENT** OF IMMIGRANTS TO QUÉBEC CHOSE TO SETTLE IN MONTRÉAL; BY COMPARISON, 76.6 PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA CHOSE TO SETTLE IN VANCOUVER, AND 70.3 PERCENT OF NEW ARRIVALS TO ONTARIO SETTLED IN TORONTO. IMMIGRANTS MAKE UP 46 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION OF TORONTO, 40 PERCENT IN VANCOUVER, AND **22.6 PERCENT** IN MONTRÉAL.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION THAT ARRIVED BETWEEN 2004 AND 2013 AND HAD SETTLED IN MONTRÉAL, LAVAL, AND LONGUEUIL IN 2015*

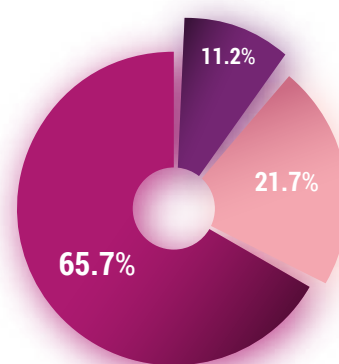
Refugees
Reunited family
Economic migrants



MONTRÉAL



LAVAL



LONGUEUIL

* Equivalent territories

Source: Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion.

11.3%
HIGH
UNEMPLOYMENT
AMONG
IMMIGRANTS

In Greater Montréal, the unemployment rate among immigrants in 2014 was 11.3 percent, compared with 7.0 percent for people born in Canada. This difference of 4.3 percent is higher than that observed in Toronto (0.8%) and Vancouver (1.7%).

LANGUAGE, A CHANGING REALITY

At home

From 1971 to 2011, the proportion of people speaking French at home in the metropolitan region remained stable (66%), while those who speak English at home fell from 24.9 to 16 percent. The percentage of the population who speak a language other than French or English (i.e., allophones) rose from 8.8 to 12.5 percent. More than one language is spoken in 5.4 percent of households.

On the Island of Montréal, the percentage of people speaking French at home fell from 61.2 to 54.3 percent between 1971 and 2011. The percentage of people speaking English at home fell from 27.4 to 25.3 percent. Allophones on the Island almost doubled, increasing from 11.4 to 20.4 percent.

Among immigrants arriving in Québec between 2002 and 2011, nearly 59 percent spoke some French.

At work

French is the language spoken at work by most workers (58%) on the Island of Montréal, although 82 percent of workers use some English in their duties.

In the metropolitan region, the percentage of workers who speak French half the time at work rose from 69 percent in 1971 to 80 percent in 2010.

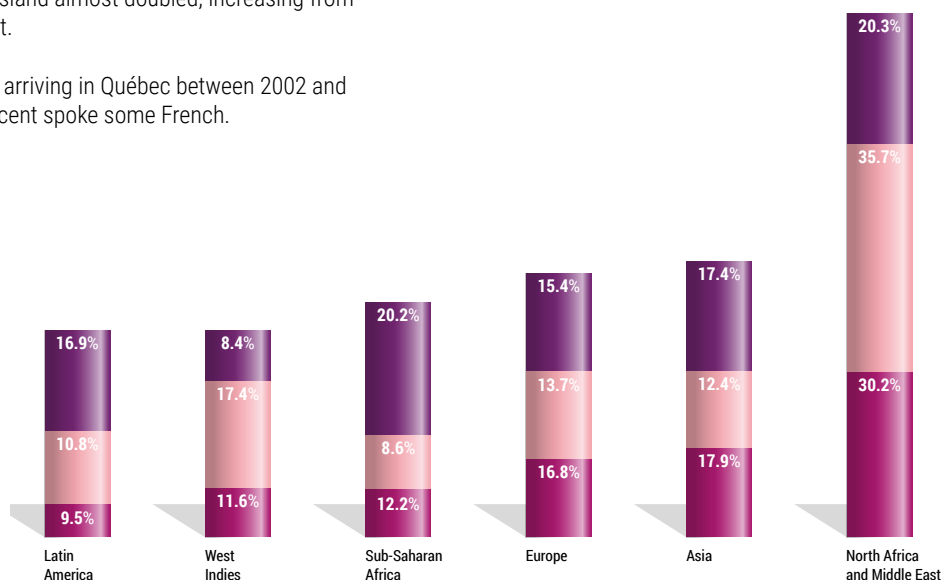
In the private sector of the CMA, the percentage of allophones who work primarily in French rose from 42 percent in 1971 to 68 percent in 2010. The rate was 63 percent in 2005.

ORIGINS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS (2009–2013) SETTLING IN MONTRÉAL, LAVAL, AND LONGUEUIL IN 2015* (percentage)

Longueuil
Laval
Montréal

* Equivalent territories

Source: Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion.



GREATER MONTRÉAL: OVER HALF OF QUÉBEC'S ECONOMY

IN MANY WAYS, GREATER MONTRÉAL IS THE ENGINE OF QUÉBEC'S ECONOMY. IN 2013, GREATER MONTRÉAL'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE QUÉBEC ECONOMY WAS EQUIVALENT TO **53.4 PERCENT** OF GDP.

Within Québec, Greater Montréal also represents :

> **OVER 50 PERCENT OF TAX REVENUES**

> **A LARGE SHARE OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, TOTALLING \$867 MILLION IN 2014**

MONTRÉAL'S BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS

	September 2014 GFCI 16	September 2009 GFCI 6	Change
Toronto	11	13	-2
Vancouver	14	29	15
Montréal	18	32	14

Source: The Global Financial Centres Index 16, September 2014.

COMPETITIVENESS OF MONTRÉAL

Greater Montréal ranks first among large North American cities in terms of operating costs and tax burden for research and development businesses, and it ranks third in terms of growth in this sector.

In 2015, Montréal placed 18th among 81 international financial centres on the Global

Financial Centres Index (GFCI); in 2009, it ranked 32nd.

In its 2014 edition, the prestigious Intelligent Community Forum (ICF) named Montréal as one of its 21 smart cities, among 400 candidates.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS IN MONTRÉAL

Over 400 companies have their headquarters in Greater Montréal, directly employing over 40,000 people as well as generating over 20,000 jobs among suppliers and specialized companies, especially in the accounting, financial, legal, computer, and telecommunications sectors. Between 2001 and 2007, Montréal lost 79 headquarters, but it still has at least 75 headquarters among Canada's 500 largest companies.

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH: SOCIAL ECONOMY

■ The social economy generates \$2 billion in revenue annually and generates over 60,000 direct jobs for the Montréal region.

There are some 3,590 social economy organizations, 2,360 of which have paid positions; these organizations have an average lifespan of 19 years.

A NEW DEAL: THE "SHARING ECONOMY"

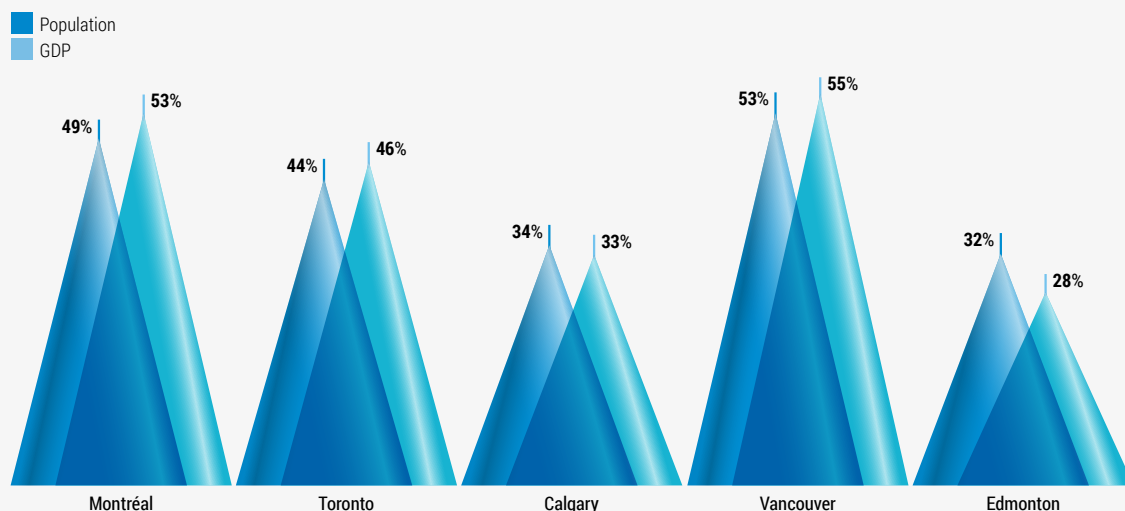
■ The sharing economy (accommodation, meals, etc.) has come to Greater Montréal. In the accommodation sector alone, for example, spending by travellers using Airbnb generated economic benefits of over \$50 million and over 820 jobs.

ONLINE SHOPPING ON THE RISE

■ The percentage of Montréal adults who have made at least one purchase online in the previous month increased from 24.6 percent in 2010 to 30.3 percent in 2013. Men (35.5%) are more likely than women (25.8%) to purchase items online. Overall, Montréal ranks third among Québec's 16 regions in this area, behind the Outaouais (32.3%) and the Montérégie (30.7%).

CONTRIBUTION OF CITIES TO PROVINCIAL ECONOMIES

Source: Mouvement Desjardins, Études économiques, Régions administratives de Montréal, October 2014.



AN ECONOMY THAT REMAINS FRAGILE

IN 2013, THE BUSINESS FAILURE RATE IN MONTRÉAL (CMA) WAS 3.4 BANKRUPTCIES PER 1,000 BUSINESSES, 2.2 POINTS HIGHER THAN THE CANADIAN AVERAGE (1.2 PER 1,000) AND 0.4 POINTS HIGHER THAN THE QUÉBEC AVERAGE (3.0 PER 1,000).

IMPORTANCE OF EIGHT INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS:

over 380,000 direct jobs in Greater Montréal.

AEROSPACE

60 percent of the real GDP in the Canadian aerospace sector is generated in Greater Montréal. Over 8,000 of the sector's jobs are located in Longueuil.

ALUMINUM

Greater Montréal is home to 36 percent of the 6,000 businesses that make up Québec's aluminum industry.

FILM AND TELEVISION

35,000 jobs

FINANCIAL SERVICES

over 100,000 jobs

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

over 93,000 jobs

LIFE SCIENCES

45,000 jobs; 20 of the world's largest pharmaceutical corporations have offices in Metropolitan Montréal

LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION

43,700 jobs in Greater Montréal

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY

450 businesses and 200 public research groups

FEWER PATENTS FILED

Greater Montréal accounted for 74.7 percent of the patents filed in Québec from 2008 to 2012. Over a 10-year period, an average of 679 patents were granted annually in the metropolitan region, compared to 685 for Toronto, which has a larger population. While Montréal led in patent filings during the eight years from 2002 to 2009, the trend began to reverse in the three following years. By 2012, 523 patents had been filed in Montréal, and 848 in Toronto. In 2002, Montréal accounted for 26 percent of the patents granted in Canada. By 2012, this had fallen to 12 percent.

**OVER
ONE-QUARTER OF
SINGLE-PARENT
FAMILIES ARE
LOW-INCOME.**

19.1%

**ONE FAMILY IN FIVE
IS IN THE LOW-
INCOME CATEGORY**

\$41,260

**MEDIAN INCOME
OF SINGLE-PARENT
FAMILIES**

IN 2013, NEARLY ONE FAMILY IN FIVE (19.1%) IN GREATER MONTRÉAL FELL INTO THE LOW-INCOME CATEGORY; FOR SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES, THE RATE WAS OVER ONE IN FOUR (27.1%). SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES HAD A MEDIAN AFTER-TAX INCOME OF \$41,260, HIGHER THAN IN TORONTO (\$39,350) AND VANCOUVER (\$39,610). FURTHERMORE, THESE TWO CITIES WERE ON EQUAL FOOTING WITH MONTRÉAL, IN TERMS OF BOTH LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (21.8%) AND SINGLE-PARENT LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (31.8%).

POVERTY RATE IN GREATER MONTRÉAL

Poverty on the Island of Montréal

One person in four lives below the poverty line on the Island of Montréal, one in nine in Laval, and one in 10 on the South Shore.

One person in 10 receives last-resort financial assistance on the Island of Montréal, and nearly one in 20 in the Montérégie and in Laval.

In Greater Montréal

The poverty rate in Greater Montréal was 17.9 percent in 2011, a rate comparable with Vancouver (17.4%) but higher than that of Calgary (10.6%). It is important to note that the poverty rate has declined since the early 2000s. This is corroborated by the poverty rate calculated on after-tax income, which declined by 5.9 percent from 2000 to 2013.

POVERTY RATE, METROPOLITAN REGIONS

Metropolitan region	Based on available income (%)	
	2005	2010
Montréal	16.1	17.9
Toronto	14.4	14.9
Calgary	10.3	10.6
Vancouver	16.5	17.4

Source: Table I-2-a: Poverty rate, 2000, 2005, 2010 censuses (LICO), 2010 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, special compilation

HIGH FOOD BANK USE

In 2010, 145,377 people in Greater Montréal made use of food banks to feed themselves. By way of comparison, Québec accounted for 18 percent of Canada's food bank users, while Ontario accounted for 46 percent. To put these figures in perspective, recall that in the 2011 census, Québec represented 23.6 percent of Canada's population, while Ontario represented 38.4 percent.

**Most Canadians suffering
from food insecurity (62%)
are either employed or
self-employed.**

48.8%

**OF FOOD BANKS
USERS ARE WOMEN**

PROFILE OF FOOD BANK USERS

Nearly half of food bank users are women (48.8%). In addition, the percentage of immigrants using food banks rose from 18.9 percent in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2013. Post-secondary students account for 5.8 percent of food bank users, seniors represent 5.3 percent, and Aboriginal people make up 1.5 percent.

30.7%

**OF IMMIGRANTS
ARE USING
FOOD BANKS**

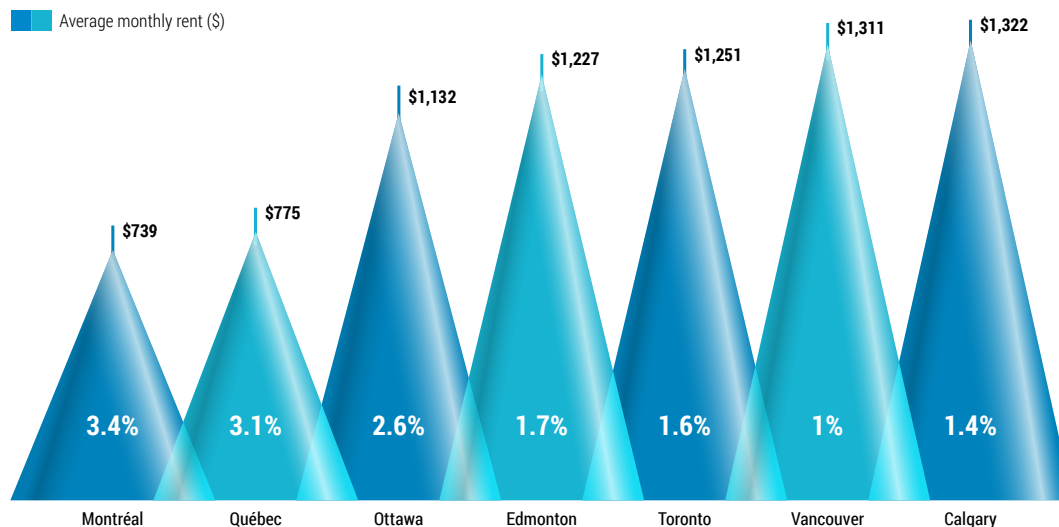
Families with children made up 47.1 percent of food bank users (25.6 percent two-parent families and 21.6 percent single-parent families); 11.3 percent were couples without children, while single people represented 41.7 percent of the people assisted by food banks.

CHANGES IN RENTAL HOUSING

BETWEEN 2004 AND 2014, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT HOUSING UNITS FOR SENIORS IN PRIVATE HOMES (31%) AND SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS (31%) ACCOUNTED FOR NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE NEW RENTAL HOUSING UNITS BUILT IN GREATER MONTRÉAL.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT FOR A TWO-BEDROOM APARTMENT (TODAY'S \$) AND VACANCY RATE (%) – CMA, 2014

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.



45.3%

RENTER
HOUSEHOLDS

HIGH PERCENTAGE OF RENTERS

Greater Montréal ranks fifth in North America in terms of percentage of renter households (45.3%), just after San Francisco (46.3%), San Diego (46.7%), New York (48.9%), and Los Angeles (50.8%).

18,672

HOUSING STARTS
IN GREATER
MONTRÉAL

HOUSING STARTS

In 2014, housing starts in Greater Montréal grew by 19.4 percent from 2013, reaching 18,672. Compared to 2000 (12,766), this was an increase of 46.3 percent.

Housing starts in Montréal (CMA) accounted for 10.9 percent of the Canadian total in 2014 (171,844) and 56.1 percent of the Québec total (33,254).

More specifically, housing starts on the Island of Montréal saw the highest growth, with a 52-percent increase.

33,254

HOUSING STARTS
IN QUÉBEC

13.3%

CORE HOUSING
NEED

CORE HOUSING NEED *

In 2011, 13.3 percent of the households in Montréal had core housing needs.

Core housing was needed by 17.7 percent of the population in Vancouver and 16.9 percent in Toronto.

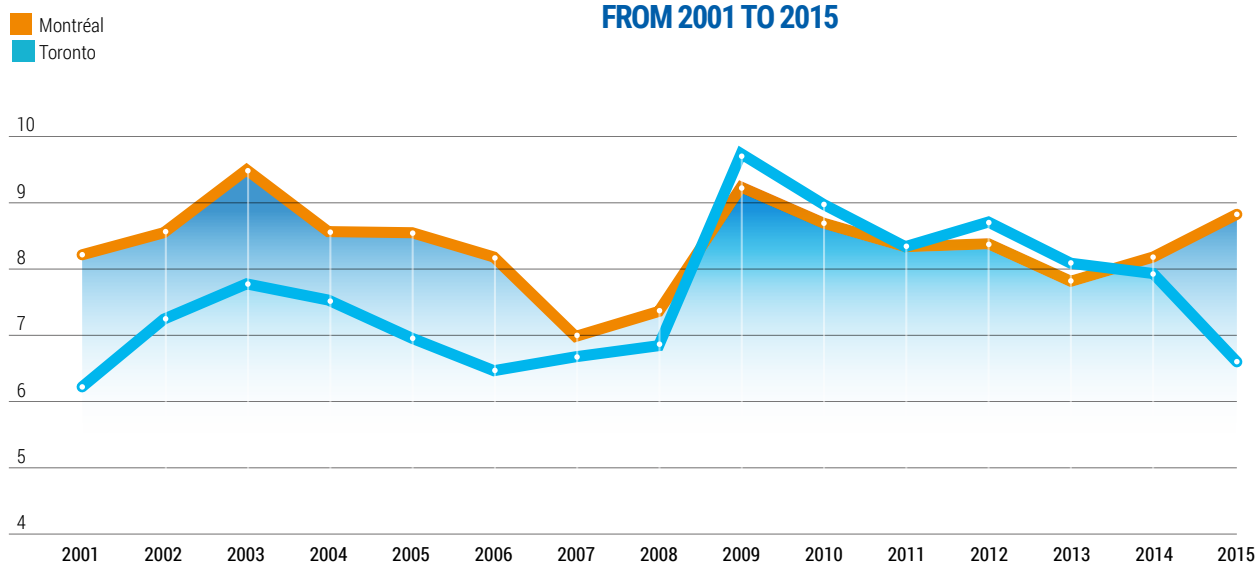
*A household is said to be in core housing need if its housing falls below at least one of the adequacy, suitability, or affordability standards and it would have to spend 30 percent or more of its before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable, that is, meets all three standards.

JOB LOSSES IN 2014

IN 2014, GREATER MONTRÉAL HAD THE HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF ANY METROPOLITAN REGION IN QUÉBEC. THERE WERE SIGNIFICANT JOB LOSSES AMONG LARGE CORPORATIONS IN THE MONTRÉAL REGION.

A NET LOSS OF 10,800 JOBS IN 2014 FOLLOWED NET INCREASES OF 50,600 IN 2013 AND 25,900 IN 2012.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGES (%)
IN THE MONTRÉAL AND TORONTO CMAs
FROM 2001 TO 2015



SLOWER JOB
GROWTH

1.1%
GROWTH
RATE

From 2000 to 2014, the average annual job growth rate was 1.1 percent in Greater Montréal. This is lower than the rates in Vancouver (1.6%), Québec City (1.7%), Toronto (1.8%), and Calgary (2.8%).

DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IS AGING

PRODUCTION FROM THE MAIN DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANTS ON THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL PEAKED BETWEEN 1988 AND 2001. IN 2014, IT WAS JUST OVER 1.5 MILLION CUBIC METRES PER YEAR, A RATE NOT SEEN FOR 40 YEARS (1975).

OVER 57 KILOMETRES OF WATER MAINS WERE REPLACED IN 2014, **1.3 PERCENT** OF THE NETWORK.

WATER LOSSES ARE ESTIMATED TO BE **30 PERCENT**, 10 POINTS OVER THE OBJECTIVE FOR 2017.

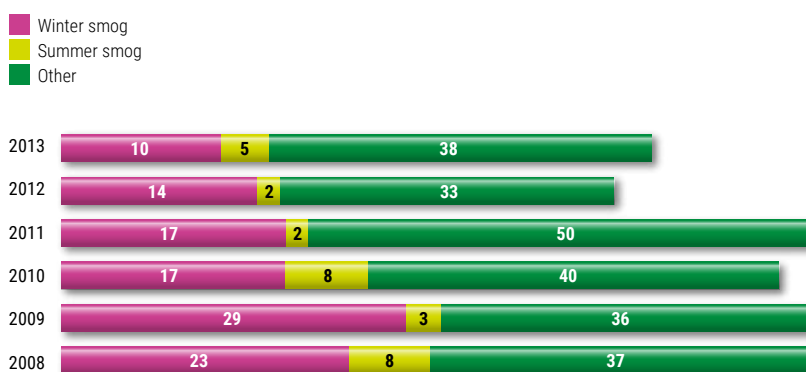
EVERY DAY, NEARLY 500 MILLION LITRES OF MONTRÉAL'S DRINKING WATER ARE LOST DUE TO LEAKS, THE EQUIVALENT OF 200 OLYMPIC-SIZE SWIMMING POOLS.

AIR QUALITY

From 2008 to 2013, air quality varied according to year and season.*

* For 2014, the latest data show a deterioration in the situation, with 64 days of poor air quality.

DAYS WITH POOR AIR QUALITY – ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL, 2008–2013



Source: Ville de Montréal.

CHANGING AGRICULTURAL ZONES

In 2010, there were 220,520 hectares of protected agricultural zone in Greater Montréal, 57.6 percent of its total area.

57.8 percent of this protected zone, or 127,411 hectares, was being farmed, a 2 percent increase since 2004. Over 42 percent of this zone was lying fallow.

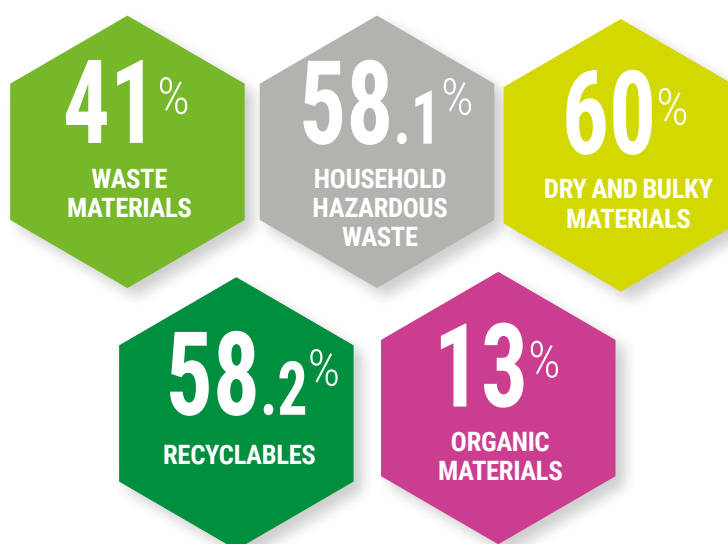
URBAN HEAT ISLANDS

Like most large cities, Montréal is faced with the challenging issue of urban heat islands. This phenomenon of local climate warming is closely linked to urbanization and creates many harmful effects on the environment and health.

An important initiative

In 2011, Rosemont-La-Petite-Patrie became the first Montréal borough to ban black roofs. So far, the borough has over 1,000 white roofs.

WASTE RECOVERY



In 2013, the recovery rate for waste materials (41 percent) on the Island of Montréal varied according to material type: 60 percent for dry and bulky materials, 58.2 percent for recyclables, 58.1 percent for household hazardous waste, and 13 percent for organic materials.

PROTECTED AREAS

In 2010, protected areas accounted for 42,022 hectares; 22 percent of this was land-based and 78 percent was aquatic.

This corresponded to 9.6 percent of Greater Montréal's territory.

Greater Montréal's protected lands, including the provincial parks of Oka, Les Îles-de-Boucherville, and Mont-Saint-Bruno, the Mont-Saint-Hilaire nature reserve, and the Châteauguay wildlife refuge, accounted for less than 2.4 percent of the total area.

LOWER RATE OF PERSONAL CRIME

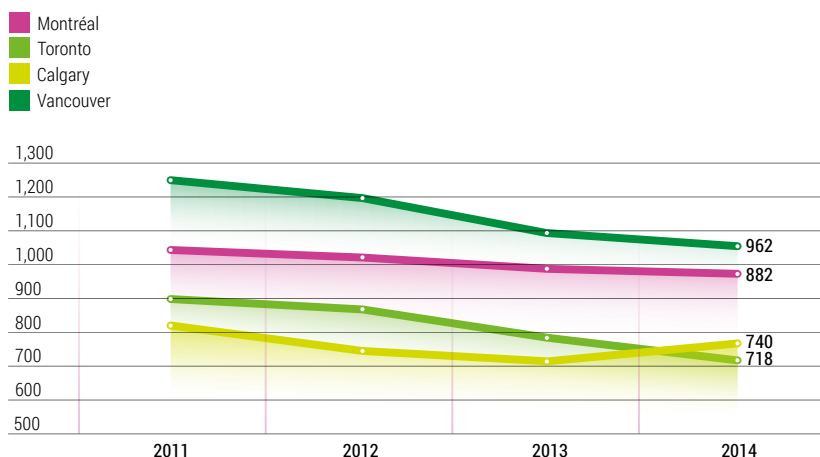
IN 2014, 18,604 PERSONAL CRIMES WERE COMMITTED ON THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL, **21 PERCENT** OF ALL CRIMES.

IN 2012, MONTRÉAL RANKED 36TH AMONG 38 NORTH AMERICAN CITIES, WITH A MURDER RATE OF 1.2 PER 100,000 INHABITANTS.

THE TOTAL OF 1,100 SEXUAL ASSAULTS REPORTED ON THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL IN 2014 IS **14.8 PERCENT** LOWER THAN THE AVERAGE OVER THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS (1,302).

VIOLENT CRIMES

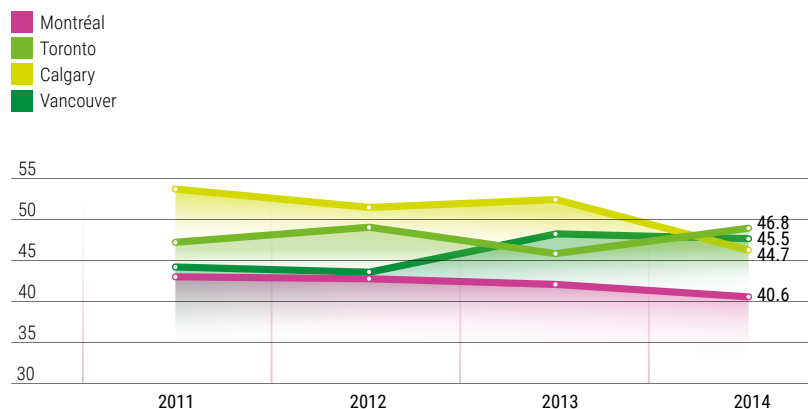
(CMA, rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



Source: Statistics Canada.

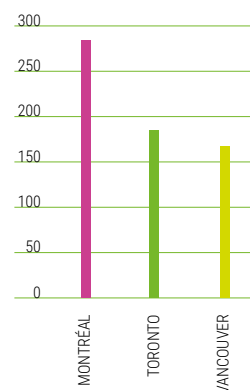
SEXUAL ASSAULTS

(CMA, rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



Source: Statistics Canada.

HIGH RATE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

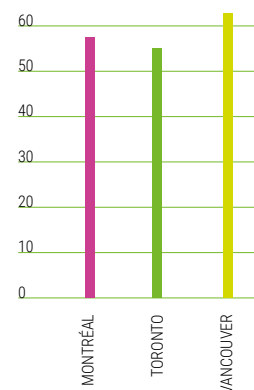


In 2013, the rate of family violence per 100,000 inhabitants in Montréal (281.5) was far higher than that of Toronto (174.8) and Vancouver (159.6).

Montréal's rate was also higher than the average of Canada's 33 census metropolitan areas (196.5).

Of particular note is that five of the six Québec CMAs are among the highest ranking areas in this category, including Montréal, in 4th place.

FAMILY VIOLENCE AFFECTING SENIORS



In 2013, 57.7 seniors per 100,000 were affected by family violence.

This rate ranked Montréal unfavourably in 5th place among the 33 census metropolitan areas, similar to that of Saint John, New Brunswick (57.5), higher than Toronto's (55.0), but better than Vancouver's (61.9).

Among seniors that year, twice as many Montréal women (224) as men (107) were victims of family violence.

ROAD SAFETY

In 2014, the number of criminal Highway Code infractions per 100,000 inhabitants was higher in Montréal (323) than in Vancouver (271), Toronto (211), and Calgary (195).

Between 2009 and 2014, the number of deaths on Montréal's roads peaked at 44 in 2011, while 2014 was the best year, with 32. In Laval, a peak of 13 fatal road accidents occurred in 2010, compared with 3 deaths in 2014, which was the best year for road safety during the period.

MORE VEHICLES IN URBAN AREAS

THE NUMBER OF CARS ON GREATER MONTRÉAL'S ROADS GREW AT TWICE THE RATE (11.4%) OF THE POPULATION (5.1%) BETWEEN 2008 AND 2013.

GROWTH RATES FOR THE AGGLOMERATIONS OF MONTRÉAL (6%) AND LONGUEUIL (10%) WERE BELOW THIS REGIONAL AVERAGE.

INCREASED PUBLIC TRANSIT USE ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH SHORES

Between 2008 and 2013, increases in trips made using public transit were higher for residents of Laval (27.8%), the North Shore (33.3%), and the South Shore (22.2%) than they were for the Island of Montréal (5.7%) and Longueuil (4.2%).

Greater Montréal has initiated an ambitious 15-year transportation strategy that includes investments estimated at \$14.5 billion. Of this amount, \$7.3 billion will be spent between 2022 and 2031.

NUMBER OF TRIPS BY RESIDENTS OF GREATER MONTRÉAL DURING RUSH HOUR (6–9 a.m.)

BY MODE OF TRANSPORT,
2008-2013

Mode of transport	Number of trips		Change 2008-2013
	2013	2008	%
Automobile	1,219,813	1,066,440	14.4
Public transit	445,230	409,848	8.6
Other motor vehicles	135,594	156,609	-13.4
Active transportation	224,604	206,016	9.0
Total AM rush hour	2,025,241	1,838,913	10.1

Source: Rapport de monitoring du PMAD, Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal, 2015.

THE COST OF ROAD CONGESTION

The economic cost of road congestion in Greater Montréal is at least \$1.4 billion in terms of time, salaries, and gasoline.

MONTRÉAL IS STILL AMONG THE BEST CYCLING CITIES IN THE WORLD

In 2015, Montréal remained among the world's top 20 cities for cycling.

CONSIDERABLE ECONOMIC IMPACT

IN 2013, THE ARTS AND CULTURE GENERATED DIRECT ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR THE CITY OF ABOUT **\$7.4 BILLION**, COMPARED WITH \$6.6 BILLION IN 2008.

■ If indirect benefits are included, culture represented about \$11 billion in economic activity, or about 6 percent of Greater Montréal's GDP.

■ The sector also generated tax revenues of about \$515 million for the Québec government, along with \$261 million for the federal government.

■ Arts organizations in the region generated more than half (56%) of their income from private sources.

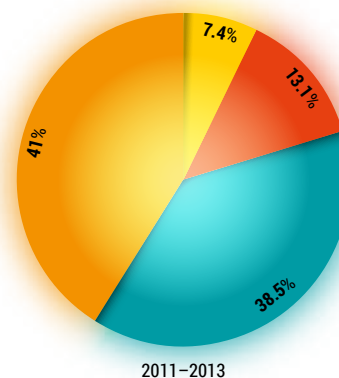
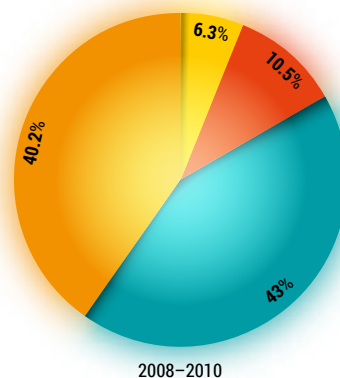
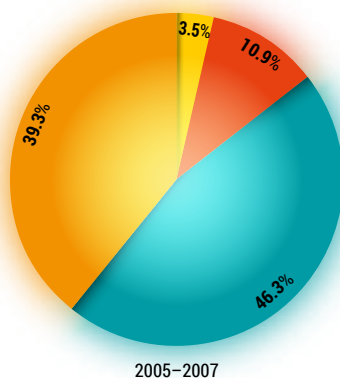
AUDIENCES ON THE MOVE

Over the past few years, audiences at Island of Montréal venues have declined by 6 percent compared with halls on the North and South shores.

This gradual shift, initially observed for shows of French-language comics and singers, has spread to other entertainment categories. In 2013, Montréal venues saw 142,000 fewer spectators to shows by English-language singers and 214,000 fewer to circus and magic shows.

AUDIENCE DISTRIBUTION FOR PERFORMING ARTS PAID PERFORMANCES IN GREATER MONTRÉAL (percentage)

■ South Shore
■ North Shore
■ Island except Quartier des spectacles
■ Quartier des spectacles



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec.

GROWING IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ON CULTURE

Digital technologies have become an essential issue for the cultural sector.

The music industry has been particularly affected by the rise of digital technology. Since 2005, digital music sales have continued to rise, increasing from less than 1 percent of the total to 35 percent in 2014. This phenomenon has been seen to an even greater degree in the rest of Canada and the U.S.

PROPORTION OF DIGITAL SALES¹ OF RETAIL AUDIO RECORDINGS, BY REGION, 2005 to 2014 (in today's dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Québec	0.9	1.8	3.7	7.2	11.3	16.9	24.0	30.4	35.0	35.0
Canada, excluding Québec	2.4	5.5	11.0	19.9	27.4	35.6	45.4	54.3	59.3	58.4
United States ²	6.7	12.2	20.3	29.0	35.7	42.4	46.9	52.7	55.6	56.0

¹ In the calculations, 13 digital tracks are equivalent to one album.

² U.S. sales figures are from data published by Nielsen SoundScan inc., with the exception of data on digital tracks, which come from Recording Industry Association of America data on the number of copies distributed by record labels "manufacturers unit shipments."

Source: Observatoire de la culture et des communications au Québec, Optique et culture, Les ventes d'enregistrements sonores, au Québec en 2014, April 2015.

LIBRARY USE

In 2013, over 6.7 million people visited the city of Montréal's public libraries, an increase over the 6.4 million people recorded in 2010. (Portrait des bibliothèques de Montréal, Ville de Montréal)

While library use is up, it remains lower than in other large Canadian cities. Montréal's annual per capita library visit rate is 3.91, lower than Toronto's 6.67 and Vancouver's 7.86. Montréal's average annual per capita lending rate (6.67) is also lower than Toronto's (11.60) and Vancouver's (12.83).

MONTREAL, CITY OF KNOWLEDGE

MONTREAL IS THE LARGEST UNIVERSITY CITY IN CANADA, AHEAD OF TORONTO, AND THE SECOND-LARGEST IN NORTH AMERICA, BEHIND ONLY BOSTON.

WORLDWIDE, MONTREAL RANKS EIGHTH. THE CITY IS HOME TO 170,000 STUDENTS, 20,000 OF WHOM ARE FROM ABROAD. EVERY YEAR, MONTREAL'S 11 UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED SCHOOLS PRODUCE ABOUT 40,000 NEW GRADUATES.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

At the start of the 2012 school year, 12.7 percent of the students registered for higher education on the Island of Montréal were from abroad, up from 7.6 percent in 2006. In masters and doctoral programs, one student in three (32.3%) was from abroad.

POST-SECONDARY GRADUATES

Among people aged 25 to 64 on the Island of Montréal, the percentage of university graduates more than doubled between 1990 (21.3%) and 2012 (46.5%).

BELOW-AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

With a high school graduation rate of 81.9 percent in 2012, Montréal came in under the Québec average of 83.4 percent. In the Montréal region, Laval fared best with 84.2 percent. The Québec City region (Région de la Capitale-Nationale) had the best rate in the province, with 87.3 percent.

ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT POPULATION

Over a forty-year period (1971-72 to 2012-13), the number of students attending elementary and high schools on the Island of Montréal declined from 426,000 to 231,000. This represents a 46-percent drop, higher than the reduction observed for Québec as a whole (-39%).

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On the Island of Montréal, 14.4 percent of young people under the age of 20 were enrolled in high-school level vocational training in 2013, a rate much lower than for Québec as a whole (24%). An estimated 37 percent of currently vacant jobs require vocational skills.

In Laval, 71.9 percent of new vocational diploma graduates in 2012 (*diplôme d'études professionnelles—DEP*) had found a job after looking for an average of four weeks, while 17.9 percent chose to continue their studies. Among those who were working, 86.4 percent had full-time jobs, and the job was related to their training for 75.3 percent of them. Girls were more likely (74.3%) to have a job than boys (70.3%), but girls were less likely to work full-time than boys (74.8% versus 92.4%, respectively).

INCREASINGLY MULTIETHNIC CLASSROOMS

In 2014, students born in Québec (and whose parents were also born in Québec) accounted for only one-third of the student population (32.0%) in public elementary and high schools on the Island of Montréal, compared with students from immigrant backgrounds, who made up 62.2 percent.

22.4%

STUDENTS BORN ABROAD TO PARENTS ALSO BORN ABROAD

28.9%

STUDENTS BORN IN QUÉBEC TO PARENTS BORN ABROAD

10.9%

STUDENTS BORN IN QUÉBEC WITH ONE PARENT BORN ABROAD

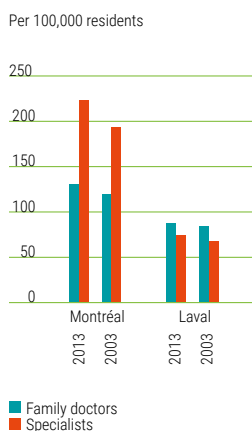
ILLITERACY

In Montréal, 58 percent of people have a literacy level of 2 or less, meaning they can only locate text-based information but cannot compare information, make more abstract deductions, or grasp implied meanings.

MAIN CHRONIC DISEASES

ON THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL, THE PREVALENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHRONIC ILLNESSES IN 2012 WAS AS FOLLOWS: HYPERTENSION (17.0%), ASTHMA (8.3%), HEART DISEASES (8.0%), MOOD-RELATED ILLNESSES (6.8%), DIABETES (6.6%), LUNG DISEASES (4.4%), AND CANCER (2.0%).

AMONG RESIDENTS AGED 15 AND OVER ON THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL IN 2012, BEHAVIOURS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES INCLUDED LOW LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (23.0%), SMOKING (18.9%), DIET LACKING IN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (59.0%), AND EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (14.4%). OVER ONE-THIRD OF THE POPULATION HAD TWO OF THESE RISK FACTORS.



TROUBLE FINDING A FAMILY DOCTOR

In 2013, there were 128 family doctors and 220 specialists per 100,000 Island of Montréal residents. In the 10 years since 2003, these numbers had increased by 10 and 25 respectively.

In 2013, Laval had 87 family doctors and 73 specialists per

100,000 residents. In the 10 years since 2003, they had increased by 2 and 6 respectively.

On the Island of Montréal, one person in three (34.2%) over the age of 12 did not have a family doctor in 2014. This rate was virtually unchanged from 2003 (33.8%).

In Québec as a whole, this rate was one in four in both 2014 (25.2%) and 2003 (25.8%).

On the Island of Montréal in 2012, only 45.1 percent of 25-to-34-year-olds had family doctors, about half the rate for people 75 and older (90.0%).

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS

In 2013–2014, there were proportionally fewer low birth weight babies on the Island of Montréal (5.8%) than in Toronto (6.8%) and Vancouver (6.2%).

SUICIDE

While in decline since 1999, suicide is still the eighth most common cause of death in Québec.

Suicide accounts for 2 percent of deaths, with 14.7 suicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2006–2008. Montréal-Centre was below the Québec average, with 10.6 suicides per 100,000 inhabitants, as was Laval, with a suicide rate of 10.4 per 100,000 inhabitants.

ABSENTEEISM

Over the past five years (2010–2014), absenteeism by full-time workers in all of Canada's metropolitan regions translated into a loss of 3.5 percent of hours worked. Winnipeg and Montréal, with 4 percent each, were higher than the Canadian average, while Calgary (2.9%) and Toronto (2.8%) had better numbers.

DIRECT COST OF ABSENTEEISM

(in percentage of gross annual payroll)

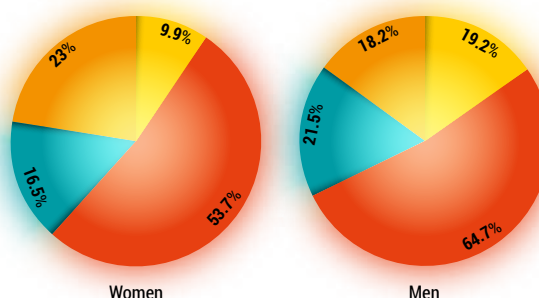
	2009		2012	
	(n)*	(percent)	(n)*	(percent)
Overall	37	2.6	50	2.4
Private sector	18	2.3	31	2.3
Public sector	19	2.9	19	2.6

* Number of businesses that tracked the cost of occupational absenteeism.
Source: Conference Board of Canada.

LIFESTYLE CHOICES ASSOCIATED WITH ILLNESS

(people aged 15 and over, Island of Montréal, 2012)

Source: Enquête TOPO, 2012.



OBESITY

In 2012, 15.7 percent of the Island of Montréal's adult population suffered from obesity.

STUDY RESULTS "I COUNT MTL 2015"

It has been estimated that 3,016 people are visibly homeless on the Island of Montréal. Among them, 429 sleep outdoors, 1,066 sleep in shelters, 1,041 sleep in transitional housing, 76 sleep in hospitals, 51 sleep in detention, and 353 sleep in therapy centres, including 199 outside of Montréal.

Overall on the Island of Montréal, women represent nearly one-quarter (24%) of homeless people but make up more than half (54%) of users of transitional housing. Men make up three-quarters of homeless people (76%) but represent 93 percent of the people who live outdoors.

Immigrants account for 16 percent of homeless people on the Island of Montréal—although they make up one-third (33.2%) of the population—and among them, women make up a higher percentage (39%) than in the general population (24%). Among Montréal's homeless population is a significant proportion of military veterans (6%), a proportion similar to that of Toronto's (7%).

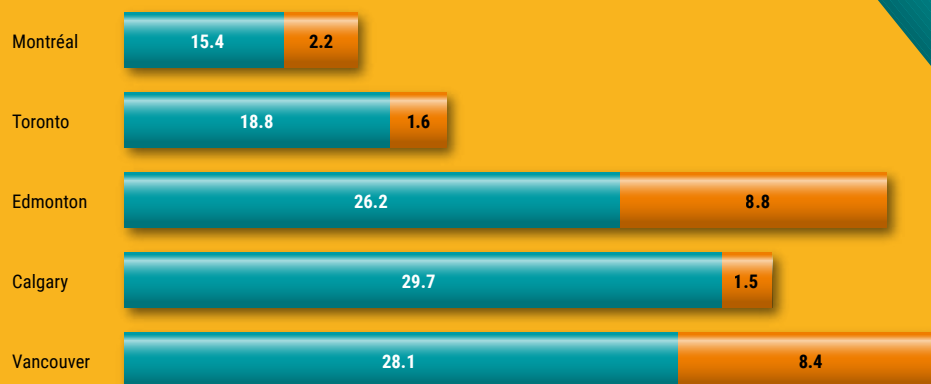
IN 2015, THE PROBLEM OF HOMELESSNESS RECEIVED A LOT OF MEDIA COVERAGE IN GREATER MONTRÉAL.

VISIBLE HOMELESS PEOPLE AND THOSE WHO SPEND THE NIGHT OUTDOORS

Cities*, rate per 10,000 inhabitants

* For Montréal, the numbers refer to the agglomeration (Island).
Source: Numbers compiled by cities

■ Night outdoors
■ Visible homeless



ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Aboriginal people are overrepresented among Montréal's homeless, accounting for 10 percent of the homeless population while making up a mere 0.56 percent of Montréal's overall population.

On the Island of Montréal, Inuit account for only one in 10 Aboriginal people (10%) but four in 10 Inuit (41%) are homeless.

Métis and First Nations people began migrating to the city in the 1960s, while Inuit began moving to the city in the 1980s.

It is estimated that 70 percent of the Inuit living in Montréal come from Nunavik, and 25 percent from elsewhere in Canada, while only 5 percent were born in the city or were adopted by non-Inuit families.

The equivalent of 10 percent of the Inuit of Nunavik—1,000 to 1,200 people—now live in Montréal. A large proportion of them (45%) work here, many for Nunavik-based organizations, and most of these live in the suburbs or neighbouring cities. But the majority (55%) are either low-income or homeless, and they live in or near the downtown core.

SOURCES

Agence métropolitaine de transport
Board of Trade of Metropolitan Montreal
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
CBC / Radio-Canada
Cefrio
Centraide of Greater Montreal
Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal
Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal
Community Foundations of Canada
Databank of Official Statistics on Québec
Direction de santé publique de l'Agence de la santé et des services sociaux
Food Banks of Québec
Institut de la statistique du Québec
La Presse
Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (Québec)
Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Science (Québec)
Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion (Québec)
Montreal Hooked on School
Montréal International
Mouvement pour mettre fin à l'itinérance à Montréal
Observatoire de la culture et des communications au Québec
Observatoire Grand Montréal, Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal
PopulationData.net
Service de police de la Ville de Montréal
Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec
Statistics Canada
Suicide Action Montreal
Ville de Montréal

VITAL SIGNS STRATEGIC COMMITTEE

The Foundation of Greater Montréal would like to express its gratitude to the following people for contributing their time and expertise:

Robert Beaudry
Maha Berechid
Board of Trade of Metropolitan Montreal
Gabriel Bran-Lopez
Fusion jeunesse
Guy Breton
Université de Montréal
Julie Caron-Malenfant
Institut du Nouveau monde
Coralie Deny
Conseil régional de l'environnement de Montréal
Dinh Khanh Du
Service de police de la Ville de Montréal
Marie-Claire Dumas
Conférence régionale des élus de Montréal
Nicolina Farella
The J.W. McConnell Family Foundation
Michel Forgues
The YMCAs of Québec
Nathalie Fortin
Coalition montréalaise des tables de quartier
Mia Homsy
Institut du Québec
Rafaël Hortua
Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal
Anne-Marie Jean
Culture Montréal
Aïda Kamar
Vision Diversité
Paul Lewis
Université de Montréal
Gilles Nolet
Administrator, FGM
André Poulin
Welcome to Downtown Montreal
Ron Rayside
Rayside Labossière;
former President, CSSS Jeanne-Mance
Mario Régis
Centraide of Greater Montreal
Danielle Sauvage
Administrator, FGM
Bernardus Valkenburg
Commission scolaire de Montréal
Michel Venne
Institut du Nouveau monde

VITAL SIGNS TEAM

Organizing Committee:
Yvan Gauthier
Diane Bertrand
Julie Paquet
Communications
Committee:
Yvan Gauthier
Diane Bertrand
Julie Paquet
Danielle Sauvage
Karim Salabi
Marie Josée Lemay
Research and Writing:
Isabelle Perrault
Marc Godbout
Research Assistant:
Lara Pazzi
Writing and Content
Advisor:
Patrice Servant
Revision:
Susan Le Pan
Translation:
Peter Christensen
Design:
Vasco Design
Website:
Minimal Médias

FGM PERMANENT STAFF

Yvan Gauthier
President and Chief
Executive Officer

Diane Bertrand
Director of Programs and
Grants

Michèle Demers, CPA, CA
Director of Administration
and Finance

Hélène Latreille, TEP
Director of Major Gifts,
Planned Giving, and
Corporate Partnerships

Julie Paquet
Director of
Communications

Fabiola Existe
Accounting Officer

Aline Bourcier
Administrative Officer,
Operational Support

Marie-Pier Lépine, LLB
Coordinator of Major
Gifts, Planned Giving, and
Corporate Partnerships

Lara Pazzi
Secretary and Reception

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Richard W. Pound
Chair
Senior counsel, Stikeman Elliott

Jean-François de Grandpré
Vice-chair
Retired judge, Superior Court of Québec

Jean-Guy Gourdeau
Treasurer
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Montreal General Hospital Foundation

Kim Thomassin
Secretary
Managing Partner, McCarthy Tétrault

Pierre Bourgie
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Société financière Bourgie

Jean Camerlain
Former Executive Vice President and Chief Operating
Officer, Centraide of Greater Montreal

Laurent L. Giguère
Partner, audit, KPMG

Normand Grégoire
Former Vice-president, Investments,
Lucie and André Chagnon Foundation

Alice Herscovitch
Executive Director, Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre

Monique Jérôme-Forget
Special Advisor, Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt

Roland Lescure
Senior Executive Vice-president and Chief Investment
Officer, Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec

Monette Malewski
President and Chief Executive Officer, M Bacal Group

Michael Novak
Consultant

Karim Salabi
Partner, Ascendis Consulting

Danielle Sauvage
Manager in the cultural sector

Sam Scalia
Founder and President, Samcon Inc.

Deborah Shannon Trudeau
Vice-president, International Business and Licensing,
Trudeau Corporation.

For the full report,
including all indicators
and data sources, as well
as links to those sources,
please visit our website at:
[http://www.fgtml.org/en/
signesvitaux.php](http://www.fgtml.org/en/signesvitaux.php)

For more information
about Vital Signs across
Canada, please visit:
www.vitalsignscanada.ca

The Vital Signs trademark
is used with permission
from Community
Foundations of Canada.



*Aussi disponible en
français*

Publisher: Foundation of
Greater Montreal

Reproduction authorized
for non-commercial
use, provided source is
acknowledged.

ISBN: 978-2-9815514-0-5

The Foundation of Greater Montreal helps individuals, families, and organizations establish philanthropic funds for their selected causes in the areas of education, health, social development, arts and culture, and the environment. The FGM manages the assets of the philanthropic funds and guides donors by identifying the most pressing issues in the community and the organizations and activities that support them. It also actively promotes the development of philanthropy as an important lever for the well-being of the community of Greater Montréal.

The FGM is a member of Community Foundations of Canada (CFC), an organization that includes over 194 community foundations and reaches thousands of communities across Canada, and whose collective assets total more than \$4 billion.

Foundation of Greater Montreal

505 René-Lévesque Blvd. West
Suite 1000
Montréal, Québec H2Z 1Y7
Phone: 514 866-0808
Fax: 514 866-4202
info@fgmtl.org

The FGM is a registered charity
(#88197 9124 RR 0001) with the
Canada Revenue Agency



Foundation of Greater Montreal